Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor. HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XVII. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1891. NUMBER 17.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

AFTER routine business in the Senate on the 12th debate on the financial bill was resumed and Senator Allen (Wash.) spoke in favor of free coinage. Mr. Platt gave notice that at the earliest moment possible after disposing of the financial bill he would ask consideration of the copyright bill, and Mr. Paddock gave the same notice as to the pure food bill. Messrs. Berry and Cockrell spoke in favor of free coinage and Mr. Allison took the floor, and the Senate adjourned....In the House Mr. Dockery, on a question of privilege, offered a resolution in regard to the committee on rules refusing to report his "silver pool" resolution, and directing the committee to report, which brought on a long political wrangle. The resolution was amended by appointing a committee of five to investigate the silver pool and adopted. The army appropriation bill was then considered until adjournment.

IN the Senate on the 13th Mr. Morgan gave notice of an amendment to the financial bill, abolishing the tax on State banks. The financial bill then came up and Mr. Sherman spoke for four hours against the bill. He argued that according to all historical parallels under the free coinage provision gold would go practically out of the country or would be held at its value abroad, compared with the value of silver bulion abroad. Mr. Aldrich also opposed the bill. Adjourned.....After disposing of several public buildings bills the House resumed consideration of the army appropriation bill, which occupied much time with but little accomplished. The report of the ballot box committee was laid before the House and the House adjourned.

WHEN the Senate met on the 14th consideration of the financial bill was resumed and Mr. Ingalls argued at length in favor of the bill as amended favorable to free coinage. The debate on Mr. Stewart's amendment (the free silver coinage feature) having closed, a vote was taken and it was adopted by 42 yeas to 30 nays; 26 Democrats and 16 Republicans voting in the affirmative and 27 Republicans and 3 Democrats in the negative. The amendment to strike out the provision for issuing $200,000,000 in two per cent. bonds to buy outstanding bonds was struck out. Mr. Vest then offered as a substitute for the bill a purely free coinage bill, which was agreed to and the bill then passed by 39 yeas to 27 nays. A motion to take up the elections bill resulted in a tie, 33 to 33, and the Vice-President voted in the affirmative. Adjourned....The army appropriation bill was further considered in the House and passed, and after considering for a time the District of Columbia bill the House adjourned.

IN the Senate on the 15th Mr. Manderson introduced a bill to establish a branch mint at Omaha. Mr. Morgan offered a concurrent resolution on the subject of the information or suggestion for a writ of prohibition in the Supreme Court in connection with the Behring sea dispute, which was referred. The elections bill was then taken up and Mr. Evarts spoke in favor of it. Mr. Pasco obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned.... In the House the free coinage bill was received from the Senate and Mr. Bland (Mo.) expressed the hope that early action would be taken. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Dingley, Payne, Rowell, Dockery and Oates a committee to investigate the silver pool. Mr. Dockery was excused and Mr. Poole (Ark.) appointed in his place. Adjourned.

PETITIONS were presented in the Senate on the 16th, among them petitions from fourteen different States against the passage of the elections bill. About a dozen private pension bills passed and the elections bill was taken up as unfinished business. Mr. Pasco spoke against the bill at much length, and at 6:10 o'clock Mr. Wolcott (Col.) moved to adjourn, which motion was defeated by a vote of 27 yeas to 32 nays. Then the fight commenced in earnest and was continued until 2 o'clock in the morning, at which hour there was no quorum and the Senate was still in session....In the House the District of Columbia bill was taken up, but all the speeches were on different subjects than the bill under consideration. At the evening session seventy-two private pension bills passed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

MUCH alarm was created in the White House on the 13th by a false alarm of fire.

A RECEPTION to the diplomatic corps was given by the President and Mrs. Harrison on the 13th.

THE Postmaster-General, after an investigation made by post-office inspectors of the trouble at Catherine, Ala., has issued an order abolishing the post-office at that place.

SECRETARY PROCTOR'S son is seriously ill at his father's residence in Washington and the family have been compelled to abandon their social engagements for the present.

THE Treasury Department has authorized the allowance of the usual draw back on nails made from imported material and used in connection with domestic lumber in manufactures of cases or boxes exported as covering for oil in tin cans.

GENERAL S. V. BENET, chief of the bureau of ordnance, War Department, has been placed on the retired list of the army. His services in the army extended over a period of forty-six years, during seventeen years of which he filled the position of chief of ordnance.

THE EAST.

THE report of the treasurer of Harvard College shows the invested funds of the college to amount to $7,120,854. During the last year gifts for the capital account have amounted to $275,282, and for immediate use to $162,254.

AT Wilkesbarre, Pa., the Susquehanna was seventeen feet above low water mark. Street railway travel was abandoned.

THE great Tourber grocery firm of New York City is to be changed into a stock company with $3,000,000 stock.

A. H. AMMIDOWN, the New York dry goods dealer, has filed a schedule stating that his liabilities were $697,766 and nominal assetts $461,802, actual assets, however, being only $96,246. As most of the assets are pledged as collateral, the assignee will not receive more than $12,500.

THE Stoneboro Savings Bank and the Sandy Lake Savings Bank, of Greenville, Pa., both of which were largely managed by the same parties, have failed. The liabilities of the Stoneboro institution exceeds the assets, but the Sandy Lake concern claims to be able to pay its debts in full.

AN American bobbin, spool and shuttle company has been organized at Portland, Me., with $2,000,000 paid up capital.

THE worst fire for years occurred recently in a four story block in Rutland, Vt. Many valuable records and documents were destroyed.

FIRES in New York early the other morning destroyed property to the value of $375,000.

NINE persons were hurt by a collision on the Long Island rapid transit line near Denton station.

TWO men and two boys were killed by a car of rock running into them near Westport, N. Y., on Lake Champlain.

AT the Republican caucus at Concord, N. H., J. H. Gallenger was nominated for the United States Senate.

THE great Dobson carpet mills near Philadelphia have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $600,000.

THE WEST.

IN front of the Windsor Hotel at Denver, Col., Harley McCoy insulted Chief of Police Farley, when the latter drew a revolver and shot McCoy several times. McCoy returned the fire, killing Farley. McCoy was not expected to live.

A SCHOONER has arrived at San Pedro, Cal., with 2,200 sealskins on board, caught in open water.

THE hostiles surrendered to General Miles at the Pine Ridge agency on the 15th.

LIEUTENANT JAMES D. MANN, Seventh cavalry, died at Fort Riley, Kan. He was wounded in the battle at Wounded Knee creek December 29.

AT the Republican caucus at Springfield, Ill., ex-Governor "Dick" Oglesby was nominated to succeed Senator Farwell in the United States Senate.

JOHN C. HALL, who has always had the reputation of being one of the most careful and upright lawyers in San Francisco, is said to be a defaulter to the amount of more than $150,000. His downfall is due to gambling in stocks.

BY action of the Republican caucuses of Illinois and New Hampshire Senators Farwell and Blair are retired.

IN response to a petition to that effect, the telegraph operators on the line of the "Nickel Plate" road between Chicago and Cleveland have been granted an advance in wages of $5 per month.

THE Indiana Legislature wants Congress to amend the Constitution so that United States Senators may be elected by popular vote.

THE largest oatmeal mill owners in the country, in conference in Chicago, have virtually agreed on a plan of consolidation.

NATURAL gas has played out at Columbus, O.

THE recent disgraceful scenes in the Colorado House resulted in murder, Inspector of Police Hawley dying from the bullet wound inflicted by Doorkeeper McCoy.

WALLACE LETHERS, nephew of General Lew Wallace, fell from a window in St. Paul, Minn., and was killed. Many believe it was a suicide.

THE two warring factions of the Colorado Legislature have failed so far to reach an amicable settlement of their difficulties.

ANOTHER sensation has been sprung by Governor Hovey sending to the Indiana Legislature a special message charging Warden Murdock, of the Northern prison, with embezzling $40,000.

MRS. STEELE, wife of Governor Steele, of Oklahoma, was seriously injured at Marion, Ind., by a fall on the icy pavement. There are apprehensions as to her recovery.

THE SOUTH.

FIRE at Dallas, Tex., commencing in Hooper's liquor store, did $90,000 damage.

J. C. MASSEY, clerk of Conway County, Ark., was committed to jail by Judge Williams, of the United States Court, for contempt in refusing to produce the ballot box used in the Congressional elections in November. Application will be made to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus.

THE prize fight at New Orleans between Fitzsimmons, of New Zealand, and Dempsey, of America, was won by Fitzsimmons somewhat easily in thirteen rounds.

MRS. AMELIA TOWNSEND MCTYEIRE, relict of Bishop Holland N. McTyeire, of the Southern Methodist Church, died at Nashville, Tenn. She was a relative of the Vanderbilts and was instrumental in procuring the endowment of Vanderbilt University.

THE Marietta & North Georgia railroad will be placed in the hands of a receiver.

THE total appraised value of the estate of the late M. A. Dauphin, president of the Louisiana Lottery Company, is $147,000.

GENERAL POWELL CLAYTON has resigned the chairmanship of the Arkansas Republican State Executive Committeee, and Henry M. Cooper has been elected chairman and M. W. Gibbs (colored) secretary.

COLONEL JOHN MCCAULL, the once great impressario, is now a hopeless invalid at his residence in Baltimore, Md. His lower limbs are partially paralyzed, his sight is dim, and at times he has scarcely the use of his mental faculties.

LEWIS LANDERS, who was with General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, died in Limestone County, Tennessee, the other day, aged ninety-nine years. He was in fine health to the very last.

GRENADA, Miss., has been seriously damaged by fire, the east side of the square being consumed. Loss, $100,000.

GENERAL.

NINE foolhardy men and boys attempted to cross the Seine at Paris on the thin ice and were drowned.

IT is stated that the Russian Government meditates a law to prohibit foreign vessels engaging in the Russian coasting trade.

A PARIS cable says: There is a prospect of the formation of the French syndicate to co-operate with Clark in the completion of Argentine railway contracts.

The Russian Minister of Finance is buying all the gold he can obtain abroad. It is believed that he must have accumulated as much as 25,000,000 rubles.

THE Scotch railway strikers are out of funds.

GARRETT M. BYRNE, Nationalist member of Parliament for West Wicklow, Ireland, has been declared bankrupt.

BARRILLAS, President of Guatemala, has made preparations for flight.

MR. GLADSTONE has contributed £25 toward the Balfour Irish relief fund.

IT is said the British Government is behind the sealing suit brought against the United States in the Supreme Court, believing that Mr. Blaine can not establish his closed sea claims in his own country. The suit is a novel one and is offensively regarded by the State Department.

A NUMBER of French manufacturers have notified the Government of their intention to move their factories out of the country if heavy import duties are imposed on raw materials.

JOHN W. ROOT, consulting architect of the World's Fair, is dead.

A DISPATCH from Sydney, N. S. W., states that Stevenson, of New Zealand, defeated Bubear, of England, in a sculling match rowed on the Paramatta river. The championship match will be contested on April 28 between McLean and Stanbury. The stakes are $1,000 a side.

THE "black death" is reported raging in Siberia.

CABLE communication with Chili has been cut off, it is believed by action of revolution and the censorship of the party in power.

THREE earthquakes occurred on the 15th at Parral, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. The gallery of the convent of the Sacred Heart gave way, killing six persons and wounding nine.

ACTRESS HERNDON has been divorced.

MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH, member of the British Parliament for Northampton, the well known free thinker, is seriously ill.

THE Pope has remonstrated with the Russian Government for its persecution of Catholics and for closing the Catholic churches in Vilna.

THE Players' League has gone out of existence. The National League, Western Association and American Association are united in a National agreement.

THE Earl of Devon is dead, aged 83.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended January 15 numbered 411, compared with 403 the previous week and 336 the corresponding week of last year.

THE LATEST.

THE bill for the improvement of the Mississippi river will probably carry an appropriation of $10,000,000.

THE New York Democratic caucus nominated Hill for United States Senator.

THE municipal affairs of Kansas City, Mo., have been thrown into utter chaos by a ruling of the State Supreme Court that the extension ordinance of a year or two ago was illegal.

THE American National Bank, of Kansas City, Mo., suspended on the 19th, causing a run on the Kansas City Savings Bank. Depositors of the latter were promptly paid. The liabilities of the American were over $2,000,000.

WHILE a Polish christening was in progress at the house of John Garlick in Galatzin, Pa., Mike Teruski, a Polander, walked in and shot the mother of the child. The ball passed through her lungs. The ruffian narrowly escaped lynching.

THERE was a report at Zanzibar that Baron Wissmann had exhibited signs of insanity.

THE city of Alamosa, Col., has been almost destroyed by fire. Most of the buildings in the town are of wood. When the fire started a high wind was blowing. The flames spread rapidly and swept the main street from end to end.

TRAIN robbers wrecked a train on the Rio Grande between Brownsville, Tex., and Point Isabel, Mexico, taking $20,000 besides the mail and money from passengers. A brakeman was badly injured.

ST. PETERSBURG'S census shows 956,226 persons.

PROF. TYNDALL, the eminent English scientist, is improving in health.

THE Czar's uncle, Nicholas, is said to be recovering his mental balance.

BANGKOK, Siam's capital, is said to have been damaged $500,000 by fire.

THE French Deputies have appropriated $100,000 for the sufferers by cold in the towns.

FOUR men were fatally hurt and two killed by an explosion near Havana, Cuba.

KING KALAKAUA, of the Sandwich Islands, was reported lying at the point of death at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on the 19th.

EVERY thing is reported quiet along the Manitoba frontier so far as Indian troubles are concerned.

The elections bill was again debated in the Senate on the 19th. The House had a wrangle over the approval of the journal, the Speaker's ruling being challenged. It was finally approved—yeas, 137; nays, 101.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A brakeman by the name of Segnor was killed by the Santa Fe cars near Lawrence the other day.

Sam Austin and Frank Gray, two colored boys, were examining a shotgun at Lawrence the other day when the piece was accidentally discharged, the result of which is that Gray will lose his right leg.

The State Board of Agricultural met at Topeka on the 14th. Governor Humphrey delivered an address of welcome to which President A. W. Smith replied. The attendance was large and many interesting papers were read.

Delegates from 300 towns, villages and cities met recently at Topeka in session to form a permanent organization of the Citizens' Alliance. It is a sort of suplementary organization to the Farmers' Alliance, bearing the same relation to the towns and cities that the farmers' does to the country.

Several Alliance candidates for the Legislature have filed contests against the election of Republican opponents, to whom certificates of election were issued. All are based upon corrupt means used in the election. They are J. A. Moor, of Ellis County, against J. H. Reeder; S. M. Bennett, of Meade, against A. H. Hader; E. W. Maxwell, of Marion, against George W. Rood.

The report sent out from Lawrence of a shortage of a large sum on the part of L. H. Corse, as agent of the Douglas County Alliance, is denied by later reports. The failure of a Denver commission house occasioned a loss of a few hundred dollars to two or three individual shippers, for which Mr. Corse was not responsible, covers the actual facts in the case.

Wolves are said to be invading the western border counties of the State in search of food. A short distance from Liberal the other morning Mrs. Garvey and her child were attacked by a pack of wolves a few steps from their home, and while the woman escaped with slight injuries, the boy was carried some distance and mangled so horribly that he could not recover.

The American Live-Stock Commission Company at Kansas City, has charge of the handling and sale of the live-stock marketed by the Kansas Alliance and State Grange, the business heing conducted on the mutual co-operative plan, and so regulated as to prevent members from shipping on an overcrowded market, the net profits of the business being distributed to the shippers and stockholders.

The State officers-elect were inaugurated at noon on the 12th in the Governor's office, at Topeka. There was no ceremony or display. They formed in a circle about Judge Valentine, of the Supreme Court, and took the oath of office. All except Attorney-General Ives and Auditor Charles M. Hovey had already served one term, Treasurer Stover having been sworn in a month ago to fill the short term.

The State Board of Agriculture, at its recent session in Topeka, elected the following officers: President, A. W. Smith; vice-president, E. Herington; treasurer, Samuel Howe; executive committee, W. F. Lyon, of Cheyenne County, T. M. Pickering, of Cherokee County, A. P. Comings, of Saline County, George W. Glick, of Atchinson County, and T. A. Hubbard, of Sumner County.

The Commissioner of Labor in his forthcoming report will show that out of 700 reports from child workers under 15 years of age, about one per cent. were under 10 years, three per cent. were between 10 and 11, eight per cent. between 11 and 12, twenty per cent. between 12 and 13, thirty per cent. 13 and 14, and the remaining thirty-eight per cent. about 14. The weekly wages paid these children were from $2 to $6, an average for all of less than $4.

The Supreme Court has decided that the public schools can not discriminate against colored children. In the case of Bertha and Lilly Knox, colored children of Independence, against the board of education of that city, the court held that the Legislature not having granted to cities of the second class power to establish separate schools for white and colored children, the action of the board of education in attempting to exclude children from schools and compel them to attend a separate school for colored children was illegal.

The stock breeders of the State met at Topeka on the 14th for the purpose of organizing a State association. The following officers were elected: President, William Sims, Topeka; vice-president, J. W. Johnson, Hamilton; secretary, W. P. Popenoe, Jr., Berryton; treasurer, J. B. McAfee, Topeka; directors, C. E. Westbrook, Peabody; O. E. Morse, Mound City; M. Stewart, Wichita; Samuel Jewett, Lawrence, and W. A. Harris, Linwood. A number of papers were read and a resolution passed urging the passage by Congress of the Conger pure lard bill.

In a case taken to the Supreme Court upon appeal from Sedgwick County, in which the question involved was as to the status of an unguaranteed interest coupon in the hands of a loan company which has advanced money upon it and to which the coupon has been delivered uncancelled, the Supreme Court lately decided that the title to interest coupons passed from hand to hand by mere delivery, and that in the absence of an express agreement or controlling equity to the contrary, the assignment of one of a number of coupon interest notes secured by a mortgage carries with it a pro rata share of the security.

SERIOUS FAILURE.

The American National of Kansas City Goes to the Wall.

CLEARING HOUSE AID REFUSED.

The Failure of the American Causes a Run on the Kansas City Savings Bank—A Million Dollars Required to Pay Depositors of the American.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—The doors of the American National Bank did not open for business to-day. The bank is in charge of National Bank Examiner F. E. Marshall.

