Weekly Times

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1878.

THE OTHER SIDE.

That the Governor succeeded in making an ass of himself with his militia business, nobody doubts; and when a public official plays the fool, every man is at liberty to make fun of him, as much as he pleases. But unfortunately, this militia foolishness is not all a joke; it has a very serious side. The public treasury has been put to a needless expense of several thousand dollars, the good name of the State has been brought to ridicule, the people of one of the most peaceful and orderly counties of the State have been insulted and outraged by having troops sent among them contrary to their wishes and over their protests, and one of the most estimable citizens of that county, a minister of the gospel, loved and respected by everybody—Rev. O. J. Shannon, pastor of the Congregational church at Emporia—has been slaughtered by the criminal carelessness of one of these so-called "soldiers." There is very little that is funny, in this view of the case, to the people who pay taxes, to those who prize the good name of the state, to the outraged people of Lyon county, or to the grief stricken widow and orphaned little ones of Mr. Shannon.

Were it not for this tragic side of the affair, this militia business would be unanimously voted the most magnificent farce of the age—with the Governor in the leading role—but a performance that results in public expense, public dishonor, and the slaughter of innocent citizens, is too serious a matter to be passed by as a joke. We may laugh at the foolishness of a public official who makes a burlesque of his duty by such ridiculous antics, and tries to confound the institutions of the State by making the Executive Office a competitor with the Lunatic Asylum, but behind all this there are expenses to the public which laughing will not pay, and there are broken hearts that jokes can not heal.

And what was it all about—what was it for? To give a senatorial candidate in the Governor's office a chance to manufacture for himself a little cheap buncombe.

LORD, MOTHER, LOOK AT THE SOLDIERS.

The soul-stirring address delivered by our military Governor, to his gallant Guards, when drawn up before him in battle array, is thus reported by special dispatch to the *Globe-Democrat:*

GENTLEMEN: I need only call your attention to your duty as guardians of the peace. You have been furnished with no blank cartridges. You are not expected to shoot above heads or under the feet, but shoot to take effect. If you are not strong enough to be able, the Federal Government will furnish troops. I never knew a bully to be other than a coward. Ample provision will be made for your compensation. I will see that you are paid. You are my children now, and I will take care of you. I expect you to do your duty.

PROGRESSING BACKWARDS.

The income of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee for 1877 is $214,285 less than their income for 1876. The death claims and endowments, paid by the company in 1877, is $217,685 greater than paid in 1876. With such falling off in receipts, and such increase of death claims, and matured endowments, how long can a company do business, and keep out of bankruptcy?

DISLOYAL.

Certain disloyal persons stood on the streets yesterday morning, and smiled wickedly at one another as the veterans of the Governor's guard returned home from the wars, weary, dusty and footsore. We admit that they didn't look as nice as bandbox soldiers, nor as fierce as bashi-bazouks,—but they brought down that preacher all the same.

PREMATURE.

The rumor on the streets yesterday that the Governor had sent Lieut.-Gen. Coney to take command at Fort Leavenworth, seems to have been premature. His absence from the city—which probably gave rise to this rumor—is due to the fact that he is detained at Emporia as a witness before a coroner's jury.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

A reliable contraband who came in from the front late last night, says there are mysterious movements going on, which seem to indicate that the Governor is about to be delivered of another speech to the troops.

A MISTAKE.

It turns out that he wasn't an engineer, after all—he was a preacher; but the Governor's gallant army subdued him all the same. Now let all sanguinary preachers take warning by the sad fate of Rev. Shannon; when the Governor's Guards put on their war paint, let preachers beware. No trifling with that army.

FRENCH LIBERALITY.

The French Legislature is behaving liberally, with regard to the Paris Exhibition, which will be opened, as the London Crystal Palace of 1851 was, on the first of May. It has voted $100,000 to Marshal McMahon, President of the Republic; $50,000 to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a like sum to the Minister of Public Works; and $20,000 to each of the other seven Ministers. These extra allowances are to cover the additional cost of receptions, entertainments, and other hospitalities indispensable during that gala period and occasion. Moreover, there will be 10 per cent. increase of wages, during the Exhibition, to the workmen in all the public establishments. Such liberality, though simply an act of justice, is highly creditable to the legislature.

CHEAP GAS.

We have already given the details of the successful making of gas from water, and the practical application thereof to public and private buildings. Now we learn by a dispatch from Washington that a proposition has been made to the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to supply gas at twenty-five cents a thousand feet, and for heating purposes also for a like sum. It is by the atomic steam-coal process. The cost now of lighting the public buildings and Capitol grounds is about $92,000 a year. Mr. Crutchett, by his process, offers to do the same for $13,000. A substantial solution of the cheap gas problem seems to be simply a question of time.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Hopes for a congress are reviving. Russia has offered to quit the neighborhood of Constantinople if the British will withdraw their fleet from the Sea of Marmora. Germany is disposed to be amiable. Gortschakoff talks of shuffling off in favor of Schouvaloff.

ALL FRIENDS.

The United States is on friendly terms with all foreign countries. This is more than can truthfully be said of any other country. France is especially friendly. When United States Commissioner McCormick arrived in Paris he was received with marked distinction. Flags were also handsomely displayed on the Exposition building.

THE THREE BIG B's.

Take the three big B's—Butler, Beecher and Bismarck—and you have the brains of this world, illustrated.

OUR Emporia correspondent does Capt. Walkinshaw the honor to say that he showed more discretion in his conduct than the Governor, and that the people of Lyon county do not blame him for the course he pursued.

"THOSE WHO ARE NOT FOR US ARE AGAINST US."

The Minneapolis *Independent* joins the other Republican papers of the State in demanding that hereafter every Republican candidate for office in Kansas shall be in full sympathy with the people of the State upon the live issues of the day. Under the head of "Prospective Politics," the *Independent* says:

"Governor Anthony has sent us a copy of his letter to the *Troy Chief*, in which paper his hard money proclivities have been freely animadverted on. Our chief magistrate is a thorough hard-money man, and he appears to claim great credit from the fact that he is not an exclusive gold money devotee, but graciously admits silver to a place in our national currency. Lazarus, no doubt, will be becomingly thankful for the smallest crumbs of equity which the rich bondholder may reluctantly permit to fall from his table.

Our hard-money Governor is a candidate for re-election to the Gubernatorial chair, and also for U. S. Senator.

The State Legislature which we shall elect next November will have to elect a United States Senator. Senator Ingalls has undoubted claims for re-election. It is certainly our interest and our duty to send to each chamber of our national legislature and elect for Governor, men whose public record proves that they are in perfect sympathy with the most urgent need of our commonwealth, and of the whole of the Great West; which is an ample volume of national currency, which should possess the quality of self-regulating elasticity, by being interchangable at the option of the holder, with government bonds. This elastic quality would have the twofold effect: it would preclude the possibility of the rich bugs being able to corner it to enrich themselves to the great injury of industry and trade; and also of its ever becoming superabundant depreciated, or below par, as measured by gold or silver.

Those who are not for us are against us, "a word to the wise is sufficient." Let the people unite and be resolved to elect only true greenbackers to these high and important offices.

ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE.

The Wisconsin legislature, in 1874, passed an act—which ought to be law in every State in the Union,—providing that in case of loss of properey by fire,—unless criminal fault can be shown—the insurance company having a risk upon the property shall be obliged to pay the full amount of its policy. Referring to this law, and to a decision just rendered under it, the Chicago *Tribune* of the 10th says:

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has just rendered a decision in the case of Thompson et al. vs. The Franklin Insurance Company of St. Louis, that is of great importance to the people and to the insurance companies. By the statutes of Wisconsin, passed in 1874, it was provided that all companies authorized to take risks against loss by fire, and the property is destroyed, the amount of insurance written in the policy "shall be taken and deemed the true value of the property at the time of the loss, and the amount of the loss sustained, and shall be the measure of damages. The Court goes on to say that the language of the statute is perfectly plain, and that in case of a total loss of real property without criminal fault of the assured, the value of the property must be the amount named in the policy. The Court recognizes the manifest policy of the statute as an effort to prevent over-insurance, and it regards such a desire as wise and wholesome, and which ought to be strictly obeyed. It also holds that the measure of damages being thus fixed by the statute, the company has no right to show that the assured sustained a loss less than the amount written in the policy. The rule of the statute, in the opinion of the Court, rests upon sound public policy, and the contracts of private parties cannot alter it by any forms of policy. Heretofore the practice has been with companies doing business in Wisconsin and in most of the other western States, to assess the damage, after a loss by fire, and pay only the actual damage proved, without regard to the value specified in the policy. But this decision will now compel a closer inspection and valuation of property on the part of agents, and the check of the statute of 1874 will be seen in a lower appraisal of real property at the time the risks are taken.

