

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1889.

NUMBER 18.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate on the 7th passed the bill to abolish circuit court powers in certain districts (applicable to the State of Arkansas and Indian Territory). When the resolution in regard to the Panama canal amendment was not introduced into secret session for its consideration and so continued until 5:40 o'clock. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 49 to 3. (The resolution disapproves of any European Government having control of the construction or operation of the canal.) Adjourned. The whole day in the House was consumed in a fruitless effort to secure a quorum and pass the resolution amending the rules to prevent filibustering on the Oklahoma and Pacific Road bills, and adjourned without any final action.

In the Senate on the 8th a bill was reported and passed that the failure to prepay postage on a "special" delivery letter shall not delay its prompt transmittal, with collection of postage on delivery. Senator Sherman introduced a bill altering regulations as to time, place and manner of holding elections for Congressmen, which was referred. The tariff bill was then considered until adjournment.

...In the House Mr. Reed called up the resolution amending rules so as to prevent filibustering. It being the fifth day of the deadlock. The previous question was ordered and a motion to recommit brought out a lively contest, but it was finally adopted by 129 yeas to 117 nays, and the resolution was sent back to the committee with instructions to amend and report. A contest then arose over the consideration of the election contest of Smalls against Elliott, from South Carolina, and the Oklahoma bill, and without reaching a decision the House adjourned.

The Senate on the 9th non-concurred in the House amendments to the Nicaragua Canal bill. The tariff bill was then taken up and its consideration occupied the time of the Senate until adjournment. In the House Mr. Weaver (Iowa), immediately after prayer, raised the point of order that the journal could not be read until it was apparent that a quorum was present. The Speaker denied the point, and directed the clerk to call the roll. Filibustering continued until 3:30 p. m., when the House adjourned. (The objection of Mr. Weaver's fight is to compel final action on the Oklahoma bill.)

In the Senate on the 10th a bill was reported for a bridge across the Missouri river at Leavenworth. At 11:30 the tariff bill was taken up. An amendment offered by Senator Allison reducing the duty on pig iron from 25 to 16 percent was adopted. An amendment of Senator Vance increasing the duty on precious stones of all kinds, but not set, was rejected. The dutiable list in the bill was completed, and while considering the free list the Senate adjourned. When the House met Mr. Weaver (Iowa) renewed his dilatory tactics and the deadlock continued until an adjournment was finally reached.

ONLY six Senators were present when the Senate was called to order on the 11th. When a quorum appeared the journal was read and the tariff bill immediately taken up, the amendment of Senator Vance being the subject of fresh free being under consideration. After a long debate the amendment was withdrawn and Senator Hale's to make the duty half a cent per pound adopted. Pending further consideration the Senate adjourned. In the House Mr. Weaver (Iowa) resumed his filibustering tactics, but Mr. Dibble (S. C.) succeeded in sandwiching two conference reports during the deadlock, which were agreed to. The Senate adjourned. When the House met Mr. Weaver (Iowa) renewed his dilatory tactics and the deadlock continued until an adjournment was finally reached.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The House Committee on Appropriations has completed consideration of all the regular appropriation bills with the preparation of which it is charged except the General Deficiency bill. The result of its labors is a reduction of the appropriations carried by these bills from \$137,854,033 (the provision for the current year) to \$131,229,935, the sum allotted for the same branches of the public service during the next fiscal year.

The President has commuted the death sentence of Lewis Burrow, a William G. Porter, of Arkansas, sentenced to be hanged January 29. In Burrow's case the sentence was commuted to thirty years' imprisonment and in Porter's to imprisonment for life.

The President has directed the removal of Lewis McMillin, appraiser in the New York Custom House, whose resignation was requested but who refused to give it.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER OBERLY'S report to the Secretary of the Interior recognizes Byrd as Chief of the Chickasaws.

The President gave a state dinner of forty-six covers to the members of the Cabinet on the 10th, the second of the winter's series of official entertainments.

A LARGE party of Dakota Democrats arrived in Washington on the 10th to urge Congress to divide the Territory and admit South Dakota as a State. Chief Justice Bartlett Trip headed the delegation.

The coinage of the United States mints last year was \$65,318,614, of which \$31,380,848 were gold and \$33,937,766 silver.

The wife of Associate Justice Matthews, of the Supreme Court, denies that her husband is critically or dangerously ill.

The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners issued their second annual report on the 11th. The law was defended, the Commissioners asserting that recent demoralization was due to other causes than any defect in the law.

The President has written a letter of regret to William A. Vincent, ex-Chief Justice of New Mexico, who was deprived of his office in November, 1885. To make amends the President offered him a like office in Montana.

#### THE EAST.

An important meeting of railroad magnates, including Jay Gould, Strong, Huntington, Cable, Adams and others interested in Western railroads, met with the agents of London financial institutions at the residence of J. Pierpont Morgan, Fifth avenue, New York, on the 8th. It was believed a form of consolidation would be effected.

The steamer Alert, from Hayti, reports at New York that when she reached gonaves the Hyppolites there were nearly starved. They were provisioned from the vessel. Legitimate army was encamped a few miles back of the city. The Alert ran the blockade easily.

JURGE BAXTER, of the New York Supreme Court, has decided that the North River Refining Company has forfeited its charter by joining the sugar trust.

WILLIAM R. FOSTER, the father of the William R. Foster, Jr., who recently robbed the New York Produce Exchange gratuity fund of \$198,000 and then decamped, has sent a check for \$50,000 for the benefit of the gratuity fund.

The suspension bridge destroyed by the disastrous storm of the 9th was the carrying bridge between Niagara Falls village and the Clifton House. It was built in 1870. Its original cost was \$400,000 and fully half as much more has been expended since in improvement. It was considered one of the strongest structures of its kind in the world.

The Constitutional convention of New Hampshire has adopted an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacturing and sale of all intoxicating liquors "except cider."

FIRE at Altoona, Pa., recently destroyed Reittman's Hotel, brewery and stables, causing \$50,000 loss. The fire was incendiary.

POLICE SERGEANT ALBERT A. THURSTON, of Buffalo, N. Y., was struck by an engine the other morning and killed.

The trouble between the street car employees and the companies of Brooklyn has been adjusted.

FARMERS of Warren and Sussex Counties, New Jersey, were turning over their sowed fields—something unparalleled for the middle of January. The weather was so mild that trees were beginning to swell their buds.

Mr. DODD, the solicitor of the Standard Oil trust, says that trust will not be affected by Judge Barrett's recent decision in the sugar trust case, as his company is simply a union of stockholders and not of corporations.

The funeral of the late Eugene Irving Wetherell, husband of Emma Abbott, took place at Gloucester, Mass., on the afternoon of the 11th.

CORRECTED lists showed eighteen lives were lost by the destruction of the silk mill in the recent storm at Reading, Pa., and about ninety injured, some fatally.

THE "plan" agreed upon by Western railroad magnates at New York on the 10th, it was thought, would prevent rate cutting. Railroad men, in interviews, expressed a favorable opinion of it.

The next convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has been set for New York, February 13.

#### THE WEST.

The contentious faction for the Governorship of the Chickasaw Nation have agreed to submit their claims to Secretary Vilas and allow him to decide, agreeing to abide by the decision.

The Illinois Federation of Labor has appointed a committee of three to call on Governor Fifer and ask him to pardon the imprisoned Anarchists.

The seventh annual convention of the International Plasterers' Union began at St. Paul, Minn., on the 9th.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE has bought a lot in Indianapolis and will at once begin a residence. He declares emphatically that he would under no circumstance accept a Cabinet position.

J. J. WEST, proprietor, and J. N. Dunlop, city editor of the Chicago Times, and Jens Christianson, editor of the Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, waived examination on the charge of criminally libelling police officials Bonfield and Schank, and were bound over to the criminal court.

It is reported at Needles, Cal., that out of a party of seven prospectors who lost their place recently in a small boat for new gold fields, four were drowned by the capsizing of the boat while going through the rapids of the river below here.

The last message of Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, was read to the Legislature of that State on the 10th. It dealt only with routine matters.

The noted canned goods commission firm of W. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco, Cal., have settled with their creditors.

An epidemic of diphtheria prevails at Argyle, Minn.

The daughter of Mr. Zeharres, of St. Paul, Minn., had her chin bitten off by a fierce horse recently.

CHARLES H. DIXON, deputy county treasurer of Saginaw County, Mich., has disappeared with a woman of bad repute. Several errors in his accounts have been found.

The Sioux Indians of the Lower Brule agency, in Dakota, have decided to call a general council to select a delegation to go to Washington and negotiate for the sale of their lands.

CHICAGO is threatened with a water famine, the inlets to the water crib in the lake being badly choked with slush ice.

The Portage extension of the Northern Pacific railway has crossed the Canadian Pacific at Fort Whyte, Mont., where the trouble recently occurred.

MRS. OLIVE FRIEND has brought suit at Ann Arbor, Mich., for \$20,000 damage against President Cottrell and Nelson Sutherland, the officer who attached her property at Milan, on account of the alleged electric sugar frauds.

LEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ROBERTSON was again refused admittance to the Indiana Senate Chamber on the 11th.

The funeral of Owen Brown, son of John Brown, of Osawatimie, and last survivor of the Harper's Ferry affair, occurred at Pasadena, Cal., on the 10th.

The Republicans of the Illinois Legislature have decided to re-elect Senator Cullom.

By the explosion of a boiler in a mill at Pelletou, Wis., the other day three men were killed.

#### THE SOUTH.

The Keefe Milling Company, of Covington, Ky., has assigned to B. F. Grazeona. The assets are supposed to be \$75,000 to \$100,000, while the liabilities are estimated at \$100,000 to \$150,000.

TWELVE convicts in a farm gang near Covington, Ga., overpowered their guard recently and escaped.

The United States steamer Oaspee has sailed from Norfolk, Va., for Hayti.

GEORGE BRYANT, proprietor of the European Hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn., which was burned November 12, has been arrested for arson. Five lives were lost in the fire.

MRS. LOUISE HANCOCK, aged eighty years, was fatally burned at Paris, Tex., the other day, the result of the explosion of some cartridges she was removing from the mantelpiece.

FIRE broke out recently in Schwarz & Kern's furniture warehouse at Shreveport, La., and ten buildings were destroyed or partially burned. Loss, \$75,000.

RICHARD SAUER, manufacturer of show cases, Baltimore, Md., has assigned with \$100,000 assets and unknown liabilities.

CABLEGRAMS received at New Orleans on the 11th from Captain Leth state that the steamship McGregor went on a reef in Ascension bay December 28, and that both vessel and cargo were lost. Passengers and valuables were safe. The ship was valued at \$130,000.

FIFTEEN business houses in Leland, Miss., were destroyed by fire recently.

#### GENERAL.

EX-GOVERNOR GENVILLE, of Senegal, has been fined 600 francs in the Paris courts for manslaughter in sending four negroes to an island where they died of starvation.

PIERRE BLANC, senior member of the French Chambers of Deputies, recently delivered an effective speech, in which he urged that Boulangerism be suppressed with the utmost severity of the law and applied to the interior of Hayti, due principally to the danger to unite against all kinds of dictatorship.

VEVUSIUS is showing increasing activity. A new one which had formed has been re-open.

An epidemic of diphtheria was reported raging at Nagu, Hungary. Twenty children were dying daily. The schools were closed and a panic prevailed.

YODOOSISM is reported increasing alarmingly in the interior of Hayti, due principally to the civil war. Near Jacmel a young girl was sacrificed and the frenzied crowd made a greedy fight for her half-crooked flesh.

A PETARD was exploded on the 8th at the Royal Palace, Madrid. No one was hurt. This explosion followed others in several parts of the city and created much excitement.

The British steamer Macedonia, Baltimore for Hull, after sinking the Boston schooner Lavina Campbell, the other night, near Bodkin Point, in the Chesapeake, went ashore.

An Irish farmer named Gavin, who took a black tom which a tenant had been evicted, was shot at Clara, Ireland, recently.

The Mexican Telegraph Company has arranged for a second cable across the Gulf to Galveston from 229 miles south of Vera Cruz.

ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI, the famous Italian occult revolutionary and evangelist, is dead, aged eighty years.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended January 10, numbered 381, compared with 387 the previous week and 279 the corresponding week of last year.

The British Royal College of Surgeons, by vote of 2 to 3, has passed a resolution regarding Dr. Mackenzie for publishing his book on the case of the late Emperor Frederick.

The engagement of the Princess Louise, sister of the Empress of Germany, to Prince Leopold of Prussia, is announced.

FRANCE, the noted English author and member of Parliament, has gone to Constantinople to study that country and its troubles.

#### THE LATEST.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 11.—Three ballots were taken in the Senate yesterday afternoon after about two hours of wordy partisan speech making. No result was attained, nor will there be as long as the Republicans have any chance before the courts, where the matter is now pending, of obtaining such legal relief as will allow the election returns of Kanawha County to come before the Legislature.

Every point will be closely contested and the solution at this time seems yet far off.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 11.—It was learned last night that the police are after an unknown man who broke into the residence of Dr. R. E. Peebles, one of the best known dentists in this city, last Sunday night, visiting the room of Dr. Peebles' adopted daughter and after robbing her of her purse assaulted her criminally. Dr. Peebles was out of the city at the time, and when he returned secured a description of the robber and a half dozen detectives are now at work on the case.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Jan. 11.—William Brown, a prominent stockman of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, living northwest of this city, was shot from ambush and murdered yesterday while out hunting cattle. A boy was with him at the time and was also fired upon, but escaped unhurt. The assassins are believed to have been eleven in number and to have been led by an outlaw named Dollard. No case is known for the killing and no arrests have been made.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—Ward McManus, a known capitalist and real estate owner of this city, was called to the door of his residence yesterday and shot twice by Henry Krise. The wounds are not serious. The shooting is the result of a refusal on the part of McManus to aid Krise financially in promoting his interests in a car motor which the latter has invented. Krise escaped.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Harrison had a goodly number of callers yesterday. The total abstinence ladies are importuning her to discourage the use of wines at the White House, while other ladies are troubled over the matter of South, of Indiana Territory, living northwest of this city, was shot from ambush and murdered yesterday while out hunting cattle. A boy was with him at the time and was also fired upon, but escaped unhurt. The assassins are believed to have been eleven in number and to have been led by an outlaw named Dollard. No case is known for the killing and no arrests have been made.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Traffic Manager Wickes, of the Chicago & Northwestern road, says he is assured by the managers of the Kansas City lines that the tickets placed in the hands of the brokers at a reduced rate have nearly all been disposed of, and that they will be out of the market in a short time. He is inclined to wait a few days before reducing the rate to Council Bluffs.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Jan. 11.—Farmers of Warren and Sussex Counties are turning over their sowed fields—something unparalleled for the middle of January. The weather is so mild that trees are beginning to swell their buds.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE retort and meter works of the Interstate Gas Company's works at Hutchinson burned the other evening. The fire was caused by the explosion of gas which had accumulated in one of the rooms from a leak. The loss was about \$10,000.

THOMAS ANDERSON, a Lyon County farmer, was recently arrested upon the charge of forging a note for \$16. The charge was preferred by one McCaw, of America. Anderson was arrested in Colorado, where he was working in a quarry under the name of Murray.

THREE suits were recently filed in the district court at Leavenworth against the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern railroad for damages to property through which the road runs in entering the city. George Fisher asks judgment for \$7,500; Mathew Ryan for \$34,000, and Joseph Whitaker for \$15,000.

THE other day Thomas Kerr, a colored man, in taking a loaded shotgun from his wagon at Americus was accidentally shot. The whole charge passed through the lungs from the front. He lived only an hour.

THE other night the corn meal and feed mills of Russell Bowman & Co., at Lawrence, caught fire and burned to the ground. The origin of the fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary. The loss was about \$1,000, partially covered by insurance.

GOVERNOR MARTIN has received a letter from Hon. S. J. Crawford, State agent at Washington, in which he states that he has an adjustment in the General Land Office of the Kansas five per cent. account, on sales of public lands for the years 1886 and 1887, amounting to \$143,084.91, which sum has been certified to the treasury for settlement. The letter also states that should the Direct Tax Refund bill become a law, which he believes will, Kansas will receive as her proportion \$71,743.33.

A SENSATIONAL shooting affray took place at Leavenworth the other night. Charles Rosenthal, a young Hebrew, went into a second-hand store kept by E. Bernstein, and commenced firing at a young man named Hoffman. He fired four shots, one taking effect in Hoffman's leg. The cause of the act was jealousy of the two men over a young lady. She was in the store at the time of the shooting, and the shock so affected her that she went into hysterics, and a fatal result was feared.

A WOMAN, who gave his name as Horace Hadley, was recently arrested at Atchison on the suspicion of being Tascott, the murderer of Snell, the Chicago millionaire. He was lodged in jail, and the charge of vagrancy placed against him until he could establish his identity.

