

LYONS HALL
Butterick's
PATTERNS
F. D. PARKER, & Co.,
126 HALLADAY ST.,
Denver, Colorado,

P. H. O'Connor
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
LIQUORS, WINES & CIGARS.
Also, Sample Room for the accom-
modation of the public.
RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA.

B. LOSSING
Picture Gallery,
RED CLOUD, NEB.
"Secure the shadow ere the substance fades."
All kinds of pictures taken and sat-
isfaction guaranteed.
GIVE HIM A CALL.

Templeton Bros.
Company,
GUIDE ROCK, NEBRASKA.
LUMBER, Building Material AND COAL.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
F. NEWHOUSE,
RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA.

S. W. SEELY
Choice Family Groceries,
TEAS, COFFEES,
CANNED GOODS,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
BREAD, CAKES,
PIES, FLOUR,
MEAL, &c., &c.
Fruit a Specialty.
DR. SHERER,
Proprietor of the
City Drug Store.

DR. SHERER
Proprietor of the
City Drug Store.
Drugs, Medicines,
Paints, Oils
and Varnishes.

R. L. TINKER
Parlor, Bedroom
AND KITCHEN
FURNITURE,
BRACKETS, CHROMES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
MATTRESSES, ETC.

Harness Shop
J. L. MILLER.
SADDLES, COLLARS, SADDLES,
HORSE-BLANKETS,
SHIPS, COMBS, BRUSHES,
HARNESS OIL,
And everything usually kept in a Har-
ness Shop.

THE CHIEF
Arrival and Departure of Mails to and
from Red Cloud Post Office.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1883.
M. L. THOMAS, Local Editor
and Business Manager.

Local and Personal Affairs.
Fresh oysters for sale at Roby's.
Hair switches cheap at L. N. Hale's.
The days are beginning to grow lon-
ger.
Mr. A. E. Nelson, of Riverton, called
last Friday.
Taxes will become delinquent the
first day of May.
A good single harness for sale. In-
quire at this office.
Senator Case came up from the Cap-
itol again last Friday.
All kinds of printing done in good
shape at the Chief office.
Red Cloud Miller winter wheat flour
is giving the best satisfaction.
The Hiatt brothers have started a
paper in Alma, called the Tribune.

For sale—150 ton of German Mil-
let, for sale by Ira Sleeper, Red Cloud
Neb.
Why is it that Colorado coal is worth
\$9 per ton in Red Cloud and only \$7
in Lincoln.
Any one wanting a good wind mill
on favorable terms will do well to call
at this office.
"Uncle" Levi Moore has been quite
sick for some time, but is, we are glad
to state, convalescing.
Before you buy your clothing, boots
and shoes, please call and see my lines
and get prices. J. G. Potter.
A farm for sale or trade. Will sell
on easy terms, or will trade for stock.
Inquire at the Post office.
William Mitchell has retired from
the firm of Mitchell and Morhart, and
R. B. Fulton has taken his place.
A. S. Marsh keeps winter wheat
four of superior quality and "don't
you forget it" it makes good bread.
Preserve your copy of last
week's Chief, containing the county
Treasurer's report; it will be valuable
for reference.
Denver and New Orleans coal, the
best in the world, for sale by Jones &
Magee's lumber company, Red Cloud.
Remember that each cash-in-
advance subscriber is entitled to our pre-
mium, a copy of "Kendall's treatise on
the horse."
Best thing for the money in the line
of flour to be had in this market is
Potter & Frisbie's patent. Price only
\$3.25.
The Blue Springs Motor says that it
is better to be born cheery than rich,
for much cheery passeth many ducats,
yet even a railroad pass.
J. G. Potter has just received the lar-
gest stock of Overcoats in the city,
which he will sell at the lowest living
price. Call and see them.
The State Senate contains eleven far-
mers, ten lawyers, four merchants,
three manufacturers, two bankers, one
editor, one physician and one hotel
keeper.
No One Business Place
To lease on long time in Red Cloud,
cheap. Inquire of C. H. Potter, over
McFarland's store.
The Chaplains of the two houses of
the legislature are being complimen-
ted very highly on their prayers—they
make 'em brief.