NOT THE MAN.

The Leavenworth TIMES claims that Governor Anthony is not the man for the place, as he is not in sympathy with the people of Kansas upon any of the living issues of the day.

We must confess that the Governor does not seem to have improved his chances by his letter to the *Troy Chief*. It was not like the positive, outspoken man that he have always considered him.

The letter disappointed his friends as much as it delighted his enemies.—*Fort Scott Monitor.*

The letter from the Governor to the *Troy Chief* in the light of his agricultural speech made at the Orleans county, New York, fair, his correspondence with Miss Hadley about said speech; his editorial letter signed by him in the Leavenworth *Bulletin* in June, 1867; his speech at Sam Wood's meeting, in Lawrence two years ago; his speeches during that campaign; his Topeka speech; his Philadelphia speech; his speech before the New York brokers and resumptionists; in the face of all this, his letter is simply a mistatement of his real opinions, and an evasion of the questions at issue.

It is only worthy the official who would cover up and impose upon his constituents.

CANNOT RECOVER.

From a decision just rendered by the Treasury Department, it seems that such claims as those put in by the Gettysburg people, for property destroyed during the invasion of Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee's army, cannot be allowed:

It is held that these owners have no claim for compensation; that such losses are a part of the incidents and accidents of war; that the government is no more bound to repair them than to indemnify citizens against destruction by flood or fire or earthquake, and that an owner has no more claim for rent under such circumstances than he would have against the police of a town whom he had invited to protect his home against the assaults of burglars or a mob. The decision, after thus showing the invalid character of these claims, declares there is no law warranting their payment by the Treasury Department. The secretary, in his indorsement of the opinion quoted above, declares it would be impossible for any government to make good such losses, and states that, although Congress is invested with ample power to provide for the payment of such claims, he would not recommend such action.

CAN SUCH THINGS BE.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday morning has a special dispatch from Washington, which states that it has turned out, to the consternation and disgust of the Democratic House of Representatives, that the new doorkeeper is a Republican! It seems hardly possible that the Democratic Statesmen of the House should have sold themselves out in this kind a way, but here is the dispatch:

The Democrats seem to have served themselves a trick yesterday in the election of a Doorkeeper, since he turns out by his own showing to be a Republican. He has been serving under the Republican Commissioners of this District for some time, and has also been a candidate for a foreign appointment, indorsed as a Republican by Republicans. If he is much of a Democrat, he has succeded in keeping the fact very quiet. These at least are stated by Democrats to be facts, and from the general uneasiness to-day to learn the whole truth, it is evident that the fear is wide-spread among them that the last move in the Doorkeeper business is the worst and most ludicrous of all.

A CORRECTION.

The editor of the LaCygne *Journal* writes to us as follows, in relation to an item that appeared in THE TIMES of the 7th inst.:

EDITOR TIMES:—In your paper of yesterday morning, a typographical error makes the city debt of LaCygne amount to $6,545.05. The true indebtedness is $2,545.05. If not too much trouble, please correct, and oblige.

GOOD SELECTIONS.

We take pleasure in endorsing the following complimentary notice of Marshal Simpson's appointment of deputies, from the Topeka *Blade* of the 10th. The selections made by the new Marshal are excellent—they are men of character, known throughout the State, and will do credit to the office. The *Blade* says:

In the selection of Hon. J. H. Smith and Spencer P. Wade as Deputies, United States Marshal Ben Simpson, has made a wise choice. Capt. Smith is well known throughout the State, and has held prominent responsible offices, having just retired from the board of public institutions. Spencer Wade recently closed his second term as Sheriff of this county. Both are honorable and competent gentlemen, and the selection cannot fail to meet with the hearty approval of the people.

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS.

The income of the "Northwestern Life Insurance Co." for 1877, was $3,711,087.11 (a falling off in one year of $214,285.) The company paid salaries during the year $112,557.15—over 3 per cent. of its income, and nearly 12 per cent. for total expenses. The proportion of dividends to income paid by the "Northwestern" (including nearly $16,000 taxes) was about 23¼ per cent. The "Northwestern" has or claims to have $18,173,256,90 gross assets, of that amount $304,390.47 is not available, and could not be used for any purpose, at the time the company's statement was sworn to, which shows nearly 2 per cent. of their assets to have been worthless. When such a state of things exists, it is pleasant to turn to the statement of a company whose affairs are prudently, and carefully managed, and find the bright side of the picture.

The Connecticut Mutual, of Hartford, received as income during 1877 $9,192,281.31, and paid in salaries $83,728.94, less than one per cent. of their income, (or about one quarter of what the North Western paid in proportion to income,) and a fraction over 7 per cent. for total expenses. The Connecticut Mutual paid dividends in proportion to income over 27 per cent. On some policies the company paid over 75 per cent. The Connecticut Mutual has $47,540,003.10 assets, and only $34,560.02 that is not available.

Any person who will take the trouble to examine the above figures, nearly all from the sworn statements of both companies, must come to the conclusion that the management of the "North Western," as compared with an honestly managed company, is criminally reckless, if nothing worse, in their manner of handling the policy holders' money. When it costs one company nearly 50 per cent. more to collect $3,711,087.11, than it does another to collect $9,192,281.31, there must be something rotten, and it is time for policy holders to make a change of base.

SMALL POX IN KANSAS CITY.

The rumors that have been in circulation for some days past in regard to the prevalence of small pox at Kansas City, are no doubt greatly exaggerated. The papers of that city state that there are not, in all, more than twenty or thirty cases of the disease in town, and those mainly in the suburbs.

It is singular how "scary" people are of this disease. A rumor got afloat some weeks ago that there was small pox in Leavenworth, and though the Mayor and officers of the Board of Health have published an official statement that there is not a solitary case of the disease in town, a good many country people are afraid to come in, and as a consequence the prices of all kinds of country produce have considerably advanced.

INDIGNANT.

The *Commonwealth's* correspondent states that the citizens of Emporia were greatly indignant because of the Governor's action in sending troops among them, and says:

As the citizens had responded to the requests of Sheriff Connor to fall in and protect the property, they did so promptly, and were determined that the fair name of Emporia should not be disgraced, and trains could have been run every day without any trouble, had the absence of engineers and firemen not been the cause. An indignation meeting was held on Monday evening at the Court House, which was literally packed. Many speeches were made, all questioning the right of Governor Anthony to send troops to this city, without a request for such aid made by the proper officials.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

Referring to the fact that it is proposed to establish a telegraph line from Deadwood to Fort Ellis, Montana, the route to touch at the numerous Sioux military posts between these points, the Chicago *Tribune* says:

A curious superstition among the Indians invests a telegraph wire with supernatural attributes, and it is said the lines are never disturbed by them. So soon as this superstition begins to weaken, and the Sioux warriors arrive at a familiarity with the telegraph that breeds contempt, it will only be necessary to attach some of Edison's latest appliances in order to re-establish a suitable degree of awe and terror in the untutored mind.

GRANT IN EGYPT.

Ex-President Grant has recently written a letter to Secretary Sherman, of a non-political character, expressing the gratification experienced in his trip through Europe and his enjoyment, particularly of his voyage up the Nile. A better representative of American character than General Grant has seldom visited Europe. It is difficult to decide whether the General or the nation received most honor from his cordial reception in the Old World.

"TWO SOULS WITH BUT A SINGLE THOUGHT."