JAMES STEWART, a prominent farmer, who was killed by George D. Beach, another farmer, in Shawnee County on the night of the 7th. A feud had existed between the two families, and a quarrel and the shooting was the result.

A BOLD but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Bank of Armourdale the other afternoon. As F. P. Poocek, the teller, was standing at the counter making up his cash account just prior to closing the bank, and while he was counting a pile of gold coins, a young man entered the room, and suddenly drawing a pistol leveled it at Mr. Poocek's head and ordered him to hand out the gold. The assistant cashier, was at another counter, and when he heard the demand of the robber, he quickly drew a pistol from the drawer in his desk and aimed it at the intruder, who was arrested and handed over to the police. He gave his name as Charles Locke, and his age at seventeen years.

At a caucus of members of the Legislature held on the 9th, Hon. P. B. Blum was renominated for the United States Senate and C. C. Baker for State Printer.

Two competing cars in the Missouri Pacific yards at Leavenworth the other day Henry Dudley, a yard brakeman, was caught between the bumpers and his head crushed to a jelly. His body fell and was caught on the brake-block of one of the cars and dragged forty feet when it caught in a frog and was mangled into an unrecognizable mass.

The tin and blacksmith shops connected with the Missouri Pacific shops at Atchison were totally destroyed by fire the other night. Loss about \$5,000.

PATENTS lately issued to Kansas inventors: Chester T. Ballock, Kansas City, safety brake for cable cars; Charles Fuller and J. H. Cunningham, Ludell, vehicle brake gear; Lewis D. Hall, assignor of one-half to S. D. Houston, Jr., Concordia, lawn mower; Thomas J. Howard, Highland, gate; John P. Painter, Pomona, mining drill and channel cutter; Robert F. Robinson and H. M. Crocken, said Crocken assignee to H. A. Williams, Kansas City, elevated street railways; David K. Wade, McPherson, delineator.

KANSAS has over one hundred creameries in operation.

PROF. MARSH, of the Kansas State University, has resigned his position to take a similar place at an increased salary at Harvard University.

On the 10th Governor Martin pardoned H. S. Day, formerly mayor of Parkerville, who killed Dr. J. A. Hopkins, in 1887, and was sentenced to three years for manslaughter. Many prominent men signed the petition for pardon. W. W. Magruder, of Kingman, sentenced in May, 1887, for two years for assault with intent to kill was pardoned the same day.

At a recent meeting of the State Board of Agriculture held at Topeka, Hon. A. W. Sargent, of McPherson, was elected president; Edwin Snyder, of Jefferson, vice president; John Francis, of Topeka, treasurer, and Martin Mohler, of Osborne, secretary.

FIRE recently destroyed the stables at the penitentiary, in which were seven miles. Loss, about \$1,500.

MR. SUTTEN introduced in the House on the 10th a resolution reciting that as the people of the United States at the recent Presidential election declared in favor of liberal pensions and liberal support to the ex-Union soldiers of the Nation, and Kansas has declared her gratitude by 80,000 majority, "that our Senators be and are hereby instructed and our Representatives requested to secure the passage of the necessary laws giving every dependent soldier, his widow and orphans a pension adequate to a comfortable support."

THE GERMANS BLAMED. LONDON, Jan. 12.—The English African missionary societies are unanimous in laying the blame of the troubles in East Africa upon the invasion of that territory by the Germans. Rev. Mr. Ashe, who has recently come from Uganda, says that he discovered no trouble whatsoever among the natives until upon his return he reached a point within 200 miles of the coast, where the influence of Germany was felt. From the opinion which prevailed there he is inclined to believe that the trouble will spread and require a stronger force than has hitherto been brought to bear to suppress it.

THE POPE AND AMERICAN BISHOPS. ROME, Jan. 12.—The Propaganda, after hearing arguments on both sides in relation to the complaint of the Irish Bishops in America that German Catholics residing in mainly Irish districts insist upon having spiritual parishes of their own with German priests and schools, has instructed Cardinal Melchers to prepare for the Pope a report on the subject. The resolution of Cardinal Melchers is thought to indicate a decision in favor of the Germans.

## SEWELL ON SAMOA.

The American Consul-General accuses the Germans of fomenting strife.

The Deposition of the King of Uganda—Arabs in Control and Murdering Christians.

An English "Blue" Book on the Sackville Case—The Pops and Irish-Americans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Consul-General Sewall, of Samoa, who has been at home for several months, appeared last evening before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Messrs. Sherman, Frye, Evans and Dolph being present. There was also present ex-Minister John A. Kasson, who is greatly interested in the Samoan question. General Sewall was examined in secret at length by members of the committee, and is reported to have expressed the belief that the next mail will bring news of further and more terrible conflicts between the Germans and natives than any that have yet occurred. He said that the shedding of blood since he left Samoa had radically changed the situation of affairs there, and that if it were not intended to yield to German entire control of the islands some decided action would have to be taken by the powers.

He presented to the committee copies of the Samoan Times, a newspaper published at Apia containing accounts of an unprovoked and unexpected attack by the German war ship upon the natives and of a meeting by the consuls of other nations denouncing the act and also the misleading and unfair statements by the German Consul.

Mr. Sewall spoke of the studied and systematic efforts of the Germans in sending out news from Berlin concerning Samoa to give the impression that an American was the aggressor on every occasion. He described Tamasese's followers as comparatively a handful, who were threatened by an unpleasant dilemma. If they failed to keep up the agitation against the native Government they feared death at the hands of the German allies; if they escaped, then the same fate awaited them at the hands of the natives who considered them traitors to Samoa.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 11.—Advices have been received from the interior that in October last Mwanga, King of Uganda, plotted to destroy his entire body guard, his intention being to abandon them on an island in Lake Nyanza, where they would starve to death. The guards, who had been forewarned of the King's intentions, refused to enter the canoes which were to convey them to the island, but returned to the palace. The King fled to escape the fury of the guards, and his brother, Kiwewa, was enthroned in his stead. Kiwewa appointed Christians to the principal offices. This enraged the Arabs, who murdered many of the Christian officials and replaced them with Mahomedans. The Arabs burned the English and French mission stations, and killed many of the converts. The mission boat Eleanor, in which some of the persons who had been converted by the French missionaries were fleeing, was struck by a hippopotamus and sank, five of the converts being drowned.

Many letters from Emin Bey and Henry M. Stanley were lost by the burning of the missionary stations. The missionaries have reached Umsambin safely. Mwanga is a prisoner at Magu. He has appealed to the English for assistance. The Arabs have written to Missionary McKay exulting in their triumph and prophesying the extinction of all the mission stations in Central Africa in revenge for England's anti-slavery policy. They have proclaimed Uganda a Mohammedan Kingdom.

THE SACKVILLE CASE. LONDON, Jan. 12.—A blue book on the Sackville affair has just been published. Interest in it centers in a dispatch dated October 24 to Mr. Phelps, in which, observing that in the judgment of the Government Lord Sackville's conduct had ceased to be of importance, President Cleveland having already sent him his passports, Lord Salisbury contemplates the idea that the acceptance or retention of a minister is a matter to be determined solely with or without reasons assigned by the Government to which he is accredited. In this matter he says general principles are of more importance than the particular case under discussion. The principles appear to have been accurately laid down by Lord Palmerston on the occasion of the sudden dismissal of Minister Bulwer from the court of Madrid in 1848. A quotation followed from Palmerston's communication to Istariz, to the effect that international law authorizes a nation to which a minister is appointed to withdraw its Minister has been addressed to decline to comply with the demand even though grave and worthy reasons have been assigned.

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ZANZIBAR, Jan. 11.—Advices have been received from the interior that in



THE BOY AT THE GATE.

I bet they ain't a man in the shop at work as hard as what I do; But the moment the whistle blows I stop, An' the way I get out of the mill ain't slow, An' so on six strikes, just as sure as fate, My blue-eyed baby runs down to the gate.

Look, thaar he is, he don't see me yet— You can't hardly see him under that hat; He's a boy, every inch an' you just bet; Purty? I'd smile, from his ma takes that; He'll be two next month, the fifth's the date— Waal!—that's the latest, climbing the gate!

I made him that cart, an' painted it red— My wife, she says he draws it all day, An' every night he lugs it to bed; Talk! Waal I guess an' s'chook full of play; Got a kiss for pop? now u-u-p he goes! Hulio! been tumb'lin' on your nose?

Thank God, I'm away from the noise uv my loom, I b'lieve it will drive me out uv my head; It seems to be sayin' all day, in the gloom, This terrible work he do, dead, dead, dead, No use to hurry now, no one will wait An' watch for my comin' beside the gate.

Thaar's my wife—O, to-night, what word shall I say To her, when I go in without the boy? I'll walk through the field, it's the longest way, But the birds an' flowers there may give me my joy.

Here's a midwived shoe on this rubbish heap 'At baby wore when he used to creep, On a river of tears, hope an' stronger faith Have sailed this hour into my dark life, An' I now without pain I think uv his death, An' I can go on an' comfort my wife; Fur I feel, when life's work is done, he'll wait An' watch for our comin' beside Heaven's gate. —Mary M. McCarthy, in Springfield Republican.

ALLEN GRAY;

The Mystery of Turley's Point.

BY JOHN R. MUSICK, AUTHOR OF "WALTER BROWNFIELD," "HELEN LARKMAN," "BANKER OF BEDFORD," AND OTHER STORIES.

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CHAPTER XI.—CONTINUED.

It was her place to speak and he could only sit and gaze at her. Her white face, however, was troubled, and that iron resolve which had supported her in this untimely, and seemingly unladylike, call was evidently about to fail her in her hour of need. Allen at last realized that unless she was encouraged she might not reveal the purpose of this visit, and with all his sympathetic soul in his face, he said:

"Have no fears, Bertha, for by all I hold sacred, I swear that I will prove a brother to you in distress."

Floor, tempt-tempted Bertha; long had she searched for a loyal friend on whom she could confide. In this editor's flashing eye was manliness and truth; she would trust once more. Scarcely could she restrain her natural inclination to fly to his arms for refuge from the relentless enemies who pursued. She could not have found stronger or more willing arms to defend her.

Having partially regained her composure, she said: "I believe you; had I not unbounded faith in your honor and courage I should never have run the great risk I do in coming here."

"Then it is a risk?" "A greater than you can imagine. Should I be discovered here it would be fatal to my plans—plans which are more than life to me."

What were the plans to which she alluded? Doubtless some request—some simple service she wished him to perform for her. Knowing that one so pure and noble as she could not make an evil request, he resolved to do her bidding.

"Have no fears to speak boldly to me," said Allen. "Your wishes, if in my power, shall be granted."

"Can you leave the village?" she asked. Starting in amazement, the astonished editor gazed at her for a moment, repeating: "Leave the village?"

"I mean only temporarily—for two or three days at the longest."

"Y—yes, I can—and—and I will if it is necessary."

"It is necessary. Some one must go, and I can trust no one but yourself."

"Where do you wish me to go?" "Do you know where the French settlement or French town is?"

"I have heard of it, and can find it very easily. It is about fifty miles down the river."

"Yes, sir; it is fully that far," the girl answered, gathering up the folds of her apron in her embarrassment and with nervous fingers folding them down into little plaits.

"What am I to do when I get there?" Allen asked. "You are to go to the house of Mademoiselle Camille," said the girl, still hesitating to make her request fully known.

"Am I to take a message to her?" asked Allen. "You are to take a child," said the girl, slowly turning her great blue eyes upon him.

Amazement, wonder and curiosity were raging like so many fires in Allen's breast. "A child?" he gasped. "Yes, sir; a little boy six years old."

"When am I to start?" "This very night." "Could he believe his senses? Was all this a strange, wild dream from which he would awake before he knew how it all came out, or was it indeed a reality?"

In his helpless bewilderment he asked himself what this child was to the people of the French settlement. Could he be accused of kidnapping for secretly undertaking this task? While all these conflicting thoughts were surging like a tempest in his mind, he vividly recalled the remark of Toney Barnes a few weeks before. Toney, shaking his head in his weird manner, said:

"Never trust yourself in the power of those people. I tell ye the whole family is blighted by a curse. No good ever come to any one who had anything to do with 'em. If you ever befriend one o' 'em in any way you'll repent it the longest day you live. They're a blighting curse to anybody who has anything whatever to do with 'em."

"How am I to go, by the river?" "No, on horseback."

"I do not know that I can get a horse."

"One will be furnished you."

Then another short silence ensued. She seemed waiting to gather up her thoughts. From her breathless exhaustion it was evident that she had come very rapidly from the great house to the village.

Her agitation became less as she recovered from her exertion, and now she was almost as much composed as she had ever been. Gazing at him with intense eagerness, she began giving her instructions.

"As soon as I am gone," she said, in a clear, steady voice, "go to the spring where you found the lockets. There you will find a horse saddled and equipped, tied to a tree just back of the old rustic seat. He is the best roaster in the whole country, and will carry you safely to the end of your journey without stopping. The poor child is deaf and dumb, but he is very patient and will give you a little or no trouble. Allen was disappointed to learn of the child's affliction, for some how he thought the little prattler would, on this long, lonely ride, unravel to him some of the mystery of the stone house on the hill.

"Where will I find the child?" he asked. "Untie the horse and bring him back to the road which leads up to the stone house on the hill, and there will be an old negro woman waiting for you with the child. When she gives it to you, lose no time in your flight. Do not think this an easy task; it is unattended with danger. There is danger of which you can have no knowledge. The journey is hazardous, and may cost you your life."

"Danger shall not deter me for a single moment," said Allen, his bosom heaving with uncontrollable emotions. "I am acting in a just cause in serving you; I know it is right or you would not have imposed the task on me."

The girl had risen to her feet, and when she heard his noble voice, so full of faith and trust, she extended her hands toward him, while her beautiful face glowed with gratitude.

"Thank you! Oh, may Heaven reward you for saying that. I had almost come to the conclusion that I would never see another man whom I could trust. I am thankful that I was in error, and it is with the greatest joy that I have put that feeling forever out of the way."

She unconsciously seized his hand, sending a thrill through Allen's frame at the touch that she seemed electrified.

"Bertha—Bertha!" he involuntarily and almost unconsciously cried. "What is it all? What is all this mystery surrounding you? Forgive my inquisitiveness. I feel as if our destinies are one."

"Hush, hush!" she cried, starting back and gazing in terror at the door. "You know not what you say—you can not!"

"You misunderstand me, Bertha," he hoarsely whispered, while a cold fear seemed creeping over his heart almost choking his utterance. "You know not the motive that prompts the question. It is a personal interest in yourself and not idle curiosity. This mystery is doubtless a family affair which you would very properly keep from the ears of the world. Again I assure you 'tis not idle curiosity that prompts me to lift the mystic veil; it is that I may help you in your distress, for—oh, Bertha, I—I—love you."

What a shriek of horror she uttered and how she shrank trembling from head to foot from him! Then, wringing her hands in silent agony, she gazed so wildly at him that he began to fear she had suddenly been seized by a fit of madness. Spell-bound and speechless for several minutes both stood glaring at each other.

"Bertha—Miss Collins!" he at last said, in a very plaintive voice, "forgive me! Forgive me! I have said, I will serve you without making any further inquiries, and be the errand to the grave, I am ready to go."

Slowly she opened the door, and turning her white sad face toward him, faintly said: "Adieu!"

"Farewell!" his voice was as faint and sad as hers. They were parting, perhaps forever, yet she was doubly dear to him now. That crushing weight upon his heart seemed almost unbearable.

He wrote a few lines to the foreman, leaving some instructions in regard to the business, stating that he would return in three or four days, and then prepared for that mysterious journey.

CHAPTER XII. A LONG DARK RIDE.

All necessary arrangements having been completed, Allen Gray left his office, and passing through the dark, silent village, entered the old, long-deserted turnpike. Pausing on the hill-top he instinctively gazed down on Turley's Point, now buried in slumber. He almost wished that he could run away from the toils and vexations that had harassed him ever since that morning when the steamer brought him to the land-

ing. "Oh, to be free from the bitter envy and jealousies which were blighting the village. He was engaging in a mysterious undertaking, and really knew no cause for the journey. Halting a second time on his way up the hill, he said:

"Why am I going? Her conduct has been very unnatural from the first, and I may be following the mad ravings of a lunatic. But no—there is some powerful cause that induced her to ask my assistance in this. That afflicted child is very dear to her. I promised aid in taking him to a place of safety, and I will keep my promise even though the heavens fall!"

Wending his way along the road, now almost overgrown with weeds and bushes, he felt a recurrence of that superstitious dread which had almost overcome him on a former occasion. He vainly fought against it, yet, by more than superhuman power, he managed to keep his feelings in subjection.

At last the spring was reached, and he found the horse tied as had been represented. The noble animal, as if aware of the journey before him, stamped in his impatience to be on the road.

He unfastened the horse, and, vaulting in the saddle, the spirited animal, as light and free as the woodland breeze, flitted along the dark winding path to the turnpike.

