The Wichita Eagle.

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

WICHITA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 20, 1879.

It is understood that Senator Chandler did not leave a will.

The wife of Senator David Davis, of Illinois, died on the 9th inst. in New York City.

The Emporia *Daily News* has enlarged, and is now one of the brightest and prettiest local dailies that ever went anywhere.

Colonel T. W. Higginson, the well known author, is one of the Republican members elect to the Legislature of Massachusetts.

It would have surprised many people to learn that General Grant had appeared in the role of diplomatist, but it is nevertheless the fact that his commonsense advice has averted a war between China and Japan.

The Democrats are just now showing a great deal of anxiety to get rid of Kellogg. The Democratic sub-committee now in session at New Orleans are disgusted with the meagre amount of evidence of corruption.

The *Beacon* is a mighty good paper, but we would prefer that when the *Commonwealth* copies any thing from the EAGLE that it gives this paper credit and not the *Beacon*, especially in the matter of a political opinion or a friendly notice of a Republican.

EAST AND WEST RAILROAD.

The Lawrence *Daily Journal* in noticing the EAGLE's railroad article of last week, truthfully and shrewdly observes that the east and west railroads in our State are making rapid progress, and will, at no distant day, materially change the channels of trade.

MONEY.

From January 1, 1879, the date of resumption, to November 1, 1879, the gold coin in the National Treasury increased $37,435,674, or from $135,382,639 to $171,547,713. The standard silver dollars in the vaults on November 1st amounted to $82,322,634, against $16,697,338 on the first of the year. During the ten months the fractional silver coin on hand was increased by a little over two millions.

The Holden branch of the Missouri Pacific road is now completed to Cedar Creek, twelve miles southeast of Garnett, Anderson county, and is being extended at nearly the rate of a mile a day. The Eldorado *Times* says bonds have been voted to the road in Eureka, Greenwood county, and a bond proposition will soon be submitted in Butler county. Immense supplies of ties and iron are piled up at Garnett for the extension west.

FRAUD IN MAINE.

The fear that the Democratic officers in Maine would count the Republicans elected at the late election out is about to be realized. A large number of Republican Senators and Representatives have been refused their certificates and even a chance to see the tabulated returns. The high-handed outrage will not only receive a severe rebuke at the hands of the people of Maine, but will disgust every Democrat who believes in decency and right.

The Boston *Herald* relates that General Butler, being asked if he intended to make another attempt for the Governorship of Massachusetts, said: "As I was returning from Lowell to Boston, the next day after the election, two individuals, somewhat the worse for liquor, who occupied a seat behind me, were discussing the result of the election, evidently unaware of my close proximity to them. Finally, one of them says: 'Jerry, do you think old Ben'll run again?' 'Run! of course he'll run; he's only been scoring so far."

NEW YORK AT LAST.

The official count of New York gives the Republicans the entire State ticket, with the single exception of the lowest place. Mr. Seymour, the Democratic nominee was elected State Engineer. Now, what has the fastidious, swell-head, self-contained, bolting sorehead, G. William Curtis to say? We know what he thinks. He thinks that outside of Heaven and the Harpers' office no being can be found pure enough to fill the Gubernatorial or Senatorial office of New York.

ACKNOWLEDGING DEFEAT.

The New York *Sun* (Democratic) a strong Tilden paper, has shocked the Democracy by publishing in its issue of the 10th inst. a leading editorial in which it contained the following significant extract:

The elections which have just taken place in several States show conclusively such an augmentation of Republican strength as to render it altogether probable that the Republicans will be able to elect their candidate for President next year. The greatest question, the one great question before the country, becomes who that candidate shall be.

P. O. CHANGES.

Post office changes, in Kansas, during the week ending October 25, 1879, furnished by Wm. Van Vleck, of the P. O. Department:

ESTABLISHED.

Albartis, Morris county, Joseph H. Hair, postmaster.

South Bend, Morris county, Wm. H. McMillen.

DISCONTINUED.

Romance, Johnson county.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Attwood, Rawlins county, James M. Matheny.

Havenville, Pottawatomie county, Abby A. Dennen.

Lenexa, Johnson county, O. W. Miller.

Minerva, Labette county, Daniel W. Antler.

Norwalk, Kingman county, Geo. H. Brenner.

Stemerton, Montgomery county, Joseph O'Connor.

Valley Brook, Osage county, Charles McCracken.

Weir, Cherokee county, J. Knox Barney.

Badger Creek, Lyon county, Eliza B. Wells.