A run is in progress on the Kansas City Safe Deposit Saving Bank, which is located in the same building. There is no excitement aside from the interest of the depositors in securing their money. Money is being paid out as rapidly as called for, though the savings bank could, if it wished, demand thirty days' notice of withdrawal for all the deposits upon which it pays interest.

For excellent reasons the closing of the American National Bank is in no way indicative of the financial conditions prevailing in Kansas City.

The other banks of the city are not only in sound condition, but were ready and willing to advance all the cash needed to sustain the American, could that concern have made a proper showing of securities. The American's business methods have, in some particulars, varied from those countenanced by the other financial institutions, and its failure has no significance beyond its own affairs.

It is generally considered certain that the depositors of the American will be paid in full and that the stockholders will lose a part of their investment—just what proportion can not now be estimated.

The officers of the Kansas City Safe Deposit Savings Bank assured various banks this morning that they were in no need of assistance. They have, they declare, ample cash to meet the run, however long it may continue.

For three months or more the American National Bank has been regarded with growing distrust in financial circles. Since the 1st day of last October the amount of its deposits has decreased nearly $3,000,000. When the bank closed Saturday night it was responsible for $1,200,000 in deposits and had about $400,000 in cash and in exchange not immediately available. It owed $800,000 of borrowed money.

About the middle of last week the Kansas City Clearing House Association decided to take formal action in the case of the American, the affairs of which were apparently rapidly nearing a crisis.

The embarrassed bank had made no request for assistance, but the association on Friday met and unanimously passed a resolution offering to furnish $1,000,000, or as much more as was necessary to sustain the bank, provided that the American could produce sufficient of securities to protect the loan. Mr. H. P. Stimson, the president of the American Bank, was notified of this action, but declared that his bank needed no assistance. On Saturday he decided to accept the proffered loan, if it could be made, and a committee consisting of Witten McDonald, president of the Midland National Bank, Dr. W. S. Wood, president of the Bank of Commerce, and F. P. Neal, president of the Union National Bank, was appointed to meet upon call of Mr. Stimson and investigate the bank's affairs and examine the securities which it could offer. F. E. Wallace, National Bank examiner, who had been drawn to the city by the keen scent of the Government, was requested to accompany the committee and to act with it in the investigation.

This committee found that a million dollars would be required to pay the depositors and that securities which the bank could offer were inadequate. The best securities which had been in the possession of the bank were hypothecated to secure the $800,000 borrowed in the East. The secureties thus tied up were worth largely in excess of the amount of the loan.

The committee began its work yesterday morning at 9 o'clock and concluded it at 5 o'clock last evening.

A call was immediately issued for a meeting of the Clearing House Association. That meeting began at 7:30 o'clock last night and lasted until 4 o'clock this morning. It resulted in a decision to withhold the loan and permit the bank to close.

The case of the Safe Deposit & Savings Bank did not go before the meeting because that institution is not a member of the Clearing House Association. However, the officers of the savings bank were prompt this morning in assuring the individual members of the association that the bank had made ample arrangements in anticipation of a run and that they would have no difficulty in meeting all demands.

The officers of the American National Bank were: H. P. Stimson, president; J. E. McKee, vice-president; W. J. Hallack, second vice-president; M. C. Curtis, cashier; F. W. Black, assistant cashier; W. P. Moores, H. P. Churchill, J. G. Stowe, W. B. Grimes, H. P. Stimson, E. E. Parker, Andrew Drumm, J. I. Reynolds, C. A. Brockett, L. E. Davidson, E. L. Martin and William Huttig, Jr., directors.

The bank was incorporated under the National banking laws in August, 1886. Its capital stock was $1,250,000, and its shareholders are liable for $1,250,000 more if necessary.

BANCROFT DEAD.

Death of George Bancroft, the Historian, at an Advanced Age—His Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—George Bancroft, the venerable historian, died very suddenly Saturday evening.

It had been realized that Mr. Bancroft could hardly survive much longer the increasing infirmities incident to his extreme age, but he had been in cheerful spirits and apparently better health this year since his return from Newport than for several seasons past, so that his death was sudden and unexpected to all save the few intimate friends who knew of the attack of illness which carried him off. The end was quiet and peaceful and came after a period of unconsciousness lasting about twenty-four hours.

Mr. Bancroft for some years had been in the habit of spending about five months in Newport and passing the winter and colder season of the year in Washington. Two years ago he had a severe attack of sickness which kept him in bed for four or five weeks, and as he was then in his eighty-ninth year grave apprehensions were felt for his life. He recovered, however, though he was never after that as strong as he had formerly been. He came to this city from Newport last October. He was in fine health and spirits and had an excellent appetite and a good faculty for sleep until last week when he caught a slight cold. He had always lived carefully but generously and had said repeatedly within the last six weeks that he had never slept better nor had a better appetite. Notwithstanding his cold he continued to seek outdoor exercise every day until Thursday when he took to his bed as a matter of precaution.

Mr. Bancroft's illness was less than ten days. He failed rapidly Friday and became unconscious in the afternoon, in which state he remained until the end. His son, John C. Bancroft, who, with his wife, kept house for the historian, was with him in his last moments.

Mr. Bancroft was always fond of outdoor exercise, to which in a large measure he attributed his good health and prolonged life, and after he discontinued horseback riding he regularly walked about the city, attended by an old servant. He lived here in a large, old-fashioned double house on H street in a fashionable neighborhood, and his garden here, as at Newport, was filled with choice roses, in which flower he delighted. He regarded his life work as finished two years ago, and of late had done no literary work. During the last decade he had revised his great work, "The History of the United States," going over it in a severely critical style and eliminating the flowers of rhetoric in the early work. His last production was a history of the formation of the Constitution. He undertook to write a history of President Polk's administration, in whose Cabinet he served as Secretary of the Navy, but was compelled to abandon it.

George Bancroft was born in Worcester, Mass., October 3, 1800. He was a son of Rev. Aaron Bancroft. He was prepared for college at Exeter, N. H., graduated at Harvard when 17 years of age and went to Germany. At Gottingen, where he resided for two years, he studied German literature under Benecke, French and Italian literature under Artaud and Bunsen, Arabic, Hebrew and Scripture interpretation under Eichhorn, history under Planck and Heeren, natural history under Blumenback, Rome under Dissen, with whom he took a course of Greek philosophy.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION.

An Explosion of Natural Gas at Findlay, O., Wrecks a Large Hotel, Killing and Injuring a Number of Persons.

FINDLAY, O., Jan. 19.—Yesterday an explosion of gas, which had collected in an old cistern, under the dining room of the Marvin Hotel, the finest in Findlay, wrecked the rear wing of the building, killing one person, seriously injuring several others and causing a damage to the property of probably $25,000.

Kitty Walters, dining room girl, aged 19, was instantly killed.

The injured are: Ella Johnson, badly burned, probably fatally.

Katie Rooney, seriously burned about the face and will lose one eye.

Carrie McGraff, cut and badly burned.

Frank Poundstone, clerk, severely burned.

Frank B. Andrews, proprietor, slightly burned.

A. E. Marvin, owner of building, cut and burned.

The gas had been leaking for several days, but an attempt to find the leak proved unsucessful. The parties hurt were all in the room and two plumbers were under the floor looking for the escape. A few minutes before the explosion the natural gas burner in the dining room stove was lighted and it is supposed the escaping gas ignited therefrom. The unfortunates were blown about the room in profusion, two or three being blown clear through the windows to the middle of the street. The floor of the entire dining room was raised and the plastering broken from the walls and ceiling. Every pane of glass in the building was broken and the four story building is badly wrecked.

The explosion took place just five minutes before the call for dinner would have been made, otherwise the room would have been filled and the loss of life would have been appalling. The proprietors of the hotel, Mr. Frank Andrews and brother, of Bradford, Pa., had been in charge of the Marvin House only since January 1.

BEDTIME.

Our little Lucy was a tease,
A curly-headed bother,
And yet she couldn't help but please
Kind-hearted old grandfather.
He shared her sorrow and her play,
And was her faithful slave all day,
From early morn till bedtime.

She had him up and dressed before
The bumble bees were humming,
And kept him wide awake till o'er
The lea the cows were coming.
Such walks they took! Such romps they had
That little rogue was never glad
When darkness came and bedtime.

But when the summer twilight fell
On wood and fragrant meadow,
And sleepily old Blossom's bell
Clanged in the purple shadow,
Grandfather'd seek his big arm-chair,
And call from 'neath the hop-vines there:
"Come, Lucy, dear, it's bedtime."

Into his lap she'd scramble fast,
And there with sleep would wrestle,
Until the curly head at last
Would on his bosom nestle.
How gently have I seen him rise
And say, with love in voice and eyes:
"Mamma, it's Lucy's bedtime."

One night he called her not; but still
And motionless was sitting,
Though cried the plaintive wippo'will
And bats went dimly flitting,
And when the red moon fired the dew
Across the lawn to him she flew
With: "Grandpa, why, it's bedtime."

Oh, Youth and Age! Oh, Death and Life!
One stopped and one beginning;
This side and that of all the strife,
The praying and the sinning.
Mother, with startled cry, draws near,
Then murmurs, half in awe, half fear:
"Ah, yes, my child, it's bedtime."

—George Horton, in Journalist.

AVENGED AT LAST;

Or, a World-Wide Chase.

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

BY "WABASH."

[COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

CHAPTER VII.—CONTINUED.

"Who claims our protection?" asked his friend and counsellor.

"Armida Delaro," was the reply.

"Who has designs on that sweet creature?" asked the millionaire. Then Percy told all he had seen and heard that night.

"This mysterious man is undoubtedly bestowing his attentions on Armida for a purpose of his own, and as it only distresses her we must stop it."

"You seem very much afraid that Armida is falling into danger in that man's presence, but don't you think that she is able to care for herself?"

"That may be," said Percy, "but if I mistake not, that man is a designing old villain, and the less he sees of Armida the better. I do not like his looks and he reminds me too much of the man we are looking for.

At these words Mr. Wilcox sat bolt upright in his chair. He was full of interest now.

"How do you mean? Does this fellow resemble *him* in features?" he asked.

"As I never had much opportunity nor was ever sufficiently interested in Velasquez' features to examine them I can not positively say, but if this man looks like him he certainly does not walk like him, for Velasquez stooped a little and this man is upright almost to absurdity. No, what I mean is that his character and method of action is not such as I should imagine Velasquez' to be. I only wish he had been Velasquez."

"Guess I'll have to take a good look at that gent in the morning and see what he looks like. It won't do to have any suspicious characters buzzing around Armida, even if they are shipowners."

"Armida says he has invited her and her mother to take a few days sail in his yacht."

"Did she accept?"

"No, she gave a quiet but very positive denial. He also told her some story about burying a wife years ago in Italy, and altogether has been quite communicative with her," said Percy, between the puffs at his cigar.

"Well, we can make it impossible for him to get another chance of annoying her during the remainder of our stay here, and when we get back to New York it is hardly possible that he will meet us."

"One good thing about it is that our address is not yet settled upon, so we can not give it to him," was Percy's last remark. Then the subject changed a little, although Armida was still the one discussed.

Mr. Wilcox leaned on the table, and with a pleasant smile on his face he looked across at the man seated opposite to him.

"Percy," he said, "you are a good deal older than Armida, but tell me now, like a man, don't you love her?"

The question was so sudden that Percy was non-plussed. He blushed, glanced at his feet, and then up at his employer, who should more properly be called his friend; then he answered frankly: "Yes, sir, I do."

"Just what I have imagined for some time," said the old man. Then he remarked inquiringly: "But you have never told her of it?"

"No, I never have, and for the present I do not intend to do so."

"For what reason?"

"First and foremost, I am too poor."

"That is no reason at all. You have sacrificed your future to help me and I am responsible for your poverty, and in like manner I am morally responsible for your future well-being and shall make it my business to see that you get your share of the good things of this world. I have plenty and to spare and I guess when you want to marry Armida, you can get all the money you want for the asking."

This was a long speech for Mr. Wilcox to make, but it was in good faith. "Yet," Percy replied, "the probabilities are that if you had not taken me out of San Francisco I should be still as poor as ever."

"Nay, not so, Percy; you have ability and it would have been developed. Look at the way you have handled my affairs, for instance. Haven't I followed your advice in all my investments, and haven't they paid well in nine cases out of ten?"

"Still I was only doing my duty to you as your servant."

"Percy Beaufort Lovel," said the good-hearted millionaire, "I have often told you that I object to the word *servant* being used and applied to yourself. It may 'go' over in England, but it don't go here, so please don't use it."

Now Percy knew that when Mr. Wilcox addressed him by his full name the old gentleman was annoyed, so he felt he must do something to please him and bring him back to his usual even temperament. "It is kind of you to place such entire confidence in me, Mr. Wilcox," he said, "but even if I did accept your assistance I could not ask Armida to marry me at present. I have sworn to myself to follow up every trail I find until that vile Velasquez meets his deserts and until we find him or proof of his death, I can not settle down. At any moment I might have to go off to a distant part of the country or abroad and under such circumstances a wife would be a burden. Moreover, my thoughts are so intent upon the work of running her father's murderer to earth, that in my abstractedness at times she might think that I did not love her. Then there is another matter quite worth consideration. Suppose she would not have me?"

"Hardly any fear that she would refuse you, my boy. I can't see through a brick wall, but I can see through a ladder, and if that girl is not in love with 'the secretary' I am very much mistaken," remarked Mr. Wilcox.

"You have never heard Armida talk about an Englishman's love, though," remarked Percy.

"Can't say I ever did," was the reply

"Why, she says an Englishman's love is the most cold-blooded kind of love in the world. One night she became quite enthusiastic. She had been reading an Italian love story, about a young couple who committed suicide in each other's embrace because their parents would not let them wed. I said that I thought an Englishman's love was as true if it was not as demonstrative as any other man's; but she put her hands on my shoulders and looked me in the eyes and said with an intensely dramatic effect: 'You Englishmen do not know what love is. Love which is love is only known beneath the sunny skies of my father's native land.' Her words had quite an effect upon me for a time and I almost felt as though I really did not know how to love, but when I have accomplished, with your assistance, the desire of my heart, I will prove to her that I at least *can* love."

As Percy uttered his last words Mr. Wilcox looked at him with an admiring glance and said: "Percy, my boy, I believe you."

By this time each had finished his cigar and they parted for the night—Mr. Wilcox promising to take a good look at Mr. Emerick next morning.

But when the next morning came he was doomed to disappointment, for on inquiring for Mr. Emerick at the hotel office he and Percy were told that the gentleman of that name had left on the early morning train for New York.

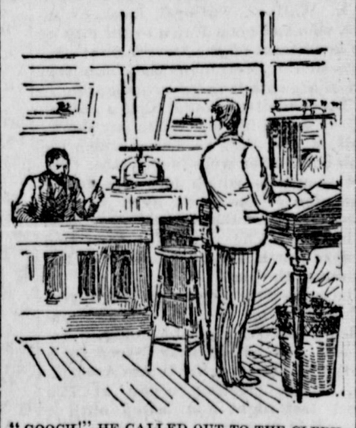
Neither could have explained exactly *why*, but each felt a keen disappointment that they did not see the reputed wealthy ship-owner again. Besides they were puzzled to understand why he should have made such a hasty departure. They did not gain much satisfaction from the clerk, for that functionary said he did not know the reason, except that Mr. Emerick had told him he was called to New York on business.

In an hour the ship-owner had almost passed from their thought and they began to make preparations for their own departure on the following day.

CHAPTER VIII.

In one of the darkest parts of Pearl street, New York, a section of the street made dark by the elevated railroad, not a great way from the Battery, there is an old-fashioned building which doubtless has a history of its own, but which was many years ago converted into mercantile offices. Not so very long since, on the glass door of a room on the second floor, the following lettering might have been read: "Emerick & Co., South American Merchants." On the left-hand corner was printed in smaller letters: "Julius Emerick," and on the right was the name "Henry Howe," indicating that these were the names of the two partners in the firm.

Inside this room, seated at his desk in a private office partitioned off with



"GOOCH!" HE CALLED OUT TO THE CLERK.

glass, sat Julius Emerick, the senior member of the firm. It was the afternoon of the day on which that gentleman had made a hurried departure from Long Branch. His sudden return had upset the calculations of the clerks, and two out of the three whom the firm employed were away to a base-ball game at Staten Island. The discovery of this fact when he came down to the office after lunch had irritated Mr. Emerick beyond measure, and the solitary clerk who had been left in charge was having a rather unpleasant time of it with his employer. Emerick was naturally an irritable man, and to-day he acted in an excessively disagreeable manner.

"Gooch," he called out to the clerk.

"Sir?" was the submissive response.

"Has the Trinidad cleared?"

"Yes, sir, she cleared this morning, and every thing is ready. She sails this evening at sundown."

"Have we received any dispatches from Mr. Howe lately?"

"Only the one lying on your desk, sir, which has not yet been opened. It came in about one o'clock, after the other clerks had gone away."

Mr. Emerick walked to his desk, and at once called out in a sharp tone: "There is no dispatch here."

"It must be there, I placed it on your desk myself, sir."

Then the clerk began to look for it and found it almost immediately. It was covered up by a pile of papers which Mr. Emerick had placed on it himself. The clerk went back to his desk and Mr. Emerick sat down to read the dispatch. It was to the effect that Mr. Howe, his partner, who was down at Buenos Ayres, was sick and wished to return to New York. As Mr. Emerick read, something almost amounting to a smile beamed on his face, only that when he smiled his personal appearance was not at all improved, for it was such an unmeaning, ghastly smile compared with what smiles are generally understood to be, that there was nothing pleasant about it.

Again he called out: "Gooch," and met another ready response.

"Go over to Staten Island and find Mr. Bellew. Tell him to come to the office without a moment's delay, no matter how interesting the game may be."

"All right, sir," replied the clerk.

"But before you go ring up a District Messenger boy. I want to send a note to Captain Dacre. I am going to sail for Buenos Ayres on the Trinidad to-night, and there is not a minute to be lost. Take a cab to the ferry and do not let any thing interrupt you. Use every effort to find Bellew, at whatever expense. I will be here in the office to meet him at five o'clock."