Go to Jones & Magee's Lumber Com-
pany for your lumber and coal. They
are sole agents for Denver and New
Orleans coal, in Nebraska. t-f
Baldwin, in the San Francisco million-
aire commonly called "Lucky" Bald-
win, was shot by a young woman he
had wronged, last week. He was not
dangerously hurt.
Go to John G. Potter's and look at
his fine large stock of Overcoats, and
you will be sure to buy one to protect
you from the cold wintry blasts. For
sale cheap.
The upper house of the legislature
seems to be penny wise and pound
foolish in the matter of expenditures.
The members are trying to get along
without newspapers.
Attention Travelers
In order to close out my immense
stock of trunks and valises it will be
largely to your interest to examine
my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
First class goods at bottom prices.
J. I. MILLER
Reuben's Arnica Salva.
The best salve in the world for cuts,
bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever
sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains,
and all skin eruptions, and pos-
sibly cures Piles. It is guaranteed
to give perfect satisfaction, or money
refunded. Price 25 cents per box.
Henry Cook.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1883.
M. L. THOMAS, Local Editor
and Business Manager.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1883.
M. L. THOMAS, Local Editor
and Business Manager.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1883.
M. L. THOMAS, Local Editor
and Business Manager.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1883.
M. L. THOMAS, Local Editor
and Business Manager.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1883.
M. L. THOMAS, Local Editor
and Business Manager.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1883.
M. L. THOMAS, Local Editor
and Business Manager.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1883.
M. L. THOMAS, Local Editor
and Business Manager.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
WASHINGTON, JAN. 8, 1883.
Dakota is doomed to remain an erro-
r for some time to come, and the usu-
ally happy Republican family in the
Senate is somewhat split over this mat-
ter. Although the disagreement does
not involve more than one senator, yet
it is sufficient in the senate to com-
pel a postponement of the desired leg-
islation. Mr. Hale, of Maine, is the
recalcitrant brother, and in reply to
his Republican colleagues says that he
will not vote to grant a state govern-
ment to a territory a portion of which
has staked itself with rank repudia-
tion. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, charac-
terized the remarks of Mr. Hale as par-
tisan and malignant. This provoked a
heated discussion between the two gen-
tlemen and the end was that Mr. Hale
became deeper set in his opposition to
the bill. Now this would seem to be
a matter of no present importance, yet
these three electoral votes which would
be cast at Dakota might prove in 1884
to be the salvation of the Republican
party. The Republicans understand this,
and have endeavored to win over
Mr. Hale, but with no success. Dako-
ta will be without a state government
until the Republicans are numerically
strong enough to pass the bill without
Mr. Hale's vote.
Notwithstanding predictions to the
contrary, the Senate Finance commit-
tee has given very general satisfaction
in its report of the tariff bill. It has
gone further than the Tariff Commis-
sion in its recommendations, and pro-
poses considerable reductions on bitu-
minous coal, pig-iron, sheet, boiler and
plate-iron, steel rails, and tin plate.
Of course these recommendations meet
with opposition from those whose in-
terests are affected, but it would be im-
possible to frame a tariff bill which
would not engender opposition, and the
best way to deal with this problem would
be to reduce the tariff according to es-
tablished rules of justice and equality
and let the opposing forces have the
quarrel out amongst themselves. The
Senate Finance Committee seems to
have endeavored to follow these rules.
Several days have elapsed since the
Civil Service Reform Bill. That meas-
ure has not yet received the signature
of the President, but he will doubtless
sign the bill before the end of the
week. It is true the bill does not meet
with the universal approval of Republi-
cans. A prominent western member
of the house in referring to the bill said
that the pension bill does not present
much of an improvement upon the
George William Curtis method.
He claims that since the commission-
ers are to be recommended by con-
gressmen, appointed by the President,
and then confirmed by the Senate, the
said commissioners, who are to exam-
ine appointees to office, will not forget
or be allowed to forget the constitu-
tions of those congressmen who helped
to put them in official positions. Other
congressmen say that as the initiatory
steps toward civil service reform has
been taken, it will be an easy matter
in the future to legislate farther to
overcome such evils as present them-
selves. By this course of addition the
subject will, if treated as proposed, be
so impregnably protected by enacted
legislation that the civil service of the
United States will not be mixed with
politics. But in one or two of the
departments this bill will be found
without need. In the Treasury espe-
cially, Secretary Folger has established
a side show civil service reform of his
own, and made regulations to govern
the official conduct of the employees.