The Troy *Chief* will permit us to remark that we had just the faintest suspicion at the time we copied that article, that a somewhat similar sentiment had, at some time or other, been expressed by the *Chief*, but, you know, it's not an uncommon thing for great minds to run in the same channel.

SUFFICIENT GROUNDS.

The Troy *Chief* endorses the appointment of Baker as Commissioner to the Paris Exposition because it brings Prentiss back to the *Commonwealth*. Sol always says just what the "other boys" want to say, but "kinder hate to, you know."

"WE'RE ALMOST THERE."

The *Inter-Ocean* states the whole financial situation in the following neat little paragraph:

Have you got three-quarters of a cent about your clothes? If you have, you can put it with a greenback and buy a gold dollar. The silver bill did not "drive all the gold out of the country," nor did it increase its value to any tremendous extent.

THIN.

The Kansas City papers all agree with THE TIMES that the alleged play of "All the Rage" is a little the thinnest thing that ever made its way this far west. Mr. Eaton may be a very fine dramatic critic, but as an author of farces he isn't to be mentioned in the same day with our "War Governor."

AN INSINUATION.

An eastern paper speaking of the immigration to Kansas, says, "if she would only offer a barrel of whisky to each immigrant, how soon New York State would be politically redeemed."

THE NEW YORK WAY.

There are different ways of making church announcements. This is how Saturday's New York *Mail* did it:

If this weather holds out there will be a grand dress parade by Murray Hill belles to-morrow.

LATEST accounts from the front report all quiet on the Neosho.

A Good Showing.

[Quincy Whig.]

On Saturday, the 30th of March, between the stations of Lafayette and Fort Wayne, on the line of the Wabash railway, fifty-five freight trains containing 1,300 cars, and six passenger trains, passed over the road, all on time. If these trains had been placed one and sixth tenths miles apart they would have reached the entire distance between the two points, 109 miles. From these facts a person can form a pretty fair idea of the immense freight and passenger traffic of the "Great Wabash," also the excellent management of this corporation.

FALSTAFF IN THE FIELD.

Bombastes Furioso at the Front!!—Reverse Your Battery!!!

EMPORIA, Kan., April 9, 1878.

EDITOR TIMES:—It has been reported through the papers of the State, that there was great excitement here on account of the strike, that engines had been ditched, and three men killed, &c., &c. Now for the truth:

Of all the railroad employes at this place, only twelve or fourteen quit work. There has been no breach of the peace whatever by the strikers.

Three engines were run off at switches to prevent freight trains from leaving side tracks. They can be put on again in an hour without damage.

PASSENGER ENGINES

have been stoned twice by parties unknown, probably by tramps. There has not been an hour day or night, that all trains could not have been moved promptly and without disturbance, if engineers and fireman could have been procured to do it. Our county and city authorities acted with great prudence and firmness, holding a sufficient force in readiness for any emergency which might arise. Passenger trains were all running on time, and freights as fast as new men could be procured to take the place of the strikers.

The Governor had been notified three times by Mr. Conner the sheriff, and once by Mr. Watson the mayor, that all was quiet, and no assistance required, and that should the necessity arise they would call upon him at once. This was the situation yesterday (Monday) forenoon.

IMAGINE THE SURPRISE AND DISGUST

of our authorities, when Mr. Conner received a dispatch from the Governor, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the State of Kansas, that a company of militia are on the way to this city, that Mr. Conner, should place himself and posse under the command of, and receive his orders from, the captain of said company; that he had sent fifty stands of arms for the purpose of arming another company to be raised here.

An answer was immediately returned, signed by the Sheriff, Mayor, County Attorney and others, that all was going on well, and there was no use of troops, and asking that they be ordered back. Nevertheless the train arrived bringing Capt. Walkinshaw's company, and the arms consigned to sheriff Conner. Mr. Conner at once notified the railroad officials, that he should have nothing further to do with the matter if troops from abroad were to be stationed here, and also refused to receive the arms.

THE RAILROAD OFFICERS,

recognizing the valuable services of Sheriff Conner and his aids, begged him to continue in charge, and promised to have militia withdrawn. Capt. Walkinshaw in the mean time, with more good sense than was displayed by his commander-in-chief, as soon as he ascertained the condition of affairs, declined to interfere unless called upon by the proper local authorities.

It is to be hoped that the egotism of his High Mightiness, the modern Falstaff, will not be so sorely wounded, as to have the Capt. shot for insubordination.

Now for the first time was any excitement manifested by our citizens. As soon as the outrageous and unprovoked insult to our people was known, they turned out *en masse*, shops, stores and offices were closed, and a concourse of two thousand people were ready at a word, to escort the militia, (who had quietly entered their cars) beyond the county lines.

THE INTENSE ANGER

and disgust of our entire population culminated in an immense indignation meeting last night, at which numerous speeches were made not very complimentary to his overbearing self-sufficiency, and resolutions adopted which have been presented to the Associated Press. It was with the greatest difficulty that the calmer minds could prevent the burning of that bombastic bundle of conceit, called by courtesy the Governor, in effigy. Thus for the second time recently has this whited sepulchre outraged all decency by his insufferable arrogance.

At present writing (10 A. M.) all is quiet and trains are leaving as fast as new men can be procured; the militia are seated in the cars waiting orders to go home, and the disgraceful insult offered to our people is rankling in their hearts, not soon to be forgotten. OBSERVER.

Rev. Mr. Shannon has just been accidentally shot by one of Governor Anthony's troops. O.

American Steam Ships for the New Brazilian Line.

[Philadelphia Times, 8.]

Curiosity alone will scarcely account for the great and growing interest manifested in the building of American steamships for the new Brazilian line, the second of which, the City of Para, was launched on Saturday in the presence of an immense concourse of people. It was a representative gathering of American citizens, from every sphere of life, public and private, that thronged the ship-yards of John Roach & Sons and whose glad shouts resounded as the future great vessel glided from the ways to float upon the waters of the Delaware. The President of the United States, his Cabinet, many Senators and Representatives in Congress and thousands of others were there, not merely to see this beautiful spectacle, nor to testify their appreciation of the enterprise of a citizen of Pennsylvania, who really deserves all honor, but to indicate their interest in a courageous undertaking that promises to accomplish much in the quickening of our sluggisgh commerce and in the revival of our prostrate industries. Attention has been directed heretofore by this journal to the inviting field that lays before American capital in the opening of trade with South American countries, and particularly with the empire of Brazil.

Theodore and Elizabeth Have Kissed and Made Up.

[New York Sun, 7.]

To the rumors of Theodore Tilton's reconciliation with his wife there were added yesterday some assertions so positively made, and so circumstantial, that they were generally believed in Brooklyn. It was reported that an agreement to live as man and wife again was made by Mr. Tilton and his wife a few days ago, and that this arrangement will be carried out soon, if it has not already been done. According to the story, the intention is to leave early in the summer for Europe, but before that to spend some time in retirement. It is believed that Mrs. Tilton has already gone to Warwick, in Orange county, and that Mr. Tilton will join her there. There is no doubt, so those who have opportunity for knowing say, that Mr. Tilton and his wife have met frequently within the past two months. These meetings have been private, and it is quite possible that Mrs. Tilton's friends do not know of them. Since Mrs. Tilton's illness Mr. Tilton has indirectly at least supplied her with money. Many believe he has induced his wife to go to Warwick that they may more conveniently arrange for their future. There is no doubt that Mrs. Tilton is out of town. Mrs. Morse, her mother, on being questioned by a reporter, was wholly non-committal: She would neither admit nor deny that Mrs. Tilton had gone to Warwick with Mr. Tilton.

Where Gen. Miles is Now in Command.

[Army and Navy Journal, 5.]

G. O. 7, DEPT. DAKOTA, March 22, 1878.

Fort Keogh—The limits of this reservation, as described by the President, March 14, are as follows: "Starting in mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, opposite the mouth of the Tongue River; thence running due west six miles; thence due south about ten miles to the southern boundary of the present temporary reservation; thence due east along said southern boundary till it reaches the mid-channel of Tongue River; thence down said channel of Tongue River to the place of beginning—reserving a site for a ferry or bridge across Tongue River."

Death of the West Point Professor of Mathematics.