NO MORE DOUBT.

Reference is made in our local columns to rumors that the Jay Gould Interest had bought up several leading western railroads, among them the Missouri Pacific, the Central Branch and the St. Louis & San Francisco. Having just lately come into possession of the Kansas Pacific and the Hannibal & St. Joe the rumor was somewhat startling. From later advices and from the dispatches of to-day (Wednesday), all doubt is removed. Gould has bought the roads named. Owning, as his combination does, the Union Pacific and nearly all the roads of Colorado he is left with but a single road, the A., T. & S. F. Company.

The result, as we state elsewhere, is hard to predict. Gould's railroad interests centre at St. Louis, consequently the great purchase will not help Kansas City or Chicago, but hurt them materially. Several extensions have already been abandoned, but the extension known as the St. Louis, Wichita & Western will be pushed rapidly forward to this point.

SOME REASONS WHY.

WICHITA, November 17, 1879.

To the Editor of the Eagle:

In pursuance to my promise in last week's issue, will give to the readers of your valuable paper some of the reasons which have changed my politics. All who know me are aware that I am not posted in political affairs as well as professional and educated men; yet when a man comes to consider the matter calmly, laying all prejudices aside, it does not require a very heavy "stock of brains" to choose between the Republican and Democratic parties. By reason of my previous political affiliations I am not as well posted in Republican virtues as well as I am in Democratic vices. When I look back to 1860-61, that critical period in our Nation and see arrayed on the one side those who sought to tear asunder the best government that men ever lived under, and arrayed on the other side those who sought to perpetuate and maintain the honor of our boasted institutions, I, as must every candid man, ask what were the names of the respective parties. There is but one truthful answer—the former was the Democratic, the latter the Republican party. What party saved the government from disunion and dishonor. The recorded as well as the unwritten history will ever tell "It was the Republican party!" The Democrats said then, as they say now, this government is a mere confederation of States. The Republican party said then and say now, "this is a nation," and by the eternals, it ever shall be. A young Democrat in the last local campaign tried to post me as to what they meant by the above Democratic doctrine, but I could not see it in any other light than that "we, the Democratic party, hold that a State can secede or withdraw from the Union whenever it pleases. "But," says a Democrat, "the war settled those old issues." But, let us see. James Buchanan on retiring from the chief magistracy of the Nation said, "I can find no power in the constitution to coerce a State." In 1864 the Democrats said in national convention at Chicago that the war was a failure because the principles for which it was waged were erroneous. In 1868 they said it was an unholy war. In 1872 they said to the Republicans, after they had saved the Union, the country has had enough of Republican rule. In 1876 they said: we have repented of our political sins, let us run this government awhile. But as soon as they got a working majority in Congress they said what they would do, in 1878, but failed. "We have captured the capital and will not rest till all the hateful war measures of the Republican party are wiped out." They said it everywhere in the South, and Northern Democrats either nodded assent, or withdrew from the party. The Republicans said: "No, you will not; we did not give up some of the Nation's best blood for nothing; we did not incur an enormous debt to save this Nation in vain." The Republican party found power in the constitution to coerce a rebellious State; it found it in the patriotism of the loyal people of the North. Why did the controling element of the Democracy, the Southern Bourbons, demand the repeal of the war measures? Because they were bars to Democratic success. They want the right to do as they please, which means "here we will shoot niggers when we please, and when necessary to gain a Democratic victory to use the shot gun, the bludgeon, the pistol, and the bowieknife; and the federal government be denied the power of interference. These are melancholy facts which the candid and reading citizen must admit. Consistently how then can a Northern man be any thing else but a Republican? Even here in the North it requires much moral courage to break away from the Democratic party. In the South they use the shot gun on a rebellious Democrat, not so much for its effect on the individual, but to deter others through the example made of him. Here in the North they give it to the fellow who has good sense enough, moral and mental courage enough to break ranks the same way only in a milder form, they "gist perceed to give a feller a good cussin," and if he be a man of culture and refinement some human skunk will prostitute the liberty of the press and under the protection of an anonymous name seek to throw suspicion on his motives, blacken his character and blast his good name. But luckily "Some guns there be when aimed at duck or plover rebound and kick their owner over." You will allow me to subscribe my name, politically thine,

FRITZ SNITZLER, Ex-Democrat.

GREENBACKS.

November 12, 1879.

