

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOLUME VIII.

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A WEEK'S NEWS.

Clipped by Telegraph and Mail.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SENATOR JOSEPH BROWN, of Georgia, has given \$50,000 to the State University at Athens, the interest on which is to be used for educating poor young men.

The Judge Advocate General submitted to the Secretary of War his report on a petition for the release of Sergeant Mason, on the grounds that he is illegally confined. Gen. Swain merely reviews from military law standpoint the legal point raised in the petition, and makes no recommendation. He adheres strictly to the views expressed in his original report on this case, that the proceedings of Court Martial were irregular and illegal.

RECENTLY some valuable manuscript records were abstracted from the Attorney General's office. Later fifteen of the stolen documents were recovered and the suspected thief captured. He is an old employe in the Attorney General's office named Wm. Williams, and for a considerable time held an important desk in the Department of Justice.

OUT of the 830 clerical appointments to be made in the Pension Office, Secretary Teller has decided to allow each Representative and Senator to name two of them.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture has declined to approve the bill which proposed to make the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer. Instead of this it has agreed upon a bill to create a "Bureau of Animal Industry" in the present Agricultural Department. It is expected that this bill if it shall become a law, will be of great value to Western cattle-growers, and it will tend to prevent the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in all States where the executive authorities will co-operate with the Government. The bill provides for the creation of a bureau whose chief shall be a competent veterinary surgeon, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report upon the number, value, and condition of the domestic animals of the United States, their protection and use, and also to inquire into and report the causes of contagious and communicable diseases among them, and to collect such information on these subjects as shall be valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country.

The Secretary of War issued a circular to the employes of the War Department, calling for full information regarding their position, the date of their appointment, what State, and also inquiring the number of relations, if any, otherwise employed in the Government service.

The Secretary of the Treasury called for the resignation of Superintendent Davis, of the New Orleans Mint, for inefficiency. The Secretary also called for the resignation of Geo. R. N. Tower, Supervising Steamboat Inspector of the Second New York District.

The House of Representatives seated Smalls, who contested the seat of Tillman, of South Carolina.

The Secretary of the Interior has signed certificates for pension in the case of Brevet Brigadier Gen. Ward B. Burnett. He is a disabled veteran of the Mexican war. The Secretary holds that pensions represent a vested right, and all monies under the terms of the laws up to the present time should be paid, regardless of any legislation which Congress may enact for the disposition of similar cases in the future.

The President nominated Wm. Hall, of Iowa, for Governor of Wyoming Territory, and G. Schuyler Crosby, of New York, Governor of Montana.

The visit of the President of Guatemala to Washington excited uneasiness in the mind of the Mexican Minister to that extent that he wrote a letter to Gen. Grant asking his opinion of the matter. The General calmed his fears by replying that it was not the policy of the United States to interfere with the affairs of other Governments unless our friendly offices were invoked by all parties, and especially would this Government not interfere in the question of boundary between Mexico and Guatemala.

THE EAST.

The merchants of New York have applied to the State Supreme Court for a peremptory mandamus against the New York Central and Erie Railway Companies to compel them to receive and transmit freight promptly. The merchants claim that the blockade of freight and the neglect of the roads to forward it causes a loss to them of \$1,000,000 daily, and that the roads have no right to delay shipment because of their neglect to employ competent men. The refusal to comply with the demands of the freight handlers is the cause of the trouble.

The United States Iron and Tin Plate Company, at McKeesport, Pa., has been taken charge of by the Sheriff, and the Company will probably go out of existence. Liabilities \$150,000, assets probably \$125,000.

The Connecticut Supreme Court has decided women eligible to admission as attorneys.

THE WEST.

The body of Alfred H. Pease, the eminent planter, was recently recovered from the St. Louis Morgue, where it had lain for some time awaiting identification. He fell dead on the street after a prolonged disipation.

EUGENE M. WILSON, of Minneapolis, has entered a chancery suit against Congressman John Van Voorhees, of New York, to recover 382 shares of stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Wilson claims Van Voorhees obtained possession of the stock as his agent.