[Army and Navy Journal, 6.]

The tidings of the death of Professor Church, the skilful, distinguished, and devoted head of the department of mathematics, at West Point, will be received with sorrow by the thousands of his old pupils now in the army or in civil life. To the facts concerning his career recorded in the General Orders, published in another column of the *Journal*, we may add that Prof. Church was born in 1807, at Salisbury, Connecticut, from which State he was appointed to the Academy; that after graduating highest in the class of 1828, he served there three years as assistant professor in mathematics, under the well remembered Prof. Charles Davies; then passed a couple of years in garrison duty at Forts Walcott and Independence; and returned to the Academy only to leave it at death. Thus he was for forty-eight years an instructor of mathematics in the same institution. His educational works on Geometry, Trigonometry and the Calculus are well-known. His larger "record" is in the influence which his daily example of integrity, purity and fidelity exerted upon successive classes of cadets through half a century—an influence to be remembered with respect and veneration, now that his long career of usefulness is ended. Prof. Church leaves a wife and a daughter, who is the wife of Lieut. Col. M. M Blunt, 25th Infantry. His grandson, the son of Col. Blunt, is a cadet at the Military Academy. The son of Prof. Church died in 1873, leaving a widow but no children. He has a brother, Dr. Church, who is a resident of Newburgh, N. Y. He was in his 71st year, and had he lived until June would have completed 50 years of service at the academy. His estate is, fortunately, sufficient to abundantly provide for his family.

Exodus of Negroes from Mississippi.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Mississippi is in trouble because her colored people are leaving her borders and following the star of fortune that moves westward. It is said that more than a thousand negroes have gone out of Mississippi over one railroad to Kansas, there to take up Government lands and begin life under new conditions, and equal with all around them. We do not see why Mississippi should either grieve at or be in any doubt as to this exodus. A few years ago there sat in the Congress of the United States a colored Senator and colored Representative from the State of Mississippi. These freedmen came there by the upheaval of revo'ution and their class could not long hold such seats unless they had developed men with the personal power to sustain themselves in such positions. Mississippi, however, by a process of conciliation, evicted the colored race from all posts of honor or profit within her boundaries, and she must not complain if they leave her now to seek their fortunes in a State where all positions, all honors, and all chances are open to them. It is not likely that a colored Congressman will come from Kansas for a long time, but the prize is open, the field is fair, and every colored man in that State knows and feels that a black skin is not a bar to political promotion. That is the secret of this whole migration of colored people.

Mrs. Lincoln's Present Residence.

[Springfield (Ill.) Journal.]

A friend of the *Journal* in California sends us the following from the *Alta Californian* of San Francisco, with the request to know if the statement is true:

"It is a said fact that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is living a secluded life in an interior town of France, and declines to return to America lest she may again be placed in a lunatic asylum."

The only ground for the above statement consists in the fact that Mrs. Lincoln has chosen, for some months past, and still chooses, so far as we know, to reside in the romantic little city of Pau, near the base of the Pyrenees, in southern France. The fact that she is in almost weekly cordial and intelligent correspondence with her friends in this city would indicate that the rest of the story is without foundation.

Good Reasons Why There Will Be No War.

[Chicago Journal.]

"On what do you base your opinion that there will be no war between England and Russia?" asks one writing to this paper. In reply we would remark that our opinion is based upon the fact that neither England nor Russia can be particularly anxious, under present circumstances, to double up the already enormous national debts merely to gratify their national pride; and upon the further fact that England's purpose will, in the end, be fully attained if her present commercial and maritime rights and privileges in the navigable waters connecting the Black Sea with the Mediterranean, and her interests in India and Egypt shall be maintained, and, rather than go to war, Russia would be willing to guarantee these interests to her. This is really the point involved in the pending controversy between those two Powers, and anybody can see that, after the splurge of pride and bluster shall have spent its fury, it will be easier and much more economical to call in Bismarck as a compromise-maker, than to embark in a costly war which could not, in its final outcome, secure for either of the belligerents any more than could be secured by the peaceable means of diplomacy. The only danger of war is that, while the blood of the two contending Powers is at boiling heat, there is a possibility of certain accidental events occurring in the vicinity of Constantinople which, being beyond the control of the diplomats, may precipitate hostilities. These possibilities of precipitation present the only serious phase of the present situation. And, as regards Austria's part in the general controversy, it is enough to say that her Government is already in a bankrupt condition, and that even were she in a condition for a great war, she would hardly dare, under present circumstances, to venture upon such a struggle without strong assurances from Bismarck that Germany would stand at her back, and one of the most unlikely things in the world is that Bismark, who is really the secret ally of the Czar, would give any such assurances.

England's Mistake.

It has been stated by Sir Stafford Northcote that the treaty of Paris is set aside and that of San Stefano substituted. The setting aside of the treaty of Paris was a just *casus belli*; but England, with a great lack of dignity, instead of calling on the powers for action on the abrogation of a statute of international enactment instituted by themselves, attempted to intimidate the transgressing power, and in that act herself violated the treaty and failed to retard the operations of which she now complains as having given her cause of war. Great Britain thus put herself outside the pale of European sympathy, and nothing save the necessity of conserving immediate interests, or preventing downright encroachments upon rights, will induce any nation—even the most insignificant—to make common cause with her Majesty's Government.

The Dishonesty and Extravagance of False Economy.

[New York Times, 8.]

If the machinery of the Post Office fo transmitting money-orders and registered letters should suddenly stop, the people may understand that the Democratic House has failed to provide the money needed for that service. Last year there was danger that this useful branch of the postal service must cease operations on account of the lack of printed blanks. That difficulty was temporarily tided over; but the same obstruction is again met. The House Appropriations Committee have deliberately cut down the estimates of the Post Office Department, and the money for printing the required blanks is nearly exausted. Meanwhile, a bill containing an appropriation of $35,000 for this purpose is pending between the twor branches of Congress, and the Democratic managers of the House manifest the utmost indifference to the condition of affairs. The fraudulent practice of refusing appropriations for the maintenance of the legitimate service of the Government is producing exasperating results. The House Appropriation Committee are pointing with pride to the fact that they have cut down the Postmaster-General's estimates $3,257,938; but the country must needs suffer inconvenience from this dishonett course. It is not even poor economy; it is an attempt to make political capital by refusing to pay expenses which are necessary and which must be paid at some future time.

Extraordinary Strength Developed by the National Party.

[New York Times, 7.]

Recent dispatches to the *Times* from Detroit state that in the elections held in Michigan, the so-called National Party showed much more strength than it was supposed to have. Every county where a special effort had been made to set up active organization gave a vote which was a surprise to the regular politicians, and we suspect to the organizers themselves. The Nationals made gains in Republican and Democratic strongholds alike. They carried the county in which Detroit is situated, outside of the city, against the Democrats; carried eleven important towns usually Democratic; carried Barry county, usually Republican by 500 majority, by 700; and in the city of Jackson, where their state convention was held, they defeated a combination of both Republicans and Democrats, led by the strongest men of both parties. These are by no means insignificant results.

Decision in Regard to the Assessment of Bank Stock.

[Cincinnati Gazette, 8.]

The decision of Judge Baxter of the United States Circuit Court, in this city, Saturday, seems to us to have an effect to unsettle taxation in general. A bank at Toledo contested the collection of taxes on the ground that its taxation was unequal, for the reason that its capital was assessed in full, while the assessment of real estate in that city is only 40 per cent. of its value. Therefore the bank made a tender of 40 per cent. of its tax to the Treasurer. Judge Baxter's decision is that he can collect no more. If every owner of property can go behind those instrumentalities which government has provided for valuing property for taxation, any one may set up a claim that his property is not valued in the same ratio as another's. The value of real estate is not an exactly ascertainable quantity at the best. In a much expanded new city of great expectations like Toledo, it is a very uncertain quantity, especially when money is going through a revolution. Government provides certain instrumentalities for ascertaining, verifying, and equalizing the value of property for taxation. Does it not make this a finality? Does not Judge Baxter's decision invalidate all taxation in our State.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Joseph Lewis, held trial on the charge of killing Dillard Green, was taken before Judge Crozier of the District Court yesterday on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his bail was reduced by the court from five thousand to two thousand dollars. This action by the court will be sustaned by our citizens of all class. Nobody doubts that Lewis will appear for trial; in fact the evidence against him is so slight that Judge Crozier says—"Were the whole matter before me for re-examination I think I should hesitate to hold the defendant to answer further." He has always borne a very good reputation, he has a family depending for support upon his labor, and the bail as fixed by the lower court being more than he could give, he was locked up in the county prison, and would have been obliged to remain there until the Fall term of court. Under all circumstances we think everybody will agree that His Honor has acted not only wisely but humanely in reducing the bail to a point where it comes within the power of the defendant to raise it. The following is a copy in full of Judge Crozier's opinion:

District Court of Leavenworth County:

STATE OF KANSAS vs. Joseph Lewis. } *Habeas Corpus.*

Crozier, J., at Chambers.