To the Editor of the Eagle:

In the month of October I wrote an article to the EAGLE in reply to one by William Ross, on the greenback question. Since then I have thought but little about it, and since the election I did not suppose it would be disturbed until next fall at least. But in looking over the *Beacon* of November 5th I was astonished to see an article from John O'Brien to me, in which I am attacked in a terrible manner. I am accused of playing the part of a villain, of lying and of being an ignoramus generally. I have read it over and over, but strange to relate I am still living. But I feel like quoting from Milton's Paradise Lost, where he says:

Hin the Almighty
Hurled headlong flaming from the
Ethereal sky, with hideous mien,
And combustion, down to
Bottomless perdition.

The article of John O'Brien reminds me of the man that went to a festival and got jolly drunk. Upon going home he crept into the house very quietly and listened. He heard his wife snoring beautifully. He then started for the bed, but as luck would have it, he stumbled over the cradle. Gathering himself up as best he could, he sang out:

"Wife, are you hurt?"

"No; is the baby hurt?"

"No, you fool, you."

"Well, wasn't that an awful clap of thunder, and nobody hurt.

Now, Mr. John O'Brien seems to be very much excited over the case. I have had a talk with friend Ross since I wrote the article, but he did not call me a villain or liar, or that my ideas were twaddle, for Ross is always a gentleman in his writing or talking. But John O'Brien, after condemning my article, goes into what Prof. Smith would call the paradistical state and writes an article and occupies two columns of such a valuable paper as the *Beacon* without producing a single agreement to refute what I said, for he should know that his mere assertion is, perhaps, but a little better than mine. I presume that John O'Brien believes in the old adage that a hair of the same dog will cure the bite, or in other words that twaddle will cure twaddle.

In his first quotation he accuses me of lying in saying that it was the principle of the Greenback party to issue as much paper money as any one wishes. Now, I do not propose to argue the question with a man of his culture or a man that assumes as much to himself, but will say that I have read it time and again, and heard it asserted by members of the Greenback party that have brains, that they proposed that Government should issue enough to pay off all indebtedness and enough to supply the wants of business. Now how much that would take I think would puzzle John, himself, to answer. I heard a very prominent Greenbacker say, but a few nights before the election, that this country would never be prosperous until we had somewhere in the neighborhood of $50 per capita in circulation, (per capita is a Greenback word) but he did not limit the amount, and if John O'Brien is the astute individual on the finance question he pretends to be, he would see that when he limits the issue to any definite sum the whole greenback structure falls to the ground.

In his second quotation, he rises in all his offended dignity and asks if the people of the United States are not to be the judge of the amount of money needed, etc. I will say with all respect and humility, to John O'Brien, yes, by all means, let the people be the judge, and take the election returns from California to Maine, Sedgwick county, included, for your answer.

Again, he says: Can the Government compel a man to give ten dollars worth of work or goods for a gold eagle? He wants me to answer; he is trying to whip the devil around the stump by dodging my statement. I said that he could not compel a man to give ten dollars worth of labor or goods for his greenbacks. That's the question for O.Brien to answer, and I do not think any one but a demented Greenbacker will ever refuse the gold.

But he gets way up the height of sublimity when he gets on the war question, (I was there myself, John) he has a true appreciation of the sacrifices we we had to make. He gets along swimmingly on that question, but he says my ideas on the cause of the depreciation of the greenback are unworthy of the pen of the farmer, (alas! poor me.) Now what I said, as can be seen by referring to my article, was this: the belief that if Government was destroyed it could not keep its promise, but that when they found the Government was able to fulfill its agreement then they rose in value until they are equal to gold; or, in other words, they depended on the stability of the Government. Now, he says that idea is unworthy the pen of the farmer. But let us see what his ideas are; if any one will look over his article they will find these words:

"If the American Republic is to go down, its legal tender money would go down with it; but if it is to endure forever, its legal tender money will endure forever."

And again:

"I have the fullest confidence that the Republic will endure; that its paper money, which is not wealth, but a means whereby I may acquire wealth is good enough for me."

That quotation is the same idea that I expressed in my article: that the cause of the fluctuation of the greenback was the doubt as to the stability of the Government. He says if the Republic goes down the money will go down, but if it is to endure forever the money will endure. My ideas exactly; but still John O'Brien says my ideas are unworthy the pen of the farmer.

There are a number of minor points, as O'Brien calls them, that he did not condescend to answer, for which I am truly thankful, one of which was claiming that the Greenback principle was dishonest; that, of course, was of minor importance.