The Ohio Republican Association in Washington lately appointed a committee to consider the advisability of purchasing from the Garfield estate the residence of the late President, on Thirteenth and I streets, in that city, to be used as State Headquarters, and report a plan for the consummation of such a purchase. It was understood that Mrs. Garfield had expressed

a desire to sell the property, but felt a disinclination to sell to strangers, and suggested it was possible the Ohio citizens in Washington might feel inclined to purchase it and convert it into State Headquarters. Her husband valued the building and lot at \$18,000, but she thought \$15,000 would be a fair valuation, and in the event of such a sale being effected, she would place the library in the east wing of the house in exactly the same condition it was when occupied by Gen. Garfield as his study while he was a Representative in Congress.

OSCAR GOODWIN, late cashier of the Loanport, Ind., National bank, is a defaulter to the tune of \$15,000.

The Prohibitionists of Iowa will endeavor to put the recently adopted amendment into immediate force. The State Judges differ as to its legal force without additional legislation, therefore, it is said an extra session of the Legislature will be called to provide a penalty and carry into effect the new amendment.

HARRY STUY a wayward youth of Lafayette, Ind., who had but recently returned home from the West, where he had served in the United States Army, told his sweetheart that he was tired of life, gave her his coat to hold, placed himself across the railroad track and was cut to pieces by a switch engine at the Salem street crossing on the Wabash road.

The strike of the Cincinnati boiler makers for an advance of 15 per cent. in their pay has been compromised, the men resuming work, after a six weeks' strike, at 10 per cent. advance.

The coal miners at Murphysboro, Ill., held a mass-meeting, and decided to quit work until the Companies will give them their price—\$1 per ton. They were cut down from \$1 to 75 cents per ton about two months ago, and have been working about half time at that price since. They urged that the Companies get the same price for their coal in the market that they did before the reduction for digging, and they can not see why they should lose the 25 cents per ton to let the Companies reap the benefit.

The funeral of Mrs. Lincoln, at Springfield, Ill., was attended by a vast audience, including all the officers of the State and municipal governments. Rev. Dr. J. A. Reed, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, of which Mrs. Lincoln had been a member since 1852, pronounced the funeral discourse. The services were distinguished for their dignity and solemnity, and the sermon fully expressed the sentiments and sympathies of the community of which Mrs. Lincoln had been a member.

A PARTY of four men and three women were boating at Houghton, Mich., when the boat capsized, drowning Geo. LaCross and wife and Mrs. Joseph Blanchard.

A FIRE at Colfax, Washington Territory, destroyed fifty-eight buildings and \$250,000 in property. It was reported to be incendiary work.

PARTICULARS of an Indian fight in the Apache Mountains have been received at Denver. Capt. Shiffe with two companies of the Third and Sixth cavalry, struck a band under Chief Nantashie. Lieut. Morgan was seriously and Lieut. Converse slightly wounded, one soldier and one Indian scout killed, five soldiers wounded; six dead Indians were found, and others are supposed to have been killed.

HON. J. B. HALL, a prominent member of the Legislature from Hamilton County, Ohio, and President of the Home Insurance Company of Columbus, and H. H. Henderson, Secretary, have been arrested, charged with perjury in making a sworn statement of the condition of the Company last January, when the assets were returned at \$250,000. The investigation shows the assets to be only \$100,000 and liabilities \$350,000.

An earthquake in the City of Mexico lasted two minutes and thirty seconds. Many walls in all parts of the city fell, and the National and Municipal palaces were damaged.

THE SOUTH.

TWO YOUNG men, Joseph Addison, of Baltimore, and Richard Garland, of Lunenburg County, Va., fought a duel. Garland told Addison's sweetheart that the latter was only flirting with her. Addison was killed and Garland wounded.

A FIRE near Marshall, Texas, insured a full cotton crop in that part of the State.