The bureau chiefs are now required to
keep a roll showing the time of arrival
and departure of each employe.
These rolls are forwarded to the dis-
bursing officer who deducts from the
allowance of two and one half days per
month. Some other rules are con-
sidered onerous and severe, but they
were no doubt promulgated with an
honest endeavor to reform that de-
partment. The other departments
generally have allowed the employes
to do just as they pleased, but it is
thought they will now turn over a new
leaf and keep a strict account of lost
time.
The house committee of appropri-
ations has reported the fortifications
bill and the pension bill. The latter
appropriates \$81,000,000.
The fight for the speakership of the
next democratic congress has now
grown so bitter that the supporters of
Carlisle and Blackburn are irrescon-
sistently estranged. It is the opinion
of well informed democrats that the
situation favors the election of a north-
western man. The friends of Cox, and
Randall, and Hewitt are more hopeful
than they have been.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
WASHINGTON, JAN. 8, 1883.
Dakota is doomed to remain an erro-
r for some time to come, and the usu-
ally happy Republican family in the
Senate is somewhat split over this mat-
ter. Although the disagreement does
not involve more than one senator, yet
it is sufficient in the senate to com-
pel a postponement of the desired leg-
islation. Mr. Hale, of Maine, is the
recalcitrant brother, and in reply to
his Republican colleagues says that he
will not vote to grant a state govern-
ment to a territory a portion of which
has staked itself with rank repudia-
tion. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, charac-
terized the remarks of Mr. Hale as par-
tisan and malignant. This provoked a
heated discussion between the two gen-
tlemen and the end was that Mr. Hale
became deeper set in his opposition to
the bill. Now this would seem to be
a matter of no present importance, yet
these three electoral votes which would
be cast at Dakota might prove in 1884
to be the salvation of the Republican
party. The Republicans understand this,
and have endeavored to win over
Mr. Hale, but with no success. Dako-
ta will be without a state government
until the Republicans are numerically
strong enough to pass the bill without
Mr. Hale's vote.
Notwithstanding predictions to the
contrary, the Senate Finance commit-
tee has given very general satisfaction
in its report of the tariff bill. It has
gone further than the Tariff Commis-
sion in its recommendations, and pro-
poses considerable reductions on bitu-
minous coal, pig-iron, sheet, boiler and
plate-iron, steel rails, and tin plate.
Of course these recommendations meet
with opposition from those whose in-
terests are affected, but it would be im-
possible to frame a tariff bill which
would not engender opposition, and the
best way to deal with this problem would
be to reduce the tariff according to es-
tablished rules of justice and equality
and let the opposing forces have the
quarrel out amongst themselves. The
Senate Finance Committee seems to
have endeavored to follow these rules.
Several days have elapsed since the
Civil Service Reform Bill. That meas-
ure has not yet received the signature
of the President, but he will doubtless
sign the bill before the end of the
week. It is true the bill does not meet
with the universal approval of Republi-
cans. A prominent western member
of the house in referring to the bill said
that the pension bill does not present
much of an improvement upon the
George William Curtis method.
He claims that since the commission-
ers are to be recommended by con-
gressmen, appointed by the President,
and then confirmed by the Senate, the
said commissioners, who are to exam-
ine appointees to office, will not forget
or be allowed to forget the constitu-
tions of those congressmen who helped
to put them in official positions. Other
congressmen say that as the initiatory
steps toward civil service reform has
been taken, it will be an easy matter
in the future to legislate farther to
overcome such evils as present them-
selves. By this course of addition the
subject will, if treated as proposed, be
so impregnably protected by enacted
legislation that the civil service of the
United States will not be mixed with
politics. But in one or two of the
departments this bill will be found
without need. In the Treasury espe-
cially, Secretary Folger has established
a side show civil service reform of his
own, and made regulations to govern
the official conduct of the employees.
The bureau chiefs are now required to
keep a roll showing the time of arrival
and departure of each employe.
These rolls are forwarded to the dis-
bursing officer who deducts from the
allowance of two and one half days per
month. Some other rules are con-
sidered onerous and severe, but they
were no doubt promulgated with an
honest endeavor to reform that de-
partment. The other departments
generally have allowed the employes
to do just as they pleased, but it is
thought they will now turn over a new
leaf and keep a strict account of lost
time.