A dark figure, leading a child so completely wrapped up that he could not at first dis-

tinguish its features, came up to him. Bending low in his saddle, Allen lifted the little boy to the horse's back and seated the child before him. The old negro woman, thrusting into his hand a sealed note, murmured the name of *Mademoiselle Camille*.

"Am I to give her this?" he asked. "Oul, monsieur!" she answered.

"Too bad, too bad!" said Allen, thrusting the note into his pocket, as his horse started down the road. "Every one connected with this confounded mystery is either dumb or speaks some foreign language except Bertha, who refuses to reveal any thing."

The child proved to be a very patient little fellow, and sat silently in front of Allen. Fearing that some of the villagers might be awake and that they would see him, Allen, after cantering gaily down the old turnpike to the bottom of the hill, turned aside and rode around Turley's Point, entering the road two miles beyond it.

Knowing his danger he became quite nervous. Every sound emitted from that dark wood was construed into a pursuer. From those dark recesses he seemed to ever see the frightfully stern visage of the tall, dark man at the chateau. The demoniacal smile of triumph on his dark visage bode no good to the horseman and his young charge.

The face followed him wherever he went, peered at him from the fence corners, or hedge-rows, or the orchard beyond; wherever he went, that revengeful face followed him.

Down a long lane, through a forest, across a bridge and up a hill the noble steed, bearing his double burden, galloped. The child was so still and quiet that Allen thought he must be asleep. It was not until he reached the change in position that he found him awake. He turned his great blue eyes in mute wonder and appeal to his guide and companion.

"Poor child," said Allen. "I wonder if he knows where he is going, or what is to be his fate when he gets there? I wish his speaking and hearing faculties were as clear as his big blue eyes. I would fathom this mystery. Yes, I am mean enough to pump a child to find this out."

The mystery of Turley's Point had baffled the shrewdest and most inquisitive of the village. Even Allen's daring was defied by it, until he had become desperate.

It was one of those calm, quiet summer nights, and had it not been for the constant strain upon his nerves, Allen would have found the riding pleasant. The moon did not rise until well on towards morning, and the fore part of the night was quite dark, especially when passing through the forests.

While galloping along a wooded ridge Allen heard the sounds of horses' hoofs in the rear.

"Are we pursued?" he asked himself. He soon became certain that the horseman was gaining on them. The fierce ring of hoofs became louder every moment.

"I might outrun him," said Allen, "but with this child to look after it would be best to play a game of hide and seek."

On his left was a narrow, dark path leading down into the woods, and he turned his horse into it. Here he waited until his pursuer had passed along the road. The ring of iron hoofs upon the stony road could be heard long before the horseman reached the point opposite where Allen had reined in his horse. When the sound of hoofs had died away in the distance, the editor again returned to the road and continued his journey.

The little boy became sleepy, yawned, laid his tired head against Allen's shoulder and was soon buried in slumber.

"Poor little fellow!" said Allen, gazing into that young face, disfigured with care and weariness. "His being a part of that terrible mystery has had a fearful effect on him."

The child had wonderful resemblance to Bertha. The fair, wavy, golden curls, curly hair was similar to hers. Undisturbed by the easy motion of the horse, his slumbers were not disturbed.

Allen was kept awake by the responsibility that was on him. Sometimes he blamed himself for having undertaken this journey at the request of whom he really did not know. Was he ever engaged in any more madcap enterprise? It might be, after all, that it was only a shrewd scheme to make him a tool in an abduction.

"Heaven knows it is no wrong on my part," sighed Allen. "But I know that I am committing no wrong. She who bade me undertake this journey, I will meditate a wrong. I will not for a moment doubt her motives. By whomsoever she may be surrounded, by whatever mystery she may be engulphed, her goodness and the purity of her motives can not be questioned."

He reached a long bridge which spanned a small stream. Before he reached the approach he discovered a horseman descending the opposite hill, and, fearing that it was a returning pursuer, Allen rode down the creek bank under the approach to the bridge, where he remained until the horseman had come over and had gone out of hearing up the very road he himself had crossed.

"If that was a pursuer, he is now on the back track," thought Allen. "Our hero was really in a poor condition for either flight or defense. The sleeping child lay heavily on him, and he was totally unarmed. When the horseman was out of ear-shot, Allen returned to the road, crossed the bridge and galloped over the opposite hill and along the hard-beaten road.

Night was well-nigh spent and he was several miles yet from his journey's end.

"This is certainly a remarkably patient child," said the horseman, gazing into the face of the sleeping boy, as his horse cantered along the road. "He has not, by a gesture or movement, indicated either weariness or impatience. Poor little fellow, this journey, I hope, will result in great good to you."

The moon, well on toward morning, came struggling above the eastern horizon, but its old age its light was but little. The silver ray thrown upon the earth was very pale indeed.

Darkness, slowly but surely, began to fade. The child slept on. The eastern horizon grew to a bright vermilion, and stars in the far east began to slowly pale and go out before the approach of a more powerful light. A new day was coming into existence, and the journey lacked several miles of completion.

CHAPTER XIII. MILE CAMILLE.

Day dawned, the sun rose above the hills and fields and dried the sparkling dew-drops from the grass. What a glorious scene that sun revealed. As far away as eyes could see were the gently rolling hills and green meadows, dotted with white daisy-cups in the background. Farm cottages and fields were everywhere in view. Smoke could be seen issuing from the kitchens where the good housewives were preparing breakfast for their husbands. Thin, spiral clouds of pale blue ascended into mid-heaven to become a part of it.

A glorious day it promised to be. Prairie poppies and roses sanely nodded their heads in the gentlest of warming breezes. The dew drops sparkled like diamonds in the early morning sun, and the air was laden with the sweetest perfume.

The child awoke shortly after sunrise, and turned his large blue eyes inquiringly upon his companion. Allen knew he wanted to ask some question, but was unable to tell what the question was, or convey any answer to the boy.

The light of the morning sun revealed a still nearer resemblance to Bertha, and he knew that the child must be a very near relative of hers. She had not said how nearly related the child was to her, or that he was any relation at all. There was so much hidden in the manner of the beautiful girl that Allen was unable to come to any satisfactory conclusion.

At last the little fellow began to show signs of restlessness. He gave utterance to inarticulate sounds and pointed down the road.

"I suppose he is anxious to know how near we are to our journey's end," Allen thought. "If I even knew, it might be impossible to get him to understand. It can not be over ten miles, and I will try to tell him some way."

The child's mind was very bright, and he understood by the nods and gestures of his companion that it was not far.

For several moments the little fellow was quiet, and then he began to make signs that he was hungry.

"Poor little fellow, no doubt you are hungry," said Allen. "The first house we come to, we will try to get breakfast and have our horse fed."

Unaccustomed to the saddle, Allen was still, sore and weary in every joint. The long ride, without a moment's sleep or rest, was telling even on his iron constitution.

He drew rein in front of a country house, and hailed a farmer who was just harnessing his horses to go to his day's work.

"Can we get breakfast and horse fed here?" he asked.

The farmer, with one eye closed and head slightly to one side, gazed at him a moment and said:

"Reckin so, stranger. Breakfast's bout over, though I reckon the old man kin skeer up a little fur ye. Whar'n the worl' d'ye come from?"

The fire of an inquisitive old farmer was until this moment unthought of, and for a moment Allen was a little disconcerted. He knew little about the dialect in which he was engaged that he doubted if he could make the explanation satisfactory to the countryman, even if he attempted it. He evasively answered that they came from up the country.

"Umph, umph! that your boy?" asked the farmer.

"No, sir, I am taking him to some of his relatives who live further down the country, and are going away."

"Looks like ye rid' most all night," said the farmer, examining the horse with one eye shut.

"We have traveled a good part of the night, and we intend to go to reach the child's friends in time."

"Bright boy—ar' ye hungry, youngster?" "Unfortunately the poor child is both deaf and dumb."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NATURE'S BAROMETERS. Spiders, Plants, Flowers and Birds as Reliable Weather Prophets.

One of the simplest of nature's barometers is a spider's web. When there is a prospect of wind or rain the spider shortens the filaments by which its web is sustained and leaves it in this state as long as the weather is variable. If it elongates its threads it is a sign of fine, calm weather, the duration of which may be judged by the length to which the threads are let out. If the spider remains inactive it is a sign of rain; if it keeps at work during rain the down-pour will not last long and will be followed by fine weather. Observation has taught that the spider makes changes in its web every twenty-four hours, and that if such changes are made in the evening, just before sunset, the night will be clear and beautiful.

Sleeping is characteristic of certain plants, and though it was at one time thought that this might have reference to the habits of insects, it is now believed to be more dependent on the weather. The tiny scarlet pimpernel, the "old man's weather-glass" as it is called, closes and closes soon after two. The daisy unfolds its flower at sunrise and closes soon after sunset. Dandelions close up at about five o'clock, at which time the white water-lily has been asleep an hour and the mouse-ear hawkweed two hours. The yellow goat's beard opens at four and closes just before twelve, and has for its English name "John-go-to-bed-at-noon."

Local circumstances influence the flowers in their opening and closing, though they are pretty constant from day to day. Many flowers close their petals during rain, probably to prevent the honey and pollen from being rendered useless or washed away.

Birds are admirable weather prophets, and from their number and obtrusiveness have furnished many examples. In his "Paradise of Birds," Mr. Courthorpe makes one of them say:

Besides, it is true, To our wisdom is due The knowledge of Sciences all, And chiefly those rare Metaphysics of Air Men "Meteorology" call.

And men, in their words, Acknowledge the birds to be Erudition in weather and star; For they say: "Twill be dry, The Swallow is high," Or "Rain, for the chough is afar."

Mr. Ruskin says that he was not aware of this last weather sign; nor, he supposes, was the Duke of Hamilton's keeper, who shot the last pair of choughs on 21st Jan. in 1833. He trusts that the climate has wept for them, and is certain that the Coniston clouds grow heavier in these his last years. —St. James Gazette.

"My son," said father, "take that jug and fetch me some beer." "Give me the money, then." "To get beer with money, any body can do that; but to get beer without money, that's a trick." So the boy takes the jug, and out he goes. Shortly he returns, and places the jug before his father. "Drink," says the son. "How can I drink when there is no beer in the jug?" "To drink beer out of a jug," says the boy, "where there is beer, any body could do that; but to drink beer out of a jug where there is no beer, that's a trick."

The Russian Government has been compelled to order the wholesale planting of certain trees along the line of the railroad in Central Asia in order to keep the drifting sand from filling the cuts and covering the track.

THE TIGER'S NOSE.

If Unarmed You Meet One of the Brutes Hit Him on It.

It is marvelous how few white men lose their lives from hunting, although their adventures and narrow escapes, especially from the tiger tribe, are numerous. A sub-commissioner, who is a magistrate for a sub-district, went out in the jungle one day to try and find a tiger which had been reported to him as having been seen near the village where he resided. There being no white men within many miles of him, his guard being composed of Madrassé police under a native sub-hadard or Lieutenant. Hill went to hunt the beast by himself, the Indian servant he took with him to carry his rifle, etc., not counting as an effective. He was walking leisurely along a path in the jungle, with only his walking cane in his hand. It happened to be a fine specimen of the grapevine cane, cut from a variety of vine which Hill had brought from the West Indies some years before. The cane had a natural knot or knob as a head, and was remarkably strong and flexible.

As he was looking about him from side to side a large tiger emerged from the thick undergrowth only a few yards in advance of him. Keeping his eyes fixed full on the brute and staring into his eyes, Hill put his left hand cautiously behind him telling his servant in a low tone to give him his rifle. The Hindoo up to this had been following closely in the footsteps of his master. Not getting the rifle handed to him, Hill repeated the order in a louder tone, but again without any response. As the situation was becoming rather critical, and the tiger was evidently restless and anxious to get at him, Hill, unfortunately for himself, turned his head to see where his servant was, but the cowardly fellow had evidently fled at the sight of the dreaded beast. The brute, who had only been kept in check by the resolute gaze of the white man, took instant advantage of Hill's head being turned aside and made a spring, landing just in front of him.

Hill had no time to lose in thinking what was best to be done. He, however, with rare presence of mind, aimed a blow at the tiger's nose—a most sensitive part of the animal's body—and, luckily for him, hit his mark. The blow caused the tiger to swerve somewhat in his attack, and he just struck Hill's arm with one of his powerful paws and vanished in the jungle, whining as he went. Hill could recollect no more, for he fell down insensible, having fainted from pain. The servant in the meantime having thrown down the rifle, which was afterward found close to where Hill was lying, had run back to the village, half dead with fright, and apprised the head man of his master's dangerous position. The Burman villagers, who are no cowards, soon proceeded, with spears and other primitive weapons, into the jungle, and found Hill lying prostrate in the path. —San Francisco Chronicle.

EVERY-DAY MEDICINES.

Simple Remedies and Appliances for the Lesser Ills of the Body.

In every household there should be some convenient shelf and drawer for a few simple remedies and appliances in case of sudden sickness or accident, and each member of the family should be familiar with their contents, all of which should be properly labeled, to prevent mistakes.

Upon the shelf should stand the time-honored camphor-bottle, well filled with an article of sufficient strength to blister; a bottle of peppermint essence; one of arnica; spirits of niter and tincture of aconite, as well as a preparation for burns, consisting of equal parts of linseed oil and lime-water. To this add a box of cosmoline, and a bottle of glycerine, as remedies for the every-day complaint of rough hands, always diluting the glycerine with rain-water. It is, prepared in this way, indispensable to one troubled with salt-rheum on the hands.

Now for the remedies to be put away in spice-boxes or any tin box that can be labeled: Ground mustard, to be used for comforting plasters, foot-bath, and emetic; golden seal, pulverized, to be used for cankered sore mouth; alum, which, dissolved in warm water, is excellent to take soreness from a bruise or cut; chlorate of potash, for sore throats; ground flax seed, for poultices, and ginger for a good, old-fashioned hot drink.

In a drawer should be found a roll each of flannel, linen, and cotton pieces; some strong bandages neatly rolled and ready for use; a box of fine cotton batting; plenty of strings; some old kid gloves, the thumbs and fingers of which may serve to protect a bruised member, and an envelope of court plaster.

There is nothing in this list that is complicated or difficult to obtain, but there is much more than is to be found in most houses. Much could be added, but these few remedies will answer for a great many ailments, and be careful, well-managed household will be without them.

A few remedies, systematically arranged, with which we are perfectly familiar, are worth more than a heterogeneous mass of bottles and boxes, unlabelled, which are to be found on the top shelf of many pantries in great abundance, and which serve only to terrify the beholder with an uncertain sense of the life or death that is within them. —Floy L. Sheldon, in Farm and Fireside.

—A North Carolina negro who was riding on a railroad train for the first time died from fright, it is stated, before he reached his journey's end.

THE FEMINE WAY.

Difficulties Experienced by a Woman in Buying a Money Order.

"I want to get a money order," she said, thrusting her head through the window intended for her face alone.

"Make out the application, then," replied the clerk. "You'll find the blanks on the desk back of you."

"What application? I just wanted to send fifteen dollars to—"

"Fill out the blank," interrupted the clerk, handing her one.

"I—I—will you please fill it out for me?"

"I can't. It's against the rules. You must fill it out for yourself."

"Oh, dear me, I don't believe I can. What do you do first?"

"Write the date."

"Where?"

"On the first line."

"There, on that line."

"Yes—that's it."

"Now, let me see, is this the 10th or the 11th?"

"The 10th."

"I thought so, but I wasn't sure. What do I do now?"

"Write the amount to be sent."

"It's fifteen dollars."

"Well, write it on the next blank line."

"There?"

"Yes."

"How easy it is, after all! Now what do I do?"

"Where is the money to be paid?"

"Oh, at Chicago."

"Well, write 'Chicago' after the words 'payable at.'"

"I—I—don't see any 'Payable.'"

"There it is."



"THEY SAY."

"They say" is a common liar. And she goeth up and down. And her tongue is a tongue of fire in the homes of all the town.

FAILURE AND SUCCESS.

How Bob Gresham Won the Toddlethwaite Prize.

"On the fifth day of last December there came to this land a man of alien blood, of foreign and unfamiliar habit, costume and accent; yet the most eloquent—hm—yet the most—yet the most eloquent of speech!"

ried his Rufus Choate and read as he ran: "Among the memories of Bunker Hill—everywhere he has held all with a charm as absolute as that with which the Ancient Mariner kept back the bridal guest after the music of the marriage feast had begun."

from his chum, and one from his landlady's daughter. Mr. Toddlethwaite, looking uncommonly yellow, leaned back against the high-art green velvet chair, and glanced at Bones.

"God bless him," said the committee, wiping its glasses, as somebody helped the old lady out of the way.

THE ENGLISH MASTIFF. A Better Protector of a House Than Burglar Alarms and Locks. Nearly every day's paper brings the news that some crime has been committed by one of these vagabonds.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE. —A few drops of extract of lavender will prevent mullage from molding or becoming sour.







Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1899

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for length (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in.) and rows for duration (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 1 year).

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufacturers of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much as if not more than the articles advertised are worth for the privilege of advertising their goods.

POSTAL LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

TRY IT YOURSELF.

"It is of no use to argue the question, Philip, I am neither stubborn nor opinionated, I have simply had a lesson that will last a lifetime." "Look here Jack, you are like some old bachelor who has been hit by one woman, and goes about declaring all women are false."

"Not at all my brother Charley died of Bright's disease, brought on by using one of these so-called 'blood purifiers'—the kind you see attractively advertised in every book and corner. It contains iodine of potassium, a drug useful in extreme cases when cautiously given under a doctor's supervision, but death dealing to all who take it in quantity. If your brother had died under such circumstances, you would have patent medicines as 'Lido'."

"Yes, the old style looks like coffee with milk in the new style like coffee without milk. The man who made the old style for twenty years—a practical chemist—made a milder, pleasanter preparation, adding to it here, and taking from it there, until he produced, my wife says, the finest medicine ever made. It cured her of consumption, and it cured the children of liver and all the little ailments they ever have. If my wife thinks they have worms she doses them with old style. We always have both kinds in the house, and together, they keep the doctor away."

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Wood taken on subscription. Mr. A. Ferlet was down to Emporia, last Thursday. Mr. Scott E. Winne was down to Emporia, Friday.

Mr. O. L. Hulbert has returned from his visit to relatives in St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. J. H. Tayhart left for Strong City, to-day.—Emporia Democrat, Jan. 12th.

Mrs. Chamberlain, of Strong City, is visiting at Hon. N. J. Swayze's, in Kansas City. Mr. J. A. Holmes has moved into his new residence near his father's, near Elmdale.

Messrs. Geo. Stubenhofer and P. C. Jeffrey took a lot of cattle to Kansas City, last week.

Born, on Tuesday, January 8, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Holmes, near Elmdale, a son.

Born, January 1, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gibson, of Cottonwood township, a son.

Mr. Thomas Kirker has just recovered from a severe attack of inflammation of the bowels.

Born, on Friday, January 11, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Penrod, of Bazaar township, a son.

Miss Mary Fellows, of Omaha Neb. is visiting her uncle, Mr. Charles Hagans, of Strong City.

Mrs. Judge S. P. Young is enjoying a visit from her niece, Miss Ressie Parker, of Corning, Iowa.

Miss Clara Bassey, of Rich Hill, Mo., is visiting at her uncle's, Mr. J. R. Blackshere, near Elmdale.

Mrs. Clarence Murphy is quite sick. Misses Nellie Laney and Edith Hyle were at Emporia, Saturday.

Mr. D. P. Shaft, of Clements, began shingling his new barn, Monday, which will require 23,000 shingles to cover it.

Mr. Geo. Schmeiser went to Chicago, last week, on a visit to his brother, whom he had not seen for twenty years.

Messrs. Jones & Meshanish shipped a car load of sawed stone to Kansas City, Saturday, from their quarry east of town.

Reserve your seats for Barrett's concert, before they are all sold. The prices have been reduced to 20, 25 and 35 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McMillen, of Topeka, were visiting at Mr. E. P. Holmes'. Mr. McMillen is a brother to Mrs. Holmes.

Mr. T. C. Raymer started, Tuesday, for Pike county, Illinois, to settle some matters in an estate in which his wife is interested.

The officers of the C. C. Myser Post, G. A. R., at Toledo, were installed, last Saturday night, by Commander Geo. W. Crum.

Mr. J. M. Coutts, editor of the Moundridge Leader, accompanied by his father-in-law, Mr. John Shofe, Sr., gave us a pleasant call, last Thursday.

Messrs. D. K. Carter, C. J. Laney, Chick Smith and Misses Libbie Carter and Marion Hemphill attended the Inaugural Ball, at Topeka, Monday night.

FOUND, by Wm. Garner, a pocket book, a few days ago, which the owner can get by calling at this office, proving property, and paying for this notice.

Last week we had the following names added to our subscription list: A. M. Breese, Roland Roberts, city; W. E. Hiller, Colorado City, Col.; Jas. Roach, Seligman, Arizona.

A report has reached here that Mr. Arthur Monahan and Miss Mamie Nye, both formerly of this place, were recently married at Colorado City, Col., where the parents of the bride are now living.

The following parties have renewed their subscription to the COURANT, for another year: C. S. Ford, Plumb, T. W. Hardesty, John Frew, city; C. C. Smith, Cedar Point; Wm. Norton, Bazaar; Wm. Drummond, Elmdale.

W. Alman Bartlett the comedian, who is supported by a strong local talent company, will give a series of concerts on Friday and Saturday evenings, Jan. 18th and 19th. The prices have been reduced to 20, 25 and 35 cents.

Because of the inclemency of the weather, Tuesday night, the "old settlers" dance was postponed to some future time; but as a goodly number had braved the storm and gathered at the hall a most enjoyable dance was had, anyhow.

We very much regret that our business, on Monday last, was of such a nature as to prevent our attendance at the inaugural ball tendered Gov. L. U. Humphrey, that evening, and for which we received a complimentary ticket, last week.

Mr. B. F. Wasson, western traveling agent for the Southwestern Electric Supply Co., of Kansas City, will begin work at home, by wiring the Central Hotel, where the latest and best improvements of electricity will be used for the benefit of the guests who can call the porter to any room.

Ottawa Star Nursery have over half a million trees grafted on whole roots for delivery next spring. All propagated and grown at Ottawa. Their long experience in nursery business in Kansas, enables them to know the best varieties adapted to this soil and climate and only such they deliver.

The Rev. H. F. Egert, of the Lutheran Church, Strong City, has accepted a call to go to Horton, Kansas, and will preach his farewell sermon, Sunday week. During his stay in our midst, Mr. Egert has made many friends who will regret his departure from here, but who will wish him well in his new change.

Married, in Strong City, on Tuesday, January 15, 1889, by the Rev. Father Boniface Niehaus, O. S. F., Mr. Hamilton Senior and Miss Maggie Rettiger, all of Strong City. We extend our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Senior, and wishes them a happy and prosperous journey over the path of life.

It began sleeting Saturday, and Sunday and Monday the ground was slick with ice; but Monday night it began to rain, which was kept up, in showers, some of them being very heavy, until about 9 o'clock, Tuesday night, when it cleared off; but it was again cloudy, yesterday; and Tuesday night there was thunder and lightning.

The new county officers assumed the duties of their respective offices, last Monday. Mr. E. W. Ellis, the retiring District Court Clerk, who had filled that office for two years, made a good and efficient official. Judge C. C. Whitson, the retiring Probate Judge, had held that office for nearly a score of years, performing the duties of the office well and faithfully, and making a very good Probate Judge. Mr. John Madden, the retiring County Attorney, who had held that office for nearly two years, filled it with fidelity and ability. The gentlemen who have succeeded these gentlemen in office, it is hoped, will make as good officers as they made.

Mr. B. Laney has begun boring for coal on his place, the prospect shaft being located a few hundred yards north of the Fox creek railroad bridge. Years ago, Mr. L. D. Hinckley took coal out of the bed of the creek, near where Mr. Laney is working. The coal is of a fair quality and was used by a few persons in that locality. Mr. Laney expects to get a better quality of coal than that found by Mr. Hinckley, and if he does, he will develop the mine to its fullest extent, which will give Strong City such a boom as she never before had; and therefore the sinking of the shaft is being watched with the greatest of interest by the people of that place.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

The board of County Commissioners were in regular session January 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1889, and transacted the following business:

The following roads were established: James Lawless road, Diamond creek township; County line road, Marion and Chase counties, at Elk; E. T. Baker road, Geo. W. Yeager road, John Sharp road, Bazaar township; A. W. Park road, Cottonwood and Cedar township.

The Alford and Chandler road, Bazaar township, was rejected. Viewers were appointed on the following roads: A. Houck road, Diamond township; E. C. Holmes road, Cottonwood township; Peter Harder's vacation of Kuhl and Yeager roads, Fall township; H. S. Lincoln, two roads, Bazaar township; and viewers were re-appointed on the Wm. Pipper road, Diamond Creek township.

The County Surveyor was ordered to make an estimate of cost of bridge over Middle creek, near Elmdale. County Treasurer A. M. Breese was designated as the purchasing agent for county.

The official bonds of the new county officers were approved. Mr. D. Lyle, Trustee of Toledo township, was instructed to make an estimate of size of bridge needed across Buckeye creek, at D. C. Allen crossing.

A rebate on double assessment was ordered to O. H. Drinkwater, F. L. Drinkwater, O. M. Dayless and Matt McDonald.

The trustee of Falls township was ordered to put new stringers on Fox creek bridge.

A rebate on erroneous assessments was ordered to E. F. Holmes, Brown & Roberts, E. D. Replogle and Strong City Building and Loan Association.

The usual number of bills audited and allowed.

THE NEW BOARD.

met on Monday, January 14, and organized by electing W. M. Harris as Chairman, on motion of W. H. Holsinger.

The County Clerk and County surveyor were ordered to make specifications and plans of bridge across Middle creek, near Elmdale.

The county's advertising for the present year was let to the COURANT, the Leader and the Republican, on a joint bid by the publishers of the same, at one rate for all.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Lost, or stolen from me, a certificate of deposit from State Exchange Bank for \$100, issued September 21, 1888; also a note for \$20 on Roland Roberts, given about the 5th of Nov. 1888, in favor of J. G. Brown. All parties are hereby warned from buying the same. J. G. BROWN.

H. F. GILLETT, SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLETT, DEALER IN Shelf and Heavy Hardware, CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES

WOOD -:- MOWER And the best make of Agricultural Implements and Machinery. STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

ERIE MEAT MARKET. SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors. All Kinds of BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, SAUSAGE, LARD, CHICKENS AND GAME and everything kept in a first-class MEAT MARKET. CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

GRAND AND PETIT JURORS. The grand and petit jurors for the February term of the District Court, which will begin on February 5, have been drawn, and are as follows: GRAND JURY: Wm. Evans, J. W. Marshall, G. W. Bocoek, E. T. Baker, of Bazaar township; C. M. Schroyer, of Cedar; C. A. Mead, N. J. Glover, Charles Taggart, John Curtis, of Cottonwood; James Drummond, J. W. Kinkade, of Diamond Creek; M. K. Harmon, William Daub, Frank Copeland, of Falls; W. J. Wilson, of Toledo.

NEW DRUGS. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas.

THOS. H. CRISHAM, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE, I. M. ZANE, STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons, Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. nov12-1f

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. DR. R. M. WILSON, Having just returned from the Indian Territory, will remain in our midst for several months and will guarantee a permanent cure of all

CHRONIC DISEASES, with the exception of Rheumatism. He will pay a forfeit of \$50 for any failure to cure what he undertakes; he also treats FEMALE DISEASES of all kinds. OFFICE in Newman Block, Strong City, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET IN CLEMENTS. E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN HAS MONEY TO LOAN In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. apr2-1f

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms, AND LOANS MONEY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS apr2-1f

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## REFORM STILL LIVES.

What Was Said at the Annual Banquet of the Massachusetts League.

The annual banquet of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League, which took place at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, proved to be one of the most brilliant political gatherings of the season. The principal guest of the evening was United States Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild. Among the others were President Eliot, of Harvard; Colonel T. W. Higginson, Hon. P. A. Collins, not to rejoice over a political victory, but a gathering in the interests of the propagation of a great politico-economic reform. Referring to the election the chairman said there was a misfortune in the defeat of President Cleveland, a brave and honest man, who refused to catch at votes when his country's good was at stake. Three cheers were given for President Cleveland. President Cleveland's letter was then read as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Messrs. Sherman, Hoar and others, Committee:—Gentlemen: I am exceedingly sorry that I cannot be present at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League. This is not merely a formal and common expression of regard. It truly indicates how much I should enjoy meeting the members of your league, and how glad I should be to express in person my appreciation of their important services in a cause to which I am earnestly attached, and to acknowledge at the same time their frequent and encouraging manifestations of personal friendship. I am sure that it would be profitable and advantageous to be, even for a brief period, within the inspiring influence of the atmosphere surrounding the patriotic and unselfish men banded together in the interests of their fellow countrymen, and devoted to the work of tariff reform. This reform appears to me to be as far-reaching in its purposes as the destiny of our country, and as having in its beneficence the welfare of our entire people. It is because the efforts of its advocates are not discredited by any sordid motive that they are able boldly and confidently to attack the stronghold of selfishness and greed. Our institutions were constructed in purity of purpose and love for humanity. Their operation is adjusted to the touch of National virtue and patriotism, and their results, under such guidance, must be the prosperity and happiness of our people; and so long as the advocates of tariff reform appreciate the sentiments in which our institutions had their origin, so long as they apprehend the forces which alone can guide their operations; so long as they are in a spirit of pure patriotism are consecrated to the service of their country, temporary defeat brings but courage and aid. It but proves the stubbornness of the forces of combined selfishness, and discloses how far the people may have been led astray and how great is the necessity of redoubled efforts in their behalf. To lose faith in the intelligence of the people is a surrender and an abandonment of the struggle. To arouse their intelligence and free it from darkness and delusion, gives assurance of success and complete victory. In the track of reform are often found the dead hopes of pioneers and the despair of those who fall in the march. But there will be neither despair nor dead hopes in the path of tariff reform. Let us as pioneers lead the way, holding fast their faith and rejecting every sordid overture and every deceptive compromise which would betray their sacred trust. Let themselves shall regain and restore the patrimony of their countrymen, freed from the trespass of grasping encroachments, and safely secured by the genius of American justice and equality. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND."

The applause following the reading of the letter having abated, President Cleveland's health was drunk standing. Another three cheers was given and Mr. Russell then introduced Secretary Fairchild as a representative of the Administration. The Secretary spoke in substance as follows:

He expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred by asking him to be the guest of the league, and said that the last election had by no means decided the question of tariff and reform. The struggle has only begun and the end is not yet; the record of the late canvass brings no discouragement to our cause, but on the contrary high hopes for the future. It shows us that wherever intellect was aroused, thoughtful and experienced speakers were heard, we made great gains; that we lost only in those places where mind was dominated by passion, where partisanship and the blind prejudice of race and section overcame benevolence and love for a whole country. It is the tariff that should be settled, and forever removed from the domain of politics. For it not only disturbs business, but indubitably worse, it prevents the simple purpose of universal benevolence for which alone our Government is fitted. It converts our legislative halls into scenes of bitter and conflicting interests, where wrangles over means to enable men to get more and still more money from our citizens becomes the chief characteristics of the people's representatives. It degrades business and often makes success therein the prize of dishonesty; it corrupts the people.

But how can this question be settled? There are two kinds of so-called protective tariff—the one old-fashioned, now nearly obsolete, that of Henry Clay, sometimes called the promoter of infant industries, the underlying principle of which was, if I rightly understand it, that there were certain important industries which, if sustained by the promise of an assured market in this country, would in a short time become so established that they could give their products to our people as cheaply as they could be bought anywhere in the world; the other the so-called protective tariff. The tariff which was embodied in the platform of the party successful in the late election has as its foundation the principle that it is best for the American people to buy and use certain articles, or in the language of the late Republican platform, articles which can be produced in this country, only when thus produced or manufactured, cost what they may, and that to the promotion of this end all the powers of the Federal Government should be invoked. The statement of the principle of this tariff is that they should be subject to duty of, say, 100 per cent. ad valorem. This would settle the question and remove it from politics. This settlement, however, can only be had after the principle involved has been held naked before the people, has been fully considered and discussed by them, and approved by an overwhelming majority.

This question has not been so presented to the people, and the blame for its non-presentation rests with those business men and manufacturers who were so active in the late canvass, and who will now complain that their agitation funds are being used for the purpose of interest ought to be settled. I don't remember one document or one argument actively circulated among the people during the last year which presented or attempted to present this question pure and simple; on the other hand we can all recall many documents and appeals, the sole purpose of which was to divert men's thoughts from that question and to confuse their minds upon this issue.

It would be wearisome, said the speaker, to tell the long list of non-arguments, and yet go to any Northern moral community and ask the inhabitants to give a reason for their action upon the tariff and see if you will get a satisfactory reply. Now and then you may hear a nebulous something about a home market, but it will be nebulous indeed. No such arguments as presented have not settled and can not settle a principle. For the future we are told that this modern tariff idea is popular in some of the Southern States and that the party which advocates it will soon be strengthened by their support. This may or may not be true. They can only be gained for it by presenting it clearly and fairly to the people of those States. They can't be won by picture

ing to the people of the North the dangers which they have to fear from old men who ceased to be rebel brigadiers before many of the present voters were born; if, however, any of those States can be gained for that cause after argument fairly made. It must be remembered that many a Northern man and many a Northern State must be released for broader, freer thought, and that the exchange thus made may advantage the great cause which we call our own.