THE TEXAS Democratic State Convention nominated Jno. Ireland for Governor by acclamation.

In the contested election case from Alabama of Smith against Shelley, the seat was declared vacant, the contestant having died since the election. Leading Republicans say no more contested cases will be called up for action the present session.

THE GEORGIA Democratic State Convention nominated Alexander H. Stephens for Governor.

GENERAL.

It is feared that another crisis is approaching, which threatens utter destruction to what promised to be one of the finest harvests ever reaped in Ireland. Heavy and almost incessant rains have laid low many flourishing fields. Potatoes suffered severely.

THE French Cabinet Council accepts the invitation to join with England in the protection of the Suez Canal.

In Ireland during the last three months there have been 455 agrarian outrages, not including cases of sending threatening letters. Only thirteen cases have been convicted.

A BERLIN dispatch says: Col. Philippote, late commander of the St. Peter and St. Paul fort, accused of treating nihilists with undue leniency and participation in their conspiracy, has been sentenced to degradation from rank and to be exiled to Siberia.

BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

SEVERAL fresh fires broke out in Alexandria on the 17th. With this exception everything was quieting down inside the city, although there were rumors that Arabi Pasha intended to make a raid upon the city, and every precaution was taken to repel any such movement. The Khedive

had in a measure re-established his Government under protection of the English, while foreign troops continued to do police duty. The fires had mostly been extinguished, and the work of removing the debris from the streets commenced. An immense number of refugees were at Port Said, and the Europeans who are imperfectly armed, feared an attack from the Bedouins, who, it was reported, were assembling in the desert. Arabi's troops were reported to be about fifteen miles from Port Said. Admiral Seymour issued a manifesto announcing that he had undertaken, with the consent of the Egyptian Government, the restoration of order. Nobody was allowed to leave town after sunset. Arabi Pasha had written in reply to the Khedive's demand a long letter, which the Khedive declared unsatisfactory. Arabi says he did not intend to make war, but as the Powers had determined to force the attack he considered it better to fight at once. He expressed a willingness to go to Alexandria if the Khedive would induce the English fleet and troops to withdraw. If the Khedive could not do this Arabi recommended him to send a Minister to his camp to discuss the situation.

The situation in and about Alexandria remained unchanged on the 18th. Order had been established and the native police are organizing to take the place of troops doing temporary police duty. Vague reports of troubles at Cairo were circulated, but nothing reliable had been received. Arabi Pasha's forces on the canal were estimated at 10,000, and he was said to be preparing to move, and his forces increasing, and the failure to forcibly pursue and attack him immediately after his retreat from the city is regarded by the Europeans as a fatal mistake.

THRASCHERS from Alexandria, the 19th, contained but little of importance. The usual war rumors were being freely circulated. One was to the effect that Arabi Pasha was largely augmenting his forces, growing more bold, and the delay of the British in pursuing him was severely criticised in some quarters. This inactivity has emboldened Arabi and his patrols have penetrated within five miles of the city walls. The conduct of the Khedive has also caused much surprise. He has for the last few days allowed several persons to be at the palace who are known to have been intimately connected with Arabi Pasha. A correspondent telegraphs that he possesses copies of telegrams showing that Dervish Pasha had been in communication with Arabi up to the moment of his departure.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Alexandria the 20th, that he is asked "to point out all culpables who have been convicted of murdering Europeans under circumstances of exceptional barbarity during the bombardment of the city. The murderers will probably be shot by Egyptian troops. It is quite possible that such executions will continue for some time, as every day brings to light similar cases." Arabi Pasha had cut the water supply from the fresh water canal which caused much anxiety. The Porte notified Arabi not to make a movement, and DeLesseps has informed Admiral Seymour that the passage of men of war through the Suez canal constitutes a breach of neutrality. The Porte has finally consented to participate in a conference of the Powers.

THE LATEST.