Now, Mr. Editor, as I said before I do not intend to argue the question with John, so he must not expect it; but I will say to Mr. O'Brien (as I am not personally acquainted with him) that he should learn, first, to always treat a man as a gentleman, if his only crime is a difference of opinion, for a difference of opinion is no crime, but it is the bitterness of the discussion. Also remember that ridicule or abuse is not argument, but it tends to show that you have either no argument or no ability to express it. As to your remarks about the poor man, it may be very comforting to you, but I will lay down this fundamental truth and you, or any other intelligent citizen may bear it in mind, viz: that real money must have an intrinsic value approaching the value for which it is exchangeable.

Gold is not arbitrarily selected as a standard, but it is made so by the consent of the most intelligent experience of many countries and times, and the demand for fiat money or absolute money, or irredeemable paper money based on the credit of the Nation, and coin meaning any thing but a universal and practically steady standard, is a snare of which the poor man will be the most abused victim. Now, good bye, John. Your obediant servant,

GEO. A. WHITE.

HARPER COUNTY ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Eagle:

It will be remembered that one year ago by common consent the people of Harper county voted on county seat. At that election by fraud Anthony polled by fraud 57 more votes than Harper, and in the face of all the fraud the Commissioners canvassed the vote and decided in favor of Anthony, and for fear of the result that would follow the Representative introduced and logrolled a bill through the Legislature legalizing that election, thereby admitting it to be illegal. Now whether Anthony as schoolmaster has taught Harper as disciple how to vote or not is a serious question, but in any event Harper has outrun her preceptor and has left Anthony behind to the tune of 267 votes, making Harper county the permanent county seat of Harper county by a majority of 257. Soon after the organization of Anthony the people of that town took up what is known as the fraudulent organization and induced ex-Governor Anthony, who no doubt is interested to appoint county officers. The Commissioners when appointed, as would be expected, were all Anthony men. These Commissioners districted the county so as to give Anthony a majority of the Board. Last fall when Anthony cast more votes than she had men, women and children, the said Commissioners canvassed the vote and declared the result for Anthony. This year because Harper has a majority the Commissioners cry fraud, and refuse to count the vote. It is thought strange by some of our people that the new county of Harper should cast a heavier vote than Sedgwick county. Harper people say, no wonder when so many voters went to Anthony from Wichita. Now Anthony cries fraud instead of Harper, and for fear of justice her citizens stand guard day and night to keep the county records from being taken to Harper, the county seat. Harper was first settled by a colony of actual settlers from Iowa, joined by firm and stalwart sons from Ohio and other States, to build up a fine town and make beautiful farms, which they have done. Anthony was organized by speculators from Wichita, and still owned by them. Harper, the permanent county seat is situate in a beautiful valley on a direct proposed railroad line midway between Wellington and Medicine Lodge, the county seats of Sumner and Barbour counties. Anthony, that was the temporary county seat of Harper county, lies nine and one-half miles south of a direct line, therefore not likely to ever see a railroad. Harper, the county seat and railroad town of the county, is destined to be the Wichita of the southwest.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

INQUIRY.

To the Editor of the Eagle:

The question has been asked me very often "What was done at the Sabbath School Convention?" but being prevented—we think providentially—from being there we have always said as soon as the election is over we will get a report through the EAGLE if any thing was accomplished to report, and after waiting and looking we had about concluded the County Sunday School Convention must have been a failure when our eye caught an item as we scanned the EAGLE of the 8th saying that at the late County Sunday School Convention a resolution had been passed to form a normal class at different places, and committees were appointed to visit each place named and assist, etc., etc. The appointment for the Cartwright school house was on the eve of the 8th, but we did not get our EAGLE in time to meet Brothers Caldwell and Lawrence, and now we think as you are kind enough to allow us a reasonable space to report this great work if our county convention means anything and has done anything they should let us know it; and, Mr. Editor, I am proud of a paper that has room for Sunday School talk, and I am proud of an editor that will reprint the sayings of our ex-President on this subject. I wish we could see those lines in print often. Hoping this will lead some one to give a short synopsis of the last county convention I will close my rambling talk on this subject.

Respectfully, INQUIRER.

ITEMS FROM BIRCH.

BIRCH, November 19, 1979.