The defendant is brought before me for the purpose of determining whether the amount of bail required by the examining magistrate should be reduced below the amount fixed by him; viz: $5,000. When the application for the writ was made, it was agreed by counsel on both sides, that the report of the testimony incorporated in the petition for the writ was substantially correct, and might be regarded as the testimony before the committing magistrate upon which the defendant was held to answer.

Were the whole matter before me for re-examination, I think I should hesitate to hold the defendant to answer further; but inasmuch as the examining magistrate thought it sufficient to hold him to bail, and the defendant asks nothing but a reduction of the bail, it is necessary to consider the question whether or not he should be held at all.

The testimony very clearly shows that the deceased came to his death by reason of a gun shot wound, upon the evening mentioned in the complaint, and at the place designated. It also shows that the defendant might have done the act, but the testimony upon which such a conclusion could be predicated, is wholly circumstantial. No one pretends to have witnessed the act, nor to have seen the defendant in a position to have accomplished it. The only circumstance shown in the evidence upon which even a suspicion of his guilt could be predicated, are that a gun was found upon his premises which some of the witnesses thought might have been recently discharged, and that other witnesses testified to matters indicating ill feeling existing between the defendant and the deceased.

As to the first of these grounds of suspicion the testimony is quite unsatisfactory, being confined exclusively to the appearance of the gun found upon his premises the day after the homicide. Were the solution of the question to depend alone upon the testimony of the prosecution; the same being not only very indefinite, but quite contradictory; it would hardly be said that a reasonable ground for suspicion was thereby laid; and when against that it is considered that the supposed suspicious appearance of the gun is satisfactorily explained, if the apparently equally creditable testimony of other witnesses is to be believed, it would seem that there would be nothing in this direction justifying a conclusion of the guilt of the defendant. It would be exceedingly unsatisfactory testimony upon which to accuse an individual, of former good character, of the highest crime known to the law, that a witness, or witnesses, should testify that a gun had recently been discharged, when they at the same time say that it is impossible, from the indications upon which they predicate their opinions, to determine within any specified time, the date of the discharge. If the testimony upon this subject were alone that of the prosecution, to say nothing of the explanation furnished by the defendant the assumption of the guilt of the defendant would not rise above the dignity of a guess.

In regard to the second of the above mentioned grounds of suspicion, the subject is open to greater doubt. Whether it should be determined that there was ill feeling between the deceased and the defendant will depend upon the credence to be given to the positive testimony of some of the witnesses for the prosecution. One or more of them undertake to detail conversations, and parts of conversations, between themselves and the defendant, and between the defendant and others in their hearing, indicating a settled animosity between him and the deceased. A careful examination of the testimony shows, that in instances where the defendant is said to have uttered threats against the deceased, naming him, the menaces attributed to the defendant, are contradicted by other witnesses, who state they were present at the times referred to. In other cases where it is said that the defendant declared his enmity to the deceased, the witnesses so testifying, in the same connection, state that the deceased was not named, nor did they know that he was referred to by the defendant.

Taking the letter of the testimony as it appears before me in the papers, I think I should be scarcely justified in saying that there is probable cause to suppose the defendant guilty of the crime, but inasmuch as the witnesses were personally before the magistrate, and he had an opportunity, denied to me, to judge of their credibility from their appearance, manner of testifying, &c., much is due to the estimate placed thereon by him. Where the testimony was contradictory, he was in a position to better judge which witness should be believed than I am; and hence I do not feel at liberty to disregard the conclusion at which he arrived.

As above indicated, the only question I am called upon to consider is, whether under all the circumstances the bail should be reduced? The accused has been in confinement since the sixteenth day of March last, and says he is unable to procure the required bail; that his property consists alone of a homestead worth about $1,500; that he thinks he could procure bail in the sum of $2,000, and that he has a family depending upon his daily labor for support. These statements are not contradicted in the papers. The rule in fixing bail is not to put it at a sum beyond the ability of the party to procure, but to fix it at an amount which will probably insure his appearance at the time of trial. He may very properly be required to tax the partiality of friends to risk his integrity to some extent, but they should not be required to take an unnecessary risk. The magistrate, or judge, should take into consideration not only the pecuniary condition of the defendant, but also the probability of his guilt manifested in the evidence; and if he shall be of the opinion that the suspicion of guilt attaching to him is slight, he should have the benefit of it, as well in fixing his bail as in any other stage of the proceeding.

Under all the circumstances, considering the inconclusiveness of the testimony, the pecuniary condition of the defendant; the good character he has shown to have borne previous to this charge, and his inability to procure the bail required, I think it will be safe and just to reduce the amount demanded to $2,000, and it is so ordered.

Nobody to Blame for it But Ourselves.

[St. Louis Republican, 9.]

There is said to be a majority of one in the House committee in favor of suspending the national sinking-fund for five years, and there is therefore a good prospect of that measure going through the House. We have already hoarded nearly $200,000,000 more in our sinking-fund than the law requires and if we stop putting money in that fund and expend it judiciously in developing the material resources and wealth of the country for the next five years, we shall be a great deal more prosperous at the end of that period than if we follow the path we have been going for some years past. We have been paying off our debt faster than we promised and carrying burdens which future generations should have some share in bearing. If we have broken down in the imprudent undertaking we need blame nothing but our own folly.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

How Alexander H. Stephens' Method Might be Improved.

[N. Y. World.]

Alexander H. Stephens appears to think that all the metric system needs to commend it to the affections of his countrymen is to mix a little idiom in its nomenclature. With this foresight of a true statesman he discerns that the American people will never come to call a metre a metre, but thinks that they may be induced to call it a yard, though in fact it is not a yard. A "seed," a "corn" and a "bipound or bip" are new units of weight, and a "hair" and a "nail" of measure. If they coincide with the units of the metric system, and people can be induced to say "bip" and "nail" who could not be induced to say gram and metre, all will be well. The trouble with his tables is that they do not go far enough. The idea is to get expressions which the masses can readily understand, and there are many such expressions which Mr. Stephens has not utilized. In weight, for instance, nobody knows what a bipound is, and if any man, wise in his own conceit, thinks it to be two pounds, Mr. Stephens will undeceive him. How simple it would have been to say, for instance:

10 steps make 1 hopskipanjump.
10 hopskipanjumps make 1 piece.
10 pieces make 1 right smart go-by.

There is not one of Mr. Stephens' constituents who could not master this nomenclature. In long measare, again, where Mr. Stephens confuses his constituents with "seeds" and "corn," how simple and symmetrical would it be to say:

10 hunks make 1 gob.
10 gobs make 1 chunk (or dekagob).
10 chunks make 1 heap.

Here is a terminology not arrived at by fumbling in Greek dictionaries, but fresh from the people and racy of the soil. Liquid measure again should be brought home to our business and bosoms in some such way as this:

10 swallows make 1 drink.
10 drinks make 1 spree.
10 sprees make 1 triangle (or jims).

And an intelligible table of dry measure would be:

10 nibbles make 1 bite.
10 bites make 1 square meal.

And so forth. We have no doubt that Mr. Stevens means well, and that he is trying to bring the metric system within the scope of the meanest capacity, say of two "spoons." But he should break at once and forever with the effete terminology of Europe.