Gooch went off to fulfill Emerick's bidding and the merchant sat down to write a note to send over to Captain Dacre at the Brooklyn dock, telling him to prepare quarters for himself. In a few moments the note was on its way and Mr. Emerick busied himself for an hour straightening up various matters. Then he walked out to send a cablegram to his partner advising him that he could now leave Buenos Ayres at his pleasure, as he proposed to start immediately to take charge of their office there. After doing this he jumped into a cab and was driven to his apartments, where he soon had every thing packed and was ready to start on his voyage.

In the meantime Gooch was hunting all over the base-ball grounds to find Mr. Bellew, the managing clerk. He was all of a flutter with excitement and the minutes were flying past with aggravating rapidity. It was after four o'clock before he found his man, and then the two ran down to the landing and just managed to catch the ferry-boat. Another instant would have been too late; as it was, they had to jump aboard the boat at the imminent risk of falling into the water. The bystanders laughed at their actions and shouted after them, but they heeded not. They reached the office a few minutes before five o'clock and found their employer awaiting them. He did not waste any time upbraiding Mr. Bellew for leaving the office during his absence; time was too precious. He spoke sharply enough, however, when he said:

"Gooch, you stay and lock up the office, and you, Mr. Bellew, jump into the cab with me and I will give you your instructions as we ride."

The instructions which he had to give were brief but positive. No one was to know where he had gone and his reasons, he said, were purely personal. He would attend to the business of the house in Buenos Ayres, but his name would not be used conspicuously. As they alighted from the cab at the dock, Mr. Emerick looked around for a newsboy to buy an evening paper. He did not see a boy but approached a middle-aged woman who was calling out "Evening Telegram," in a voice rendered husky by constant shouting. He had bought the paper and was walking away when the woman dropped her papers and, running after him, shouted: "Alphonse! Alphonse!" in a wild yet almost joyful manner. She caught up with him and laid her hand on his coat sleeve, but he rudely shook her off and said: "Hands off, woman. What do you mean?"

"Alphonse, don't you know me?" she piteously cried.

But she did not have the opportunity to hear the reply, for the dock policeman supposing she was supplicating for alms laid rude hands on her and soon forced her outside the gates.

"Let me follow him; he is my husband," she said.

"A rather likely story. Why, that is Mr. Emerick, the wealthy merchant and owner of the cargo in the Trinidad, lying at the dock yonder," replied the policeman.

"He is not. He is Alphonse Bregy, my husband, who deserted me many years ago—it must be twenty—and I will follow him."

"You're crazy, woman," was the rough reply.

By this time quite a crowd had gathered and a lot of Italian newsboys were fighting over the newspapers which they had stolen from the poor woman when she dropped them.

The crowd only laughed and jeered at her, which so enraged the poor woman that she became almost frantic, and in wild, despairing accents cried out: "Oh, my God, I wish I was dead!"

With these wild words she rushed off towards the water's edge as though to jump in, but a man in the crowd intercepted her and in the end the policeman arrested her on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The woman who caused all this disturbance had sold newspapers in Brooklyn to gain a livelihood for the past six or seven years. No one knew and few cared to know where she came from or any thing of her history. The only name she was called by was "French Emilie," though her speech only slightly indicated her nationality. She was, or rather had been, a good-looking woman, but her features showed signs of dissipation which was sometimes so much intensified as to make her appearance horrible.

Once she had grown communicative and told some other woman who also sold papers near to Fulton Ferry that she was married in New York more than twenty years ago. Her husband, she said, had deserted her and her boy baby soon after the birth of the latter, and she had never heard of him since. The baby had grown into a fine fellow who had found employment in a New York office, but growing tired of city life had gone West to the mining districts of Colorado, since which time she had never heard a word from him. This was all that anybody knew about French Emilie's history.

As the unfortunate creature was being locked up in the police cell, the "Trinidad" was steaming out into the East river and Mr. Emerick was fairly on the way to South America.

Mr. Bellew rode back to Pearl street wrapt in contemplative thought. He had always thought his employer a strange man, but knew nothing of his history other than Mr. Emerick himself had related. Mr. Howe, the junior partner of the firm, had built up a reputation by working his way in an in-



SHE CAUGHT UP WITH HIM AND LAID HER HAND ON HIS COAT-SLEEVE.

credibly short space of time from the desk to the position of manager in a large shipping house, and having had a small legacy left him had resolved to go into business for himself. So he chose the South American trade, with which he was perfectly familiar.

His capital not being quite sufficient to purchase a vessel (upon which he had set his fancy) and still leave a sufficient amount to work with, he had advertised in the columns of a New York paper for a partner. The result was that he formed a business agreement with Mr. Emerick, a gentleman who had just returned from abroad where he said he had amassed quite a large amount of money in disposing of American mining stocks. Mr. Emerick had given as his reason for embarking in trade that, being tired of exciting speculation, he wished to settle down in some legitimate business.

The partnership appeared to be a pleasant one, for so far there had never been any trouble. The firm prospered, and a few years after it commenced operations Mr. Howe went to Buenos Ayres to open up a branch office and had remained there until the present time.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CHEMISTRY OF TEARS.

They Perform a Useful as Well as Sentimental Function.

It is said that people sometimes weep for joy as well as for sorrow, but such cases are at least rare; any way, there is not probably any difference in the material of the tears so shed. They are both made of the same stuff. The principal element in the composition of a tear, as may readily be supposed, is water. The other elements are salt, soda, phosphate of lime, phosphate of soda and mucus, each in small proportions. A dried tear seen through a microscope of good average power presents a peculiar appearance. The water, after evaporation, leaves behind it the saline ingredients, which amalgamate and form themselves into lengthened cross lines, and look like a number of minute fish bones. The tears are secreted in what are called the "lachrymal glands," situated over the eyeball and beneath the lid. The contents of these glands are carried along and under the inner surface of the eyelids by means of six or seven very fine channels, and are discharged a little above the cartilage supporting the lid.

The discharge of tears from the lachrymal glands is not occasional and accidental, as is commonly supposed, but continuous. It goes on both day and night—though less abundantly at night—through the "conduits," and spreads equally over the surface of the lids. After serving its purpose the flow is carried away by two little drains, situated in that corner of each eye nearest the nose—into which they run—and called "lachrymal points." The usefulness of this quiet flow of tears to both man and beast is manifest. There is such an immense quantity of fine dust floating in the air and constantly getting into the eyes that, but for it, they would soon become choked. Very little is requisite to keep the ball free and when some obnoxious substance—smoke, an insect, or the like, that affects the nerves—does make its way in an increased flow is poured out to sweep it away.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

Why He Wasn't.

"Well, Georgie," said the proud father, taking up in his arms the precocious little four-year-old, whom the company was admiring, "what are you, anyhow?"

Georgie was silent.

"What are you, Georgie?" repeated his father.

"I know what you want me to say," answered the precocious cherub. "You want me to say I'm papa's treasure, but I'm not."

"What! You're not papa's treasure? Why not?"

"'Cause I heard you tellin' Bridget last night she was your treasure."

"Bridget," explained the father to the company, after Georgie had gone out, "is the name of—er—ah—one of the neighbors' children."—Chicago Tribune.

A Test For Bread.

Bread soaked in an alcoholic solution of logwood will at once turn blue if there is alum present. Another very simple way of testing alum is to thrust a hot knife-blade into a loaf that is one day old. If alum is present it will adhere in small particles to the blade. As to the goodness of bread properly made with baking powders possessing the maximum of leavening power, the following experiment will be found interesting, and also very reliable: Take a good loaf of bread with a suspected one; cut from the two pieces of equal size, put them in saucers containing the same quantity of water; the best bread will invariably absorb the most water. This is more a test for alum than any thing, as alum hardens the gluten of wheat and renders it less soluble.—American Market.

They Were Wise.

Briggs—While Robinson was reading a poem of his the other night at the Canvas Club, a lady in the audience fainted dead away. Robinson had a hard time bringing her to.

Griggs—I don't see what Robinson had to do with it. I should have thought some of the audience would have helped her.

Briggs—They left before it happened. —Harper's Bazar.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer $100 for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

IN THE CAR.—She (sitting down, though)—"I do so hate to discommode a gentleman." He—"O, you are doing nothing of the kind, madam, I assure you." —Indianapolis Journal.

GREAT mistakes are often made in trying to economize. It is a safe rule to follow that the *best* is always the *cheapest*. A cheap physician may cost you your life. If you have Malaria in your system, you will not only be miserable, but unfit to work. Lost time is money lost. One dollar spent for Shallenberger's Antidote will cure you in twenty-four hours. Sold by Druggists.

SOMEHOW or other the college professor who prefers to stand well seems to be always looking about for a good chair.—Elmira Gazette.

THOSE of you who are weary and heavy adened with sickness and care, weighed down with the infirmities that beset the human system, can find the one thing necessary to restore you to bright buoyant health, in Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters. It invigorates and strengthens the debilitated organs, aids digestion, and dispels the clouds arising from a diseased liver.

How easy it looks when you are sitting at the parlor window watching a man on the sidewalk shoveling snow! — Somerville Journal.

A CHEERFUL home is where cheerful children play. They cannot be cheerful or have good health unless they are occasionally given Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

"CAN'T you stay for dinner, Mary?" Aunt Mattie said. "No, ma'am. Ma said not, 'less you insisted." She insisted.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Like all *really good* things, they are imitated. *The genuine are sold only in boxes.*

IT is not wise to say every thing you know, but how can some people help it, if they say any thing at all?—Somerville Journal.

HAVE no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

THERE are better things in this world than money, but it takes money to buy them.—Indianapolis Journal.

PEOPLE Are Killed by Coughs that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar would cure. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

CHAPPIE—"How did you get hurt, deah boy?" Cholly—"A shadow fell on me."—Punch.

"PAPA, can dogs tell time?" "A watchdog can, possibly."—Yale Record.

Helpless 40 Days

The great agony caused by rheumatism is indescribable, and the gratitude of those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla and are cured is often beyond expression. The following is from a well-known Wisconsin farmer, and is endorsed by the editors of the Neillsville, Wis., Times as entirely true:

"For 25 years I have suffered with sciatic rheumatism. Last November I was taken worse than ever and was unable to get out of the house. I was almost helpless for forty days, suffering great agony all the time. In December I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the second bottle I was able to be out and around and attend to business. I took five bottles, and am now so free from rheumatism that only occasionally I feel it slightly on a sudden change of weather. I have great confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES HANNAH, Christie, Clarke Co., Wis.

N. B. If you make up your mind to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to take any other.

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100 Doses One Dollar

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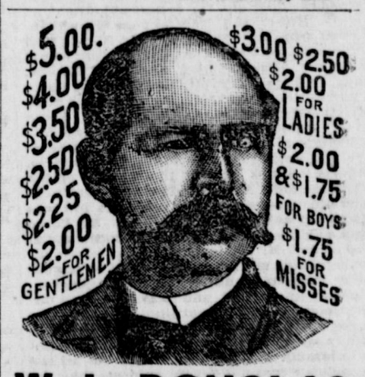
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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
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MR. INGALLS' SPEECH.

The Kansas Senator's Great Speech For Free Coinage.

The Tyranny of Combined, Conscienceless and Incorporated Capital—Free Coinage One Remedy—A Crisis That May Become a Catastrophe.

In the Senate of the United States on the 14th, pending consideration of the financial bill, the question being upon Senator Stewart's free silver coinage amendment, Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, addressed the Senate in favor of free coinage. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President: Two portentous perils threaten the safety, if they do not endanger the existence, of the Republic. The first of these is ignorant, debased, degraded, spurious and sophisticated suffrage; suffrage contaminated by the sewage of decaying nations; suffrage intimidated and suppressed in the South; suffrage impure and corrupt, apathetic and indifferent, in the great cities of the North; so that it is doubtful whether there has been for half a century a Presidential election in this country that expressed the deliberate and intelligent judgment of the whole body of the American people.

In a newspaper interview a few months ago in which I commented upon these conditions, and alluded to the efforts of the bacili doctors of politics, the bacteriologists of our system who endeavor to cure the ills under which we suffer by their hypodermic injections of the lymph of independent nonpartisanship and the Brown-Sequard elixir of civil service reform, I said that "the purification of politics by such methods as this was an iridescent dream." Remembering the cipher dispatches of 1877, and the attempted purchase of the electoral votes of many Southern States in that campaign; the forgery of the Morey letter in 1881, by which Garfield lost the votes of three States in the North, and the characterization and portraiture of Blaine and Cleveland and Harrison by their political adversaries, I added that "the golden rule and the decalogue had no place in American political campaigns." It seems superfluous to explain, Mr. President, that in those utterances I was not inculcating a doctrine, but describing a condition. My statement was a statement of facts as I understood them and not the announcement of an article of faith. But many reverend and eminent divines, many disinterested editors, many ingenuous orators, perverted those utterances into personal advocacy of impurity in politics.

I do not complain, Mr. President. It was, as the world goes, legitimate political warfare; but it was an illustration of the truth that there ought to be purification in our politics, and that the golden rule and the decalogue ought to have a place in political campaigns. "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you" is the supreme injunction, obligatory upon all. "If thine enemy smite thee upon one cheek turn him the other," is a sublime and lofty precept. But I take this occasion to observe that until it is more generally regarded than it has been or appears likely to be in the immediate future, if my political enemy smites me upon one cheek, instead of turning to him the other I shall smite him under the butt end of his left ear if I can. [Laughter]. If this be political immorality, I am to be included among the unregenerated.

FRAUD WORSE THAN VIOLENCE.

The election bill that was under consideration a few days ago was intended to deal with one part of the great evil to which I have alluded, but it was an imperfect, a partial, and an incomplete remedy. Violence is bad, but fraud is no better, and it is more dangerous, because it is more insidious. Burke said, in one of those immortal orations that emptied the House of Commons, but which will be read with admiration so long as the English tongue shall endure, that when the laws of Great Britain were not strong enough to protect the humblest Hindoo upon the shores of the Ganges, the nobleman was not safe in his castle upon the banks of the Thames. Sir, that lofty sentence is pregnant with admonition for us. There can be no repose, there can be no stable and permanent peace in this country and under this Government until it is just as safe for a black Republican to vote in Mississippi as if he were a white Democrat in Kansas.

THE TYRANNY OF COMBINED CAPITAL.

The evil, Mr. President, the second to which I adverted as threatening the safety if it does not endanger the existence of the Republic, is the tyranny of combined, concentrated, centralized and incorporated capital. And the people are considering this great problem now. The conscience of the Nation is shocked at the injustice of modern society. The moral sentiment of mankind has been aroused at the unequal distribution of wealth, at the unequal diffusion of burdens, the benefits and the privileges of society. At the beginning of our second century the American people have become profoundly conscious that the ballot is not the panacea for all the evils that afflict humanity, that it has not abolished poverty nor prevented injustice. They have discovered that political equality does not result in social fraternity; that under a democracy the concentration of greater political power in fewer hands, the accumulation and aggregation of greater amounts of wealth in individuals is more possible than under monarchy, and that there is a tyranny which is more fatal than the tyranny of kings.

General Washington, the first President of the Republic, at the close of his life in 1799 had the largest private fortune in the United States of America. Much of this came by inheritance, but the Father of his Country, in addition to his other virtues, shining and illustrious, was a very prudent, sagacious, thrifty and forehanded man. He knew a good thing when he saw it, a great way off. He had a keen eye for the main chance. As a surveyor in his youth he obtained knowledge that enabled him to know exceedingly well the value put upon the public domain. The establishment of the National capital in the immediate vicinity of his patrimonial possessions did not diminish their value. He was a just debtor, but he was an exact, if not exacting, creditor. And so it came to pass that when he died he was, to use the expressive phraseology of the day, the richest man in the country.

A GREAT CONTRAST.

At this time, ninety years afterward, it is not without interest to know that the entire aggregate and sum of his earthly possessions—his estate, personal and mixed, Mount Vernon and his lands along the Kanawha and the Ohio, slaves, securities, all of his belongings—reached the sum total of between $800,000 or $900,000. This was less than a century ago, and it is within bounds to say that at this time there are many scores of men, of estates and of corporations in this country whose annual income exceeds, and there has been one man whose monthly revenue since that period exceeded the entire accumulations of the wealthiest citizen of the United States at the end of the last century. At that period the social condition of the United States was one of practical equality. The statistics of the census of 1800 are incomplete and partial, but the population of the Union was about 5,300,000, and the estimated wealth of the country was between $3,000,000,000 and $4,000,000,000. There was not a millionaire, and there was not a tramp or a pauper, so far as we know, in the country, except those who had been made so by infirmity or disease or inevitable calamity. A multitude of small farmers contentedly tilled the soil. Upon the coast a race of fishermen and sailors, owning the crafts that they sailed, wrested their subsistence from the stormy sea. Labor was the rule and luxury the exception. The great mass of the people lived upon the products of the farms that they cultivated. They spun, wove and manufactured their clothing from flax and wool. Commerce and handicrafts afforded honorable competence. The prayer of Agur was apparently realized. There was neither poverty nor riches. Wealth was uniformly diffused, and none were condemned to hopeless penury and dependence. Less than four per cent. of the entire population lived in towns, and there were but four cities whose population exceeded 10,000 persons. Westward to the Pacific lay the fertile solitude of an unexplored continent, its resources undeveloped and unsuspected. The dreams of Utopia seemed to be about fulfilled; the wide, the universal diffusion of civil, political and personal rights among the great body of the people, accompanied by efficient and vigorous guaranty for the safety of life, the protection of property and the preservation of liberty. Since that time, Mr. President, the growth in wealth and numbers in country has no precedent in the building of nations. The genius of the people, stimulated to prodigious activity by freedom, by individualism, by education universal, has subjugated the desert and abolished the frontier. The laboring capacity of every inhabitant of this planet has been duplicated by machinery. In massachusetts alone we are told that its engines are equivalent to do the labor of 100,000,000. We now perform one-third of the world's mining, one-quarter of its manufacturing, one-fifth of its farming, and we possess one-sixth part of its entire accumulated wealth.

THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The Anglo-Saxon, Mr. President, is not by nature or instinct an Anarchist, a Socialist, a Nihilistor or a Communist. He does not desire the repudiation of debts, public or private, and he does not favor the forcible redistribution of property. He came to this continent, as he has gone everywhere else on the face of the earth, with a purpose. The 40,000 English colonists who came to this country between 1620 and 1650 formed the most significant, the most formidable migration that has ever occurred upon this globe since time began. They brought with them social and political ideas novel in their application, of inconceivable energy and power. The home, the family, the State, individualism, the right of personal effort, freedom of conscience, an indomitable love of liberty and justice, a genius for self-government, an unrivaled capacity for conquest, but preferring charters to the sword, and they have been inexorable and relentless in the accomplishment of their designs. They were fatigued with caste and privilege and prerogative. They were tired of monarchs, and so, upon the bleak and inhospitable shores of New England, they decreed the sovereignty of the people, and there they builded "a church without a Bishop and a State without a King." The result of that experiment, Mr. President, has been ostensibly successful. Under the operation of these great forces, after two hundred and seventy years, this country exhibits a peaceful triumph over many subdued nationalities through a Government automatic in its functions and sustained by no power but the invisible majesty of law. With swift and constant communication by lines of steam transportation by land and lake and sea, with telegraphs extending their nervous reticulations from State to State, the remotest members of this gigantic Republic are animated by a vitality as vigorous as that which throbs at its mighty heart, and it is thought the quickened intelligence that has been communicated by those ideas that these conditions, which have been fatal to othe nations, have become the pillars of our strength and bulwarks of our safety.

Mr. President, if time and space signified now what they did when independence was declared, the United States could not exist under one Government. It would not be possible to secure unity of purpose or identity of interest between communities separated by such barriers and obstacles as Maine and California. But time and distance are relative terms, and, under the operations of these forces, this continent has dwindled to a span.

STRIDE OF PROGRESS.

When the Atlantic cable was completed it was not merely that a wire, finer by comparison than the gossamer of morning, had sunk to its path along the peaks and the plateaus of the deep, but the earth instantaneously grew smaller by the breadth of the Atlantic. A new volume in the history of the world was opened. The to-morrow of Europe flashed upon the yesterday of America. Time, up to the period when this experiment commenced on this continent, yielded its treasures grudgingly and with reluctance. The centuries crept from improvement to improvement with tardy, sluggish steps, as if nature were unwilling to acknowledge the mastery of man. The great inventions of glass, of gunpowder, of printing and the mariner's compass consumed a thousand years, but as the great experiment upon this continent has proceeded the ancient law of progress has been disregarded and the mind is bewildered by the stupendous results of its marvelous achievements. The application of steam to locomotion on land and sea, the cotton gin, electric illumination and telegrapy, the cylinder printing press, the sewing machine, the photographic art, tubular and suspension bridges, the telephone, the spectroscope and the myriad forms of new applications of science to health and domestic comfort, to the arts of peace and war, have alone rendered democracy possible. The steam engine emancipated millions from the slavery of daily toil, and left them at liberty to pursue a higher range of effort. Labor has become more remunerative, and the flood of wealth has raised the poor to comfort and the middle classes to affluence. With prosperity has attended leisure, books, travel; the masses have been provided with schools, and the range of mental inquiry has become wider and more daring. The sewing machine does the work of a hundred hands and gives rest and hope to weary lives. Farming, as my distinguished friend from New York (Mr. Evarts) once said, has become a "sedentary occupation." The reaper no longer swings his sickle in midsummer fields through the yellowing grain, followed by those who gather the wheat and tares, but he who rides in a vehicle is protected from the meridian sun, accomplishing in comfort in a single hour the former labors of the day. By these and the other emancipating devices of society, the laborer and the artisan acquire the means of study and recreation. They provide their children with better opportunities than they possessed. Emerging from the obscure degredation to which they have been consigned by monarchies, they have assumed the leadership in politics and society. The governed have become governors. The subjects have become the kings. They have formed States; they have made laws; they have established localities and it is not true, Mr. President, that, during this extraordinary period, the rich have grown richer and the poor have grown poorer. There has never been a time since the angel stood with a flaming sword before the gates of Eden when the dollar of invested capital paid as now a return in interest as it does to-day; nor has there been an hour when the dollar that is earned by the laboring man would buy so much of every thing that is essential for the welfare of himself and his family as it will to-day.

POWERLESS TO ENSLAVE.

Mr. President, monopolies and corporations, however strong they may be, can not permanently enslave such a people. They have given too many convincing proofs of their capacity for self-government. They have made too many incredible sacrifices for this great system which has been builded and established here to allow it to be overthrown. They will submit to no dictation.

We have become, Mr. President, the wealthiest Nation upon the face of this earth, and the greater part of these enormous accumulations has been piled up during the past twenty years—from 1860 to 1880—notwithstanding the losses incurred by the most destructive war of modern times, the emancipation of four billions of slave property, the expense of feeding the best fed, of clothing the best clothed, and of sheltering the best sheltered people in the world—notwithstanding all the losses by fire and flood. During that period of twenty years the wealth of the country increased at the rate of $250,000 for every hour. Every time that the clock ticked about the portal of this chamber the aggregated, accumulated, permanent wealth of this country increased more than $70. Sir, it rivals, it exceeds the fictions of the Arabian Nights. There is nothing in the story of the lamp of Aladdin that surpasses it. It is without parallel or precedent; and the national ledger now shows a balance to our credit, after all that has been wasted, and squandered, and expended, and lost, and thrown away, of between sixty and seventy thousand millions dollars. I believe myself that upon a fair cash market valuation the aggregate wealth of this country to-day is not less than one hundred thousand millions of dollars. This is enough, Mr. President, to make every man and every woman and every child beneath the flag comfortable, to keep the wolf away from the door. It is enough to give to every family a competence, and yet we are told that there are thousands of people who never have enough to eat in any one day in the year. We are told by the statisticians of the Department of Labor of the United States that, notwithstanding this stupendous aggregation, there are a million American citizens, able-bodied and willing to work, who tramp the streets of our cities and the country highways and by-ways in search of labor with which to buy their daily bread in vain.

Mr. President, is it any wonder that this condition of things can exist without exciting profound apprehension? I heard, or saw, rather, for I did not hear it—I saw in the morning papers that, in his speech yesterday, the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) devoted a considerable part of his remarks to the defense of millionaires; that he declared that they were the froth of the beer of our political system.

Mr. Sherman—I said speculators.

Mr. Ingalls—Speculators? They are very nearly the same, for the millionaires of this country, Mr. President, are not the producers and the laborers. They are arrayed like Solomon in all his glory, but "they toil not, neither do they spin"—yes, they do spin. This class, Mr. President, I am glad to say, is not confined to this country alone. These gigantic accumulations have not been the result of industry and economy. There would be no protest against them if they were. There is an anecdote floating around the papers, speaking about beer. That some gentleman said to the keeper of a saloon that he would give him a recipe for selling more beer, and when he inquired what it was, he said: "Sell less froth." [Laughter.] If the millionaires and speculators of this country are the froth upon the beer of our system, the time has come when we should sell more beer by selling less froth. [Laughter.]

The people are beginning to inquire whether, under "a government of the people, by the people and for the people," under a system in which the bounty of nature is supplemented by the labor of all, any citizen can show a moral—yes, or a legal—title to $200,000,000.

Some have the temerity to ask whether or not any man can show a clear title to $100,000,000. There have been men rash enough to doubt whether, under a system so constituted, by speculation or otherwise, any citizen can show a fair title to $10,000,000, when the distribution per capita would be less than $1,000. If I were put upon my *voir dire* I should hesitate before admitting that in the sense of giving just compensation and equivalent, any man in this country or any other country ever absolutely earned a million dollars. I do not believe he ever did. What is the condition to-day, Mr. President, by the statistics? I repeat that the people are not Anarchists; they are not Socialists; they are Communists; but they have suddenly waked to the conception of the fact that the bulk of the property of this country is passing into the hands of what the Senator from Ohio, by a euphemism, calls the "speculators" of the world.

WEALTH DISTRIBUTION.

A table has been completed for the purpose of showing how wealth in this country is distributed, and it is full of the most startling admonition. It has appeared in the magazines; it has been commented upon in this chamber. It has been the theme of editorial discussion. It appears from this that there are in the United States 200 persons who have an aggragate of more than $20 000,000 each, and there has been one man, the Midas of the century, at whose touch every thing seemed to turn to gold, who had acquired, within less than the lifetime of a single individual, out of the aggregate of the National wealth that was earned by the labor of all, applied to the common bounty of nature, an aggregate that exceeded the assessed value of four of the smallest States in this Union.

Mr. Hoar. And more than the whole country had when the Constitution was framed.

Mr. Ingalls. Yes—and as the Senator from Massachusetts well observes, and I thank him for the suggestion—much more, many times more than the entire wealth of the country when it was established and founded. Four hundred persons possess $10,000,000 each, 1,000 possesses $5,000,000 each, 2,000 possesses $2,000,000 each, 6,000 people $1,000,000 each making a total of 21,000 people who possess $36,250,000,000.

Mr. President, it is the most appalling statement that ever fell upon mortal ears. It is, so far as the results of democracy as a social and political experiment are concerned, the most terrible commentary that ever was recorded in the book of time—and Nero fiddles while Rome burns. It is thrown off with a laugh and a sneer, "as the froth upon the beer" of our political and social system. As I said, the assessed valuation recorded in the great National ledger, standing to our credit is about $65,000,000,000. Our population is 62,500,000, and by some means, by some device, by some machination, by some incantation, honest or otherwise, by some process that can not be defined, less than a two-thousandth part of our population have obtained possession (and have kept out of the penitentiary, in spite of the means they adopted to acquire it) of more than one-half of the entire accumulated wealth of the country.

NOT THE WORST.

That is not the worst, Mr. President. It has been largely acquired by men who have contributed little to the material welfare of the country, and by processes that I do not care in appropriate terms to describe. By the wrecking of the fortunes of innocent men, women and children, by jugglery, by bookkeeping, by financiering, by what the Senator from Ohio calls "speculation," and this process is going on with frightful and constantly accelerating rapidity. The entire industry of this country is passing under the control of organized and confederated capital. More than fifty of the necessaries of life to-day, without which the cabin of the farmer and the miner can not be lighted or his children fed or clothed, have passed absolutely under the control of syndicates and trusts, and corporations composed of speculators, and by means of these combinations and confederations competition is destroyed; small dealings are rendered impossible; competence can no longer be acquired, for it is superfluous and unnecessary to say that if, under a system where the accumulations distributed per capita would be less than $1,000, 31,000 obtained possession of more than half of the accumulated wealth of the country, it is impossible that others should have a competence or an independence. So it happens, Mr. President, that our society is becoming rapidly stratified, almost hopelessly stratified, into a condition of superfluously rich and helplessly poor. We are accustomed to speak of this as the land of the free and the home of the brave. It will soon be the home of the rich and the land of the slave.

It is no wonder, Mr. President, that the laboring, industrial and agricultural classes of this country, who have been made intelligent under the impulse of universal education, have at last awakened to this tremendous condition and are inquiring whether or not this experiment has been successful, and, sir, the speculators must beware. They have forgotten that the conditions, political and social, here are not a reproduction of the conditions under which these circumstances exist in other lands. Here is no dynasty; here is no privilege, or caste, or prerogative; here are no standing armies; here are no hereditary bondsmen, but every atom in our political system is quick, instinct, and endowed with life and power. His ballot at the box is the equivalent of the ballot of the richest speculator. Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of modern Democracy, taught the lesson to his followers, and they have profited well by his instruction, that under a popular democratic representative government wealth, culture, intelligence were ultimately no match for numbers.

JUST BUT JEALOUS.

The numbers in this country, Mr. President, have learned at last the power of combination, and the speculators should not forget that while the people of this country are generous and just, they are jealous also, and that when discontent changes to resentment, and resentment passes into exasperation, one volume of a nation's history is closed and another will be opened.

Mr. President, the cotton product of this country, I believe, is 6,000,000 bales.

Mr. Butler. Seven million bales.

Mr. Ingalls. Seven million bales, I am told. The transactions of the New York Cotton Exchange are 40,000,000 bales, representing transactions speculative, profitable and remunerative, by which some of these great accumulations have been piled up, an inconceivable burden upon the energies and industries of the country. The production of coal oil, I believe, in this country, has averaged something like 20,000,000 barrels a year. The transactions of the New York Petroleum Exchange year by year average 2,000,000,000 barrels, fictitious, simulated, the instruments of the gambler and the speculator, by means of which through an impost upon the toil and labor and industry of every laborer engaged in the production of petroleum, additional difficulties are imposed. It is reported that the coal alone that is mined in Pennsylvania, indispensable to the comforts of millions of men, amounts in its annual product to about $462,000,000, of which one third is profit over and above the cost of production and a fair return for the capital invested. That is "speculation," Mr. President, and every dollar over and above the cost of production with a fair return upon the capital invested, every dollar of that fifteen or sixteen millions is filched, robbed, violently plundered out of the earnings of the laborers and operatives and farmers who are compelled to buy it; and yet it goes by the euphemistic name of "speculation," and is declared to be legitimate; it is eulogized and befended as one of those practices that is entitled to respect and approbation.

Nor is this all, Mr. President: the hostility between the employer and the employed in this country is becoming vindictive and permanently malevolent. Labor and capital are in two hostile camps to-day. Lockouts and strikes and labor difficulties have become practically the normal condition of our system, and it is estimated that during the year that is just closed in consequence of these disorders in consequence of this hostility and this warfare, the actual loss in labor, in wages, in the destruction of perishable commodities by the interruption of railroad traffic has not been less than $300,000,000. Mr. President, this is a serious problem. It may well engage the attention of the Representatives of the States and of the American people. I have no sympathy with that school of political economists which teaches that there is an irreconcilable conflict between labor and capital, and which demands indiscriminate, hostile and repressive legislation against men because they are rich, and corporations because they are strong.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Labor and capital should not be antagonists, but allies rather. They should not be opponents and enemies, but colleagues and auxiliaries, whose co-operating rivalry is essential to National prosperity. But I can not forbear to affirm that a political system under such despotic power can be wrested from the people and vested in the few is a democracy only in name. A financial system under which more than one-half of the enormous wealth of the country derived from the bounty of nature, and the labor of all is owned by a little more than 30,000 people, while 1,000,000 American citizens, able and willing to toil, are homeless tramps, starving for bread, requires adjustment. A social system which offers to tender, virtuous and independent women the alternative between prostitution and suicide as an escape from beggary is organized crime, for which some day unrelenting justice will demand atonement and explanation. Mr. President, the man who loves his country and the man who studies her history will search in vain for any National cause for this appalling condition. The earth has not forgotten to yield her increase. There has been no general failure of harvests. We have had benignant skies and the early and the late rain. Neither famine nor pestilence has decimated our population nor wasted its energies. Immigration is flowing in from every land, and we are in the lusty prime of National youth and strength, with unexampled resources and every stimulus to their development; but, sir, the great body of the American people are engaged to-day in studying these problems that I have suggested in this morning hour. They are disheartened with misfortune. They are tired of the exactions of the speculators. They desire peace and rest. They are turning their attention to the great industrial questions which underlie their material prosperity. They are indifferent to party. They care nothing for Republicanism nor for Democracy as such. They are ready to say: "A plague on both your houses," and they are ready, also, Mr. President, to hail and to welcome any organization, any measure, any leader that promises them relief from the profitless strife of politicians and this turbulent and distracting agitation which has already culminated in violence and may end in blood. Such, sir, is the verdict which I read in the elections from which we have just emerged, a verdict that was unexpected by the leaders of both parties, and which surprised alike the victors and the vanquished. It was a spontaneous, unpremeditated protest of the people against existing conditions. It was a revolt of the National conscience against injustice, a movement that is full of pathos and also full of danger, because such movements sometimes make victims of those who are guiltless. It was not a Republican defeat. It was not a Democratic victory. It was a great upheaval and uprising, independent of and superior to both. It was a crisis that may become a catastrophe filled with terrible admonition, but not without encouragement to those who understand and are ready to co-operate with it.

PEACEFUL REVOLUTIONS.

It was a peaceful revolution, an attempt to resume rights that seemed to have been infringed. It is many years, Mr. President, since I predicted this inevitable result. In a speech delivered in this chamber on the 15th of February, 1878, from the seat that is now adorned by my honorable friend from Texas, who sits before me [Mr. Reagan], I said:

"We can not disguise the truth that we are on the verge of an impending revolution. The old issues are dead. The people are arraying themselves upon one side or the other of a portentious contest. On one side is capital, formidably intrenched in privilege, arrogant from continued triumph, conservative, tenacious of old theories, demanding new concessions, enriched by domestic levy and foreign commerce, and struggling to adjust all values to its own standard. On the other is labor, asking for employment, striving to develop domestic industries, battling with the forces of nature and subduing the wilderness; labor, starving and sullen, resolutely determined to overthrow a system under which the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer; a system which gives to a Vanderbilt the possession of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, and condemns the poor to a poverty which has no refuge from starvation but the prison or the grave. Our demands for relief, for justice, have been met with indifference or disdain. The laborers of the country asking for employment are treated like impudent mendicants begging for bread."

Mr. President, it may be cause, it may be coincidence, it may be effect, it may be *post hoc* or it may be *propter hoc*, but it is historically true that this great blight that has fallen upon our industries, this paralysis that has overtaken our financial system, coincided in point of time with the diminution of the circulating medium of the country. The public debt was declared payable in coin and the power of silver was destroyed. The value of property diminished in proportion, wages fell, and the value of every thing was depreciated except debts and gold. The mortgage, the bond, the coupon and the tax have acquired immortal youth and vigor. They have not depreciated. The debt remains, but the capacity to pay has been destroyed. The accumulation of years disappears under the hammer of the sheriff and the debtor is homeless, while the creditor obtains the security for his debt for a fraction of what it was actually worth when the debt was contracted.

There is, Mr. President, a deep-seated conviction among the people, which I fully share, that the demonetization of silver in 1873 was one element of a great conspiracy to deliver the fiscal system of this country over to those by whom it has, in my opinion, finally been captured. I see no proof of the assertion that the demonetization act of 1873 was fraudulently or corruptly procured, but it is impossible to avoid the conviction that it was part of a deliberate plan and conspiracy formed by those who have been called speculators to still further increase the value of the standard by which their accumulations were to be measured.