To the Editor of the Eagle:

The time once more has appeared that I may having the priviledge of writing a few lines once more to the valuable EAGLE, giving as plain information of Battlerow as I possibly can describe it to the readers of this valuable paper. Battlerow is now hoping for to see lively times reorganized once more. Last Wednesday night the citizens of school district No. 78 met for the purpose of reorganizing a literary society, but never succeeded however in making a commencement, but elected their officers and set another time until after the the farmers get the busiest of their work done. Elected officers as follows: Benhardt Hermis, President; Jno. West, Vice President; Jim Newell, Secretary. Called to order by Ben Nicholas, and it is hoped by all of us that we will succeed in having a nice time. Our fine rain that fell on Tuesday is making wheat weather good. It is generally supposed by all of the farmers that we will have the priviledge of reaping a good wheat crop next harvest. That is good for Battlerow. RED JAW.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH.

The Central Branch road will hereafter be managed by that great railroad manager Jay Gould. He has purchased a controlling interest in it, and it will henceforth be one of the "Gould roads." What Mr. Gould's purposes are in securing the control of so many roads in this State is one of the things "no fellow can find out." He is a man who makes his own plans and keeps his own counsel. The Gould interest now controls the Union Pacific, the St. Jo & Denver, the Central Branch, the Kansas Pacific, and the Missouri Pacific roads west of the Missouri river, and the Wabash, the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern roads east of here. This may not be a full list but we think it includes most of the important lines now in the hands of this combination. The mail line of the Central branch extends from this city to Kirwin, Phillips county, a distance of 242 miles directly west. It has three branches completed, viz, from Greenleaf to Washington, 7 miles; from Buffalo Junction to Scandia, 15 miles; and from Downs to Osborne, 10 miles. The total length of the completed road and branches is 274 miles. It has also graded lines from Jamestown to Burr Oak, Jewell county, a distance of about thirty miles; and from Osborne to Bull City, sixteen miles. Surveys have been made from Kirwin to the west line of the State.—*Atchison Champion.*

GENERAL GRANT.

Chicago, November 12.—Colonel W. R. Halloway, of Indiana, waited on General Grant this morning with an invitation from Colonel Thomas Scott, to accept the hospitalities of the Pennsylvania railroad, which General Grant accepted. He stated that his programme was substantially as follows: Leaving here about the 20th inst. he will return to Galena, where he will rest for three weeks; he will then come to Chicago, and leave by the morning train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Saint Louis railroad, for Indianapolis at two o'clock in the afternoon, where he will remain one day, being tendered a reception by the State Soldiers' reunion; Thence he goes to Louisville one day, to Cincinnati three days, to Columbus, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York, wintering in the South—possibly in Havana.

A BIG OFFER.

The Leadville *Chronicle* says: A tender of a million dollars for the relinquishment of its claims to the Arkansas Valley line, will be made to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, by the Denver & Rio Grande, in open court when the trial is called in the United States court. The South Park has twenty-eight engines on the track and one in the shops. Thir force, ordinarily large enough for a road of its length, is entirely inadequate for the hauling of Leadville business, and therefore arrangements have been made to get four or six engines from the Denver & Rio Grande. Ten more engines were ordered built yesterday.

RAILROAD NEWS.

St. Louis, November 15.—Interviews with Oliver, Tarrin & Corlos, and S. Freely, confirm the reported sale of Commodore C. K. Garrison's interest in the Missouri Pacific railroad to Jay Gould. It is understood that the interest purchased by Gould in the Missouri Pacific road is between three-quarters to seven-eights of the road, and amounts to much more than Mr. Garrison's stock, as the entire stock of the road is only eight hundred thousand dollars. Jay Gould virtually owns the road.

HON. F. C. BEAMAN.

Detroit, Michigan, November 17.—Hon. F. C. Beaman, recently appointed United States Senetor to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Chandler, has declined on account of ill health, and Governor Crosswell this afternoon appointed ex-Governor Baldwin of this city, to fill the vacancy.

WHEAT PRODUCTS.

The wheat producing States stand in the following order this year: Illinois, 45,000,000 bushels; Iowa, 40,000,000; Minnesota, 36,700,000; Kansas, 35,000,000; Indiana, 31,000,000; and Nebraska 27,000,000. Kansas, which was the first wheat producing State in the Union last year, is fourth this year, because of the partial failure of the wheat crop in our southwestern counties reducing the average yield for the State. The yield of this cereal, in Eastern and Northwestern Kansas, was larger than that of last year. and the area planted was consider ably increased.—*Atchison Champion.*

METEOROLOGICAL.

DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.