Gentlemen of the Tariff Reform League, you set an example worthy to be followed by patriotic and unselfish men in all parts of our land. It is the duty of all such never to rest, but agitate, discuss, persuade, educate until our adversaries shall be compelled to lay this issue clearly and distinctly before the American people to the end that they may apply enlightened intelligence to solve and settle the issue forever.

## ANOTHER REDUCTION.

One of the Results of the Recent "High Protection Victory."

A special dispatch from Troy, N. Y., says: "The knitting-mill owners of the Mohawk Valley and Cohoes have announced a reduction of fifteen per cent. in wages, beginning January 1. There is very little doubt that other mill men and factory men, following the example of the knit goods manufacturers, will cut wages."

The closing down of a mill or the reduction of wages previous to November 6 was ascribed to "tariff tinkering," and the Democratic party was unjustly assailed in that regard by every monopolistic newspaper in the country. Now the same journals are as mute as so many mice when the wages of working-men are reduced and industrial establishments "shut down for an indefinite period." They told the people that the election of General Harrison meant "protection to American labor," but how a working-man is protected by having his wages cut down or by being entirely deprived of employment is difficult to understand. It is cheering to know, however, that the intelligent wage-worker was not misled to any great extent by the misrepresentations of the campaign liar. Those who were deceived doubtless know by this time that a vote against honest tariff reform was a vote for that sort of protection which cripples industries, fosters monopolies and wrings unnecessary taxes from the pockets of the toilers into the bargain.

The working-men will also be able to see more clearly that the Jarretts and Litchmans who strove to prejudice them against the Democratic party, and went among them to preach the devil's gospel of "protection," were not only false prophets but missionaries of evil. Their occupation's gone, so far as intelligent working-men are concerned.—Harisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

## POLITICAL POINTERS.

—John G. Whittier agrees with James G. Blaine in one thing. He thinks all old letters should be burned. Still he was not in the habit of putting a postscript on them to this effect.—Detroit Free Press.

—One thing can be relied upon: Fowler will accept any thing that Harrison has to offer. Nor will it make any difference whether the offer is made on silver salver or with a pair of tongs.—Chicago News.

—The death of the older Mumm recalls Senator Evarts' comparison of the administrations of the silent Grant and the teetotaler Hayes. "In the former," he said, "it was 'Mumm's cabinet,' but ours is 'extra dry.'"—Philadelphia Times.

—The race question is by no means a simple problem. But the Southern whites will attend to it, and in the best way—as nature has fore-ordained. When a white man's government shall crumble in the Gulf States, the North will share the Southern danger.—Chicago Herald.

—The recent exciting set-to between Senators Riddleberger and Ingalls is not related in the Congressional Record. The Record leaves the reports of "drunk and disorderly," it seems, to the Congressional and police court reporters of the Washington daily newspapers.—Chicago Globe.

—Steel nails to-day cost \$27 a ton in the United States and \$18 in England. The \$9 difference is not paid to American working-men, but to American millionaires, and comes out of the pockets of farmers, wage-earners and producers generally. This is how our blessed tariff works, and why the Carnegies and their like are so anxious that it should be maintained—"for the benefit of working-men."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

—Mr. Blaine himself has not been silent, as it is said, he has caused it to be given out that he is an aspirant for the Secretaryship of State, and for no other place whatever. Business wants the assurances of continued peace, and it does not feel that it would have peace with Mr. Blaine in the office of Secretary of State. His foreign policy, however brilliant it might be, would not, it is feared, be wholly safe.—Philadelphia Ledger (Rep.).

—The South-haters of the North are forever charging that the Southern people are guilty of intimidation. Now, the only cases of intimidation that have occurred in this State were those of colored Democrats, who were threatened or maltreated by Republicans of their own race. Charges of the prevention of voters in this city from casting their ballots were brought, but when the examination of witnesses before the United States Commissioner was made it was proved conclusively that only by challenging and through questioning were many minors and many of those who were disfranchised for various offenses prevented from unlawfully casting ballots.—Richmond (Va.) State.

## THE TEXAN TARANTULA.

An Object of Terror to All Save Its Deadly Enemy, the Wasp.

Appropos to a brief reference to the insect reported to be the deadly enemy of the huge spider called the tarantula, Dr. Horn, Philadelphia's distinguished oenologist, sends us the following:

"In the not too fertile parts of the region from Texas to California lives a large spider known to the inhabitants as the tarantula and to naturalists as mygale hentzli. Its body is two inches or more in length, clothed with rusty-brown hair, the legs long, and when extended covering an oval of four or five inches. As may be imagined, the mygale is not a handsome insect, and, while it is looked upon with terror by most people, no one cares to handle it unless quite certain it is dead.

"In place of the web which usually forms the house of spiders the mygale excavates a burrow in the loose soil, from which it wanders in search of its prey, consisting principally of members of the grasshopper family or cicadas. The jaws are large and powerful, armed with long, stout fangs, with which they can pierce and kill their prey; one full meal will at times supply their needs for several weeks. In fact, during the moulting period they remain torpid and take no food.

"During its growth the mygale makes an unknown number of moults, that is, it sheds its outer coat when that has become uncomfortably close-fitting, in the same manner as the common crab of our coast. At these times members lost from the body by accidents are partially replaced; if a leg is lost the first moult produces a perfectly formed but short leg, subsequent moults increasing the size of the leg.

"While the mygale is a dread to most forms of insect life, there is one of which it in turn stands in mortal terror. Abundant in the same regions is a large wasp, with bluish-green body and golden-red wings. The body is about two inches long, the spread of wings nearly an inch greater. These wasps (pepisi formosa) fly unceasingly about in search of food for themselves until they discover a 'tarantula,' when a more definite course of action is assumed. The flight of the wasp is now in circles around its prey, gradually approaching it, the mygale, meanwhile in terror, showing fight, standing semi-erect on the two hinder pair of legs. A favorable opportunity presenting, the wasp stings the spider and renews the circle flight, repeating the sting until the spider becomes completely paralyzed. When the wasp is assured of the helplessness of the spider it seizes him and drags him to a previously prepared nest. The eggs of the wasp are then deposited and the spider covered up. The eggs soon hatch, the spider is gradually eaten, and a new wasp appears to repeat the actions of its parent.

"By the sting of the wasp the spider is not killed, simply paralyzed, so that during the time it is being fed upon it retains vitality, furnishing living food to the newly-hatched larva, which, by a curious instinct, feed first on those parts of the spider not essential to the maintaining of the little vitality remaining.

"Our common mud-wasp, chalyblion, has similar habits. Its nests, made of elastic mud, are familiar to most people, as they are found abundantly in sheltered places about barns and other outhouses. These, when opened, will be found filled with spiders, in the helpless condition already mentioned, among them a larva and some partly-eaten spiders."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## STORIES OF DUELS.

Some Singular Encounters Upon the Alleged Field of Honor.

The story of "Old Hickory's" duel, in which he was the challenged party, and by right had choice of weapons, has been often told. He stipulated that his opponent and himself should sit upon two kegs of gunpowder with a lighted fuse attached to each. The climax of this novel affair was reached when "Old Hickory's" fighting enemy ran as the lighted fuse was burning dangerously near the bung hole of his keg of powder. And as he fled he heard "Old Hickory" deservingly calling to him to "come back, you durned fool; there is nothing but onion seeds in these kegs."

Another story about the man who, when challenged by a former friend, aggrieved at some trivial matter, suggested that they join hands and jump from the top of the highest building in New York, created a laugh when it was in its prime. But it has grown gray haired and decrepit through long years of faithful service and has been shelved.

The man who was challenged by a wooden-legged man has become historical on account of his queer demand when he and his antagonist met upon the field of honor. He did not know until the pistols were loaded and the ground paced off, that the man who thirsted for his blood was possessed of a timber limb. He protested, and cited that section of the code which prescribes that neither party shall have any advantage over his adversary, contending that his wooden-legged opponent had an advantage. "But rather than break up the affair, gentlemen," remarked the man who had two sound and natural legs, "I make the following proposition: If you will get a bee-gun for me to put one of my legs in I will go ahead with the fight." That duel didn't come off.

There was a good one told in Georgia a few years ago, and it has lost none of its virility with age. A couple of gentlemen had decided that nothing but a shot at one another with adult pistols

would satisfy a difference they enjoyed. By reason of a failure to make railroad connection one of the principals did not arrive at the place selected for the battle, and his second brought the news of his detention to the others, who were impatient for the slaughter to begin. When the other principal heard of the delay that was to debar him from the privilege of shooting at his enemy he promptly sent word that the code made provision for such emergencies. That when either of the principals failed to appear at the time and place set for the duel his second must answer to the demand of the other side. But the second in this case did not take kindly to this, and said it would be impossible for him to fight as he was not naturalized. That duel was declared off, and a champagne supper restored good feeling all around.

In the days when it was the proper thing to lock the duellists in a darkened room and arm them with pistols there were good stories told. One of them has been preserved. A German and a Frenchman were the fighters. They were locked in a room which was so dark that they could not see each other. The Frenchman described what transpired in his own peculiar style: "I know of I shoot my pistol ze Dutchman see by ze flash and shoot me. So I say to myself, I fire ze chimney, and zis will scare ze Dutchman so he shoot his pistol, and zen I can kill him. I keep var still, and ze Dutchman I not hear at all. But when I shoot my pistol up ze chimney to scare him, down he come."—Atlanta Constitution.

## COSTUME DESIGNING.

Some of the Things to Be Considered in the Art of Adaptation.

Those who know nothing of the mounting of an historical drama would probably suppose that for its successful accomplishment nothing is required but mere attentive plodding and perseverance; that the requisite authorities having been unearthed all serious difficulty is surmounted. As a matter of fact it is only at this point that the threshold of trouble is crossed. A wary experience as well as a cultivated taste have to be brought into play to steer safely between two rocks, the obviously incorrect and the fantastically true. The intentions of the actor must not be hampered. A seat must not suggest absurd discomfort; a dress must not impede the motions of a player. But neither need a costume be too much modified to meet the natural awkwardness or stupidity of the wearer. If an actor complains to me (no uncommon circumstance) that "he could not play in that," I always answer "try," and only consent to further modifications when convinced in that particular garment he would jeopardize the general success.

The costume of every period gave birth to peculiar department, required a special code of manners. A noble accustomed to the trailing skirts and dentilated sleeves of Henry V. would be out of his element in the padded breeches of King James. An actor has to learn how to wear his costume with propriety. I remember once, when I had the honor of mounting "Masks and Faces" for the Bancrofts at the Haymarket, the young men vowed vengeance against me, declaring that I was making them look ridiculous. Their skirts plaited in many folds, were worn as well as buckramed, and their words were stuck diagonally through them; ergo it was impossible to sit. I argued that the coats looked more natural than any George coats that I had ever seen, that they were wired thus in the days of Peg Woffington, and that it was highly probable that even the most ardent of her admirers was not always on his knees. The way of sitting must therefore have been other than that practiced in our era of Norfolk jackets, and it behoved us, by applying our minds to the problem, to evolve the necessary action. A very little practice brought out the secret, and though wired to my heart's content, the young men were made perfectly comfortable. Greek or Roman costume is a nightmare to many players, and yet what conspicuous examples of grace in the wearing in the classic robes are Miss Anderson and Mr. Wilson Barrett. Their draperies hang about their limbs in natural undulations, as if they had never heard of dress improvers or frock coats; and yet it must not be supposed that they acquired the knack without long and careful practice. I never realized Miss Anderson's skill in this matter until I strove to attire another lady in a costume similar to hers. The over-drapery, winding around her feet, nearly brought her down upon her nose; it was always in her way, twisted into ungainly angles, and arrived at last under her arm like a packet of crumpled linen. Although this lady was not exceptionally awkward, I was obliged in her case to revert to the old-fashioned hideous bedgown, which is any thing but statuesque.—Magazine of Art.

—There is a colored Baptist Church called Zion's Hill, near Carnesville, Ga. They had a cake walk the other night, and Georgia Neal won the cake. Then a double quarrel arose, friends of defeated candidates claiming that the cake should be divided, while other disputants discussed the question as to whether the treasurer should be allowed to hold the proceeds of the festival. The various combatants took to cover, and rocks and sticks flew all night. In the morning Georgia still held the cake and the treasurer the money.

There are fourteen different towns and cities in the United States named Augusta, and there is never a day that freight and mail matter is not going wrong.

## LEPROSY IN INDIA.

Why the Number of Those Afflicted With the Disease Is Increasing.

The official report gives 135,000 as the existing number of lepers in India, but there can be little doubt that they already exceed 250,000, and that their numbers are steadily increasing. Nor can this increase be wondered at, for whether the disease is propagated by contagion or by heredity it has every opportunity of increasing. I saw most ghastly lepers begging in the streets and in the balconies of houses. I met them at railway stations and in places of public resort. In one small bazaar a friend of mine told me he had just counted twelve. I even heard of one who was employed by an English baker in the making of bread. It is moreover estimated that all the copper money in India has passed through the hands of lepers. I found in Bombay a man whose hands were covered with leprosy engaged in the railway service as a ticket collector. Who can estimate the danger to the English and native community of many hundreds of railway tickets daily passing through this man's hands? An English lady in the same city had, just before my arrival, fallen a victim to the disease. Lepers, with their revolting miseries fully exposed, associate freely with the community. They marry when they choose; they love a roving life, and thus continually become fresh centers for propagating the disease. I was assured by Mr. MacGuire, the superintendent of the Lepers Asylum in Calcutta, that he could testify, from often-repeated observations, that in the congregations of poor people who assemble at the funeral feasts of the wealthy natives one person in every three was a leper. By the same authority I was told that the asylum was generally overcrowded, and that the police do not hesitate to bring in cabs lepers who are in a dying state, and for whom it is necessary to turn out some less imminent cases. Indeed the evil is so widespread that, as Lord Dufferin said to me, one might almost as rapidly undertake to rid India of its snakes as of its leprosy. Moreover the absence of Indian public opinion on such matters, and the constitutional callousness of the native mind, increase the difficulty in a way that English readers can scarcely estimate. So careless of danger does the Indian fatalism make men to this evil that, in the great leper hospital at Tarantarn, the authorities—as I was assured by an official there—have to hunt out relatives of the diseased, who have come in pretending that they are leprosy, and who are actually willing to become infected for the sake of acquiring board, lodging and the power of leading an idle life. The Indian desires above all things to be a man of money, and what the leper at Tarantarn likes to save two out of the three rupees allowed him monthly, and either to hide them in the ground, put them out at interest or invest them in jewelry for his wife. One man had thus acquired six hundred rupees—at the cost of most wretched diet, and consequent increase of the disease.—Nineteenth Century.

## STILL MAKING FLINTS.

An Antiquated Industry Kept Alive by the Savages of Africa.

It is difficult to believe that in these days of repeating and magazine rifles, when a flint-lock gun or pistol commands a fair price as a curiosity, there should be actually existing in England a considerable industry in the manufacture of gun flints; and when we add to this a largely business in strike-lights or tinder box flints, the fact is still more remarkable.

The chief center, if not the only remaining center, of this manufacture is the picturesque little town of Brandon, in Suffolk, which has been engaged in this line of business from immemorial time. Not only did the chief supply of gun flints and tinder box flints come from this spot during the long period when Englishmen lighted their candles and fought their battles with flint and steel, but long, very long before—before guns and candles were known to the inhabitants of these islands, Brandon was celebrated for its superior quality of flint, as it is to-day, and there is abundant evidence to show that from the prehistoric period down to the present day, there has hardly been a break in the gathering and preparing flint for the wants of man at this spot.

It will be, no doubt, asked who uses gun flints now? The answer is, the natives of Africa, to whom we have philanthropically traded our obsolete flint lock muskets and rifles, to enable them to kill each other—and occasionally ourselves—more commodiously. The fine flints quarried and shaped at Brandon, are packed in kegs and exported to the various parts on the east and west coasts of Africa, whence they find their way into the interior for barter with the natives.—St. James's Gazette.

## The Archaeological Treasure.

During some excavations for an enlarged heating apparatus at the Abbey Church, Sherborne, England, a leaden coffin was found about ten feet beneath the level of the floor of the nave, and near the west door. It was placed with the feet to the east. It was opened and was found to contain the remains, apparently, of a young girl, the outline of whose features was singularly clear, although entirely blackened by time. It was the opinion of a medical man present that the deposit was a thousand years old. Within the leaden coffin was a wooden shell, much decayed, and the remains themselves presented the appearance of charred paper.—N. Y. Post.

## RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Good intentions are, at least, the seed of good actions; and every man ought to sow them.—Sir W. Temple.

—It is estimated there are now in Europe, Asia, the United States and Canada about fifty institutions for the education of feeble-minded children.

—No man in daily life ought to be satisfied with what his life now is. He ought every day to be looking forward to some of the possible improvements.—E. E. Hale.

—It is easy to slip into a state of spiritual coldness and indifference. The temptation to it is one that is always with us. Once in it, how hard to get out of it!—United Presbyterian.