AN ANOMALY.

The attention of the people was not called to the subject. It is one of the anomalies and phenomena of legislation. That bill was pending in its various stages for four years in both houses of Congress. It passed both bodies by decided majorities. It was read and reread and reprinted thirteen times, as appears by the records. It was commented upon in newspapers; it was the subject of discussion in financial bodies and over the country, and yet we have the concurrent testimony of every Senator and every member of the House of Representatives who was present during the time that the legislation was pending and proceeding that he knew nothing whatever about the demonetization of silver and the destruction of the coinage of the silver dollar. The Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart), who knows so many things, felt called upon to make a speech of an hour's duration to show that he knew nothing whatever about it. I have heard other members declare, and with one consent make excuse that they knew nothing about it. As I say, it is one of the phenomena and anomalies of legislation, and I have no other explanation to make than this. I believe that both houses of Congress and the President of the United States must have been hypnotized. So great was the power of capital, so profound was the impulse, so persistent was the determination that the promoters of the scheme succeeded by the operation of mind-power and will-force in capturing and bewildering the intelligence of men of all parties, of members of both houses of Congress, and the members of the Cabinet, and the President of the United States.

FREE COINAGE.

Mr. President, there is not a State west of the Allegheny Mountains and south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers that is not in favor of the free coinage of silver. There is not a State in which if that proposition were to be submitted to a popular vote it would not be adopted by an overwhelming majority. I do not mean by that inclusion to say that in those States east of the Alleghenies and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers there is any hostility or indisposition to receive benefits that would result from the remonetization of silver. On the contrary, in the great commonwealths that lie to the northeast, upon the Atlantic seaboard—New York, Pennsylvania and the manufacturing and commercial States—I am inclined to believe, from the tone of the press, from the declarations of many assemblies, that if the proposition were to be submitted there it would also receive a majority of the votes. If the proposition were to be submitted to the votes of the people of this country at large whether the silver dollar should be recoined and silver remonetized, notwithstanding the prophecies, the predictions, the animadversions of those who are opposed to it, I have not the slightest doubt that a great majority of the people, irrespective of party, would be in favor of it, and would so record themselves. They have declared in favor of it for the past fifteen years, and they have been juggled with, they have been thwarted, they have been paltered with and dealt with in a double sense. The word of promise that was made to their ear in the platforms of political parties has been broken to their hope. There was a majority in this body at the last session of Congress in favor of the free coinage of silver. The compromise that was made was not what the people expected nor what they had a right to demand. They felt that they had been trifled with, and that is one cause of the exasperation that was expressed in the verdict of November 4.

A WARNING.

I feel impelled to make one further observation. Warnings and admonitions have been plenty in this debate. We have been admonished of the danger that would follow: we have been notified of what would occur if the free coinage of silver were supported as a part of our financial system. I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but I say to those who are now arraying themselves against the deliberately expressed judgment of the American people, a judgment that they know has been declared and recorded—I say to the members of this body, I say, so far as I may do so with propriety, to the members of the co-ordinate branch of Congress and I say, if without impropriatety I may do so, to the Executive of the Nation, that there will come a time when the people will be trifled with no longer on this subject. Once, twice, thrice, by Executive intervention, Democratic and Republican, by parliamentary proceedings that I need not characterize, by various methods of legislative jugglery, the deliberate purpose of the American people, irrespective of party, has been thwarted, it has been defied, it has been contumaciously trodden under foot; and I repeat to those who have been the instruments and the implements, no matter what the impulse or the motive or the intention may have been, at some time the people will elect a House of Representatives, they will elect a Senate of the United States, they will elect a President of the United States who will carry out their pledges and execute the popular will.

THE SEAT OF POWER.

Mr. President by the readjustment of the political forces of the Nation under the eleventh census the seat of political power has at last been transferred from the circumference of this country to its center. It has been transferred from the seaboard to that great intramontane region between the Alleghenies and the Sierras, extending from the British possessions to the Gulf of Mexico—a region whose growth is one of the wonders and marvels of modern civilization. It seems as if the column of migration had paused in its westward march to bud upon those tranquil plains, and in those fertile valleys a fabric of civilization that should be the wonder and admiration of the world; rich in every element of present prosperity, but richer in every prophecy of future greatness and renown. When I went West, Mr. President, as a carpet-bagger, in 1858, St. Louis was an outpost of civilization; Jefferson City was the farthest point reached by a railroad; and in all that great wilderness, extending from the sparse settlement along the Missouri to the summits of the Sierra Nevada and from the Yellowstone to the canyons of the Rio Grande, a vast solitude from which I have myself since that time voted to admit seven States into the American Union, neither harvest nor husbandry, neither habitation nor home, save the hut of the hunter and the wigwam of the savage.

Mr. President, we have now within these limits, extending southward from the British possessions and embracing the States of the Mississippi Valley, the Gulf and the Southeastern Atlantic, a vast productive region the granary of the world, a majority of the members of this body, of the House of Representatives and of the Electoral College. We talk with admiration of Egypt. For thirty centuries its ruins, its cities, its arts, its religions, have been the marvel of mankind. The pyramids have survived the memory of their builders and the sphinx still questions with solemn gaze the vague mystery of the desert. The great heroic of Egyptian civilization, with its wealth and power, the riches of its art, its creeds and faiths and philosophers, was reared from the labors of a few millions slaves under the last of despots upon a narrow margin 450 miles long and ten miles wide, comprising in all, with the Delta of the Nile, no more than 10,000 square miles of fertile land. Who can foretell the future of that region to which I have adverted, with its 20,000 miles of navigable water courses, with its hundreds of thousands of square miles of soil, excelling in fecundity all that of the Nile, when the labor of centuries, of freemen under the impulse of our institutions, shall have brought forth its perfect results?

DESIRE OF THE WEST.

Mr. President, it is to that region, with that population and with such a future, that the political power of this country has at last been transferred, and they are now unanimously demanding the free coinage of silver. It is for that reason that I shall cordially support the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nevada. In doing so I not only follow the dictates of my own judgment, but I carry out the wishes of the great majority of my constituents, irrespective of party or political affiliation. I have been for the free coinage of silver from the outset, and I am free to say that after having observed the operations of the act of 1878, I am more than ever convinced of the wisdom of that legislation and of the futility of the accusations by which it was assailed. The people of the country that I represent have lost their reverence for gold. They have no longer any superstition about coin. Notwithstanding all the declarations of the monometallists, notwithstanding all the assaults that have been made by those who are in favor of still further increasing the value of the standard by which their possessions are measured, they know that money is neither wealth nor capital, nor value, and that it is merely the creation of the law by which all these are estimated and measured. We speak, sir, about the volume of money and about its relation to the wealth and capital of the country.

Let me ask you, sir, for a moment, what would occur if the circulating medium were to be destroyed. Suppose that the gold and silver were to be withdrawn suddenly from circulation, and melted up into bars and ingots and buried in the earth from which they were taken. Suppose that all the paper money—silver certificates, gold certificates, National bank notes, Treasury notes—were stacked in one mass at the end of the Treasury building and the torch applied to them and they were to be destroyed by fire and their ashes spread, like the ashes of Wyckliffe, upon the Potomac, to be spread abroad, wide as its waters be. What would be the effect? Would not this country be worth exactly as much as it is to-day? Would there not be just as many acres of land, just as many farms, as many days of labor, as much merchandise and as much property, improved and unimproved, as there is to-day?

The result would be that commerce would languish, the sails of the ships would be furled in the harbors. The great trains would cease to run to and fro on their errands, trade would be reduced to barter, and the people, finding their energies languishing, civilization itself would drop and we should be reduced to the condition of nomadiac wanderers upon the primeval plains.

Suppose, on the other hand, that, instead of being destroyed, all the money in this country were to be put in the possession of a single man—gold and paper and silver—and he were to be moored in mid-Atlantic upon a raft with his great hoard, or be stationed in the middle of the Sahara desert without food to nourish or shelter to cover, or the means of transportation to get away? Who would be the richest man, the possessor of that gigantic treasure, or the humblest settler upon the plains of the West with a dug-out to shelter him and with cornmeal and water enough for his daily bread?

SCRIPTURAL.

Doubtless, Mr. President, you search the Scriptures daily, and are therefore familiar with the story of those departed politicians of Judea who sought to entangle the Master in his talk by asking him if it was lawful to pay tribute to Cæsar or not. He, perceiving the purpose that they had in view, said unto them: "Show me the tribute money," and they brought Him a penny. He said: "Whose is this image and superscription?" And they replied, "Cæsar's." And He said: "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's."

I hold, Mr. President, between my thumb and finger, a silver denarius, or "penny," of that ancient time, bearing the image and superscription of Cæsar. It has been money for more than twenty centuries. Imperial Cæsar is "dead and turned to clay." He has yielded to a mightier conqueror, and his eagles, his ensigns and his trophies are indistinguishable dust. His triumphs and his victories are a school boy's tale. Rome herself is but a memory. Her marble porticos and temples and palaces are in ruins. The sluggish monk and the lazy lazzaroni haunt the Senate houses, and the colliseum and the derisive owl wakes the echoes of the vo celess forum, but this little cotemporary disk of silver is money still because it bears the image and superscription of Cæsar. And, sir, it will continue to be money for twenty centuries more, should it resist so long the corroding canker and the gnawing tooth of time. But, if one of these pages here should take this coin to the railway track and allow the train to pass over it, in one single instant its functions would have disappeared and it would be money no longer, because the image and superscription of Cæsar would have disappeared. Mr. President, money is the creation of law, and the American people have learned that lesson; and they are indifferent to the assaults; they are indifferent to the argument; they are indifferent to the aspersions which are cast upon them for demanding that the law of the United States shall place the image and superscription of Cæsar upon silver enough and gold enough and paper enough to enable them to transact without embarrassment, without hindrance, without delay and without impoverishment, their daily business affairs, and that shall give them a measure of values that will not make their belongings the sport and the prey of the speculators.

ONLY ONE ISSUE.

Mr. President, this contest can have but one issue. The experiment that has begun will not fail. It is useless to deny that many irregularities have been tolerated here; that many crimes have been committed, in the sacred name of liberty; that our public affairs have had scandalous episodes to which every patriotic heart diverts with distress; that there have been envy and jealousy in high places; that there have been treacherous and lying platforms; that there have been shallow compromises and degrading concessions to popular errors; but amid all these disturbances, amid all these contests, amid all these inexplicable aberrations the path of the Nation has been steadily onward.

At the beginning of our second century we have entered upon a new social and political movement whose results can not be predicted, but which are certain to be infinitely momentous. That the progress will be upward, I have no doubt. Through the long, desolate track of history, through the seemingly aimless struggles, the random gropings of humanity, the turbulent chaos of wrong, injustice, crime, doubt, want and wretchedness, the dungeon and the block, the inquisition and the stake, the trepidations of the oppressed, the bloody exultations and triumphs of tyrants,

> The uplifted ax, the agonizing wheel,
> Luke's iron crown and Damien's bed of steel.

The tendency has been toward the light. Out of every conflict some man or sect or Nation has emerged with more privileges, greater opportunities, purer religion, broader liberty and greater capacity for happiness, and out of this conflict in which we are now engaged I am confident finally will come liberty, justice, equality, the confidential control of the American Republic, the social fraternity and the industrial independence of the American people. [Applause in the galleries.]

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

The canning factory at Emporia made money last season and will make more next season.

A drowning man grasps at a straw Ingalls is trying to catch on to mere hay-seeds.—*Burlington Independent.*

President McVickar, of Washburn College, dismissed the students of that institution on Saturday last until Feb-4th, on account of Miss Croch, one of the pupils, being taken with varioloid.

An eccentric divine once said to his audience: "My hearers, there is a great deal of ordinary work to be done in this world; and, thank the Lord, there are a great many ordinary people to do it."—*Boston Herald.*

Wyoming has set aside $30,000 for her exhibit at the World's fair, Oregon $100,000 and California expects to go $500,000. Kansas can and should appropriate this year at least $50,000 and leave it to the next legislature to help out if necessary.

Mr. E. H. Snow, editor of the Ottawa *Journal*, was elected State Printer, Tuesday, by the Legislature; and Snow and Moonlight are most excellent things to have when the boys and girls want to go sleighing; therefore, if the Legislature will now give us Tom Moonlight for United States Senator, the opposition to the Republican party will show them what an amount of *slaying* we can do in the fall of 1892.

Socless Jerry Simpson, having been sent a present of hosiery from Jersy City, returned the bundle with a note which read; "Sir, our forefathers refused to drink tea because it was taxed three per cent; and held a tea party in Boston for the purpose of getting rid of the stuff. I have just finished figuring up the tax upon those stockings, and I find that it amounts to seventy per cent. I will wear no socks until the tax is taken off."

A law to adequately punish bribery is something that every well-regulated State ought to have. The Kansas Legislature can make no mistake in passing one.—*Emporia Republican.*

And it should be so worded that the temptor should be fined, and imprisoned at hard labor, and the receiver of the bribe, or to whom it has been offered, made a gentleman and placed in line of promotion, if he makes himself the prosecuting witness.

A quite new fad is the progressive dinner party. Instead of seating all the guests at one table they are divided up into parties and seated at small tables around the large central table. Then very much the same rules which are in vogue for progressive card parties are observed. You are rung up at a certain course and move to another table. This is all very nice when you are talking to a stupid neighbor, but not so agreeable when you are deep in a delightful flirtation which is abruptly terminated.

The county commissioners of Crawford county, Pa. have made a complaint against Gov. Delamater, whose bank appears to have been the depository of the county funds. All the members of the suspended banking firm except the cashier have been arrested and placed under bonds of $10,000 each. A preliminary hearing was waved and the case will come up at the Febuary term of Quarter Sessions. The Delamaters have been doing business in Meadville for fifteen years and their liabilities are $1,250,000, while their assets are less than three-quarters of a million. Politics and business don't work well together.

Senator Ingalls forfeited all right to complain of the attempt of Congressman Turner or any other Kansas man to undermine and supplant him, when he declared: "The purification of politics is an iridescent dream. Government is force. Politics is a battle for supremacy. Parties are the armies. The decalogue and the golden rule have no place in a political campaign. The object is success. In war it is lawful to hire Hessians, to purchase mercenaries, to mutilate, to kill, to destroy. The commander who lost a battle through the activity of his moral nature would be the derision and jest of history. This modern cant about the corruption of politics is fatiguing in the extreme."—*Kansas City Star.*

Petitions are being circulated for signers asking Gov. Humphrey to pardon Jas. M. Fortner, the Riley county defaulter. If Mr. Humphrey wants to do the fair thing by the honest people of Kansas he will allow Mr. Fortner to stay where he is—in the State penitentiary.—*Council Grove Guard.*

There seems to be a strong feeling among the majority of people in Kansas to help every thief, murderer and villain out of trouble that meets his just deserts. Why this is so is hard to understand. Since the prohibition law was passed in Kansas, the law-loving part of humanity have seemed to work to clear up all kinds of criminals but liquor sellers. In many places in Kansas criminal law is laughed at, and as it has been administered in a majority of the counties for the past ten years has been a farce. The dirtiest brute on earth can commit the foulest crime, and twenty-four hours after he has been confined in jail, some sentimentalists want to crown him with a wreath of flowers. After trial, and if convicted, before sentence is passed a petition is circulated asking the judge to be as lenient as possible, and if this is not heeded by the court, the governor is appealed to. There is too much pardoning done in Kansas, and such men as Fortner should serve out their term.—*Burlington Independent.*

THE NEW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Chase County Agricultural Association met in its first annual meeting, last Saturday afternoon, in the Sheriff's office. Arch Miller was elected temporary Chairman, and W. A. Morgan temporary Secretary.

The survey of the Fair Grounds, ordered at the last meeting, showed that 20 2-3 acres off the east end, and 23½ acres off the west end could be disposed of, without injury to the Fair Grounds proper. Isaac Alexander's proposition to pay $700 for the east 20 2-3 acres was accepted.

The constitution and by-law, reported by the committee, were adopted. The following is section 11 of the constitution:

SEC. 11. The Board of Directors have entire control of the affairs and business of the Association, but they are hereby prohibited from conveying, or in anywise encumbering the real property of this Association upon any pretext, or for any purpose whatsoever, without having first obtained the unanimous consent of all the stockholders to such conveyance or encumbrance being made. Such consent may be obtained from each individual stockholder, in person or by proxy, at a meeting thereof called and held for the special purpose of considering and determining the question of such conveyance or encumbrance of said real property of the Association.

Owing to the bad conition of the roads the attendance of subscribers to the capital stock, who live in the country, was not very large, and the election of a Board of Directors was postponed to next Saturday.

James McNee was elected temporary Secretary, to whom all subscription to the capital stock should be paid.

Jas. McNee, J. R. Blackshere and J. P. Kuhl were appointed a committee to re-adjust the line setting off the west end of Fair Grounds, bid for by J. R. Blaskshere.

Adjourned to meet, next Saturday, January 24, at 1 o'clock, p. m., in the Sheriff's office, for the election of Directors, and completing the oeganization. Every person who has subscribed to the capital stock of the association is urgently requested to be present. W. A. MORGAN, Sec'y.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

To convene in the High school building, Cottonwood Falls, Saturday, February 7th, promptly at 1:30 p. m.

Music—Male Quartette.

Reading of minutes of first Association held in Chase County, Sept. 11, 1875, and of Oct. 29, 1881—Miss Minnie Ellis.

Class Exercise in Reading—Miss A. E. Ellsworth.

Paper—Methods to Incite Lazy Pupils to Study—A. F. Myser.

Discussion—Thos. Allen, J. W. Brown.

Solo—Miss Carrie Hansen.

RECESS.

Music—Strong City High School.

Class Exercise in Longitude and Line—Mrs. H. E. Dart.

Discussion—J. M. Warren.

Paper—Emphasize what in History? G. U. Young.

Discussion—Mrs. A. H. Knox, Miss A. Rogler.

Miscellaneous business

Music—Cottonwood Falls High School.