THE section of the Internal Revenue bill relating to taxes as adopted by the Senate reads as follows: "That the taxes herein specified, imposed by laws now in force, be and the same are hereby repealed as herein provided, namely: the taxes now imposed on snuff and the manufacture of tobacco on and after January, 1883, from and after which date the tax on snuff and manufacture of tobacco shall be twelve cents per pound; on capital and deposits of banks and bankers, except such taxes as are now due and payable; and on and after the 1st of October, 1882, the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders and vouchers, and the tax on matches, perfumery, medicinal preparations and other articles imposed by schedule A."

SENATOR VEST introduced an amendment to the Internal Revenue bill allowing the farmer and planter to sell tobacco raised by himself without the payment of a special tax for dealers in leaf tobacco, and providing that the tax shall be paid in all cases of peddling or sales through others. The amendment was rejected by a party vote excepting Mr. Bayard, who voted with the Republicans. On motion of Mr. Beck the following was reported: "That farmers and producers of tobacco may sell at the place of production tobacco of their own growth and raising, at retail directly to consumers, to an amount not exceeding \$100 annually." Mr. Moran offered a new section, exempting from the special tax imposed upon dealers of manufactured tobacco, farmers, planters and lumbermen who furnish supplies of tobacco to their neighbors or employees in quantities aggregating less than 100 pounds per year. Adopted on a viva voce vote.

THE British has appointed Achmet Rifat Governor of Alexandria. His power will be mainly nominal, but his use as a figure-head will enable the authority to be exercised without wounding the native susceptibilities. Fresh earthworks have been thrown up by the Egyptians at Fort Guemlel, six miles from Alexandria. The Arabs there are murdering captives. Arabi Pasha has probably no intention of advancing on Alexandria. The natives are leaving the city in crowds in obedience to his summons. Every European has left Cairo. A correspondent writes that he is convinced that the report of the number of persons massacred at the time of the bombardment is grossly exaggerated.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BREWSTER has rendered an opinion on the issue raised between George William Curtis and Representative Hubbell, President of the Republican Congressional Committee, on the subject of political assessments, in which he holds that a member of Congress is not an officer of the United States, so that a gift to him for a campaign purpose does not fall within the statute regulating political assessments.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

POSTOFFICE changes in Kansas during the week ending July 15th, 1882: Established—Daisy, Leavenworth County, Joshua Eekman, postmaster; Sheffield, Decatur County, Webber L. Barr, postmaster; Waseca, Johnson County, Melvin W. Robinson, postmaster. Name and site changed.—High Prairie, Leavenworth County, to Boling, and George W. Seymour appointed postmaster. Postmasters appointed.—Kepferle, Cheyenne County, L. R. Heaton; Mark, Brown County, Jacob Marak; Otter Lake, Pottawatomie County, Fanny Shaki; Richmond, Shawnee County, Henry B. Ray; Vincent, Osborne County, John Patterson; Myrtle, Phillips County, Benj. B. Hubbard; Tyler, Smith County, Wm. Fisk.

CHARTERS have been filed with the Secretary of State of the Atchison & Southwestern Railroad Company, beginning at Atchison and running through the counties of Atchison, Jackson, Pottawatomie and Riley to some point on the Kansas River in Riley County, a distance of 100 miles. Place of business at Atchison. Capital stock, \$2,000,000. Also the Blue River Railroad Company, beginning at Manhattan and running in a northerly course along the Blue River through the counties of Riley, Pottawatomie and Marshall, a distance of sixty miles. Place of business at Atchison. Capital stock, \$1,000,000.

A WOMAN named McClintock, purchased some morphine at a Leavenworth drug store, went out to the circus grounds and proceeded to swallow the deadly drug. He was found in an unconscious condition and taken to the city where he soon died.

SATURDAY, the 16th of September has been designated as Veterans' Day, at the forthcoming State Fair to be held at Topeka. The Santa Fe and Union Pacific Railroads announce that they will carry all old veterans who go to the reunion at the rate of one cent per mile. Reports from all parts of the country indicate that at least 30,000 old soldiers will be present.