—Rockford Seminary, at Rockford, Ill., has established night schools for the working girls of the city. The faculty will oversee the work, and the students of the seminary will assist in the teaching.

—I still believe that life is the most frivolous of things, unless it is regarded as one great and constant duty. Life is only of value by devotion to what is true and good. The aim of a life worth living should be ideal and unselfish.—Ernest Renan.

—Certainly the highest and dearest concerns of a temporal life are infinitely less valuable than those of an eternal; and consequently ought, without any demerit at all, to be sacrificed to them, whenever they come in competition with them.—Sophia.

—Philadelphia has a large training school for colored teachers, and its head is Miss Fanny J. Coffin, one of the most notable colored women in the country. She is a graduate of the Rhode Island State Normal School and Oberlin College, and has taught since 1865.

—A habit of reading when good books are provided will do more to protect children from wrong doing than much advice and lecturing. No child can take into his mind the beautiful sentiments of Longfellow or Whittier, or Lowell, and make them his own, without being better for it.

—An aged man, who had lived more than threescore years and ten, upon being informed by his physicians that he had but a few hours to live, replied: "Is that so? Then death has come too soon for me. I am not ready for it." What a melancholy confession with which to close up this life, and enter upon the realities of the one to come!—N. Y. Independent.

—President Adams, of Cornell University, in a recent address advised students "not to rely on professors to do your work. Don't lessen individual effort. Herein is the success of self-made men. The men whom the world wants are those who do better than is expected of them. Sometimes they are without a college education; are such men as Franklin and Lincoln, who get a real liberal education and become monarchs in the domain of thought."

## WIT AND WISDOM.

—Firmness of purpose is one of the most necessary sinews of character.

—Man is like glass; he must be annealed before he is valuable for service.

—When a man learns how ignorant he is he is in possession of a valuable piece of knowledge.

—If a dance seemed the same day before that it does the day after, fiddlers would never starve.—Mittaukes Journal.

—I've never any pity for conceited people, because I think they carry their comfort about with them.—George Eliot.

—Were we as eloquent as angels, yet should we please some men, some women and some children much more by listening than by talking.—Colton.

—It's bettah ter hab a green patch on de basement' o' yo' yaller pants dan ter sport seven dollar trowsers an' hab ter do de sneak act eb'ry time yo see yo' tailor.—Uncle Pete.

—It is by plodding steadily along, day in and day out, that we achieve our successes. They who make their gains otherwise are eccentricities, and not fit, therefore, to be taken as examples.

—If ridicule were employed to laugh men out of vice and folly, it might be of some use; but it is made use of to laugh men out of virtue and good sense, by attacking every thing solemn and serious.—Addison.

—There is nothing more disappointing to the generous man than the way in which his absolute frankness is met by the man of the world, always looking out for motives, and imagining them where he does not find them.—Donald Grant.

—He is the wisest and the happiest man who by constant attention of thought discovers the greatest opportunities of doing good, and with ardent and animated resolution breaks through every opposition that he may improve such opportunities.

—A little thought on the subject will convince any one who wishes to see things in the right light, that a modern attention to conventionalities is simply a proper respect for the laws of propriety. The Bible itself lays down rules of conduct, which, if fully followed, would secure the most elegant manners.

—There are those who are always seeing the dark side. No matter how bright a thing may be, they are sure to find a gloomy view of it. You may paint your hope in most radiant colors, but they will blotch it all with black when they come to look at it. They are always seeing difficulties in the path, lions in the way. They do nothing but prophesy evil, and find out and foretell difficulties and obstacles in the way of others.—S. S. Times.



AMERICAN AMENITIES.

Some Foreign Criticism Which We Can Dismiss With a Smile.

The ordinary receptions at the White House are characterized by an almost equal amount of freedom. The people walk about the rooms in an artless manner, picking a flower here and ripping off a leaf there, thumbing the editions de luxe which lie upon the tables, salivating anywhere—although a large number of spittoons, euphemistically called "euspidores," are provided on such occasions—drawing their chairs up to the tables, and generally making themselves quite at home. Indeed, more than once or twice have a couple of democratic dames indulged in a set-to for a chair they had simultaneously selected. That all is both "painful and free" we do not need to be assured by the sight of the coatless colored gentleman who pushes his way through the throng to "grip massa President." Nevertheless conversation among our American cousins is constructed on brisk and business-like lines. There may be small charm of expression or conventional prettiness of phrase, but the words, be they drawn slovenly or intoned at a high rate of speed, are directed to the point. Of course the language differs greatly from our own, although there is a deal that passes for American slang which is to be found in our dialects or in Elizabethan literature.

The promiscuous use of "elegant" is an evident importation from the Emerald Isle; "mad" for "angry" is pure Sussex, as is also the "down east" "axey" for "agree." A "square meal" is an expression well-known to the dramatists of the Shakespearean era, and the indiscriminate use of the word "bug" for all manner of insects is good old English enough. Many of our country folks to this day call the lady bird the "lady bug," the cockchafer the "May bug," and the green beetle the "June bug."

We seem to strike new ground, however, when we find shirts spoken of as "waists," short coats as "sacks," boots as "shoes," a purse as "pocket-book," goloshes as "slip-gums," handbags as "grip-sacks," the smaller articles of feminine attire as "notions," and scents as "odors." It is a little surprising when an American informs you that he is going to "tell you good-bye," when he arrests your attention and prefaces his remarks with a laconic "Say!" and request you to repeat a remark with an invariable "how" in place of our "what." And when a fair American insists on your seeing Niagara in winter, because "the fall is just as big and the trimmings are so mightily elegant"—meaning thereby the beauty of the surroundings of ice and snow—it is, to say the least, a little painful. But then, when a beautiful sunset, a tasty dish, the weather, a certain route, or drive, or view, are all equally "elegant," what can we expect?—London Standard.

EVENING FUNERALS.

A Custom Which is Having a Rapid Growth in New York.

"No, it isn't exactly a fashion," thoughtfully responded a prominent up-town undertaker in response to a question concerning the comparatively recent prevalence of evening funerals; "it is becoming a custom. Several causes combine to encourage it. First, it is less expensive. The interment takes place quietly the next day, and the funeral cortege may be, perhaps, only the hearse and some representative member of the family. Frequently, too, a funeral is appointed in the evening, because the body is to be conveyed to some distant town for interment and an early start must be made the following morning.

"Still, another influence is traceable to the city's great increase of area. You will notice evening funerals seem more frequent in the upper wards. To attend the final services over a friend's remains where the residence is above Fifty-ninth or Seventy-second street the down-town business man must easily relinquish two-thirds of his day at the office, which is not always convenient or even possible. In the evening he finds it much easier to be present.

"For my own part," concluded the undertaker, emphatically, "I don't like it. There is something incongruous about gaslight and funeral trappings. Death is natural; its accessories should be as little artificial as possible. Just as the light from a chandelier increases the ghastliness of the corpse beneath, so, to my mind, do evening funerals accentuate the gloom of such sad occasions."—N. Y. Sun.

A Friend and Benefactor.

"Confound your awkwardness!" exclaimed the man whose corns had been stepped on.

"I beg your pardon, sir," answered the offender, "but I think you were as much to blame as I was. You stepped directly in my way."

"Do you claim the whole sidewalk, sir, as yours? Has every body got to get out of the way when you come along?"

"Sir, I have apologized to you for the accident. If you want any further satisfaction I shall be happy to accommodate you at any time. Here is my card."

NERVED TO DEATH.

The Cause Which Enables so Many Criminals to Die "Game."

There has just died in Paris a venerable ecclesiastic named Abbe Crozes, whose long career of useful beneficence was passed amid surroundings which to most men would have been extremely painful, if not absolutely repulsive. The deceased abbe was chaplain to the prison of La Roquette, and from 1868 to 1882 it had been his doleful duty to take pastoral charge of all criminals sentenced to death. During his twenty-two years of office he had attended to the scaffold no fewer than fifty-one murderers, comprising among others La Pommerais, Avignoin, Troppmann and Billoir. The sole accusation which his detractors could urge against the "aumonier" of La Roquette was that he was apt to show a little too much commiseration for the atrocious desperados who received his ministrations, and that he was moved even to use his influence to obtain a reprieve for the exceptionally bloodthirsty young man Troppmann, who satisfied his craving for slaughter by the massacre of an entire family. The Abbe Crozes occupied a very humble apartment in a house close to the jail, and his room was adorned with all kinds of sordid articles presented to him as souvenirs by the assassins who had received the consolations of religion from his hands at the supreme moment of their fate.

One of the most curious of the attributes of the excellent priest who has just passed away remains to be described. It was he who supplied the condemned with stimulants just before their execution. While praying with the malefactors he gave them a small glass of "mele-cassis," which our Paris correspondent describes as "black current cordial, dashed with brandy." The publication of such a petty detail is not without its use, inasmuch as it serves to illustrate a fact with which it is highly expedient that not only the community at large, but the criminal classes in particular, should be made fully conversant—that nine-tenths of the statements made as to murderers "dying game" are so much arrant nonsense. In almost every case when a criminal is led to execution, whether it be by the guillotine or by the gallows, it is found absolutely necessary to administer some kind of alcoholic stimulant to the trembling wretch, and in olden times, when the condemned prisoner was allowed to drink as much as ever he liked on the morning of execution, it was probably the man who was the most drunk who died unexceptionally "game." It may seem at the first blush somewhat indecorous that a jail chaplain should be, above all others, the functionary intrusted with the task of giving a parting "nip" to a criminal, but, on reflection, the "aumonier" may appear to be the most suitable person by whom so delicate a function could be performed. From the time of his condemnation the prisoner has been on terms of affectionate friendship with his spiritual instructor, at whose hands he knows that he can safely expect kindness and sympathy, and it may be with a feeling of gratitude, which for a moment partially softens his depraved heart, that the malefactor accepts a dram from his confessor. The like refreshment offered to him by the executioner or by one of the prison wardens might be accepted only with repugnance or rejected in the disgust of desperation.—London Telegraph.

Evil Effects of Corsets.

A Russian physician has renewed the assault on corsets, and charges them with causing weakness of the lung and muscular structures of the trunk, lax abdominal walls and protuberant bellies, local inflammation of the liver and a grooving of that organ (discovered post mortem), gall stones, biliary colic, wandering liver and displacement of the kidneys, curvature of the spine, dyspepsia, cramped lungs and oxygen starvation, anæmia, albuminuria weak eyes and intercostal neuralgia. Tight-lacing evidently cramps the vital organs, interferes with their normal functions and thus brings about a great variety of disorders, commonly known as female complaints. But all the excessive tippers of alcohol don't die young, and all the women who enjoy the dissipation of tight corsets don't kill themselves thereby. Most of them do manage, however, to prolong rather a miserable sort of existence, plague the doctors and deplete the family purses.—Health Monthly.

A Boston Woman's Age.

There appears to have been no lack of humorous incidents attending the registration of the women voters here in Boston. The latest story comes from the headquarters of the registrars, and may be accepted as entirely authentic. A large number of the women seem to have been exceedingly annoyed at being obliged to give their age to the registrars, and in a number of cases they forfeited their right to vote rather than to state how old they were. In one instance a spinster gave her age as "twenty-one plus." "What do you mean by 'twenty-one plus'?" inquired the registrar. "I mean, sir, that I am over twenty-one," was the tart reply. "We can not allow any of that nonsense here," said the official; "you must give your exact age if you desire to be registered." This she persistently declined to do, and consequently her name is not on the voting list.—Boston Herald.

STORING POTATOES.

How to Keep the Tubers in Good Condition Through the Coldest Weather.

A uniform temperature of a few degrees above the freezing point, a moderately dry atmosphere, and exclusion from light, are the essential conditions for keeping potatoes safely through winter. How best to secure these depends upon various circumstances. Other conditions being equal, a cellar is always to be preferred for storage, yet immense quantities of potatoes are wintered every year in out-door pits. When potatoes form one of the regular market crops of the farm, it pays to have a separate root cellar. This need not necessarily be an expensive structure, but it must be so arranged that the floor is entirely dry at all times, that frost and light can be excluded, and that complete ventilation can be provided when desired. Potatoes, to keep well, must be fully matured, should be dug when the soil is dry, and picked up soon after digging. Exposure to sun and drying winds does not increase their keeping qualities. If at digging time the ground is sufficiently dry so that the tubers come out clean, they may be taken from the field directly to the cellar, provided this can be thoroughly ventilated. If the cellar can not be kept cool during the fall months, it is better to store the potatoes at first in some dark out-building until the winter sets in in earnest, when they are to be brought to the cellar.

The keeping quality of potatoes is seriously injured if they are kept too warm when first brought to the cellar. To prevent this, windows or ventilators should be kept open whenever the outside temperature is lower than that of the cellar, and closed when it is higher, the object being to keep the temperature as near the freezing point as possible without ever allowing it to fall below. A temperature of one or two degrees below thirty-two does not generally injure potatoes materially, especially when the cellar is dry, but if it falls below this point it certainly deteriorates their germinating if not their eating quality. It is not prudent, however, to run large risks in this direction. Therefore, upon the approach of severe cold weather the fore-handed farmer will make provision for emergencies which are sure to occur even in about ten years in the shape of extremely cold, penetrating winds, against which even so-called frost-proof cellars fail to offer sufficient protection. Old carpets thrown over the heaps will protect potatoes against several degrees of frost. Straw or hay will accomplish the same object, but these are less convenient to handle and when brought in, the cellar doors have to be open so long as to increase still more the danger of freezing. An oil stove should constitute an indispensable adjunct to every root cellar. It costs but a few dollars, lasts a life-time, and with an expenditure of a dime for oil its use during a very cold night may prevent the loss of a season's entire crop. Whenever the temperature in the cellar falls below freezing point the stove should be placed in the coldest part of the cellar and lighted. It is astonishing how quickly this warming influence of even a small oil stove makes itself felt. In the absence of a stove a few lamps kept burning during cold nights are often sufficient to keep frost out of a small cellar, but half a dozen ordinary lamps do not give as much heat as a medium sized oil stove.

To maintain the proper degree of moisture in the atmosphere of a cellar is almost as important as the right temperature. If it is too dry the potatoes shrivel and lose from ten to twenty per cent. of their weight, and if it is too damp the tubers are apt to rot. The latter condition is the most frequently met with, and to counteract it, and drive out the super-abundant moisture, the oil stove comes again into excellent service. By keeping it burning on a damp day for a few hours, while the ventilators or upper windows are open, the greater amount of moisture will be driven out of the cellar as if by magic. But few cellar floors are so dry that it is safe to put potatoes directly upon them, as the moisture rises from below and penetrates the entire heap. The easiest way to guard against this is to raise the bottom of the bins a few inches from the ground, so as to admit free circulation of air below them.—American Agriculturist.

Age of Laying Hens.

It is wrong to thin out the old hens and depend on young pullets every year, as there is a temptation to breed from the pullets before they are fully matured, thereby weakening the stock if persisted in. When a hen is laying well she can be depended upon for another season's service. There is no necessity for disposing of her only to fill her place with a younger bird. It is a mistake to suppose that a hen is inferior after she is two or three years of age. She will lay until seven or eight years old, and it will be time to sell her only when she shows signs of failing. There is a loss of time raising the pullets to fill the places of the hens. It requires about ten months before the pullets of the large breeds will come in, from the time they are hatched, but the hen only loses three months, which is at the period of moulting, and if a certain date is used for a starting point, for two years, it will be found that the hen will lay more than the pullet. The hen produces stronger chicks than the pullet, which is a very important point when broilers for market are an object, and her eggs are heavier and more uniform in size. A hen is not old at four years of age.—Farm and Fireside.

His Reasoning Was Sound.

Two men pulled off their coats in an alley off Griswold street yesterday for a fight. A citizen who observed the preparations walked up to the men, and asked:

"Gentlemen, are you going to fight?"

"We are!" they replied in chorus.

"May I inquire the origin of the trouble?"

"This man called me a liar," replied one of the pair.

"He did, eh? Please step one side while I speak with you. Now, then, you say he called you a liar?"

"He did!"

"Were you telling the solemn truth when he called you a liar?"

"I can't say that I was."

"In fact you knew you were lying?"

"I did."

"Then why fight because you lied and he said you lied?"

"I've got to. If I didn't he'd know I lied. I've got to fight just the same as if I told the truth."

But he didn't have to. A policeman came along and ran both of them in.—Detroit Free Press.

Not a Fair Question.

"Young man," he said, "you have asked my daughter's hand. I believe you are sincere; and yet, young man, there is one question I would like to ask you. Do you believe that marriage is a failure?"

"Don't you think it is a little unfair to ask me to answer that question until after I see the wedding presents?" replied the matter-of-fact young man.—Times.

A Valuable Franchise Secured.