The house committee of appropri-
ations has reported the fortifications
bill and the pension bill. The latter
appropriates \$81,000,000.
The fight for the speakership of the
next democratic congress has now
grown so bitter that the supporters of
Carlisle and Blackburn are irrescon-
sistently estranged. It is the opinion
of well informed democrats that the
situation favors the election of a north-
western man. The friends of Cox, and
Randall, and Hewitt are more hopeful
than they have been.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
WASHINGTON, JAN. 8, 1883.
Dakota is doomed to remain an erro-
r for some time to come, and the usu-
ally happy Republican family in the
Senate is somewhat split over this mat-
ter. Although the disagreement does
not involve more than one senator, yet
it is sufficient in the senate to com-
pel a postponement of the desired leg-
islation. Mr. Hale, of Maine, is the
recalcitrant brother, and in reply to
his Republican colleagues says that he
will not vote to grant a state govern-
ment to a territory a portion of which
has staked itself with rank repudia-
tion. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, charac-
terized the remarks of Mr. Hale as par-
tisan and malignant. This provoked a
heated discussion between the two gen-
tlemen and the end was that Mr. Hale
became deeper set in his opposition to
the bill. Now this would seem to be
a matter of no present importance, yet
these three electoral votes which would
be cast at Dakota might prove in 1884
to be the salvation of the Republican
party. The Republicans understand this,
and have endeavored to win over
Mr. Hale, but with no success. Dako-
ta will be without a state government
until the Republicans are numerically
strong enough to pass the bill without
Mr. Hale's vote.
Notwithstanding predictions to the
contrary, the Senate Finance commit-
tee has given very general satisfaction
in its report of the tariff bill. It has
gone further than the Tariff Commis-
sion in its recommendations, and pro-
poses considerable reductions on bitu-
minous coal, pig-iron, sheet, boiler and
plate-iron, steel rails, and tin plate.
Of course these recommendations meet
with opposition from those whose in-
terests are affected, but it would be im-
possible to frame a tariff bill which
would not engender opposition, and the
best way to deal with this problem would
be to reduce the tariff according to es-
tablished rules of justice and equality
and let the opposing forces have the
quarrel out amongst themselves. The
Senate Finance Committee seems to
have endeavored to follow these rules.
Several days have elapsed since the
Civil Service Reform Bill. That meas-
ure has not yet received the signature
of the President, but he will doubtless
sign the bill before the end of the
week. It is true the bill does not meet
with the universal approval of Republi-
cans. A prominent western member
of the house in referring to the bill said
that the pension bill does not present
much of an improvement upon the
George William Curtis method.
He claims that since the commission-
ers are to be recommended by con-
gressmen, appointed by the President,
and then confirmed by the Senate, the
said commissioners, who are to exam-
ine appointees to office, will not forget
or be allowed to forget the constitu-
tions of those congressmen who helped
to put them in official positions. Other
congressmen say that as the initiatory
steps toward civil service reform has
been taken, it will be an easy matter
in the future to legislate farther to
overcome such evils as present them-
selves. By this course of addition the
subject will, if treated as proposed, be
so impregnably protected by enacted
legislation that the civil service of the
United States will not be mixed with
politics. But in one or two of the
departments this bill will be found
without need. In the Treasury espe-
cially, Secretary Folger has established
a side show civil service reform of his
own, and made regulations to govern
the official conduct of the employees.
The bureau chiefs are now required to
keep a roll showing the time of arrival
and departure of each employe.
These rolls are forwarded to the dis-
bursing officer who deducts from the
allowance of two and one half days per
month. Some other rules are con-
sidered onerous and severe, but they
were no doubt promulgated with an
honest endeavor to reform that de-
partment. The other departments
generally have allowed the employes
to do just as they pleased, but it is
thought they will now turn over a new
leaf and keep a strict account of lost
time.
The house committee of appropri-
ations has reported the fortifications
bill and the pension bill. The latter
appropriates \$81,000,000.
The fight for the speakership of the
next democratic congress has now
grown so bitter that the supporters of
Carlisle and Blackburn are irrescon-
sistently estranged. It is the opinion
of well informed democrats that the
situation favors the election of a north-
western man. The friends of Cox, and
Randall, and Hewitt are more hopeful
than they have been.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
WASHINGTON, JAN. 8, 1883.