MRS. S. P. GRISHAM,
G. U. YOUNG,
Committee.

All teachers are earnestly requested to attend as very important business is to be transacted.

We extend a cordial invitation to school officers and citizens throughout the county. Persons from the country who come in during the forenoon will please come to the Supt.'s office where the entertainment committee will be found. Again we say come. THEO. B. MOORE, County Supt.

FRANCE, SILVER AND PROSPERITY

In France the circulation of money per capita is about $70.

The other day France saved the world from a panic by loaning the bank of England £15,000,000.

Speaking of France reminds us that she gave England her "magna carta," by whipping King John so badly that he was obliged to return to England without an army, enabling the barons to rise.

France gave us La Fayette and Rochambeau.

France built the Suez canal; sunk $400,000,000 in the Panama scheme: paid Germany a war indemnity of over $1,000,000,000, and yet she is the richest nation on the face of the earth today, or, at least, has the greatest reserve strength and is in the most prosperous condition.

Why?

France has $70 per capita circculation, and uses the largest amount of silver of any nation in the world.

There is a moral in all this.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

The New York court of appeals has rendered a decision that will interest real estate dealers everywhere. A piece of property was sold at auction and a memorandum of the sale was made and signed by the auctioneer as usual. The bidder subsequently refused or failed to take the property; whereupon he was notified that it would be resold on his account and that he would be held for any deficiency in the price realized. It was accordingly resold for $16,000 less than his bid, and on his refusal to pay this amount suit was brought against him for recovery. The plaintiff obtained a judgment, and it was affirmed by the common please, general term. This is now set aside by the court of appeals, which holds that the auctioneer's memorandum was not binding for the reason that it did not name or describe the seller of the property. "The memorandum," says the court, "failed to state the name of the vendor or to give any description by which he or she could be identified, and this omission was fatal."

An agreement of this kind, to be valid and binding, must give "the subject matter of the sale, the terms and the name or a description of the parties."

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

A pleasant word or two with you. Many of you are old time subscribers and an occasional reminder is carefully heeded. To our later friends we point this exampled courtesy.

On our mailing list there are fully five hundred subscribers who owe on subscription six dollors, on an average. $3,000, you say, due us! Correct.

Experience shows that the most of these delinquencies are due to neglectfulness rather than inability to pay. Our policy has been to allow our subscribers their own time; but when one allows himself to get as much as three or more years behind, the "putting-off" comes with greater ease. You, dear subscriber, will generally say when you come to settle, that it ought to have been paid much sooner, that you were able to yay, but neglected to call.

Now, if we were rich, we would like to let "by-gones be by-gones," and let you keep what you owe, and start from this moment with cash-in-advance subscriptions. But what you owe is rightfully ours and we need it. These calls do not come unless they are necessary.

Take the date opposite your name on the upper margin of first page or wrapper, count the time to January 1, '91, and find how long you are delinquent. Reckon the subscription at $1.50 per year, as we will not just now insist on the $2.00 rule, although some of you owe us as far back as when our paper was $2.00 a year, even if the subscription was paid in advance, and you find to a cent what you owe us. Then come in with the money and square up and pay a year's subscription in advance. Two dollars a year still holds if you want to pay up your subscription and stop taking this paper; and at the expiration of 30 days from this 22d day of January, 1891, the $2 per year rule will again be put in force on all subscriptions to the COURANT then in arrears; therefore, you should see to it that your subscription is paid when it can be done at $1.50 per year.

THINK OF THIS A MOMENT.

New Mexico presents peculiar attractions to the home seeking farmer. What are they? Here is one of them: Cultivable land bears so small a proportion to total area, that home demand exceeds supply, and that means high prices for farm products. And another: Development of mines and lumber interests causes a continually increasing need for food. For instance Corn in New Mexico is worth 75 cents per bushel when in Kansas it only brings 40 cents, and other things in like proportion. Irrigation, which is practiced there and costs little, insures a full crop every year. The climate is cool in summer and mild in winter, making plowing possible every day in the year. For full information, apply to H. F. Grierson, Immigration Agent A. T. & S. F. R. R., 600 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

WEDDING BELLS.

A Reno belle led to the altar by a Utah gallant. The marriage of C. T. Watson, of Logan, Utah, and Miss Maggie Haydon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Haydon, of Reno, took place last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Rev. Father Gartland officiating. The ceremony was conducted in the presence of the immediate friends and relatives of the bride and groom. Mr. Dell Williams, of the Genoa *Courier*, acted as best man and Miss Gracie Haydon as bridesmaid. The bride's dress was cream satin and India silk, cut a la Princess, ornaments, orange blossoms, and diamonds. After the ceremony all sat down to a sumptuous repast, during which the good health of the bride and groom was frequently drank. The presents were numerous. —*Reno (Nevada) State Journal.*

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Programme for Tuesday evening, January 27, 1891:

"Over the Sea," the Choir.

"History and Geography of China," D. A. Gillett.

"People and Customs of China," Miss Mattie Sheehan.

Singing—"From Greenland's Icy Mountains."

"Religions of China," Miss Ida Estes.

Singing, "The Morning Light Is Breaking."

"Work of the Church," R. R. Coon.

"The Chinese in America," E. W. Ellis.

Singing, "Jesus Shall Reign."

Every one is cordially invited to come. Bring your friends with you.

By order of the Committee.

HERBERT CLARK, Secretary.

FOR SALE,

A stallion and jack. Apply at this office. nov20

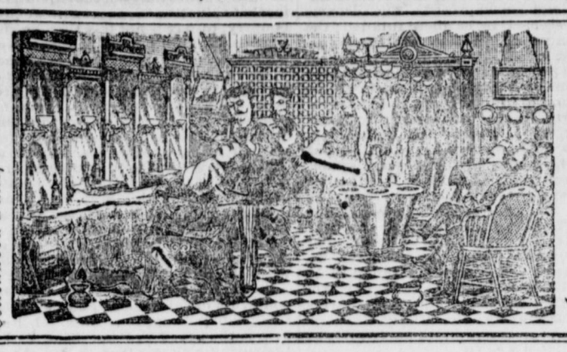
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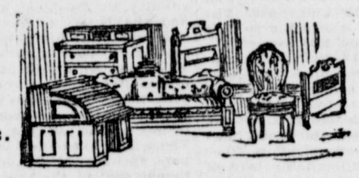


JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist,

J. A. GOUDIE,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC., ETC.



STRONG CTIY, KANSAS.

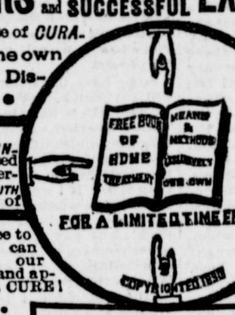
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MEN Who are NERVOUS and IMPOTENT, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of friends and companions, leads us to



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Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TO-DAY. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the MONOPOLY OF UNIFORM SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

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LAWRENCE COUNTY,
TENNESSEE,

A City that Possesses Wonderful Natural Advantages and is Having Marvelous Growth.

Read What a Paper Published in an Adjoining County Says:

LAWRENCEBURG TO THE FRONT.

"Ten years ago Lawrenceburg, the county seat of Lawrence county, was only a village. No one at that time ever dreamed that Lawrenceburg was destined to become a great manufacturing city. But such is the case. A few of her wide-a-wake citizens went to work; they invited people from every section to come and look at their advantages for manufacturing iron, cotton and woolen goods, etc., etc. What is the result? Lawrenceburg is springing into a city at a rate that is phenomenal."—Hickman Pioneer.

Don't go there expecting to rent a house for 50 houses could be rented if they were finished. Go there to build. Lots sold on 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, without any CASH PAYMENT, to those who will improve. Property advancing in value.

The company's stock better than government bonds.

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Every mechanic must be a stockholder. This will give every workman his full share of the profits of his labor.

Conditions favorable to success; cheap and good raw material, cheap living, low freight rates, good markets.

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Everything favorable to the man who wants to change his residence.

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With all the advantages of Asheville, N. C. and a much milder climate in winter. High, dry, pure air, pure water. Absolutely no malaria.

The water a sure cure for Kidney Disease and like complaints.

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Boating, fishing and hunting.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

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
ap27-1y

Administrator's Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss
County of Chase, }

In the matter of the estate of Erastus William Brace, late of Chase County, Kansas.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1890, the undersigned were, by the Probate Court of Chase County, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as Executors of the estate of Erastus William Brace, late of Chase County, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

JERUSHA BRACE,
WILLIS E. BRACE,
Executors.

D. L. DOWD'S HEALTH EXERCISER.



For Brain-workers and Sedentery People: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths; Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 in. square floor-room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical and Vocal Culture, 9 East 14th St., New York

KANSAS CITY STAR.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Newspaper OF THE WEST.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 40,000.

The Star is the acknowledged leading newspaper published in the west.

It contains in a concise form all the news of the world up to 6 o'clock p. m. of the day published, giving its patrons the freshest news from twelve to twenty hours in advance of morning contemporaries.

It publishes the Produce Markets and Commercial Reports of the trade centers of the world, and the full and complete Live Stock and Grain Markets, including the closing reports from New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City.

The Star controls and publishes exclusively the full Associated Press Report and a large line of special telegrams.

The Star is not controlled by any set of politicians and is devoted to collecting and publishing all the news of the day in the most interesting shape and with the greatest possible promptness, accuracy and impartiality.

It will enjoy your confidence if you appreciate an honest, fearless and bold newspaper.

The Star has the largest average circulation of any newspaper published between Chicago and San Francisco.

Never before in the history of journalism has so much first class newspaper matter been given for so little money as we are giving in the columns of the weekly edition of the Star.

TERMS FOR THE STAR BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID:

DAILY:

One month	$ 50
Three months	1 40
One year	4 00

WEEKLY.

One year	25 cents

Write for sample copy. Address.

THE STAR,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

H. W. ALLEGER.

1870 1889

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

FROM $85 to $45



This elegant Parlor Organ, style 50, containing 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 10 stops, 2 kneeswells. Stool and book free. For only $45.00. With right and left coupler. "Warranted for 6 years." Circular free to all.

It is only necessary to send references as to your responsibility from any banker, postmaster, merchant or expressagent and the Organ will be shipped promptly on ten days' test trial.

I Sell Direct to Families

Be sure to write me, and save money. Solid walnut cases. LOWEST PRICES IN AMERICA.

Mention Paper where this "AD" is seen.

25 Years Mfg. Organs. No connection with any other house. $45.00 $45.00

H. W. ALLEGER,
WASHINGTON, N. J.

THE LADIES FAVORITE

THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE

THE FINEST WOODWORK. THE BEST ATTACHMENTS

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.

CHICAGO, ILL. 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
ATLANTA, GA.
ST. LOUIS MO. DALLAS, TEX.

SAVE YOUR CHILD'S LIFE!

If your little one should be taken TO-NIGHT with Membranous Croup, what would you do? What physician could save its life? NONE.

Beldin's CROUP Remedy

Is a tasteless, harmless powder, and is the only safeguard. In 20 years it has never failed. Order NOW from your druggist or from us. Price, 50c. A sample powder by mail for 10c.

THE DR. BELDIN PROPRIETARY CO., JAMAICA, N.Y.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $5000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.



Many Little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Binns, Toledo, Ohio. See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY for PATENTS

A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.



"Hello! Tom. Glad to see you, old fellow! It's almost ten years since we were married. Sit down; let's have an experience meeting. How's the wife?"

"Oh! she's so-so, same as usual,—always wanting something I can't afford."

"Well, we all want something more than we've got. Don't you?"

"Yes: but I guess 'want will be my master.' I started to keep down expenses; and now Lil says I'm 'mean,' and she's tired of saving and never having anything to show for it. I saw your wife down street, and she looked as happy as a queen!"

"I think she is; and we are economical, too,—have to be. My wife can make a little go further than anyone I ever knew, yet she's always surprising me with some dainty contrivance that adds to the comfort and beauty of our little home, and she's always 'merry as a lark.' When I ask how she manages it, she always laughs and says: 'Oh! that's my secret!' But I think I've discovered her 'secret.' When we married, we both knew we should have to be very careful, but she made one condition: she would have her Magazine. And she was right! I wouldn't do without it myself for double the subscription price. We read it together, from the title-page to the last word: the stories keep our hearts young; the synopsis of important events and scientific matters keeps me posted so that I can talk understandingly of what is going on; my wife is always trying some new idea from the household department; she makes all her dresses and those for the children, and she gets all her patterns for nothing, with the Magazine; and we saved Joe when he was so sick with the croup, by doing just as directed in the Sanitarian Department. But I can't tell you half!"

"What wonderful Magazine is it?"

"Demorest's Family Magazine, and—"

"What! Why that's what Lil wanted so bad, and I told her it was an extravagance."

"Well, my friend, that's where you made a grand mistake, and one you'd better rectify as soon as you can. I'll take your 'sub.' right here, on my wife's account: she's bound to have a china tea-set in time for our tin wedding next month. My gold watch was the premium I got for getting up a club. Here's a copy, with the new Premium List for clubs,—the biggest thing out! If you don't see in it what you want, you've only to write to the publisher and tell him what you want, whether it is a tack-hammer or a new carriage, and he will make special terms for you, either for a club, or for part cash. Better subscribe right off and surprise Mrs. Tom. Only $2.00 a year—will save fifty times that in six months. Or send 10 cents direct to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a specimen copy containing the Premium List."

A LIBERAL OFFER. ONLY $2.10 FOR

Chase County Courant

and DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE. Send Your Subscriptions to this Office.

From now until January 1st, 1892

THE TOPEKA WEEKLY CAPITAL AND

The CHASE COUNTY COURANT,

FOR $2.50.

The *Weekly Capital* will contain the most complete reports of the organization and proceedings of the coming Legislature that will be published, besides all the news of Kansas and the Capital City. No Kansan should be without it.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,

THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1891.

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, $1.50 cash in advance; after three months, $1.75; after six months, $2.00. For six months, $1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	5 in.	¼ col.	1 col.
1 week	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00	$3.00	5.50	$10.00
2 weeks	1.50	2.00	3.50	4.00	7.00	18.00
3 weeks	1.75	3.50	3.00	4.50	8.25	15.06
4 weeks	2.00	3.00	3.25	5.00	9.50	17.00
3 months	3.00	4.50	5.25	8.50	14.00	25.00
6 months	4.00	6.00	7.50	11.00	20.00	32.50
6 months	6.50	9.00	12.00	20.00	32.50	55.00
1 year	10.00	18.00	24.00	35.00	55.00	85.00

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 manufactures of goods and then pay them, in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.



TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

EAST.	AT. X.	NY. X.	Chi X	MR X.	KC., X.
	pm	am	pm	pm	am
Cedar Grove	3 00	11 25	12 27	1. 59	10 58
Clements	3 08	11 34	12 37	12 10	11 08
Elmdale	3 22	11 48	12 50	12 27	11 23
Evans	3 25	11 53	12 53	12 32	11 27
Strong	3 32	12 02	pm 1 00	12 44	11 37
Ellinor	3 40	12 13	1 10	12 56	11 47
Saffordville	3 45	12 17	1 15	1 04	11 53

WEST.	P. T. X.	Mex X	Den. X	Col.	wich
	p m	p m	p m	a m	p m
Saffordville	3 51	4 24	1 54	3 30	1 02
Ellinor	3 56	4 29	1 59	3 37	1 10
Strong	4 05	4 39	2 08	3 50	1 23
Evans	4 14	4 47	2 15	4 07	1 33
Elmdale	4 18	4 51	2 18	4 13	1 38
Clements	4 31	5 04	2 32	4 31	1 54
Cedar Grove	4 38	5 13	2 40	4 44	2 05

C. K. & W. R. R.

EAST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Hymer	11 03am	6 21pm	
Evans	11 21	6 57	
Strong City	11 30	7 15	4 20pm
Cottonwood Falls			4 32
Gladstone			4 50
Bazaar			5 30

WEST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Bazaar			5 40pm
Gladstone			6 20
Cottonwood Falls			6 40
Strong City	4 00am	6 45am	6 50
Evans	4 10	7 04	
Hymer	4 27	7 40	

POSTAL LAWS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly out of the postoffice—whether directed to his name or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

Carson & Sanders

Shirting Ginghams, 5c per yd.
Canton Flannel, 5c per yard.
Red Table Cloth, 25c per yd.
Handkerchiefs, 6 for 25c.
Yarn Mittens, 15c.
Bed Comforts, 80c.
Pure Linen Crash.
English Henrietta 25c.
Plaid Flannel, 25c.
Pearl Dress Buttons, 5c.
Ladies all Wool Hose, 25c.
Men's Undershirts, 25c.

Childrens Shoes, Spring Heel 8 to 11, } 65c.
Children's Shoes, Spring Heel 4 to 8, } 50c.
Ladie's Solid Button Shoes, } $1.50
We beat them all on Ladie's Shoes at } $2.50

Little Giant School Shoes are the BEST made.

We are cleaning out all odds and ends, getting ready for invoicing.

CARSON & SANDERS

Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day Some have earned over $50 in a day Either sex, young or old Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes. All is new.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Mud! mud!! mud!!!

Mrs. F. P. Butts is quite ill.

Slight rain, Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. E. Cooley was quite sick, last week.

Mr. J. G. Smith is now in charge of the street car barn.

Flies are still on the wing, and winter is one-half gone.

Mr. Eugene Vetter went to Kansas City, Sunday night.

Mr. Wm. Hillert was down to Emporia last Thursday.

Miss Stella Kerr has returned home from her visit in Iowa.

Mr. Tom Roberts and family are now located at Fredonia.

Mrs. S. C. Palmer has been quite sick for the last few days.

For Sale—A piano. Apply to H. Bonewell, at Eureka House.

Mrs. Josiah Swainhart, of Prairie Hill, is suffering, with pleurisy.

Mr. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City, was down to Topeka, last week.

Mr. Henry Lantry, of Strong City, went to Manitou, Colorado, last week.

Mrs. Lyman Davis, on the Guthrie ranch, on Peyton creek, is quite sick.

Miss Nellie Young went back to Colorado City, Col., Monday afternoon.

Mr. Chas. H. Golden, of Birley, has been granted a pension of $12 per month.