A TORNADO at Iuka, Pratt County, destroyed five houses and damaged a number of others. A half-mile from Iuka, Mr. Beach and family were all very badly hurt, his son and daughter being probably fatally injured. Their house was blown away. Mr. Eggleston, one mile south of Iuka, had everything save one chair blown away. The hail was ankle deep. The family escaped by going to the cellar. Mr. Wally's house was unroofed and the granary blown down. The crops were damaged on a belt four miles wide. One man was killed and another fatally injured.

THE Premium List of the Third Annual Exposition of the Western National Fair Association is published. The fair will be held at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, September 18th to 23d. The premiums aggregate \$24,000. All railroads in the State will take visitors to and from the fair at a rate not to exceed one cent per mile.

THE Steamer Wyoming, from Fort Benton, in attempting to pass the draw at Leavenworth, struck the middle pier of the bridge which tore in her gunwale and crushed her cabin deck. As a yawl was hitching a hawser to the shore one of the crew named Elmer Shlegel became entangled in the hawser and being held fast was drowned. He was a German and leaves a family in Michigan.

THE Leavenworth Canning Factory has been burned. There was \$10,000 insurance on the stock and \$6,000 on the building. The loss on the stock is about \$3,000 and on the building \$1,000. The stock belonged to Havens & Richardson, who had leased the factory, and the building belonged to the Kansas Canning Company.

THE President has nominated a son of Col. Wm. A. Phillips to be Assistant Paymaster in the Navy.

THE old Episcopal church building in Wyandotte has been turned into an armory for the Wyandotte Rifles. It is the oldest church building in the State and was recently sold. The parish will soon have their new church completed.

SOME two years ago two men had a fight at Eudora. Lately one of them called upon a physician at Topeka to have a tumor on his arm treated. The result was the blade of a knife was removed that had been traveling through the arm for over two years, and had previously caused no trouble. It was not even known that his antagonist had used a knife in the melee.

CAP. ROWLEY, of the Baxter News, offers a year's subscription for the largest watermelon brought to his office this season.

THE total indebtedness of Wyandotte City, including \$5,000 bonds voted for street improvement, is \$127,723.

THE postoffice at Bancroft, Coffey County, has been discontinued.

An enthusiastic genius, in speaking of the great Kansas wheat crop, figures that a car will hold 400 bushels. A box car is thirty-five feet long. From this it appears that it would require 87,000 cars to hold the wheat if it should be transported to market at once. This would make a continuous line of cars 580 miles long. The train would reach from Topeka to Chicago, across the States of Missouri and Illinois and part of Kansas.

JUDGE F. G. ADAMS, of Topeka, has gone to Harper's Ferry to procure, if possible, for the Historical Society of Kansas, the sword worn by John Brown at the time of his capture. The sword is said to be in the possession of Lieut. Bayler, who resides near Harper's Ferry.

THREE boys near Derby Station on the Santa Fe road, placed a hand-car on the track and were taking a ride. They saw a train approaching and endeavored to get the car from the track, but being unable to do so, fed to a corn field. The train ran into the car and the engine was thrown from the track killing the engineer and seriously injuring the fireman. The boys were arrested and jailed at Wichita, but when General Manager Wheeler heard the whole story he gave orders to have the boys released. They will probably not try hand-car practice again.

THE sorghum crop of Southern Kansas promises to be large.

A Pretext for an Unholy Act.

The Columbus Journal has found a pretext for the Hubbell assessments. At least it pretends to have found such a pretext, but it can scarcely claim the merit of novelty for its discovery. It is a pretext that has been doing duty for several political campaigns, and which has had its corners rounded off in an infinite number of speeches by windy orators of the Burrows stamp. It is the worn and flimsy pretext that there is "danger and mischief in Democratic ascendancy."