Dakota is doomed to remain an erro-
r for some time to come, and the usu-
ally happy Republican family in the
Senate is somewhat split over this mat-
ter. Although the disagreement does
not involve more than one senator, yet
it is sufficient in the senate to com-
pel a postponement of the desired leg-
islation. Mr. Hale, of Maine, is the
recalcitrant brother, and in reply to
his Republican colleagues says that he
will not vote to grant a state govern-
ment to a territory a portion of which
has staked itself with rank repudia-
tion. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, charac-
terized the remarks of Mr. Hale as par-
tisan and malignant. This provoked a
heated discussion between the two gen-
tlemen and the end was that Mr. Hale
became deeper set in his opposition to
the bill. Now this would seem to be
a matter of no present importance, yet
these three electoral votes which would
be cast at Dakota might prove in 1884
to be the salvation of the Republican
party. The Republicans understand this,
and have endeavored to win over
Mr. Hale, but with no success. Dako-
ta will be without a state government
until the Republicans are numerically
strong enough to pass the bill without
Mr. Hale's vote.
Notwithstanding predictions to the
contrary, the Senate Finance commit-
tee has given very general satisfaction
in its report of the tariff bill. It has
gone further than the Tariff Commis-
sion in its recommendations, and pro-
poses considerable reductions on bitu-
minous coal, pig-iron, sheet, boiler and
plate-iron, steel rails, and tin plate.
Of course these recommendations meet
with opposition from those whose in-
terests are affected, but it would be im-
possible to frame a tariff bill which
would not engender opposition, and the
best way to deal with this problem would
be to reduce the tariff according to es-
tablished rules of justice and equality
and let the opposing forces have the
quarrel out amongst themselves. The
Senate Finance Committee seems to
have endeavored to follow these rules.
Several days have elapsed since the
Civil Service Reform Bill. That meas-
ure has not yet received the signature
of the President, but he will doubtless
sign the bill before the end of the
week. It is true the bill does not meet
with the universal approval of Republi-
cans. A prominent western member
of the house in referring to the bill said
that the pension bill does not present
much of an improvement upon the
George William Curtis method.
He claims that since the commission-
ers are to be recommended by con-
gressmen, appointed by the President,
and then confirmed by the Senate, the
said commissioners, who are to exam-
ine appointees to office, will not forget
or be allowed to forget the constitu-
tions of those congressmen who helped
to put them in official positions. Other
congressmen say that as the initiatory
steps toward civil service reform has
been taken, it will be an easy matter
in the future to legislate farther to
overcome such evils as present them-
selves. By this course of addition the
subject will, if treated as proposed, be
so impregnably protected by enacted
legislation that the civil service of the
United States will not be mixed with
politics. But in one or two of the
departments this bill will be found
without need. In the Treasury espe-
cially, Secretary Folger has established
a side show civil service reform of his
own, and made regulations to govern
the official conduct of the employees.
The bureau chiefs are now required to
keep a roll showing the time of arrival
and departure of each employe.
These rolls are forwarded to the dis-
bursing officer who deducts from the
allowance of two and one half days per
month. Some other rules are con-
sidered onerous and severe, but they
were no doubt promulgated with an
honest endeavor to reform that de-
partment. The other departments
generally have allowed the employes
to do just as they pleased, but it is
thought they will now turn over a new
leaf and keep a strict account of lost
time.
The house committee of appropri-
ations has reported the fortifications
bill and the pension bill. The latter
appropriates \$81,000,000.
The fight for the speakership of the
next democratic congress has now
grown so bitter that the supporters of
Carlisle and Blackburn are irrescon-
sistently estranged. It is the opinion
of well informed democrats that the
situation favors the election of a north-
western man. The friends of Cox, and
Randall, and Hewitt are more hopeful
than they have been.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
WASHINGTON, JAN. 8, 1883.