Table showing daily and monthly means of barometer and thermometer, total movement of wind, and amount of rain-fall, with the prevailing direction of wind, etc., for the month of October 1879:

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

Highest barometer, 30.576, 23d.
Lowest barometer, 29.167, 7th.
Monthly range of barometer, 0.209.
Highest temperature, 87 degrees.
Lowest temperature, 20 degrees.
Greatest daily range of temperture, 45.
Least daily range of temperature, 18.
Mean of maximum temperature, 7.67.
Mean of minimum temperature, 45.5.
Mean daily range of temperature, 23.0.
Prevailing wind, south.
Total movement of wind, 9,997 miles.
Highest velocity of wind and direction, 44 miles per hour, from north.
Number of foggy days, 0.
Number of cloudy days on which no rain or snow fell, 2.
Number of cloudy days on which rain or snow fell, 0.
Total number of days on which rain or snow fell, 3.

J. W. EVERLY,
Signal Corps, U. S. A.

First National Bank.

By order of the Comptroller of Currency, I will close out the remaining assets belonging to the First National Bank of Wichita, Kansas, consisting of Occidental Hotel, notes, overdrafts, judgments etc. Circulars describing said assets in full can be had at my office in Wichita Kansas.

34-3t WM. C. LITTLE, Receiver.

Notice.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
at Wichita, Kansas, Nov. 13th, 1879.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Theodore C. White, against D. F. Owen, for abandoning his entry No. 1234, dated June 7th, 1878, and failing to break and cultivate the amount required by law, upon lot 3, section 8, town 26, south of range 1 west, in Sedgwick county, Kansas, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 23d day of December, 1879, at 9 o'cock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment, and failure. R. L. WALKER, Register. 34-4

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a petition presented to the board of County Commissioners at their regular meeting, held in Wichita, Kansas, in January 1880, asking for an appropriation of four hundred dollars to assist in building a grade through section 16, township 27, range 1, east, on half section line running north and south through said section.

JOHN FALKENSTEIN,
J. CAROTHERS, and others.

34-4t

Notice for Publication.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
at Wichita, Kansas, November 6, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

John Hillman, declaratory statement No. 16,467, for the south half of southeast quarter and south half of sw. quarter sec. 4 of town 28, south of range 4 west, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: John D. Wolf, Fritz Griem and John M. Gader, of Sedgwick county.

35-5 R. L. WALKER, Register.

Administrator's Notice.

The State of Kansas, } ss.
Sedgwick County,

In the Probate Court, in and for said County.
In the matter of the estate of Eli Fink, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Eli Fink, late of said County, deceased, by the Honorable, the Probate Court of the County and State aforesaid, dated the 10th day of November, A. D. 1879. Now, all persons having claims against the said Estate, are hereby notified that they must present the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and that if such claims be not exhibited within three years after the date of said letters, they shall be forever barred. NOAH FINK,
Administrator of the estate of Eli Fink, deceased.

33-4t

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the board of County Commissioners at their regular meeting in January, asking for an appropriation of two hundred and twenty five dollars to aid in building a bridge across Cowskin Creek, on the section line between section No. 16 and section No 21, township 26, south of range 2 west in Sedgwick County, Kansas. Estimated cost of said Bridge, $300.

Signed, J. O. CROCKER,
H. CARPENTER,
D. E. BOONE,
and others.

33-4t*

Notice of Final Settlement.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.
Sedgwick County.

In the Probate Court, in and for said County.
In the matter of the estate of George Horton, deceased.

Creditors and all other persons interested in the aforesaid Estate, are hereby notified, that at the present term of the Probate Court, in and for said County, holden at the Court room, in Wichita, County of Sedgwick, State of aforesaid, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1879, I shall apply to said Court for a full and final settlement of said estate. JULIA A. HORTON,
Administratrix,

32-4

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE
at Wichita Kansas, October 30, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

Carthur L. Miller for the southwest quarter of section 24, township 29, south of range 4, west and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Henry W. Miller or James Warring, of Peotone, Sedgwick county, and James E. Briley, of Peotone, Sedgwick county, Kansas.

*32-5t R. L. WALKER, Register.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick county, Kansas, will offer for sale the records known as the County Abstracts at their meeting to be held at the County Clerk's office, January 4th, 1880.

E. A. DORSEY,
County Clerk.

33-td

1880. 1880

The Globe-Democrat, ST. LOUIS.

THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT renews its claims to popular favor and patronage, with increased facilities for gaining and retaining both, and with increased determination to more than redeem its oft-made pledges to fill the full measures of reasonable expectation as a political, family and general newspaper.