New Candidate for Military Honors.

Henceforth let it be said, and let it be said amid the sound of trumpets and the banging of kettle-drums, that George T. Anthony is, or was, the great war Governor of Kansas. Never let it be forgotten, when a few engineers and firemen gathered in the flourishing town of Emporia, to discuss their grievances against a railroad company, that Governor Anthony rose to a supreme height of patriotism, and snuffing danger, as a war horse is said to snuff a battle, threw himself majestically into a hollow square and prepared to defend the commonwealth from the assaults of the salamanders of the engine and the rail. Snuffing the danger, he immediately proceeded to snuff the incipient rebellion. He called out the militia. Seizing, as it were, the brazen trump of war, he blew a blast the echoes of which reached Leavenworth and resounded through the State. He rallied a company at Topeka. He launched the raw levees of the yeoman guards toward the center of turmoil. Three engineers and a fireman were guarding railroad property at Emporia. The Governor's legions swarmed through the seat of rebellion; they surrounded the town; they bivouacked on the prairies; they slept on their arms; they made forced marches; they defiled, echeloned, doubled by fours and spread out by platoons, moving all the time on a pivoted centre, and finally rallying near the suttler's quarters. Never was a rebellion so quickly suppressed. The enemy dispersed at double-quick; the earth seemed to swallow the dusky grabbers of the throttle-valves; the red-faced firemen became as shadowy figures in a land of clouds. The war was over, and from the battlements of Topeka the red-handed Governor sounded the return. The soldiers of the legion, however, could not return without making an example. To return without striking terror to the breasts of the workingmen of the State might be construed as a pusillanimous proceeding. They sought a victim. One was found. He was a minister. It was kind of the Governor's legions to kill a minister. A minister is supposed to be always prepared for a sudden exit. "He may have suffered here," argued the Governor's legion, "but his hereafter will be blissful. We will send him right away." And away the spirit of the minister fled to that undefined summerland of the good and true, where the commands of war Governors like Anthony are supposed never to be heard, and where the tramp of his legions can never resound upon the pavements of gold. The war is now over. The Governor and his legions have done their worst, and nothing remains but to record their valiant deeds, to sing pæans to their praise, to glorify their achievements. The name of George T. Anthony will descend to future generations, not only as that of a man who had "no sympathy with the debtor class," but as one who possessed the attributes of a great commander. They will "point with pride" to the time when he commanded the militia to march against Emporia.

Rest, soldiers, rest, the war is o'er;
Mothers and children no more are weeping,
Engineers will trouble now no more,
And Shannon, poor priest, is soundly sleeping.

Wise Regulations.

The regulations of Stewart's hotel for women in New York city are so very rigid and complete that it has sometimes been wondered if an occupant of a room could wink without securing the necessary consent of the clerk. *Puck* regards them with quizzical skepticism, and begs leave to amend and substitute. Among the amendments and substitutions we quote the following:

III. The hotel being thoroughly fire-proof, the rooms on each floor are equally desirable, especially the lower ones, for which $3 a day will be charged extra.

IV. The elevator can be used at any hour. A nominal fee of twenty-five cents will be charged for all willing to use it.

VII. Keys must be left in the office. For all keys lost twenty-five cents will be charged. No extra charge for the use of keyholes.

XII. No washerwoman allowed in the rooms. All washing done in the hotel laundry. Ladies wishing to have their washing, which has just left the laundry, washed over again, can be accommodated at reasonable rates.

XVII. To avoid unnecessary noises which might disconcert nervous boarders, no coughing or sneezing will be allowed in the rooms. Ladies affected with colds, and finding it necessary to cough, can secure cough-checks from the clerk at twenty-five cents each. Reduction on taking a quantity.

XVIII. The services of the chaplain will be offered gratuitously. But he must always be returned in good order—(the clerk will take a receipt).

A Basis of Harmony.

[Philadelphia Press, 7.]

Of the integrity and purity of President Hayes there can be no question. We are neither his apologist nor his eulogist, and we shall in the future, as in the past, freely express our opinions touching his course of action. Let Congress do its best for the country, and it will be seconded by the President. With a conciliatory tone of intercourse on both sides, there will be no cause for a rupture of the harmony of the Republican party.

They will take Him without His Eastern Variations.

[Inter-Ocean, 10.]

Nasby, it is said, has retired from the editorship of the New York *Mail*, and will again assume control of the Toledo *Blade*. Glad of it; but we hope the gentleman from Confederate Cross Roads will leave his objectionable financial views in the East. The West wants the old Nasby without his blunderbuss, gold-bug attachment.

Giving Them Rather Too Much of a Good Thing.

[Inter Ocean, 10.]

A few months ago the leading English papers said that a new Christian nation south of Roumania, under the protection of Europe, would be a bulwark against Russian ambition. But Russia, in mapping out Bulgaria, gave them too much of a good thing. They decline to see any bulwark in the new Christian nation.

KANSAS NEWS.

—Prairie City wants a hotel.

—Wyandotte county has organized an immigration society.

—The Phillips County *Herald* will publish a history of Phillips county.

—Jefferson county is making early preparation for a rousing fair next fall.

—Quite a number of new houses are in course of construction at Hays City.

—The Young Men's Chistian Association of Lawrence is turning its attention to theatricals.

Jefferson County Wheat Crop.

[Winchester Argus, 11.]

Jefferson county will raise more than half a million bushels of wheat this year.

School Begun at Winchester.

[Winchester Argus, 11.]

The third term of the Winchester Academy for this year began last Monday with a good enrollment, and several new scholars.

Headache Follows Buck Beer.

[Fort Scott Monitor, 10.]

The citizen begins to smack his mouth as the time for buck beer draws nigh. Headaches follow in the foot steps of buck beer.

Sentenced to Ten Years for Burglary.

[Wyandotte Herald, 11.]

Wm. Cole, arrested for breaking into the Kansas Pacific depot at Edwardsville, was sentenced to 10 years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Prairie Schooners Numerous.

[Phillips County Herald.]

Prairie schooners filled with sunbonnets and tow-headed children are becoming numerous.

Left for the Purpose of Bringing Cattle to Kansas.

[Ford County Globe, 9.]

Jesse Evans started for New Mexico, on Friday, with 60 men, 6 wagons, 50 mules and 50 horses. He goes for 25,000 head of cattle which he will bring here this summer.

Visiting Friends.

[Ford County Globe, 9.]

Lieut. Thos. M. Wennie, Q. M., at Fort Elliot, passed through Dodge last Friday, on his way to Atchison, where he intends remaining for a week. His many friends in this city were glad to meet him.

Low Rates of Freight to Chicago.

[Atchison Champion.]

The lowest stock and grain rates ever known are now being given from Atchison to Chicago. The tariff rate on wheat is 25 cents a hundred, and 12½ cents is now being given. The tariff rate on stock is $67.50, whereas the railroads are now anxious to carry at $40.

Waseca Rapidly Improving.

[Waseca Leader.]

The prospects for Waseca this year are very flattering. We will undoubtedly have a larger trade than ever before, and there is a good prospect of a large hotel being built here, besides other extensive improvements. Waseca is the "boss" town in the West.

How Kansas Towns are Looming up.

[Waseca Leader, 6.]

It is quite a sight for Wasecaites to see three passenger trains daily arriving at the depot at the same time. Under the new arrangement we have four passenger trains daily over both the roads through Waseca, three of which arrive at the same time in the morning.

A Healthy Feeling in Valley Falls Business Matters.

[Valley Falls New Era, 14.]

The merchants of Valley Falls are now busy with their spring trade. There is a good out-look for both farmer and merchants. Nothing can be brought into Valley Falls, without finding a ready market.

Prices of Things in Elk County.

[Cor. Kansas Farmer, 10.]

A great many emigrants are coming in this spring. Butter is 10c per pound; eggs, 5c per dozen; potatoes, 50c per bushel; corn, 18@20c; wheat, 50@65c; fat hogs, $2 per cwt.; milch cows, $18@25; work horses, $50@$100.

Where Lawrence Stands.