Dakota is doomed to remain an erro-
r for some time to come, and the usu-
ally happy Republican family in the
Senate is somewhat split over this mat-
ter. Although the disagreement does
not involve more than one senator, yet
it is sufficient in the senate to com-
pel a postponement of the desired leg-
islation. Mr. Hale, of Maine, is the
recalcitrant brother, and in reply to
his Republican colleagues says that he
will not vote to grant a state govern-
ment to a territory a portion of which
has staked itself with rank repudia-
tion. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, charac-
terized the remarks of Mr. Hale as par-
tisan and malignant. This provoked a
heated discussion between the two gen-
tlemen and the end was that Mr. Hale
became deeper set in his opposition to
the bill. Now this would seem to be
a matter of no present importance, yet
these three electoral votes which would
be cast at Dakota might prove in 1884
to be the salvation of the Republican
party. The Republicans understand this,
and have endeavored to win over
Mr. Hale, but with no success. Dako-
ta will be without a state government
until the Republicans are numerically
strong enough to pass the bill without
Mr. Hale's vote.
Notwithstanding predictions to the
contrary, the Senate Finance commit-
tee has given very general satisfaction
in its report of the tariff bill. It has
gone further than the Tariff Commis-
sion in its recommendations, and pro-
poses considerable reductions on bitu-
minous coal, pig-iron, sheet, boiler and
plate-iron, steel rails, and tin plate.
Of course these recommendations meet
with opposition from those whose in-
terests are affected, but it would be im-
possible to frame a tariff bill which
would not engender opposition, and the
best way to deal with this problem would
be to reduce the tariff according to es-
tablished rules of justice and equality
and let the opposing forces have the
quarrel out amongst themselves. The
Senate Finance Committee seems to
have endeavored to follow these rules.
Several days have elapsed since the
Civil Service Reform Bill. That meas-
ure has not yet received the signature
of the President, but he will doubtless
sign the bill before the end of the
week. It is true the bill does not meet
with the universal approval of Republi-
cans. A prominent western member
of the house in referring to the bill said
that the pension bill does not present
much of an improvement upon the
George William Curtis method.
He claims that since the commission-
ers are to be recommended by con-
gressmen, appointed by the President,
and then confirmed by the Senate, the
said commissioners, who are to exam-
ine appointees to office, will not forget
or be allowed to forget the constitu-
tions of those congressmen who helped
to put them in official positions. Other
congressmen say that as the initiatory
steps toward civil service reform has
been taken, it will be an easy matter
in the future to legislate farther to
overcome such evils as present them-
selves. By this course of addition the
subject will, if treated as proposed, be
so impregnably protected by enacted
legislation that the civil service of the
United States will not be mixed with
politics. But in one or two of the
departments this bill will be found
without need. In the Treasury espe-
cially, Secretary Folger has established
a side show civil service reform of his
own, and made regulations to govern
the official conduct of the employees.
The bureau chiefs are now required to
keep a roll showing the time of arrival
and departure of each employe.
These rolls are forwarded to the dis-
bursing officer who deducts from the
allowance of two and one half days per
month. Some other rules are con-
sidered onerous and severe, but they
were no doubt promulgated with an
honest endeavor to reform that de-
partment. The other departments
generally have allowed the employes
to do just as they pleased, but it is
thought they will now turn over a new
leaf and keep a strict account of lost
time.
The house committee of appropri-
ations has reported the fortifications
bill and the pension bill. The latter
appropriates \$81,000,000.
The fight for the speakership of the
next democratic congress has now
grown so bitter that the supporters of
Carlisle and Blackburn are irrescon-
sistently estranged. It is the opinion
of well informed democrats that the
situation favors the election of a north-
western man. The friends of Cox, and
Randall, and Hewitt are more hopeful
than they have been.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
WASHINGTON, JAN. 8, 1883.
Dakota is doomed to remain an erro-
r for some time to come, and the usu-
ally happy Republican family in the
Senate is somewhat split over this mat-
ter. Although the disagreement does
not involve more than one senator, yet
it is sufficient in the senate to com-
pel a postponement of the desired leg-
islation. Mr. Hale, of Maine, is the
recalcitrant brother, and in reply to
his Republican colleagues says that he
will not vote to grant a state govern-
ment to a territory a portion of which
has staked itself with rank repudia-
tion. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, charac-
terized the remarks of Mr. Hale as par-
tisan and malignant. This provoked a
heated discussion between the two gen-
tlemen and the end was that Mr. Hale
became deeper set in his opposition to
the bill. Now this would seem to be
a matter of no present importance, yet
these three electoral votes which would
be cast at Dakota might prove in 1884
to be the salvation of the Republican
party. The Republicans understand this,
and have endeavored to win over
Mr. Hale, but with no success. Dako-
ta will be without a state government
until the Republicans are numerically
strong enough to pass the bill without
Mr. Hale's vote.