When one considers the history of the Republican party and its administrations, especially since the entry of Grant upon his second term, the amount of sheer impudence which a Republican leader or speaker must possess in order to speak of the "danger and mischief in Democratic ascendancy" is simply incalculable. During six years the Democracy had practical ascendancy so far as to regulate, in some degree, the National expenditure. With the Executive and other departments in Republican control it was impossible to wholly check extravagance. The estimates as they came from the departments were framed with the same recklessness which characterized them when a Republican Congress stood ready to vote whatever was asked and to endorse any scheme however wild. But with all this opposition, and with the departments willfully overrunning the appropriations, the Democracy cut down the expenditure the first year from \$164,000,000 to \$141,000,000, and still further reduced the sum by \$7,000,000 in the year following. And with all the efforts of the Administration to embarrass the Democratic Congress in its scheme for economy, by creating deficiencies, the last year's expenditure under Democratic appropriations, including those for deficiencies, was less than the average under the last three years of Republican appropriations. As for the prospective expenditure under the appropriations of the present Congress it rises so far above any figures known since the war that comparison is impossible. Yet the Republican press and the party leaders and orators have the effrontery to speak of the "danger and mischief of Democratic ascendancy."

More astonishing than the "check" of these leaders, newspapers and orators is the gullibility of the rank and file in the party, the members of which accept this bugbear as a veritable ghost. It is hardly worth while to reason with men who recognize in the Republican party and its Administration at Washington the efficient cause of the favorable seasons and abundant crops which made times good two years ago; though it would almost seem as if they might begin to doubt that the party powers in that regard. Yet it would be interesting to know the exact shape and form which the "danger and mischief of Democratic ascendancy" assume in their imagination. Do they fancy that the Democracy could possibly attract a bigger or more ravenous lobby to Washington than the Republicans have since they secured a fresh lease of Congress? Under the Democrats the "third house" entirely disappeared. Is it a part of the apprehended "danger and mischief" that the lobby may again be kicked out? Is it feared that the Democracy will inaugurate a worse carnival of robbery and plunder than that for which Robeson was once responsible and which he is now trying, with the aid of Keifer and Chandler, to reproduce? Or is it an era of Star-route stealing that is dreaded, or some novel experiments in the art of political assessment on the "voluntary" plan? What is the "danger" and the "mischief" which makes the possibility of the Democratic ascendancy so terrible?

The bugbear will not stand any such analysis as that we have suggested. It has done the Republican party good service but we do not believe it can do so much longer. It might have done so for the strife between Stalwarts and Half-breeds, who in the course of their recriminations are exposing the party iniquities in a way which opens the eyes even of Republicans. It is a new illustration of the first half of the old adage, "when rogues fall out, honest men get their rights;" and we believe the day is not far distant when the latter half of the adage will be verified.—Detroit Free Press.

Not a Justifiable Practice.

It would be no justification of such practices, even if it were true that the Democratic party in other days resorted to the blackmailing methods now practiced by the Republicans, to take a gigantic campaign fund from the Treasury, through the employes of the Government. Nor is it pertinent to say that, if in power, the Democrats would do the same thing. The fact is the Democrats did not do it. The farther truth is that on a very recent occasion, when they had control of the House of Representatives, the proposition to assess the employes of the House was emphatically rejected. There is nothing analogous in the history of Democratic party management to the stand-and-deliver extortions of the party now in power. There is no good reason for the collection of any such sums of money as are now demanded. That, there is, no reason consistent with honesty and purity in elections. The profession that the funds are required to furnish the people with information is a subterfuge. The information necessary to the complete understanding of every question is furnished the people through the local and metropolitan press of the country much in advance of that afforded by the campaign committees. As a matter of fact, the money extorted from Government employes is not used for any such purpose. Certainly not much of it is so used. A large portion of this ex-