Prof. Snow, of Lawrence, says, in a recent report, that that city is in latitude, 38 degrees, 57 minutes, 25 seconds; longitude, 95 degrees, 16 minutes, elevation of barometer and thermometer, 875 feet above the ground; anemometer, 105 feet above ground; on the dome of the University building, 1,200 feet above sea level.

Away in the Future a Farmer May Stand a Show.

[Kansas Farmer, 10.]

The following gentlemen have been appointed regents of the Agricultural College: Dr. W. L. Challis, of Atchison, and Mr. L. J. Best, of Beloit. We presume, when the supply of professional and business men is exhausted, there will be some farmers appointed as regents.

Farmers Nearly Through with Spring Work.

[Cor. Smith County Pioneer, 6.]

Farmers here are about through sowing grain. Mr. Warn, of Harvey township is the champion wheat raiser, he has over one hundred acres sown. Mr. C. Shade and others have from eighty to one hundred acres sown. Mr. Will [illegible], who bought a claim in Harvey township last fall, has commenced breaking and otherwise improving his claim.

A Large Amount of Prairie will be Broken this Season.

[Fairview Cor. Atchison Champion, 11.]

Oats are coming up nicely and some fields look quite green. A large acreage is now being prepared for early corn. Old corn on hand this year is very limited in this neighborhood and will command a high price as a great home demand has sprung up, partly on account of the large number of hogs held over (owing to the low market), and also because a great amount of prairie will be broken this season.

A Very Intellectual Pastime, if not Remunerative.

[Atchison Champion, 11.]

The last spurt in wheat relieved some Atchison men we know, of a little over $2,000. They gained a great deal of interesting information about "long" wheat and "short" wheat, but the amusement was purely intellectual, and not calculated to engender luxurious habits.

California Falls Into Line and Claims the Benders.

[Atchison Champion, 11.]

Sheriff Wylie yesterday received a letter from Modoc county, California, stating that the constable just elected there this spring had found the Bender family. This is something like it. Every section of the country have found the Benders except Northern California, and they just got in in time to save themselves. If that constable had waited until next summer and then announced their capture not one intelligent person would have believed him. Sheriff Wylie has decided not to send after them.

Alfalfa Ready for the Mower in April.

[Ford County Globe, 9.]

Morris Collar showed us last Saturday a bunch of alfalfa clover fifteen inches long. This, on the 5th of April, is as good as we have ever heard of before. He has four acres of it, within a mile of town, which is all as good as the sample he exhibited to us. Some of our neighboring exchanges are discussing the possibility of its successful culture in their counties, let them come up to Ford and see it in the field, ready for the mowing machine in April.

All Available Ground Will be in Crops This Year.

[Osage county cor., Kansas Farmer, 10.]

Stock doing finely, some fine cattle are being shipped to market. I saw a lot of seventeen head of three-year-old, fed by Mr. Oliver, of Dragoon township, shipped by Finch, at Burlingame, weighing over 1300 pounds per head. Grass is growing; wheat never finer; oats all sown; farmers plowing for corn; all available ground will be in crops this year. Horses are selling readily at $100 per head. Cows reported dull sale. Hogs slow, $2.50 offered. Fruit trees in profuse bloom. The farmers are all disgusted with the late election frauds.

A Change of Venue and a Large Bond.

[Holton Signal, 10.]

The case of the State vs. Tough for the murder of Wm. B. Hartman, during the trouble on the Kansas Central last fall, was called yesterday forenoon. An affidavit for a change of venue was presented by the defense, and the change was granted. The case was sent to Shawnee county for trial. Capt. Tough gave bond in the sum of $15,000 for his appearance. Henry Clay Dean, Case Broderick, John S. Hopkins and I. T. Price are employed for the State, and Hayden & Hayden, Fenlon, Peck, Ryan & Johnson, Stillings & Stillings for the defense.

How Things May Adjust Themselves.

[Lawrence Tribune, 9.]

Several years ago there lived near this city a boy rather peculiar in his manner, who afterwards ran away to Southwestern Kansas. The next that his foster mother heard in regard to him was that he had been hanged by Judge Lynch, no particulars being given of the affair. Lately a young man returned from the border who could give the circumstances which led to the death of the boy and the manner of his execution, which were briefly, that he had shot the boss of the party for reprimanding him and had became so dangerous that it was due to justice and the safety of the party to dispose of him as above stated, they being in an unsettled country. He was accordingly taken into an adobe, placed upon a stool, a rope put around his neck, tied to a beam, then the stool was kicked from beneath him, and his crime was expiated.

How strange at times is truth, and how sad is the story of a willful and erring youth.

A Sensible Hint About Slops.

[Correspondent Kansas Farmer.]

In contagious times, in addition to the use of food and drink that has been disinfected, great caution should be used in disposing of the chamber slops. It would be safest to treat those from every sick room as being a deadly, insidious poison, liable to be poured into any well within two hundred feet; liable to be washed into the stream or brook below, and thence to be returned to you in the milk can; liable to be washed into pools and ditches, and returned to you by the cows, in the cream or butter, by the hen in her eggs, and by the pig in the sausages. Nay, since Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever and small pox are communicated to domestic animals, if you are a farmer, it may be returned to you with compound interest, in the form of chicken cholera, hog cholera, malignant fevers, etc.

News Notes From Tonganoxie.

[Correspondence Lawrence Tribune, 9.]

Some unknown party entered Hollingsworth's store one night last week and carried away coffee, sugar, and other articles, which he has not been able to get track of. He has left his store nights without any one in it. The party that did the depredation probably knew of this trust reposed in the honesty of the people here, and by this act of lawlessness will put the merchants and others more on their guard. Our town has been remarkably free from these kind of depredations made on property. We suspect, in this case, the rogues came from some portion of the region round about.

We see preparations are being made for more new buildings in town. Tonganoxie has never outtripped itself. Though slowly, yet steadily, has been the advance. The time has come when she must take another step forward and make more room for new comers and a larger business.

Jefferson County Fair to be Held at Valley Falls.

[Valley Falls New Era, 11.]

Last Tuesday, the Agricultural Board of Jefferson county, met at Oskaloosa, to arrange the premium list, and to receive propositions from points in the county as to holding of the Fair. Delaware township presented a subscription of $4.00—$225 of it being individual, $25 by the city of Valley Falls, and $50 by the township—which was accepted. This, in connection with the usual appropriation of $200 from the county, will enable the Agricultural Board to put up all the necessary buildings. Mr. Goodman gives the track free of charge. Now that the County Fair is to be held at Valley Falls, let it be the aim of every one to make it a success. We already hear of special premiums of over $100. The ground for the fair is conveniently located, plenty of good shade, and the track no better in the state.

A Little Ten Year Old Girl Outraged in West Kansas City.

[Kansas City Journal, 11.]

The examination of the brute, Sam Hall, who attempted to outrage a little ten-year-old girl in West Kansas City, on Sunday night last, drew quite a crowd to Justice Denham's office yesterday morning, and for a time it was thought that a "lynching bee" would be indulged in. In the crowd were several ropes, and cries of "Hang the——," "Get your rope," etc., were freely heard during the trial, and nothing but the efficiency of the officers prevented trouble. Hall is a tall, ungainly, sandy complexioned specimen of "poor white trash," with large mouth, protruding eye-teeth and repulsive expression. The unfortunate little girl and Hall's wife were the only witnesses examined, which was unnecessary, as the human fiend convicted himself by his disgusting questions and admissions in making his defense, he having no counsel. He admitted a portion of the charge, and had the savage impudence to ask the little girl, who is only ten years old, while on the witness stand, if he had not promised to buy her a pair of shoes, while his own feet—without socks—protruded from a pair of shoes that would disgrace a Hottentot. His wife testified that she was cognizant of the deed at the time, and made no objections. The testimony of this woman sent Edward Fitzgerald to the penitentiary, on a charge of rape, for two years, last fall, and it is now freely expressed that she perjured herself at that time. The crowd by this time had become fearfully excited and the examination was hurried to a close, and the prisoner bound over in the sum of $2,000 to await the action of the district court. Hanging is almost too good for such a brute, but the law must take its course.