Politically the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT is recognized from one end of the country to the other as the unflinching champion of that Republicanism which came into power in time to save the Union from destruction, and has since devoted all its energies to the preservation intact of the fruits of the war forced upon us by the rebels of the south aided by the Democrats of the North. We have opposed all forms of compromise and conciliation that seemed to aim at a restoration to power in this country of the men and the organization which involved us in the horrors of civil war. The democratic party is now in the field for the next Presidential election with the doctrines of state rights and nullification embazoned upon its banner. If successful, it will most assuredly carry out its promise to repeal all the legislation necessitated by the war and its results, and will inaugurate a policy which will encourage and assist another attempt at secession and rebellion. This is what the boast of the "Solid South" means. There is but one antidote for a solid south and the untold evils which it threatens, and that is a Solid North, united in a firm purpose to keep the political power of the Nation in the section which sent forth its loyal legions to crush rebellion and restore the integrity of the Union. Events have unmistakably pointed to Gen. U. S. Grant as the inevitable candidate of the Republican party for this great contest. There are others as worthy as he, but there seems to be no man so certain to consolidate in his favor all the elements of success. Hence, we have supported and urged his nomination, keeping in view solely the welfare of the Republican party and the best assurance of its triumph in 1880.

As a general newspaper for the Counting-room, the Family and the Breakfast, the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT will keep abreast of the best publications of the day. Our facilities for the collection of news are unsurpassed either East or West. We spare no expense to obtain the latest and most accurate intelligence from all quarters by mail and telegraph. We have correspondents at all news centers, and throughout the country, and their full and interesting chronicles of events tell how faithful they perform the duties assigned to them. Our Commercial News is prepared with great care, and we may safely challenge a comparison of this department of the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT with that of any other newspaper in the country. Our aim is fulness and accuracy, seeking to cover all subjects of general commerce, and to give the latest information and quotations to each.

The Dollar Weekly Globe-Democrat.

In pursuance of our determination to place the Weekly issue of the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT within the reach of every voter in the West for the campaign of 1880, we have reduced its price to one dollar per annum, postage prepaid by us. This makes it, considering its size and quality, the cheapest newspaper in the country. We are confident that this liberality on our part will be met by a generous response from the people of the whole West.

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Including Sunday, in Clubs of three and upwards	11 00
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The wheat-raising, wool-growing, cattle-dotting, hog-shipping, corn-feeding Farmers of Southern Kansas—and especially of Sedgwick—

THE SCOTTISH-AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY,

makes its bow for the first time—through its agents,

HARRIS & HARRIS.

This Company has for many years been loaning money in the Eastern States, and in two or three of the Western ones.

BEING CAUTIOUS

it has never made any overtures to Kansas until satisfied of its triumph as an Agricultural State. This question being settled it now enters Kansas as a purely

BUSINESS TRANSACTION,

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OUR INTEREST

is 8, 9 and 10, payable once or twice in a year, in any month or months you select. Our commission is reasonable and graduated according to interest selected.

WE AIM TO LOAN

on a one-third valuation and on farm land, and we believe that every farmer needing money can do better with us than elsewhere.

HUNT UP YOUR

title papers, make a plat of your land and see us
Businessly thine
HARRIS & HARRIS, Agents,
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LUMBER,

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☞ Office and yard Near the Depot, on Douglas Avenue, South side. 2-

S. H. NESBIT,

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Staple and Fancy Groceries,

PROVISIONS, &C.

My Stock is all Fresh and New, and will be sold Cheap for

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Goods delivered to any part of the City. Highest Market Price paid for

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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TREMONT HOUSE,

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TWO BLOCKS FROM THE DEPOT.

A. N. DEMING,
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HOUSE FIRST-CLASS. GOOD SAMPLE ROOM FOR COMMERCIAL MEN.

☞ Stages leave the House daily for the South and West.

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BRIDGE BUILDERS,

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The Louisville Bridge and Iron Co.

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Iron, Combination & Wood Bridges,

FOR RAILWAYS AND HIGHWAYS.

☞ Parties may address us at Kansas City, Delaware street, opposite Exchange Building, or at Wichita, Kansas. 15-

CHAS. MARSH,

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COAL.

Stone, Lime, Cement, Plaster and Hair.

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DOUGLAS AVENUE AND RAILROAD

One door East of Depot.

We Lead, Never Follow.

—THE RELIABLE—

KEYSTONE CLOTHING HOUSE

STILL LEADS IN OFFERING THE BEST GOODS AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. HAVING PURCHASED OUR

Fall and Winter Stock

IN VERY LARGE QUANTITIES, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, AND BEFORE THE RISE IN PRICES, WE ARE ENABLED TO SELL ALL OUR

Goods at Lower Rates

Than our Competitors. Our Line of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

And Furnishing Goods, is the largest and most complete to be found in the Southwest. We invite those in need of any thing in our line to give us a call, knowing that we can make it pay them.