Mr. Henry Bonewell returned home, Sunday night, from his visit at Kansas City.

Hon. J. S. Doolittle was home over Sunday, from his Legislative duties, at Topeka.

Mr. Wm. Counts and wife, of Matfield Green, have moved to University Place, Nebraska.

Mr. Scott Dennison, of Strong City, has gone to Ottawa, to make that place his future home.

Mr. R. B. Evans, of Emporia, was in town, Friday, in the interest of the Emporia *Republican*.

Freezing of nights and thawing in the day time, is the way this winter is keeping up its licks.

Mrs. Asa Taylor and Miss Lizzie Reeve have returned from their visit in the North and East.

Messrs. Thomas H. Harper, of Elk, and John Holland, of Clements, have been granted pensions.

Mr James Mailen has been appointed City Marshal of Strong City, at a salary of $25 per month.

Mr. R. H. Johnston accompanied Dr. J. W. Stone's stock and household goods to Henderson, Ky.

Mrs. S. M. Furman, of Moundridge was visiting her mother, Mrs. Nancy Martin, of Elinor, last week.

Mr. Edgar W. Jones, of Herrington, arrived here, at noon, Tuesday, on a visit to relatives and friends.

Mr. Jas. F. Kelley, agent and correspondent of the Kansas City *Journal*, called at this office, yesterday.

Mr. Wm. Davis has returned home from El Reno, Oklahoma, where he had been visiting for the past weeks

Mr. Dock Richards, of Illinois, visited his brothers, Messrs. W. R. and Bud Richards, of Strong City, last week.

Mr. C. F. Nesbit returned home, Sunday, from Topeka, where he was witnessing the opening of the Legislature.

Rettiger Bros. & Co., whose quarries are east of this city, are now getting out stone for the Topeka water works.

Miss Fannie Coleman, of Elinor, has given up her school at Plumb, Lyon county, and will study medicine, at Emporia.

Messrs. Carson & Sanders have placed a cashier's desk in the center of their store, and surrounded it with a neat railing.

The Rev. W. F. Mathews has resigned the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church, of this city, to take effect April 1st, next.

Mr. George Thompson has gone to Tennessee. His family will go there as soon as they can dispose of their household goods.

Born, on Monday, January 12, 1891, to Mr. and Mrs. George Mann, Jr., in this city, a daughter. Mr. Mann is now in Washington.

Mr. T. H. Grisham returned home, last Thursday, from Topeka, where he was as a delegate to a meeting of the Citizens' Alliance.

Mrs. M. E. Carpenter, of Cedar Point, who has just returned from a four months' visit in Ohio, was visiting in this city, last week.

Chase county has been honored with the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, in the Legislature, in the person of Hon. J. S. Doolittle.

There was a hay famine in this city, last week, because of the roughness of the roads, which made it almost an impossibility to haul hay to town.

Mr. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, has named his twins Louis and Paul, and had them christened in the German Lutheran church, in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. French, of Ottawa, were here, last week, called by the serious illness of Mr. Wm. Manly, of Prairie Hill, the father of Mrs. French.

Mr. L. A. Lowther has been appointed, by County Superintendent T. B. Moore, School Director for the Cottonwood Falls District, *vice* Dr. J. W. Stone, resigned.

Mr. T. S. Slaughter, formerly of Olathe, has formed a co-partnership with Mr. W. S. Romigh, in the practice of law, and the firm name will be Romigh & Slaughter.

Married, in the parlors of Central Hotel, on Tuesday afternoon, January 20, 1891, by Judge G. W. Kilgore, Mr. Thomas Mercer and Miss Rosa Deering, both of Chase county.

A Mr. Smith, of Kansas City, having leased the quarry of Dr. J. T. Morgan, at Elinor, now has a large force of hands at work getting out curbing for the streets of Argentine.

Mr. J. G. Atkinson has bought the lots on which the residence of Mr. G. M. Hayden, recently burned down, used to stand, for $125, and he will move his (Atkinson's) residence on to the same.

On Wednesday of last week, Mr. H. F. Gillett went to Topeka, to attend the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, of which he is the member from Chase county; and from there he went to Kansas City, on private business, and is now home again.

I will leave for Topeka, by the 10th, of February, where I have engaged Mrs. C. A. Elder to teach me in all kinds of first-class millinery work, and will, by the first of April, bring a full line of the most fashionable goods found in the eastern market.

MRS. C. R. WINTERS.

There will be Quarterly Meeting at the M. E. church, next Sunday, January 25. The Rev. J. W. Stewart, the Presiding Elder, will preach in the morning, at 11 o'clock. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. All are cordially invited.

REV. JOHN MACLEAN, Pastor.

A gentleman of this city undertook the other day, to find out how hard the times are just now; so he asked every man he met: "Have you a button in your pocket?" and, out of thirty to whom he put this question, twenty-seven had one or more buttons in their pockets and one had money and no buttons.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP TOWN CO., Havana, Kansas, will send a certificate of membership, on receipt of One Dollar. By their plan members can secure a town lot without being present at the opening of the Cherokee Strip to settlement. Take membership now so your lot will be near the center of the town-site.

The *Live-Stock Indicator*, the leading western live-stock paper, can be obtained in connection with the COURANT at $2 25 a year. The information of interest to farmers and stock raisers, contained in the *Live-Stock Indicator*, is worth many times the price of subscription. Sample copies can be had by addressing *Live-Stock Indicator*, Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas Day, next Thursday, January 29, will be celebrated by the schools of this city, the exercises beginning at 2 o'clock, p. m. The First and Second Primary and First Intermediate Departments will celebrate in Miss Anna K. Rockwood's room; the Second Intermediate and Grammar Departments, in Miss Sallie P. Ackley's room and the High School, in its own room. Everybody is invited and expected to attend.

The Shakespeare Club entertained Miss Maggie Stone, their President, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh, the Saturday evening before her departure to her old home, at Henderson, Kentucky, which she has again made her home for the future. A most enjoyable time was had. She was made the recipient of a combination gold pencil and charm, by her sister worshipers at the shrine of Shakespeare, as a testimonial of their affection for her.

About 4 o'clock, last Sunday afternoon, January 18, 1891, while skating on the Cottonwood River, a short distance below the Strong City ice-house, with a little companion named Hugh Hagans, Russell Handy, the 12-year-old son of Mr. U. Handy, of Strong City, ran into a hole, and sank beneath the ice and was drowned, while his companion, who also ran into the same hole, caught on the edge and was saved. The body of little Russell, a boy who was much loved by his companions, both boys and girls, was found, about two hours, afterwards, in deep water; and the funeral took place, Tuesday afternoon, from the M. E. Church, in Strong City, the Rev. R. E. Maclean preaching the funeral sermon, and the remains being interred in Prairie Grove Cemetery, west of Cottonwood Falls.

A crowded house greeted Eli Perkins, at Music Hall, last Thursday night, and he kept them most delightfully entertained for fully two hours on his thesis, "The Philosophy of Wit and Humor," in which he, in a clear and most logical way proved that there is a great difference between wit, humor and satire, the humorous being the truthful portrayer of events, while the wit draws on the imagination and goes beyond the truth in his narrations while the satirist endeavors to wipe the truth out of existence by ridiculing it. That he is very dramatic, in his gestures, most eloquent in his oratory and exceedingly forcible in his arguments, every one who hears him will admit; and those who do not hear him when an opportunity is offered miss one of the grandest intellectual feasts ever spread before the human mind.

BURNS CELEBRATION.

The Committee on Programme, of the Burns Club, having completed their labors, have reported the following programme for the annual celebration, to take place in Music Hall, on Monday evening, January 26, instant, the exercises to begin at 7:30 o'clock. This celebration is looked forward to with great expectations of its being one of the best Burns meetings ever held in the county or State; and, as will be seen from the programme, Col. Tom Moonlight, of Leavenworth, a real Scotchman, will deliver the toast of the evening, and Miss Aphie Hendricks, of Kansas City, Mo., a most excellent elocutionist, will give some select readings. Read the

PROGRAMME.

Introduction—By the President.
Quartette—E. D. Replogle, Ray Hinckley, E. F. Holmes, J. H. Mercer.
Oration—"Robert Burns,"—Colonel Thos. Moonlight.
Song—"Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace Bled,"—Miss Carrie Hansen.
Recitation—Miss Aphie Hendricks.
Song—"Annie Laurie,"—Mrs. Annie George.
Recitation—Miss Emma Goudie.
Quartette—E. D. Replogle, Ray Hinckley, E. F. Holmes, J. H. Mercer.
Song—"The Land where I was born"—Alex. McKenzie.
Recitation—Miss Aphie Hendricks.
Song—"Flowers of the Forest,"—Miss Carrie Hansen.
Song—"The Anchors Weighed"—Mrs. Annie George.
Song—J. H. Mercer.
Recitation—from "Leah, the Forsaken"—Miss Aphie Hendricks.
Volunteer Songs, Recitations, &c., by Messrs. McKenzie, Dixon, Mercer and others.
Song—"Auld Lang Syne,"—By the Club and Guests.

After which the floor will be cleared and good music furnished for the dancers and those who wish to remain.

"Hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys and reels,
Puts life and metal in their heels."

ITEMS FROM BAZAAR.

Mr. W. G. Patten organized an advanced singing class in the schoolhouse, last Saturday night.

Miss Margaret Cosper went home with her grand-mother, Mrs. H. G. White, to remain a few months.

Mr. Hart Leonard is working for Mr. A. L. Morrison.

Mrs. J. D. Jackson started, Monday evening, for Ottawa, to visit a friend.

Miss Mattie Upton resumed teaching, in the Norton District, last Monday, after a vacation of three weeks.

The Sunday-school was re-organized last Sunday, Rev. Blackburn acting as chairman: The following officers were elected: Supt., L. L. Chandler; Assistant Supt., Kenyon Warren; Sec'y., P. M. Oles; Treasurer, F. V. Alford; Chorister, W. N. Oles; Organist, Miss Mamie Chandler. The teachers chosen were Messrs. R. H. Chandler, W. N. Oles, F. V. Alford and Mrs. F. V. Alford.

OBSERVER.

POTATO, VICK'S PERFECTION.

This variety has been grown and thoroughly tested, and the report comes from every quarter that it is one of the finest potatoes for general purposes. Its wonderful productiveness, fine apperance and good cooking qualities have made it a great favorite where known. The tubers grow compact in the hill, and are large and uniform in size, oblong, inclining to oval, but generally flattend. Color white, with tinge of pink around the eyes, similar to the Hebron. The vine is of strong, vigorous growth, yet stocky and short jointed, maturing almost the same time as white star. The introducer of this potato, James Vick-Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y., says it will preve of great value fer field culture and become very popular. We advise all our friends to send for *Vick's Floral Guide*, price only ten cents, which amount may be deducted from the first order.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

What is a Pullman tourist sleeper? It is a comfortable sleeping car, without expensive upholstering, just suited to the purposes for which it was designed. Mattresses, bedding and curtains; handy lunch tables; and necessary toilet articles, are all there.

Everything is kept clean and tidy by a competent porter The Santa Fe Route uses Pullman tourist cars on its line to the Pacific Coast. A pretty little folder, describing in detail the many advantages of traveling in tourist sleepers, can be had by addressing G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas.

SOUTH OF SNOW BELT.

Texas, New Mexico and old Mexico are well worth visiting this winter. It will not cost you much to take a trip there via Santa Fe route. Winter tourist tickets now on sale, good until June 1st, 1891, with thirty days' limit each way. List of destinations includes Austin, Corpus Christi, Deming, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lampasas, Monterey, Rockport, Saltillo and San Antonio. Inquire of local agent of Santa Fe Route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G.P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

An examination of applicants for teachers' certificates, will be held in the school building, at Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, January, 31st, beginning at 8 o'clock, a. m.

THEO. B. MOORE,
County Supt.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in the postoffice at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, January 22d, 1891:

Anderson, Wm. A. Buchanan, Jas. Rizor, J. S.

All the above remaining uncalled for February 5th, will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

S. A. BREESE, P. M.

MORGAN SCHOOL.

The following named pupils made an average of 85 per cent., and above on examination, January 16, 1891: Clara Morris, 85; Lillie Caress, 87; Fannie Morris, 88; Mattie Fessler, 93; Eddie Fessler, 93; Sammie Fessler, 94; Charlie Caress, 95.

VIRGINIA FETTY, Teacher.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Wood taken on subscription.

For abstracts call on Frew & Bell.

J. W. McWilliams wants town loans—large and small.

Pure drugs, and prescriptions carefully compounded, at A. F. Fritze & Bro.'s, Strong City.

FOR SALE:—My residence in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, at a bargain. Address Scott E. Winne, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Roland Roberts guarantees that he will cure fistula and poll evil in horses, with one application of medicine, and desires owners of horses afflicted with these diseases, to give him a call. dec26 tf

For farm loans call on Frew & Bell.

Loans on farms; money ready; no delay. Papers made and money paid same day. Come at once, this money must go. J. W. McWILLIAMS.

Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

List of bills allowed by the Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas, at the meetings held, January 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, and January 12th and 13th, 1891.

NAME	WHAT FOR	AMOUNT
A Altedorffer,	stenographer's fees,	$ 24 00
Same,	same	18 00
Same,	same	54 00
Ann Mitchell,	boarding pauper	39 00
L A Heck,	rent for same	4 50
E A Kinne,	brooms for the Courthouse	2 85
		25 50
W E Timmons,	County Blanks	
W H Holsinger,	county merchandise	36 62
G M Hayden,	office repairs	70
J R Horner,	surveyor's fees	14 60
J H Frey,	boarding pauper	41 05
James C Spain,	boarding pauper	25 00
J S Stanley,	salary County Clerk, Etc.	274 25
J C Davis,	salary of County Superintendent, and postage	246 10
J F Kirker,	lumber for county	35 95
J P Kuhl,	coal for pauper	16 90
C I Maule,	merchandise for pauper	62 60
Mrs Harris,	rent and board for pauper	29 00
Dr F Johnson,	medical attendance on pauper	18 00
L B Breese,	merchandise for pauper	6 70
J G Winters,	merchandise for pauper	40 62
J M Rose,	salary of Probate Judge	108 00
P C Jeffrey,	merchandise for pauper	13 98
C S Jones,	wood for same	13 12
Mrs Wotring,	boarding for pauper	21 85
Micheal Bradburn,	boarding for pauper	8 00
William Dugan,	boarding for same	26 28
E D Replogle,	medicine for pauper	13 85
C H Hoffman,	meat for pauper	29 72
B F Talkington,	merchandise for pauper	34 07
Carson & Sanders,	merchandise for pauper	1 20
Hamil, Green & Co.,	merchandise for pauper	21 15
S C Palmer,	board for pauper	16 10
P M Osman,	merchandise for pauper	4 25
John F Patton,	work for same	3 00
Charles Burch,	board for pauper	32 50
Frank Lee,	merchandise for pauper	1 95
Hester Ruby,	board for same	31 00
B S Whaler & Co.,	merchandise for same	16 68
George McDenald,	coal for same	52 00
J M Tuttle,	merchandise for pauper	34 78
B F Largent,	merchandise for pauper	46 13
C L Conaway,	medical attendance on pauper	5 00
Dr William Rich,	medical attondance on pauper	5 25
P L Hawkins,	wood for same	3 00
A B Emerson,	overseeing pauper	15 00
W P Evans,	overseeing pauper	6 00
R H Chandler,	drawing jury	2 00
W W Rockwood,	drawing jury	2 50
W B Gibson,	teacher examination	9 00
Hattie Dart,	teacher examination	9 00
E A Kinne,	Sheriff fees, and boarding prisoners	239 40
Tally Myers,	election rent	1 50
J M Kerr,	lumber for county	5 65
Joseph Gray,	overseeing poor, and bridge work	30 50
C E Hait,	Health Officer's salary	52 00
C J Brown,	Supreme court clerk's fees, State vs. Winters	19 20
Treas. School District No. 7	election rent	2 00
George W Crane & Co.	county supplies	23 70
Hall & O'Donald,	county supplies	39 50
W A Morgan,	county blanks	3 00
W Y Morgan,	county blanks	3 00
H F Gillett,	county merchandise	4 75
John Frew,	surveying railroad	18 00
C F Nesbit,	surveying railroad	18 00
W E Timmons,	county printing	90 57
W A Morgan,	county printing	90 56
W Y Morgan,	county printing	90 57
Mary Garvey,	work for pauper	19 30
Geo M Hayden,	clerk's fees, State vs Tilton	8 60
E A Kinne,	sheriff's fees, State vs. Tilton	8 85
George L Mann,	witness State vs Tilton	1 50
G L Harden,	witness State vs Tilton	1 90
G T Mann,	witness State vs Tilton	1 50
W W Rockwood,	justice of peace fees, vs John Doe and others	1 20
E A Kinne,	sheriff fees, State vs John Doe and others	21 00
E A Kinne,	sheriff's fees court term	24 25
Geo M Hayden,	clerk's fees same	27 69
E A Kinne,	sheriff's fees, State vs Winters	39 95
Geo M Hayden,	clerk's fees, State vs Winters	10 10
J C Fisher,	damage Drinkwater road	350 00
D M Messer,	damage Waidley road	69 24
Eastern Land & Loan Co.,	damage Waidley road	35 96
William M Rich,	damage Waidley road	151 99
M R Lewis,	viewer Stanley road	4 00
J H Makemson,	viewer Stanley road	2 00
D R Lewis,	chairman Stanley road	2 50
D W Hiatt,	chairman Stanley road	1 50
W S Romigh,	jury fees, November term	32 30
A M Breese,	jury fees paid	892 40
Watson & Hay,	Fox creek bridge	300 00
W W Rockwood,	justice of peace fee State vs Buczkouski	1 70
E A Kinne,	sheriff's fee State vs Buczkouski	11 55
Mrs Simington,	board for pauper	5 00
N W Frisby,	board for pauper	24 00
A Welta M D,	medical attendance on pauper	17 00
W H Dozer,	wood for pauper	6 19
J M Tuttle,	merchandise for pauper	2 77
J M Kerr,	county coal	140 00
J P Kuhl,	county coal	63 00
Joseph Gray,	pauper tickets	38 40
W S Lutes,	county wood	16 00
J M Tuttle,	carpet for court room	43 50
Joseph Herring,	boarding pauper	30 00
Jerry Brown,	work on court house	13 50
R Hildrich,	work on court house	3 00
A M Breese,	salary, postage and expressage	395 75
J S Stanley,	pauper tickets	55 80
W H Johnson,	supreme court commissioners fees	300 00
J T Morgan,	damage Coleman road	100 00
J H Murdock,	damage on Coleman road	25 00
Ed Byram,	agt damage on Coleman road	15 00
Jesse Jones,	damage on Coleman road	9 60
John B Stanbrough,	damage on Coleman road	30 00
Riley Pendergraft,	damage on Coleman road	15 00
A J Crecker,	damage on Coleman road	50 00
Isaac Alexander,	damage on Coleman road	10 00
L W Coleman,	damage on Coleman road	20 00
S T Bennett,	damage on Coleman road	25 00
F P Cochran,	County Attorney salary	125 00
W H Holsinger,	commissioner's salary	18 00
C S Ford,	commissioner's salary	27 00
Warren Peck,	commissioner salary	18 00
J H Makemson,	township treasurer Toledo, appropriation for bridge work	65 00
Matt McDonald,	township treasurer Falls, appropriation for bridge work	50 00
Grand Total,		6,110 58

RECAPITULATION.