orted money goes on its mission in a much more direct channel. The feeble and the doubtful, the indigent and the mercenary, are plied with arguments much more persuasive than are found in political tracts. The evidence of this has been presented in overwhelming force. There are numerous districts and some States where a very small per cent. of change turns the scale of victory. This money finds its way into these localities and is placed "where it will do the most good." What with the personal efforts of all the postmasters, post-office clerks, letter-carriers, mail-agents, Internal Revenue agents, officers and clerks, Pension agents and clerks, special Marshals and the money which each is forced to contribute, the party in power stands on a cologne of vantage which makes their overthrow a Herculean task, even though the reasons for a change of Administration may be important and urgent. The temptation for the leaders of a party thus fortified to abuse their trusts and enrich themselves at the public expense, and to build up and foster great abuses, is so strong as to demand the greatest vigilance and the most stubborn resistance by the people of every ennoblement upon the guaranties and safeguards of the laws and of the customs and traditions of the better and simpler days of the Government.—St. Louis Republican.

The Republican Leaders Mad!

The gods seem to have determined to destroy the Republican party. They have certainly made its leaders mad. The most extraordinary act of public profligacy ever heard of in the United States, or in any other country in the world, was Monday perpetrated by the Republican majority in the House of Representatives, when a bill appropriating one hundred millions of dollars was passed without a word of debate, with only a word of protest and under a suspension of the rules.

The country will now begin to see what Robeson and Keifer were after in what they impudently described as the struggle for honest elections. Their anxiety was not that Republicans should be voted into the House whether they had been elected or not. It was simply that the rules might be suspended when the jobs in which they were interested came up for action. The country cannot know as yet what thefts the Pension bill may cover. It knows that Dudley may be trusted to get rid of every dollar that is appropriated to his Department, and that Keifer made up the committee in the interest of expenditure. Everybody knows that two-thirds of the pensions that will be paid under this bill are simply robberies of the Treasury, aided and abetted by the Republican guardians of the Treasury.

One hundred million dollars! Does the reader take in the appalling significance of these figures? It is the labor for a year of two hundred thousand laborers that was yesterday voted without debate! It is the full pay for a year of an army of five hundred and fifty thousand private soldiers that the rules of the House were suspended to distribute among claimants for pensions! The total pension list of Great Britain, loaded down, as Keifer and Robeson and Hiseock and Dudley would declare it to be with abuses, amounts to—how much thinks the reader? To \$15,000,000, less than one sixth of the amount which the majority of the House yesterday voted was not of importance enough to occupy the time of the House with a discussion!

The total pay-roll of the British army, with 180,000 on the active list, was in 1880-81 \$22,500,000. The whole war budget of the German Empire, the military model of the world, with 419,014 men and officers under arms, for the current year is \$79,278,552—less than four-fifths of the pension list of a country whose happiness it is to be relieved of the necessity of supporting an enormous army; and the general pension list and invalid fund of the German Empire together amount to less than \$10,000,000. The whole army budget of France, with an army in active service of 502,000 men, was last year but \$14,000,000 more than the sum yesterday tossed away as a bagatelle "without a division" in the American House of Representatives.

Besides this vast and corrupt waste, of which less than one-quarter represents all that the country honestly owes to its pensioners, and all that its honest pensioners will get, the colossal job of the River and Harbor bill, by which \$17,000,000 were flung away the other day, becomes a mere piece of piffing. And let not the people forget that all this waste and all this theft are a premeditated and systematic attack upon a surplus collected by methods of taxation the productiveness of which a Republican Congress has scouted the idea of diminishing—a system of taxation which a Republican President has packed a Tariff Commission to keep in full force. The Republican majority of Congress is voting away hundreds of millions at a time, money which ought to be in the pockets of the taxpayers, for fear the taxpayers should ask them how they came by it.

The day of reckoning for these things cannot be far off.—N. Y. World.

—It is said that along the Rio Grande there is a large number of men whose sole business is to pass contraband goods over the line. Brave, reckless of life, inured to hardships, excellent horsemen, unerring marksmen, devoid of all moral principles, acquainted with all narrow fords in the river and winding trails through the chaparral, they are enabled under nearly every circumstance to avoid the vigilance of the United States guards.—Chicago Times.

—The way to add \$500 to the value of your house and lot is to pull down the front fence.—Detroit Free Press.