Notwithstanding predictions to the
contrary, the Senate Finance commit-
tee has given very general satisfaction
in its report of the tariff bill. It has
gone further than the Tariff Commis-
sion in its recommendations, and pro-
poses considerable reductions on bitu-
minous coal, pig-iron, sheet, boiler and
plate-iron, steel rails, and tin plate.
Of course these recommendations meet
with opposition from those whose in-
terests are affected, but it would be im-
possible to frame a tariff bill which
would not engender opposition, and the
best way to deal with this problem would
be to reduce the tariff according to es-
tablished rules of justice and equality
and let the opposing forces have the
quarrel out amongst themselves. The
Senate Finance Committee seems to
have endeavored to follow these rules.
Several days have elapsed since the
Civil Service Reform Bill. That meas-
ure has not yet received the signature
of the President, but he will doubtless
sign the bill before the end of the
week. It is true the bill does not meet
with the universal approval of Republi-
cans. A prominent western member
of the house in referring to the bill said
that the pension bill does not present
much of an improvement upon the
George William Curtis method.
He claims that since the commission-
ers are to be recommended by con-
gressmen, appointed by the President,
and then confirmed by the Senate, the
said commissioners, who are to exam-
ine appointees to office, will not forget
or be allowed to forget the constitu-
tions of those congressmen who helped
to put them in official positions. Other
congressmen say that as the initiatory
steps toward civil service reform has
been taken, it will be an easy matter
in the future to legislate farther to
overcome such evils as present them-
selves. By this course of addition the
subject will, if treated as proposed, be
so impregnably protected by enacted
legislation that the civil service of the
United States will not be mixed with
politics. But in one or two of the
departments this bill will be found
without need. In the Treasury espe-
cially, Secretary Folger has established
a side show civil service reform of his
own, and made regulations to govern
the official conduct of the employees.
The bureau chiefs are now required to
keep a roll showing the time of arrival
and departure of each employe.
These rolls are forwarded to the dis-
bursing officer who deducts from the
allowance of two and one half days per
month. Some other rules are con-
sidered onerous and severe, but they
were no doubt promulgated with an
honest endeavor to reform that de-
partment. The other departments
generally have allowed the employes
to do just as they pleased, but it is
thought they will now turn over a new
leaf and keep a strict account of lost
time.
The house committee of appropri-
ations has reported the fortifications
bill and the pension bill. The latter
appropriates \$81,000,000.
The fight for the speakership of the
next democratic congress has now
grown so bitter that the supporters of
Carlisle and Blackburn are irrescon-
sistently estranged. It is the opinion
of well informed democrats that the
situation favors the election of a north-
western man. The friends of Cox, and
Randall, and Hewitt are more hopeful
than they have been.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
WASHINGTON, JAN. 8, 1883.
Dakota is doomed to remain an erro-
r for some time to come, and the usu-
ally happy Republican family in the
Senate is somewhat split over this mat-
ter. Although the disagreement does
not involve more than one senator, yet
it is sufficient in the senate to com-
pel a postponement of the desired leg-
islation. Mr. Hale, of Maine, is the
recalcitrant brother, and in reply to
his Republican colleagues says that he
will not vote to grant a state govern-
ment to a territory a portion of which
has staked itself with rank repudia-
tion. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, charac-
terized the remarks of Mr. Hale as par-
tisan and malignant. This provoked a
heated discussion between the two gen-
tlemen and the end was that Mr. Hale
became deeper set in his opposition to
the bill. Now this would seem to be
a matter of no present importance, yet
these three electoral votes which would
be cast at Dakota might prove in 1884
to be the salvation of the Republican
party. The Republicans understand this,
and have endeavored to win over
Mr. Hale, but with no success. Dako-
ta will be without a state government
until the Republicans are numerically
strong enough to pass the bill without
Mr. Hale's vote.
Notwithstanding predictions to the
contrary, the Senate Finance commit-
tee has given very general satisfaction
in its report of the tariff bill. It has
gone further than the Tariff Commis-
sion in its recommendations, and pro-
poses considerable reductions on bitu-
minous coal, pig-iron, sheet, boiler and
plate-iron, steel rails, and tin plate.