The franchise of easy digestion—one of the most valuable in the gift of medical science—can be secured by any person wise enough to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, either to suppress growing dyspepsia, or to uphold at maturity. Biliousness, rheumatism and fever and ague sufferers, persons troubled with nervousness and the constipated, should also secure the health franchise by the same means.

This is one of the queer things about amateurs.

the more they practice a song the worse they sing it.—Dallas News.

Used one bottle of "Mother's Friend" before my first confinement. It is a wonderful remedy. Looked and felt so well afterwards friends remarked it. Would not be without "Mother's Friend" for any consideration.

Mrs. J. B. ANDERSON, Ochopee, Ga. Write Bradford Reg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., for further particulars. Sold by all druggists.

The manufacturer of newspaper philosophy means a kind of literary saw-mill.

—Merchant Traveler.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to good.

An undesirable vocation—equivocation.—Draice's Magazine.

Sudden Changes of Weather cause throat Diseases.

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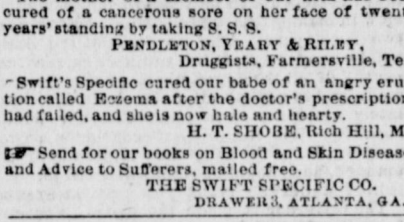
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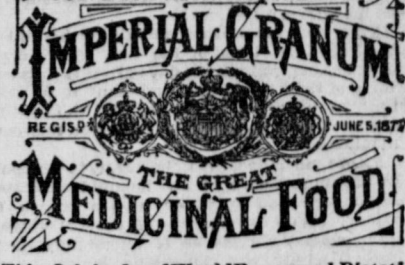
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# GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

## Governor Martin's Last Message to the Legislature.

### The Financial Condition and Remarkable Growth of the State—Recommendations as to Needed Legislation—The Temperance Laws.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 10.—The following is Governor Martin's message, sent to the Legislature yesterday:

**To the Senate and House of Representatives:**  
The Constitution, Article 5, of the Constitution, prescribes that the Governor "shall, at the commencement of every session of the Legislature, communicate in writing such information as he may possess in reference to the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient."  
This year, for the first time in the history of the State, the term of the retiring Governor does not expire until six days after the assembling of the Legislature, and thus it is made my duty, under the provision of the Constitution above recited, to transmit to you this communication.

I have no disposition, however, to trespass upon any prerogative of my honored successor. An experienced legislator and a citizen familiar with all the concerns of the Government and people of Kansas, he is abundantly qualified to advise you concerning legislative requirements and executive policies. But as the Constitution imposes upon me the duty of addressing you, it seems appropriate that, in discharging it, I should present such information as to the condition of the State as I am able to give, and submit such suggestions touching the practical working of our institutions and laws, as my observation or experience may appear to justify.

The last two years have not been, in all parts of Kansas, seasons of plenty and prosperity. The harvests in many counties in the western half of the State have been below the average of former seasons. But notwithstanding this, our general condition is fairly prosperous. The growth of the State has been constant, and the development of her resources and industries remarkable. This fact is best shown, perhaps, by the increase of population. The total vote of 1884 was 235,375, while that of 1888 was 383,315, an increase of 147,940. A contrast of the vote of 1880 with the United States census of that year shows that the ratio of population to acreage is nearly five to one. This ratio increases with the age of the State. The vote of 1888, therefore, clearly establishes the fact that the population of Kansas is fully 1,501,000, an increase since 1880 of 1,000,000, or 66.7 percent.

During the past four years twenty-three counties have been fully, and one partly organized, making a total of 106. These newly organized counties embrace an aggregate area of 19,932 square miles, or nearly one-fourth of the total area of the State. At the date of their organization their population aggregated 66,147, and they polled at the November election an aggregate vote of 13,418 votes, indicating a population at that time of 97,164. Their territorial area exceeds that of Massachusetts and Vermont combined, and nearly equals that of the three States of Maryland, New Jersey and Connecticut. In 1882, the counties were organized in 1885, viz: Comanche, February 23; Clark, May 5; Thomas, October 8; and Meade, November 4. Eleven were organized in 1885, viz: Hamilton, January 29; Kiowa, March 31; Cheyenne, April 15; Miami, July 1; Grant, July 10; Scott, June 28; Stevens, August 3; Gore, September 2; Sherman, September 20; Morton, November 18; and Wichita, December 21. Five were organized in 1887, viz: Stanton, June 17; Haskell, July 1; Howard, July 9; July 20, and Logan, September 17. Three have been organized during the past year, viz: Kearney, March 27; Grant, June 9 and Greeley, July 9. Wallace County, organized in 1888, was declared by a vote of the State Legislature, but has not yet been organized in 1889, and on petition of the legal voters and householders of the county, a census taker was, on the 24th of November last, appointed to make an enumeration of the inhabitants, ordinary to the re-organization of the county.

At the beginning of the year 1888, only three cities, Topeka, Atchison and Leavenworth, were organized as cities of the second class. There are now six, Kansas City, Kan., Wichita, Lawrence, Scott, having since been organized. During the same period twenty-seven towns have been organized as cities of the second class, viz: Cheyenne, April 15; Miami, July 1; Grant, July 10; Scott, June 28; Stevens, August 3; Gore, September 2; Sherman, September 20; Morton, November 18; and Wichita, December 21. Five were organized in 1887, viz: Stanton, June 17; Haskell, July 1; Howard, July 9; July 20, and Logan, September 17. Three have been organized during the past year, viz: Kearney, March 27; Grant, June 9 and Greeley, July 9. Wallace County, organized in 1888, was declared by a vote of the State Legislature, but has not yet been organized in 1889, and on petition of the legal voters and householders of the county, a census taker was, on the 24th of November last, appointed to make an enumeration of the inhabitants, ordinary to the re-organization of the county.

The increase in the area of land in cultivation during the past four years, aggregates 6,758,873 acres; and of land taxable, 19,032,815 acres. While the assessments on the State, during the same period, increased \$1,627,911. The educational interests of the State have kept pace with its material development. There are 1,591 more school houses and 1,969 more teachers employed than in 1884. The value of our school property has swelled from \$8,715,152 to \$8,068,292—an increase of \$2,892,601. The school population in 1884 was 411,291; in 1888, 538,030—an increase of 126,739. The receipts for common school purposes in 1884 aggregated \$3,018,788, and the expenditures, \$2,982,963; while for 1888 the receipts were \$4,735,708, and the expenditures \$4,704,547—an increase of \$1,716,925 in receipts and \$1,821,584 in expenditures. On the 1st of January, 1889, the permanent school fund aggregated \$3,068,985.01, and on the 1st of that date aggregated \$4,534,540.00—an increase of \$1,784,554.99.

The most extraordinary growth, however, is shown in the railway system of the State. On the 1st of January, 1888, the railways of Kansas aggregated 4,064 miles of main and 469 miles of side track, or a total of 4,533 miles. On the 1st of January, 1889, the railways of Kansas aggregated 8,299 miles of main and 899 miles of side track, or a total of 9,198 miles, and an increase, in four years, of 5,135 miles. The assessed value of railway property in March, 1884, was \$28,053,000, while on the 1st of March, 1888, it was \$48,875,000, an increase of \$20,822,000. (When the assessments are made by the State Board,) it aggregated \$60,829,664—an increase of \$32,772,777 in four years, or a nearly double the valuation of 1884.

**FINANCIAL.**  
The biennial report of the State Auditor and Treasurer, herewith submitted, show in detail the receipts and expenditures during the biennial period ended June 30, 1888, and present, also, a general exhibit of the financial condition of the State.

The balance in the State Treasury June 30, 1888, aggregated \$24,882.00. The receipts for the six months ended December 31, 1888, were as follows: From taxes, \$19,393.75; from principal on school lands, \$10,495.96; from principal on bonds paid, \$115,163.94; from interest on school lands sold, \$147,317.91; from interest on school bonds, \$115,353.63; from all other sources, \$66,550.00—making a total (including balance in treasury) of \$416,824.91.

Of the bonds, \$250,000 is in the hands of individuals or corporations, and \$467,000 is held by different State funds. The permanent school fund holds \$347,000; university fund, \$100,000 and the sinking fund, \$1,000. State bonds to the amount of \$48,000 will fall due on July 1, next, but provision has already been made for meeting them, by the issue of new 4 per cent. twenty-year bonds, to be sold to the permanent school fund, under the terms of an act of the last Legislature. There are other bonds of the State due and payable prior to October 15, 1891.

**APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.**  
There are some facts in connection with the financial condition of the State which it is necessary that the Legislature should bear constantly in mind. The current fiscal year ends on June 30, next. The tax levies of this year are already made, and the assessment of property values is on the tax rolls. Nothing, therefore, can now be changed. The assessed valuation of all the property of the State, for the fiscal year, aggregates \$53,348,892, and the State tax levied by the last Legislature for general revenue purposes, will yield a net revenue of \$11,233,360. The appropriations made by the Legislature of 1887, payable out of the general revenue fund for the current fiscal year, amount to \$10,833,360.

If, therefore, the entire amount of the tax levy could be collected and paid into the State Treasury before June 30, it would exceed the appropriations already made only \$188,000. Experience has shown, however, that there is invariably a deficiency of about 5 per cent. in the collection of the tax levy, resulting from double and erroneous assessments, that have to be corrected, and from delinquencies in payment. Under similar conditions, this year, it would aggregate \$11,818, leaving in the general revenue fund, in excess of the appropriations already made, only \$71,341. A few receipts from miscellaneous sources probably swell the amount somewhat. But the aggregate appropriations of the present Legislature payable out of the general revenue fund for the current fiscal year, can not exceed \$125,000 without creating a deficiency in the payment of which no money can be provided.

The State has steadily adhered to the wise policy of making the revenues of each fiscal year meet the appropriations for the same year. It has consistently maintained an aggregate of property, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, will not greatly exceed that of the current year. The percentage of taxation should not be increased. The financial condition of the State is such that it is important, therefore, that the facts above presented shall be kept in view in making the appropriations for the next two fiscal years. The revenues of the State will be ample to meet the ordinary current expenses of all the departments of the Government, and to pay for all public buildings absolutely necessary to accommodate our public charities. But the strictest economy in appropriations is, at the same time, imperatively demanded. It should be rigidly adhered to.

**MONEY RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES.**  
The Governor is made the agent to receive from the United States all moneys due the State during the past two years. I have received drafts, which have been paid by the State Treasurer, for the following amounts: January 14, 1887, on account of expenses of the militia in 1884, \$67,071; November 23, 1888, on account of 5 per cent. on sales of Government lands, \$28,700.95.

**MUNICIPAL DEBTS AND TAXATION.**  
In my messages to the Legislatures of 1885 and 1887 I called attention, at some length, to the enormous aggregate of our municipal debts, and earnestly urged that stringent restrictions and limitations be put upon the debt creating and tax levying powers of counties, townships, cities and school districts. In my message to the Legislature of 1887 I pointed out the fact that these municipal debts were largely incurred by voting bonds to aid in building railroads, and urged that all authority to vote or issue such bonds be revoked, except in counties having existing railway lines with mortgages on them. The Legislature of 1888 took no action on this subject. The Legislature of 1887 enacted a law reducing the limit of such aid from \$4,000 to \$2,000 per mile, but unfortunately this law, by a recent act of the Legislature, did not go into effect until the 1st of July, 1887.

The steady and enormous growth of our municipal indebtedness amply justifies all the recommendations touching this subject made in my messages to the Legislatures of 1885 and 1887. On the 1st of July, 1888, the aggregate of this indebtedness aggregated \$8,065,748.29; township bonds and warrants, \$2,690,093.90; city bonds and warrants, \$2,487,137.14; and school district bonds and warrants, \$2,888,517.25—making an aggregate of \$8,065,748.29. On the 1st of July, 1888, the aggregate of this indebtedness had increased to \$17,779,899.43, and on the 1st of July, 1889, it had reached the appalling sum of \$27,641,312.15, with \$7,712,000 in sinking fund bonds, making the net municipal indebtedness to be yet provided for, \$31,738,984.87.

The county bonds outstanding on July 1, 1888, aggregated \$1,807,285.23, and the county warrants, \$713,933.37; township bonds, \$19,398.35; city bonds outstanding, \$5,343,377.40; and city warrants, \$164,168.66; school district bonds, \$4,518,321.59, and school district warrants, \$41,393.85—making a total, as above stated, of \$31,107,816.90. In other words, the municipal indebtedness of Kansas has been doubled since, in January, 1881, I called the attention of the Legislature to this subject, and urged that the most stringent restrictions and limitations be put upon the debt creating and tax levying powers of all municipalities.

It seems to me, in view of the facts and figures presented, that it is the imperative duty of the Legislature at once to repeal every law authorizing the creation of municipal debts for any purpose whatever, except, perhaps, the building of school houses. "Pay as you go" is the motto of the treasury for every municipality in the State.

**RAILROAD BOND VOTING.**  
Fully four-fifths of all the county, township and city bonds issued have been voted to aid in building railroads. It is reasonably certain that four-fifths of the railways now in operation were constructed during the past four years, and have been built if not a single dollar of municipal aid had been voted. And it is an unquestionable fact that every mile of railway built during the past four years, for which there was any legitimate demand, or that has been of real benefit or substantial value either to the business of the State, the prosperity of the people, or the pecuniary welfare of any one of their stockholders, would have been constructed without the stimulus of a dollar of municipal bonds.

Kansas long ago passed the period when the State could afford to subsidize the construction of railways. The decade of war ended in 1865, and that of doubt or experiment closed in 1875. From that year to the present time no intelligent citizen of the United States has ever questioned the resources or doubted the prosperous development of Kansas. Every dollar of municipal bonds voted, during the past eight years, to stimulate the building of railroads, has been used for an unnecessary and unproductive purpose. Sagacious railway managers and builders understood, perfectly, what an inviting field Kansas offered to common carriers, and they would have occupied this field promptly and systematically, had it not been for the rapidly increasing commerce of the State demanded railways for its transportation. And if the recommendation made to the Legislature of 1888, touching municipal indebtedness, had been favorably acted upon, Kansas would have had, to-day, all the railway lines necessary or important in transporting her commerce, while on the other hand her municipalities would have been burdened with fully \$10,000,000 less of bonded indebtedness.

ones carrying trade is sufficient to maintain only one, transportation rates will inevitably be high. The operating expenses of the two roads are double those of one; the capital invested in them is doubled; and, at the same time, the transportation business of the country they traverse is divided. The rates, therefore, are combinations or agreements to maintain higher rates, and a long postponement of those conditions which will make possible a reduction of freight and fares. Competition in railroads has done nothing to reduce the volume of the carrying trade of any section of the country, does not and can not effect a reduction of transportation charges. On the contrary, it retards or prevents such reduction.

It is not for these reasons, regard the extraordinary era of railway building that has characterized the past four years, as an unmitigated blessing. Many of the new lines, it is true, are legitimate and necessary. Nothing, however, has been so marvellous in the development of the State and the enormous increase of its carrying trade. But it is not an exaggeration to say that of the 5,135 miles of railway constructed in Kansas during the past four years, not less than 1,500 miles were not demanded by either the growth of the State or the increase of its trade; that they are a hindrance rather than a help to prosperity, and that they will not only do nothing to increase their operating expenses. Their construction has entailed upon the people of many of our counties, townships and cities enormous municipal debts, which will be a curse to them, and a burden to the State for generations.

It is often said that these municipal debts were voluntarily contracted by the people. But this statement is not, in all cases, based on fact. Many have been incurred by the voters authorizing them to be secured by compulsory process. Directly or indirectly the people have been informed that failure to vote bonds would result in the location of railway lines by such means, and that the only way to prevent the vesting of existing communities, in which were centered all the hopes, the efforts, and the accumulations of years of labor and enterprise. In this regard, the people are to be pitied, and it is a pity that they were not more fully informed of the facts, and that they were not more fully advised of the alternative, it is well understood, and the freedom of action allowed them, if they were not very clearly apprised of the consequences.

**DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST KANSAS INTERESTS.**  
Many communities, too, have been deluded by hopes or defrauded by promises of local advantage that have not been, and never will be, realized. It is important, therefore, that the well as to local concerns. The railway lines of Kansas are so operated as to build up and foster alien communities, to the detriment or destruction of our own towns and cities. The Board of Railroad Commissioners, in its last annual report, calls attention to some of these discriminations against Kansas interests and communities, and asks that additional provisions be made to prevent such discrimination. I cordially endorse this recommendation, and trust that the Legislature will vest in the Board ample authority not only to redress the wrongs of the past, but to protect the Kansas communities and Kansas interests generally against discriminations and injustices.

That such legislation is necessary, no observing citizen of the State will question. On several occasions, the Board of Railroad Commissioners and fares are adjusted for the benefit of alien communities, that bear none of the burdens of our Government, and have no common interest in the prosperity of our people. One great line, the State has just reason to be proud of, has terminated at two points on our border, both outside the limits of Kansas. Another line disregards the orders and defies the authority of our Board of Railroad Commissioners. The Board of Railroad Commissioners should have ample authority to prevent injustice being done to any Kansas community, either by the granting of the right of franchise to any other form of discrimination hurtful to Kansas interests or Kansas people. Appeals to the justice and fairness of many railroad managers have failed to accomplish any result, and have failed to accomplish any important results. It is time to try what stringent law, backed by determined public sentiment, will do to secure justice for Kansas at the hands of railroads.