Our goods speak for themselves.

Respectfully,

108 Douglas Avenue. [27-3m] BITTING BROS.

Facts Worth Remembering.

It is a fact that the establishing of the

One Price Dry Goods, Boot and Shoe House

—OF—

E. P. HOVEY & CO.,

Sounded the Death Knell to high prices in Wichita.

It is a fact that they carry Vastly the Largest Stock in Southern Kansas.

It is a fact that they are offering their Immense Stock of

FLANNELS,

CASHMERES,

ALPACAS,

and all qualities of Dress Goods, at Unprecedentedly Low Figures.

It is a fact that for Reliable Good and Low Prices, they are pre-eminently ahead of all competitors in the State.

It is fact that those striving to imitate them by advertising a few low prices do not succeed, for the reason that they have not the nerve to make all prices low.

It is a fact that they are prepared to meet the prices of any house in the West.

It is a fact that they are sole agents for

Bradley & Metcalf's Hand-Made Boots and Shoes,

the Best and Cheapest in America.

It is a fact that you will save time and money by going direct to them for your goods.

It is a fact that they warrant every article to be as represented.

☞ Look for the Wire Sign suspended in front of their Store.

E. P. HOVEY & CO.,
31 MAIN STREET.

METROPOLITAN

One Price Clothing House,

Northeast corner of Market St. and Douglas Avenue.

I TAKE THE PLEASURE TO INFORM MY NUMEROUS FRIENDS AND PATRONS THAT I HAVE MOVED TO THE NORTEAST CORNER OF MARKET STREET AND DOUGLAS AVENUE, WITH A

Very Fine Assortment of the Latest and Best Styles of Men's and Boys'

CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Etc.,

Which I am determined to sell at the lowest possible figures. In order to do justice to all my friends I shall adhere strictly to

—ONE PRICE—

and that price shall always be a little lower than the rest of my competitors. ☞ Be sure to call and be convinced of that fact. ☜

M. M. FECHHEIMER.

W. S. CORBETT,

At No. 27 Main St., and 74 and 76 —Douglas Avenue,—

Is Prepared to Give Special Bargains in Everything that Pertains to the Grocery Business.

Buying in large quantities as we do, we can and will sell goods as low as the lowest. Our stock at present is Complete in all lines. Nothing but Standard, full weight goods sold.

EVERYTHING WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED or MONEY REFUNDED.

Have a delivery wagon connected with each store which assures the prompt delivery of goods. We have now in stock Headlight Oil of 175 Test,

CALIFORNIA CANNED GOODS, NIAGARA PACKING COMPANY'S GOODS, AND MANY DELICACIES WHICH WE CANNOT, AT THIS TIME, BRING TO NOTICE.

☞ *Remember the place, No. 27 Main Street, and 74 and 76 Douglas Avenue.*

4- W. S. CORBETT.

C. M. GARRISON,

THE PIONEER HARNESS BOSS OF THE SOUTHWEST, KEEPS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF ANY MAN IN THE CITY.

COME AND SEE ME

BEFORE BUYING ANY THING IN THE HARNESS AND SADDLE LINE. NO. 1 OAK HARNESS LEATHER USED IN MANUFACTURING MY HARNESS.

A FULL STOCK OF RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING!

REMEMBER THE PLACE 77 DOUGLAS AVENUE, WEST OF MAIN STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

CHEAP CHARLIE.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

I have opened an office for the prosecution of cases involving title to homesteads and Osage Trust Lands, before the United States Land Office of Wichita, General Land Office and Interior Department.

Special attention given to securing commutations of filings, the proving of pre-emption and homestead proofs, attending to contest cases, &c., &c.

An experience of three years as Clerk in the United States Land Office, Wichita, Kansas, gives me peculiar advantages in the prosecution of all claims arising under the Public Land Laws.

Persons having cases of a complicated character will do well to advise with me, before submitting the same for adjudication.

I have associated with me in practice Judge McLain, attorney-at-law; late of Indianapolis Indiana.

Money to loan at lowest rates, on improved farms, and to prove up claims will. Consult your interests and call on us.

Office in Commercial Block, next door to United States Land Office, Wichita, Kansas.

10-tf H. C. ST. JOHN.

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