Of course these recommendations meet
with opposition from those whose in-
terests are affected, but it would be im-
possible to frame a tariff bill which
would not engender opposition, and the
best way to deal with this problem would
be to reduce the tariff according to es-
tablished rules of justice and equality
and let the opposing forces have the
quarrel out amongst themselves. The
Senate Finance Committee seems to
have endeavored to follow these rules.
Several days have elapsed since the
Civil Service Reform Bill. That meas-
ure has not yet received the signature
of the President, but he will doubtless
sign the bill before the end of the
week. It is true the bill does not meet
with the universal approval of Republi-
cans. A prominent western member
of the house in referring to the bill said
that the pension bill does not present
much of an improvement upon the
George William Curtis method.
He claims that since the commission-
ers are to be recommended by con-
gressmen, appointed by the President,
and then confirmed by the Senate, the
said commissioners, who are to exam-
ine appointees to office, will not forget
or be allowed to forget the constitu-
tions of those congressmen who helped
to put them in official positions. Other
congressmen say that as the initiatory
steps toward civil service reform has
been taken, it will be an easy matter
in the future to legislate farther to
overcome such evils as present them-
selves. By this course of addition the
subject will, if treated as proposed, be
so impregnably protected by enacted
legislation that the civil service of the
United States will not be mixed with
politics. But in one or two of the
departments this bill will be found
without need. In the Treasury espe-
cially, Secretary Folger has established
a side show civil service reform of his
own, and made regulations to govern
the official conduct of the employees.
The bureau chiefs are now required to
keep a roll showing the time of arrival
and departure of each employe.
These rolls are forwarded to the dis-
bursing officer who deducts from the
allowance of two and one half days per
month. Some other rules are con-
sidered onerous and severe, but they
were no doubt promulgated with an
honest endeavor to reform that de-
partment. The other departments
generally have allowed the employes
to do just as they pleased, but it is
thought they will now turn over a new
leaf and keep a strict account of lost
time.
The house committee of appropri-
ations has reported the fortifications
bill and the pension bill. The latter
appropriates \$81,000,000.
The fight for the speakership of the
next democratic congress has now
grown so bitter that the supporters of
Carlisle and Blackburn are irrescon-
sistently estranged. It is the opinion
of well informed democrats that the
situation favors the election of a north-
western man. The friends of Cox, and
Randall, and Hewitt are more hopeful
than they have been.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
WASHINGTON, JAN. 8, 1883.
Dakota is doomed to remain an erro-
r for some time to come, and the usu-
ally happy Republican family in the
Senate is somewhat split over this mat-
ter. Although the disagreement does
not involve more than one senator, yet
it is sufficient in the senate to com-
pel a postponement of the desired leg-
islation. Mr. Hale, of Maine, is the
recalcitrant brother, and in reply to
his Republican colleagues says that he
will not vote to grant a state govern-
ment to a territory a portion of which
has staked itself with rank repudia-
tion. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, charac-
terized the remarks of Mr. Hale as par-
tisan and malignant. This provoked a
heated discussion between the two gen-
tlemen and the end was that Mr. Hale
became deeper set in his opposition to
the bill. Now this would seem to be
a matter of no present importance, yet
these three electoral votes which would
be cast at Dakota might prove in 1884
to be the salvation of the Republican
party. The Republicans understand this,
and have endeavored to win over
Mr. Hale, but with no success. Dako-
ta will be without a state government
until the Republicans are numerically
strong enough to pass the bill without
Mr. Hale's vote.
Notwithstanding predictions to the
contrary, the Senate Finance commit-
tee has given very general satisfaction
in its report of the tariff bill. It has
gone further than the Tariff Commis-
sion in its recommendations, and pro-
poses considerable reductions on bitu-
minous coal, pig-iron, sheet, boiler and
plate-iron, steel rails, and tin plate.
Of course these recommendations meet
with opposition from those whose in-
terests are affected, but it would be im-
possible to frame a tariff bill which
would not engender opposition, and the
best way to deal with this problem would
be to reduce the tariff according to es-
tablished rules of justice and equality
and let the opposing forces have the
quarrel out amongst themselves. The
Senate Finance Committee seems to
have endeavored to follow these rules.
Several days have elapsed since the
Civil Service Reform Bill. That meas-
ure has not yet received the signature
of the President, but he