**ILLEGAL METHODS.**  
I call your attention, also, to methods adopted by several counties and municipalities, for evading the existing limitations put upon their tax-levying and debt-creating powers, and to enable counties, municipal corporations, the board of education of any city, and school districts, to refund their indebtedness. It was the plain intent and purpose of the law to prevent such a course, and to confer upon these municipalities, boards and districts, authority to refund bonded indebtedness only; that is, to take up outstanding bonds and issue others in their stead. But the letter of the law is evaded, and the intent of the municipal subdivisions of the State power to "compromise and refund its matured and maturing indebtedness of every kind and description whatsoever, upon such terms as can be agreed upon," is thus evaded, and the intent of the law is thus evaded, and the intent of the law is thus evaded.

In several, if not in many counties, cities, townships and school districts of the State, I am informed that the authorities have issued warrants upon the treasury for any purpose whatsoever, and whenever these warrants or orders aggregated a considerable sum, have treated them as "matured indebtedness," and proceeded to "compromise and refund" them by issuing in their stead interest-bearing bonds. In some of the newly organized western counties such warrants have been issued to pay expenses incurred in conducting county seat contests, as well as for other unauthorized or extravagant expenditures.

This law should be so amended, at once, as to embody its original purpose in plain language, that can not be perverted. The authority intended to be conferred upon municipalities, was perhaps unnecessary. But the authority exercised was never intended to be conferred, and has been used, in many instances, to further wanton extravagance in no manner public policy and good sense.

**ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.**  
In two previous biennial messages I have called the attention of the Legislature to the fact that our laws for the assessment and equalization of property values needed thorough re-organization. Their defects, universally recognized, are organic. The system they create invites undervaluation and encourages partiality and injustice. It is impossible to secure a uniform and just assessment of property until there is a radical change in the methods of assessing and equalizing values. So long as township trustees are employed as the assessors, just so long will unequal and unjust assessments be made.

It is assured to expect that these officers, holding their positions by the votes of those whose property they assess, will not each endeavor to secure for his neighbors and constituents all possible exemption from the payment of taxes. Our laws, too, are contradictory in their direction to assessors. Section 107, chapter 107, laws of 1879, requires that all classes of property shall be assessed "at the true value thereof in money." Section 28, of the same chapter, however, directs assessors to assemble at the county seat, on the first Monday of March of each year, and to assess upon an equal basis of valuation of such property as they may be called upon to assess. The assessors invariably interpret the last quoted provision as authorizing them to fix any "basis of valuation" for their own purposes, and to assess upon a "basis" of one-third or one-fourth of the real cash value. But in actual work, even this basis is frequently disregarded by assessors, and numerous instances can be cited, in nearly every county, where property assessed at not to exceed ten per cent. of its real value.

The county clerk, at a convention recently held, adopted a resolution looking to the election of a county assessor for each county. The officers making the suggestion have knowledge and experience touching the practical working of our assessment laws, that entitles their opinion to considerable attention. The board of county commissioners, however, are completely satisfied with the present system, and it will be difficult to overcome objections that will not be open to some objections. But it is certain that a more uniform, adequate and objectionable system than that now provided by our laws is possible, and that any change, therefore, would be an improvement.

This subject is of such general and grave importance that it should receive your prompt, careful and intelligent consideration. I call your attention to the suggestions made in the fifth biennial report of the late State Treasurer. I desire to add that, in my estimation, it is essential that the powers of the State Board of Equalization shall be largely increased.

**PUBLIC EDUCATION.**  
The report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which is submitted herewith, shows the public school system of the State in a condition of steady growth and improvement. Our school population—persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years, now numbers 390,070, an increase of \$1,323 during the past year. The number of scholars enrolled during the last school year was 90,348, an increase of 38,112 over 1887. The average daily attendance was 245,831, an increase of 25,975. Number of teachers employed in 1886, 9,387; in 1887, 10,238; and in 1888, 11,045. Average monthly per month were: Males, \$1,011; females, \$834. There were in the State, at the close of the fiscal year, 1,196 school houses, having 11,142 rooms and valued at \$6,848,222—an increase of 1,460 rooms, and \$2,328,845 for school buildings and furniture, \$1,051,184.94; and for all other purposes, \$77,619.16—making a total of \$1,708,647.84 and leaving in the hands of district treasurers July 31, 1888, a balance of \$61,966.02.

**CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.**  
The Board of Trustees of State Charitable Institutions has discharged its arduous duties with creditable industry and ability, and its report embodies detailed information concerning the condition and needs of the institutions under its supervision. These are all in a healthy and prosperous condition. Their management is in excellent hands, and each is assigned to its work with great efficiency and vigor than at any previous time in its history. This judgment is confirmed by the universal testimony of the communities where they are located, and by all who have visited them. The State has just reason to be proud of the work accomplished by these institutions, and of the high reputation they enjoy among public charities of similar scope and aim throughout the Union.

The Institution for the Blind had in attendance on January 1, 1888, sixty-three pupils; at the present time it has 83 pupils enrolled. During the year 1888 a boiler house and laundry, costing \$7,000, were built, and during the past year \$18,000, was completed. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb had, on January 1, 1888, 172 pupils. It now has 321 pupils. The large school buildings and a laundry have been erected during the past four years, at a cost of \$23,000. The Kansas Institution for the Deaf and Dumb now ranks, in size, as the eighth in the United States.

The State Reform School had 108 pupils enrolled on January 1, 1888; it now has 238. During the past four years two family cottages, a dining hall, with chapel in second story, a boiler house and laundry, a barn and a water tower, at a total cost of \$54,000, have been erected. The Soldiers' Orphan's Home is a newly organized institution, authorized by the Legislature of 1885, and opened for the reception of children July 1, 1887. It was soon crowded beyond its capacity, and now the home of 109 orphan children of deceased soldiers of the Union.

The Asylum for Idiots and Imbecile Youth was reorganized in March, 1887. There are now over 100 children cared for in this institution. The new building is well adapted for the uses of such an asylum, and was completed at a cost of \$25,000.

The large asylums at Topeka and Oswatimie now contain 1,233 patients. On the first of July, 1888, the insane patients in these asylums numbered 548; on the same date, 1884, the number had increased to 692; July 1, 1886, to 851, and on the 1st of July, 1888, to 1,233.

During the past four years the State has expended for new buildings, and for permanent improvements at its insane asylums, over \$353,000. Yet to-day it is confronted with an apparent necessity of providing additional accommodations for this class of helpless dependents. The maximum capacity of the Topeka asylum is stated at 700, and that of the Oswatimie asylum at 500. There are now 1,203 patients cared for in the two institutions.

**THE SUPREME COURT.**  
For many years past it has been impossible for the three Justices of the Supreme Court to discharge all the duties which are required of that tribunal for adjudication. I called the attention of the Legislature to this fact, in my messages of 1885 and 1887, and at the last session of that body an act was passed authorizing the appointment of three associate Justices to assist the court in the performance of its duties. These officers were appointed, and I am advised, by the judges of the court, that they have discharged all the duties assigned them with promptness and efficiency. The members of the Commission, its members have written opinions in 362 cases.

The reports of the Director, Warden and other officers of the penitentiary will furnish you a detailed statement of the expenses, receipts, general condition and requirements of that institution. The penitentiary deservedly enjoys a high rank among the penal institutions of the country. Strict discipline is enforced, but harsh or cruel punishments are never inflicted. The prisoners are supplied with abundant and wholesome food, and their health is carefully looked after. The present Warden has made many valuable improvements in the prison, has discharged all his duties with conspicuous integrity and economy, and has won a deservedly high position among the prison officials of the United States.

During the past four years appropriations aggregated \$24,481, have been made for permanent improvements, including a new cell house, insane ward, workshop, reservoir, barn, and other minor buildings and putting in plants for electric lights and steam heating. The State has also expended for the purchase of coal, for public use, aggregated \$93,728, and for the purchase of coal for the penitentiary, aggregated \$243,920.

The output of coal has been very successful. During the year ended December 31, 1888, the total output of the penitentiary coal mine was 205,088 bushels, valued at \$409,016.69. Of this amount, 2,083,729 bushels, valued at \$420,960.40 were supplied to State institutions; 1,130,670 bushels, valued at \$2,102.98, were sold for cash; and 51,108 bushels, valued at \$3,553.81, were furnished in payment of royalties on coal lands.

The most gratifying fact connected with the penitentiary, however, is that the number of prisoners, when compared with the population of the State has been steadily decreasing for eight years past, and that there has been an actual decrease in the number in confinement during the past two years. On the 1st of January, 1880, the number was 638, or one to every 1,573 inhabitants; in 1885 the number was 673, or one to every 1,385 inhabitants, and on the 1st of January, 1888, the State prisoners numbered 861, or one to every 1,318 inhabitants. On the 1st of January, 1887, there were 880 State prisoners confined in the penitentiary; on the 1st of January, 1888, there were 888; and on the 1st of January of the present year, 861.

The Legislature of 1886 directed the building of an industrial reformatory, which was located at Hutchinson. Appropriations aggregating \$60,000 were made in 1885, and additional appropriations, aggregating \$100,000, in 1887. The board of commissioners having the building of this institution in charge, report that a cell house, with fifty completed cells therein, has been inclosed; and the foundations and one story for the office, guard room, dining room, kitchen, boiler house, and an additional cell house, with their connecting corridors, have been built.

The law enacted by the Legislature of 1888, providing for the State Board of Penitentiaries, proved very satisfactory in its results. The board appointed has been diligent in investigating all cases referred to it, has made full and comprehensive reports to the executive, and its findings and recommendations have been alike humane and just.

**INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.**  
The present Superintendent of Insurance has, in preparing his annual reports, eliminated a large number of companies, and has thereby effected a large reduction in the printing bills of the State. He has waged an unceasing war upon fraudulent companies and has driven most of them from the State. His efforts to protect the people against them should be upheld by the Legislature.

**THE STATE CAPITOL.**  
A contract for the foundations of the east wing of the capitol was let on the 23d of May, 1886, and this wing, partially completed, was occupied by the State officers on the 35th of December, 1887. It was not finished, however, until the 1st of July, 1888. The State issued bonds to the amount of \$20,000, to provide means for its construction. Its total cost, however, was \$181,000.

In the summer of 1879 the building of the west wing was commenced, and it was, though in an unfinished condition, occupied in the summer of 1881. It was completed in 1882, and cost \$121,000.

Work on the central building was commenced in 1884, and its foundations were completed in 1885. Early in the spring of 1885, work was begun on the first story, and the walls are now finished to the height of the fourth and last story. The cost of the central building to date has been \$317,000, and it is estimated that from \$60,000 to \$70,000 will be required to complete it.

The remodeling of the east wing, including the State chamber, in 1884, cost \$140,000; so the capitol, as it stands to-day, has cost an aggregate of \$1,409,000. No bonds have been issued since the east wing was finished. The ½ mill tax for State house purposes has provided the sufficient to meet all the expenditures made.

The central wing has been built in accordance with the plans approved by the Legislature of 1887. During the past two years work on the central building has been pushed forward with great energy.

These have been organized under other laws, and many of these are inviting and receiving deposits of small sums from persons of limited means. The value and importance of such deposits, if the security afforded depositors is absolute, will be generally recognized. Property managed, and surrounded with perfect safeguards, they encourage industry, thrift and economy. But the security afforded their depositors should be unquestioned. The Legislature should provide for their protection, management and supervision, and should surround them with such safeguards as will make it impossible for any depositor to lose a single cent of his or her hard earned and slowly accumulated capital.

[Governor Martin desires severe penalties for parties exacting usurious interest, and says the mortgage laws need revision and radical improvement. He then follows with a denunciation of the accumulation of vast landed estates with which stringent and far-reaching laws should be enacted. A revision of the laws providing for notaries public is wanted, over 9,000 persons at present holding such positions in the State.]

**ALLEN LAND HOLDINGS.**  
The people, at the late election, adopted the following amendment to section 17, of the bill of rights of the Constitution: "No distinction shall ever be made between citizens of the State of Kansas and the citizens of other States and Territories of the United States, in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property. The right of citizens to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property may be regulated by law." The well understood purpose of this amendment was to permit the enactment of laws prohibiting the accumulation of vast landed estates by aliens. Such accumulations are detrimental to the interests of the State, and should be made impossible. Comprehensive and stringent laws, embodying the spirit of the amendment above recited, should be enacted at the present session of the Legislature.

**ELECTION LAWS.**  
I again call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that our present registration law is defective in many particulars. It is too restrictive, and punishes, illegal voting. All good citizens of all political opinion recognize the necessity of stringent laws to secure purity, honesty and correctness in the exercise of the elective franchise. The right of suffrage is a political right, and should be protected in the full enjoyment of its rights at the ballot box, and at the same time, no one should be allowed to cast a vote who has not all the rights of citizenship. The law should be wise, and adequate registry law will secure these results, and the Legislature should, at its present session, provide such a law.

**TEMPERANCE LAWS.**  
There is no controversy in Kansas concerning the results and beneficence of our temperance laws. Except in a few larger cities, all hostility to them has disappeared, for six years, at four exciting general elections, the question of the repeal of the law has been raised, but it has never been carried. All good citizens of all political opinion recognize the necessity of stringent laws to secure purity, honesty and correctness in the exercise of the elective franchise. The right of suffrage is a political right, and should be protected in the full enjoyment of its rights at the ballot box, and at the same time, no one should be allowed to cast a vote who has not all the rights of citizenship. The law should be wise, and adequate registry law will secure these results, and the Legislature should, at its present session, provide such a law.

**LABOR BUREAU.**  
The annual reports of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics embody interesting and valuable information and should be carefully considered by you. It is a source of real satisfaction to be able to say that the statute books of Kansas contain more laws enacted for the benefit of the workingmen, to secure justice for them and to shield them against the aggressions either of capital or corporate power, than do the statute books of any State of the Union.

**MINING INSPECTOR'S REPORT.**  
The report of the Mine Inspector, with the recommendations it embodies concerning needed changes in our mining laws, should have your careful consideration. A very serious explosion occurred in one of the mines in Crawford County, in November last, and causing the death of a number of persons, suggests the need of further provisions for the safety of those employed in mining industries.

**ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.**  
The Adjutant-General reports that the National Guard, consisting of four regiments, is well organized and equipped. Its discipline and its officers and men have responded to every call of duty with a promptness and zeal worthy of the highest commendation. The force is a small one, but is, in my judgment, amply equipped to meet any emergency that is likely to arise. The members are supplied with the latest and best improved arms.

[Governor Martin then refers to county seat trials in Wichita County, March 1887; in Sherman County, January, 1888; Stevens County, June, 1888; and also in Stevens County in July, which led to the murder of Sheriff Cross and three others in No Man's Land. In all these cases the militia acquitted themselves creditably.]

**QUANTILL-RAID CLAIMS.**  
The Legislature, at its last session, enacted a law to provide for the assumption and payment of claims for losses sustained by citizens of the State of Kansas in the invasion of the State by bands of guerrillas and marauders, during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. The law assumed the payment of a certain amount of the claims audited by a commission appointed in 1875, made the report of this commission conclusive as to the losses of claimants, and imposed upon the State, under the duty of preparing a schedule of such claims, and issuing to each claimant "certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum from July 1, 1867, for the amount of his claim as assumed." The Auditor of State has issued certificates of indebtedness, as directed by this act, and in his biennial report submits a detailed statement, giving the amount of the original claim, the percentage of principal assumed by the State, the amount of interest due thereon, and the names of parties to whom certificates were issued. The claims thus audited, to the close of the last fiscal year, aggregated \$46,776.54, and the interest thereon amounted to \$28,219.99, making a total of \$74,996.53. Since the close of the fiscal year certificates aggregating \$696 of principal and \$197.40 of interest, have been issued, so that the certificates now outstanding aggregate \$47,473.94 of principal, and \$28,417.39 of interest, making a total indebtedness of \$75,891.33. [Some difficulty is experienced because of the law stating these claims should bear interest from July 1, 1867, for which nothing has been provided, and the Legislature is requested to enact a remedy.]

**PRICE-RAID CLAIMS.**  
In accordance with the provisions of House Bill No. 1, passed at the last session of the Legislature, General John C. Caldwell was appointed as Commissioner to report, at the present session, "a full and complete detail of all the price-raids claims which are unpaid, and which have been audited and allowed by any commission heretofore appointed and upon which Union military scrip has been issued." He will be able to present, for your consideration, a full and complete report of all such claims, and much additional information.

The State, as trustee for the claimants, received from the United States Government, in 1872, an appropriation of \$27