The Catholic Mission Farm Near St. Marys, in Pottawatomie County.

[St. Marys Democrat, 5.]

The farm is composed of both bottom and uplands, well watered and some timber. There are about 1,500 acres in the farm, half of which is under cultivation.

In company with Rev. Father Stantebeck and Father Patrick we took a stroll over the grounds. We were more than repaid for our trouble. It will be interesting to anyone to take a look over the farm.

They have two hundred acres of as fine winter wheat as the sun ever shone upon. We are not boasting when we say that the whole field will average in height twenty-eight inches. The drouth, if we should have any, can not hurt it, and a most bountiful yield is assured. The 100 acres of spring wheat is just beginning to shade the ground and it looks good enough to eat now. Forty acres of oats are just beginning to peep through the earth, and oats are generally a sure crop. One hundred acres will be used for Hungarian, a crop that is wholly used on the farm for stock. We saw seventy-five acres of clover, some of which measured eleven inches, and besides that they have fifty acres of fine, growing timothy, which proves that both timothy and clover can be successfully grown in Kansas. One hundred acres will be put in corn the coming season. Last year drilling corn was tried as an experiment, and it proved eminently successful. The whole crop this spring will be put in the same manner. It is claimed that it can be done with less expense and the yield is a great deal more per acre.

Several years ago it was first demonstrated on the Mission farm that stone fencing was the most profitable to the farmer, and there is now on the farm two and a half miles of this kind of fencing that will stand forever. It makes a safe fire guard; never blows down, and it fully answers all the requisites. Father Patrick says as much more will be built during the season. There is also five miles of hedge fence and four miles of board fence.

The Mission farm is known all over the State for its fine stock. Two young cows, (perfect beauties), were pointed out to us, and we were told they cost $500, being from the famous Short Horn herd of S. E. Ward, of Westport, Missouri. In all they have 100 cows, 45 spring calves, 320 head of stock cattle on the range, 27 fat cattle and about 200 head of hogs of the Berkshire breed. The stock throughout shows the best of care and are in splendid condition.

Sheep raising has just commenced within the last year, the Leicester breed being introduced. We are told that it will prove a profitable investment, as they take but little care, and the uplands furnish the best and sufficient grazing for them. Father Patrick cautioned us particularly to notice his flock of lambs. They are all sprightly, healthy-looking little fellows, and show the care that is given them. He has not lost one this season. Father Patrick gave us a bunch of wool taken from a year old lamb, that was thirteen inches in length.

Twenty hands are employed on the farm the year round, and they find plenty of work to do. It takes twenty-five horses and mules to do their teaming, plowing, &c.

Six acres of the farm are used as an orchard and vineyard, and the trees and vines are in a fine growing condition.

None but the best farm machinery is used—that which will stand any and every test. Any amount of all kinds of farming implements are on hand, and employes never grumble because of not having the right kind of tools to work with. We also noticed that steam was brought into requisition—when lumber was needed, or when grain was to be ground up for feed. The farm is supplied with every invention needed to make the business successful.

The Mission farm was first settled in the autumn of 1846. In 1847 the first crop was planted, and the same field has produced an abundant crop every succeeding year. Another evidence of the durability of Kansas soil.

Two large four-story school buildings, one for males and one for females, constructed of brick, now occupy a place on the farm. These cost $175,000, other buildings on the ground are estimated at a value of $18,000. The grounds about the buildings are beautifully laid off with every convenience for leisure and pleasure. Two hundred magnificent evergreens are tastefully distributed, flowers are grown in profusion and everything is indicative of the paradise we should all like to enjoy while we "remain here below."

The parish church, which is valued at $16,000, is also located on this farm. It is a beautiful stone structure with the capacity of seating 1,000 people.

Such is a brief description of one of the best managed farms in the country—or in the State—and there remains a great deal more that can be said. But for the present the above must suffice, but promise to give more in the future.

List of the Counties of the State and for Whom They Were Named.

Allen—Named in honor of Gov. Wm. Allen, of Ohio.
Anderson—Col. Joseph C. Anderson, of Lexington, Mo.
Atchison—Hon. David R. Atchison.
Barbour—Thomas W. Barbour, a Free State martyr murdered in 1855.
Barton—Miss Clara Barton, a philanthropist.
Bourbon—The famous old Bourbon county in Kentucky.
Brown—Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi.
Butler—Senator A. P. Butler, of South Carolina.
Chase—Judge Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.
Chautauqua — Chautauqua County, New York.
Cherokee—First named McGee but afterwards changed for some reason unknown.
Clay—Henry Clay, of Kentucky.
Cloud—W. F. Cloud, of 2d Kansas cavalry regiment.
Coffey—Col. A. M. Coffey, member of the first Territorial Legislature.
Cowley—Matthew Cowley, 1st lieutenant of Company "I" 8th Kansas cavalry.
Crawford—Gov. S. J. Crawford.
Davis—named for Jefferson Davis, whose career is well known.
Dickinson—Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York.
Doniphan—Col. A. W. Doniphan, of Mexican war fame.
Douglass—Stephen A. Douglass.
Edwards—W. C. Edwards, of Hutchinson, Kansas.
Elk—Elk river, which traverses the entire boundary of the county.
Ellis—Lieut. Geo. Ellis, of 12th Kansas Infantry.
Ellsworth—Col. Elmer Ellsworth.
Ford—James H. Ford, Col. 2d Colorado Cavalry.
Franklin—Benjamin Franklin.
Greenwood—Alfred B. Greenwood, Indian Agent.
Harvey—Gov. Jas. M. Harvey.
Jackson—Andrew Jackson.
Jefferson—Thomas Jefferson.
Jewell—L. R. Jewell, Lieutenant-Colonel 6th Kansas Cavalry.
Johnson—Rev. Thomas Johnson, a Methodist Indian missionary.
Labette—Labette river, a tributary to the Neosho.
Leavenworth—General Leavenworth.
Lincoln—Abraham Lincoln.
Linn—L. F. Linn, a Missouri Senator.
Lyon—Gen. Nathanial Lyon.
Marion—Gen. Francis Marion.
Marshall—Gen. F. G. Marshall, a member of the first Territorial Legislature.
Mitchell—Capt. W. D. Mitchell of 2nd Kansas Cavalry.
Montgomery—Gen. Richard Montgomery, of Revolutionary fame, who died shouting "Death and Liberty."
Morris—Senator Thos. Morris, of Ohio.
Nemaha—Nemaha river, in that county.
McPherson—Gen. J. B. McPherson, killed at Atlanta, Ga.
Miami—First named in honor of Dr. David Lykins, and afterwards changed by act of Kansas Legislature.
Neosho—Neosho river.
Norton—Olof Norton, Captain in 15th Kansas Cavalry.
Osage—Osage river.
Osborne—Vincent B. Osborn, a private in company "A" 2d Kansas Cavalry, who lost a leg at the battle of Joy's Ford on the Arkansas river.
Ottawa—Ottawa, an Indian chief.
Pawnee—Pawnee Indians, it being the hunting ground of a once powerful tribe of that name.
Phillips—Hon. Wm. A. Phillips, of Leavenworth.
Pottawatomie—Pottawatomie Indians.
Reno—Gen. Jessee L. Reno, killed at South Mountain battle.
Republic—Republican river, which extends through the county.
Rice—Brigadier Gen. S. A. Rice, killed at Jenkins' Ferry, in Arkansas' in 1864.
Riley—Ft. Riley, a military post.
Rush—Capt. Alex. Rush, killed at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., in 1864.
Saline—Saline river.
Sedgwick—Major Gen. John Sedgwick, killed at the battle of Spotsylvania.
Shawnee—Shawnee Indians.
Smith—Maj. Nathan Smith of the 2d Colorado volunteer infantry.
Sumner—Hon. Charles Sumner, of Mass.
Wabaunsee—an Indian war chief by that name.
Washington—George Washington.
Wilson—Col. H. T. Wilson, of Fort Scott, Kan.
Woodson—Daniel Woodson, Secretary of Kansas Territory.
Wyandotte—Wyandotte Indians, whose reservation embraced most of the territory out of which the county was formed.