Court-house fixtures and repairs	100 17
Paupers	948 78
Light and Fuel,	219 00
Bridge,	467 10
Books and Stationary,	94 70
Miscellaneous,	53 50
Salary, County and township officers	1,247 95
Roads,	928 34
Court,	1,643 79
Advertising,	271 70
Boarding prisoner,	182 05
Election,	3 50
Total	6,110 58

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase County. } ss

I, J. S. Stanley, County Clerk in and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the forgoing is a true and correct statement of the bills allowed by the Board of County Commissioners of said county and state at the meetings of said Board held, January 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, and January 12th, and 13th, 1891.

In witness whereof I here unto set my hand and seal of Chase County, Kansas, this 14th day of January, 1891.

[SEAL] J. S. STANLEY, County Clerk.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Biennial Address of Governor L. U. Humphrey.

Favorable Showing of the Finances of the State—The Various State Institutions Treated—The Original Package Question Considered—Work of the Railroad Board—The Codifying Committee—Etc.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 15.—The message of Governor Humphrey as sent to the Legislature, with the exception of minor particulars, is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The absolute independence of each of the several co-ordinate branches of the Government, executive, legislative and judicial, is jealously hedged about in the frame work of the Constitution. But these several branches are designed to constitute one harmonious whole, acting together in a spirit of friendly co-operation to the end that the best results in government may be attained.

Hence the constitutional requirement, in obedience to which it becomes my duty and pleasure as well to address you at this time, communicating for your consideration such information as I may possess, together with such recommendations touching needed legislation as may have been suggested by observation and experience during the past two years of my incumbency as Chief Executive.

The making of laws for a great State, with its varied interests and vast concerns, involves grave responsibilities, presupposing an accurate knowledge of the needs and condition of the people, some degree of familiarity with the methods of legislation, and sufficient time for the discussion of important measures. The people, however at the late election refused to extend the life of the legislative session beyond the fifty-day limit prescribed in the Constitution. And experience admonishes us that, aside from the consideration of appropriation bills and other measures absolutely necessary to the maintenance of the State Government, but little time usually remains for the due consideration and discussion of legislation of a general character. The necessity, therefore, of economizing time by promptness in organization and the utmost diligence and industry afterward, is so important that I can not forbear the suggestion.

For the time being, the prosperity, the honor and good name of Kansas, are in an especial degree within your keeping. And sharing with you this high responsibility, it is confidently hoped that as fellow-citizens of the State, having a common interest in its affairs and alike concerned in whatever may promote the well-being of all the people, there will be manifest at all times both friendly co-operation and substantial accord in all matters of State concern, regardless of whatever difference of view may exist respecting those questions falling wholly within the scope of Congressional legislation.

Kansas has rounded out the third decennial period, and her growth in the last decade is certainly gratifying, as shown by the following vital statistics from the reports of the State Board of Agriculture: The population of the State in 1880 was 986,096; in 1890, 1,423,485; a gain of 43 per cent. The number of acres of field crops in 1880 was 8,868,884; in 1890, 12,844,921; a gain of 44.8 per cent. The value of the field crops in 1880 was $63,111,634; in 1890, $79,268,081; a gain of 25.6 per cent. The value of farm products in 1880 was $80,500,244; in 1880, $129,144,909; a gain of 60.4 per cent. The value of live-stock in 1880 was $61,563,955; in 1890, $113,533,342; a gain of 84.2 per cent. The total assessed value of all property in the State in 1880 was $160,570,761; in 1890, $347,717,218; a gain of 118.5 per cent. The amount of capital invested in manufactures in the State in 1880 was $11,192,315; in 1890, $45,000,000; a gain of 302 per cent. The number of public school districts in 1880 was 6,134; in 1890, 9,022; a gain of 2,888. The number of children of school age in 1880 was 340,647; in 1890, 509,614; a gain of 168,967. The value of school property in 1880 was $4,633,044; in 1890, $10,617,149; an increase of $5,981,105. The number of church edifices in 1880 was 964; in 1890, 2,339; a gain of 1,375. The value of church property in 1880 was $2,439 385; in 1890, $8,801,870; an increase of $6,371,485. The total mileage of railroads in the State in 1880 was 3,400; in 1890, 8,866; an increase of 5,466 miles, or near three hundred per cent.

The State census shows a steady annual gain from 1880 up to 1888. Since then, as appears from the late Federal census, we have suffered a slight falling-off in the western part of the State, more especially in the newly-organized counties, owing to drought.

Practical legislation designed to encourage these people in Western Kansas should have early and favorable attention. In this connection your consideration is invited to the report of a convention held at Oberlin, Decatur County, in December last, to consider the subject of irrigation, and to ask State and National legislation in aid of the movement.

The matter of first importance, perhaps, is to secure Congressional legislation to settle certain inter-state questions arising out of the subject of irrigation; and to this end it will be advisable to memorialize Congress for such action as may be deemed necessary in the premises.

The general condition of the State is steadily improving, and, all things considered, compares favorably with that of other agricultural States of the West.

Financial.

The reports of the Auditor and Treasurer, herewith submitted, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1889, and June 30, 1890, show receipts and disbursements of all funds as follows:

For 1889: Receipts, inclusive of amount in treasury June 30, 1888, $3,190,190.79; disbursements, $2,846,445.10; balance in treasury June 30, 1889, $343,745.69.

For 1890: Receipts, inclusive of amount in treasury June 30, 1889, $3,309,237.56; disbursements, $2,594,099.43; balance in treasury June 30, 1890, $715,138.13.

The source of receipts, funds to which credited, disbursements and funds from which taken, are detailed in these reports.

The receipts for the first six months of the current fiscal year, at the close of business, December 31, 1890, inclusive of balance in treasury July 1, 1890, were as follows:

General revenue, $850,040.73; sinking fund, $167.60; interest, $33,676.76; state house, $61,201.62; permanent school, $594,433.20; annual school, $291,021.34; veterinary, $18,226.10; militia, $703.17; university permanent, $9,752.99; university current, $70,599.48; university interest, $3,754.75; normal school permanent, $14,480.91; normal school interest, $8,015.83; agricultural college permanent, $19,903.51; agricultural college interest, $12,365.19; agricultural college United States fund, $15,000; Stormont library interest, $30); insurance, $12,381; library, $1,145.59; total, $2,014,066.68.

The disbursements for the same period were: General revenue, $475,060.37; interest, $26,358.26; state house, $61,094.87; permanent school, $571,962.10; annual school, $265,100.72; veterinary, $1,5 0; university permanent, $1,900; university current, $43,708 24; normal school permanent, $13,160; normal school interest, $6,500; agricultural college permanent, $14,400; agricultural college interest, $10,675; agricultural college United States fund, $15,000; total, $1,506,419.54.

Balances in treasury December 31, 1890: General revenue, $374,980.36; sinking fund, $167.60; interest, $7,318.50; state house, $106.75; permanent school, $19,471.10; annual school, $25,925.62; veterinary, $16,726.10; militia, $703.17; university permanent, $7,852.99; university current, $26,891 26; university interest, $1,654.75; normal school permanent, $1,320.91; normal school interest, $1,515 83; agricultural college permanent, $5,503.51; agricultural college interest, $1,690.19; Stormont library interest, $300; insurance, $12,381; State library, $1,142.50; total, $507,647.14.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

The balance of general revenue fund in the State treasury December 31, 1890, was $374,980.36. To this the Auditor estimates that the following amounts may be added for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891: From taxes, $690,882; penitentiary, $72,415; insurance, $35,000; library, $3,000; other sources, $2,000; total, $1,068,277 36.

The undrawn appropriations for the current fiscal year amount to $ 66,023.43; estimated deficiencies, $75,000; estimated legislative expenses, $100,000; raid coupons to be paid, $36,000; total, $777,023.43. Leaving an estimated balance of such fund in the treasury June 30, 1891, $ 81,253.93.

This statement is based upon an estimated collection of fifty per cent. of the State taxes for 1890, to be paid into the treasury during the current fiscal year, and upon receipts from penitentiary and other sources being the same as during the corresponding six months of the preceding fiscal year. It has been carefully made for your information, in the consideration of appropriations for the balance of this fiscal year. There are no sources from which an increase of this balance may be anticipated. I, therefore, earnestly urge the exercise of rigid economy in all appropriations for the current fiscal year, so that this estimated unexpended balance may be as far as possible preserved, and the rate per cent. of taxation for the next year proportionately decreased.

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

Included in the aggregate of receipts for the two fiscal years 1889 and 1890, are the following amounts received by me from the General Government, transferred to the State Treasurer, and placed to the credit of the permanent school fund: November 23, 1888, $26,700.95; February 23, 1889, $93,653.93; March 25, 1889, $39,395.04; July 30, 1889, $43,790.32; August 21, 1889, $139,836.80; June 5, 1890, $69,924.55. Since the close of the last fiscal year, I received from the General Government, and, on the 25th day of November, 1890, transferred to the State Treasurer, $160,067.51, which has been credited to this fund. This, added to the amounts named, makes a total of $573,867.60 addition to this fund from the General Government during the last two and a half years. The permanent school fund, on the 31st of December, 1890, amounted to $5,593,639.83, of which $5,574,168.73 is invested in bonds, leaving an uninvested balance of only $19,471.10. The school fund commissioners, upon whom devolves the duty of investing this fund, have shown commendable care and good judgment in keeping it securely and closely invested.

VETERINARY FUND.

Referring to the report of the State Auditor, I find a balance, in what is named the "veterinary fund," of $18,226.10. In this connection I desire to call your attention to the provisions of section 6,798, General Statutes of 1889. Therein it is made obligatory on the Governor by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, to appoint a veterinary surgeon. I made the appointment during the session of the Legislature of 1889, which was promptly confirmed by the Senate. The salary of the veterinary surgeon is fixed by law at $2,500 per annum. The Legislature, however, failed to make an appropriation to meet this salary, and ever since June 30, 1889, the veterinarian has devoted his time and borne his own expenses, in the performance of the duties of the position, and is equitably entitled to the compensation provided by law. I recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose out of the "veterinary fund."

STATE DEBT.

The aggregate bonded debt of the State amounts to $801,000, of which $13,500 becomes due in 1894, $36,500 in 1895, $70,000 in 1896, $200,000 in 1897, $220,000 in 1898, $159,000 in 1899, $18,000 in 1908, and $85,000 in 1909.

The Auditor's report shows that $536,000 of this amount is owned by the permanent school fund, and $9,000 by the State university fund, leaving amounts of bonds owned, outside of the State funds, $256,000.

Under an act of the Legislature of 1887, whereby the State assumed the payment of certain guerrilla-raid claims, certificates of indebtedness, the principal of which aggregates $352,953.91, have been issued by the Auditor of State. This, less the first installment of $35,296.39 paid, with the bonds before mentioned, constitute the total State debt.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

By the act of 1887, as amended by the act of 1889, provision was made for payment of a bounty on sugar manufactured in this State, from beets, sorghum, or other sugar-yielding canes, or plants, grown in Kansas, to the amount of two cents per pound, but no appropriation was made to carry out the provisions of the act. Under this law, claims against the State have been filed with the Auditor by a number of companies, for the years 1889 and 1890, which will be presented to the proper committees of your respective bodies, for such adjustment as good faith requires.

While the purpose of the Legislature was doubtless wise at the time, in view of the late act of Congress revising the tariff schedules and giving a bounty of two cents a pound on all sugars manufactured in the United States, as an equivalent for the duty removed, the question is presented whether the bounty offered by this State should not be repealed.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The Auditor's report exhibits the municipal indebtedness of the State in detail, county, city, township, village, board of education and school district, the grand total on the first day of July, 1890, being $37,119,977.33. This is divided among the several municipalities, as follows: County bonds and warrants, $15,231,604.88; township bonds and warrants, $8,080,130.22; city bonds and warrants, $7,980,764.26; school district bonds and orders, $5,907,477.98. The amount in sinking funds July 1, 1890, was $628,316.95, leaving a net total municipal indebtedness on that date of $36,491,660.38.

On the first of July, 1884, the municipal indebtedness of the State amounted to $15,951,929.86. On the first of July, 1886, it was $17,779,209.42. On the first of July, 1888, it had increased to $31,107,646.90. On the first of July, 1890, it had reached the sum of $37,119,977.33, less the amount in sinking funds, as above stated.

LOCAL TAXATION.

Municipal indebtedness suggests local taxation, a burden voluntarily contracted by the people of the various municipalities in bonds voted to aid railroads and other public improvements. The amount of taxation levied for all purposes on the assessed valuation for 1890 was $13,432,319.95, as follows: State, $1,585,784.80; county, $4,145,234.20; city, $2,054,745.60; township, $1,457,540.71, and school, $4,238,984.64, or an average of $3.72 upon each $100 of assessed value.

Educational.

Your attention is urgently invited to the very elaborate report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, exhibiting in detail the condition of our common schools, and discussing in an able and suggestive manner our whole educational plan. Nothing short of a careful reading of this report can give an adequate conception of the condition or extent of our grand system of popular education.

The receipts for the school year ended June 30, 1890, including balance from previous year, from district taxes, county school funds, sale of school bonds and all other sources, were $5,696,659.96. The disbursements for the same time for teachers' wages, incidentals, library and school apparatus, sites, buildings, furniture and other purposes, were $4,972,966.86, leaving a balance in hand of district treasurers, June 30, 1890, of $723,693.10.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The history of the university during the past two years has been somewhat eventful, but on the whole its present condition is extremely gratifying. Early in this administration, Chancellor J. A. Lippincott, after years of honorable and efficient service, voluntarily tendered his resignation, to take effect the first of September, 1889. Pending the selection of a successor, W. C. Spangler, Esq., was made vice-chancellor, and discharged the duties of such position with marked ability and fidelity. After much anxious inquiry and casting about for a worthy successor to Dr. Lippincott, Prof. F. H. Snow reluctantly consented to accept the position, and was accordingly selected as chancellor by the unanimous voice of the board, his term commencing July 1, 1890. Prof. Snow has been connected with the faculty since 1866, and conspicuously identified with the upbuilding of the institution.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

During the past two years this institution has continued to grow and prosper in every material respect. It has been for the past ten years, as now, in charge of President Fairchild, and the remarkable growth made during that time is both creditable to him and gratifying to the State.

The attendance is constantly increasing, for the last year the enrollment reaching 515 students from sixty-two counties in the State, and sixteen other States, Territories and foreign countries. As the president states in his report: "Farmers' children hold the fort 342 strong; mechanics of various kinds are represented by 24; business men by 49; editors and other professional men by 24; miscellaneous, 12."

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The excellent work being done in this school, its constantly increasing attendance, and general prosperity, are gratifying to the State and complimentary to the president and faculty. The teachers trained here go out into our common schools to increase their efficiency. An analysis of the attendance shows more females than males, the total being 1,120 for 1889-90, against 930 for the previous year. Eighty-two counties and four hundred old soldiers' families are represented. Of 674 pupils in the normal department reporting, 454 are from the farm and most of the others are from the humbler walks of life. The needed appropriations for carrying on this institution are stated in the report, which, it is hoped, will be promptly and favorably considered.

Eleemosynary Institutions.

It is gratifying to state that the management of our eight benevolent institutions has been frugal, efficient and judicious. Their condition, both as regards the care of the inmates and the financial affairs pertaining to their maintenance, is set forth in the very comprehensive report of the Board of trustees in charge, covering the past two years. A careful study of this report, together with such visitation as it is your duty to exercise during the session, is absolutely essential to an accurate understanding of the present conditions and future needs of these great charities.

It is noteworthy and characteristic of the wise financial policy of the board of trustees that of the $731,086.11 appropriated two years ago for the support of these charities, an unexpended balance of $50,749.88 has been returned to the State treasury. The average number cared for annually in the eight institutions during the two years was 1,939 at a net total cost of $672,085.61; the per capita cost being $173.80. The average number of inmates cared for during the preceding two years was 1,601, at a cost per capita of $198.48; a marked increase in one direction, and a gratifying decrease in the other.

Including officers and employes there are nearly 2,500 inhabitants in our eight eleemosynary institutions.

THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

The order, discipline and general condition of these asylums is reported as excellent. The average number cared for during the biennial period at Topeka was 723, and at Osawatomie 504—a total of 1,227; somewhat in excess of the maximum capacity, stated to be 1,200. During the two years, as stated by Superintendent Eastman, 195 applications for admission have been either rejected for want of room, accepted upon removal of other patients, or suspended. Hundreds of insane are being kept in the county jails and poor houses for lack of room in the asylums. Though the demands were then urgent, the last Legislature made no provision for additional buildings for the insane. The needs in this direction have grown with time, and there should be no further delay in the discharge of our manifest duty to these unfortunate people.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

This school is prosperous, under the superintendence of Mr. Walker, whose very interesting report must be read to properly understand the important work being done. The average number of pupils during the two years reported was 213, representing seventy counties of the State. The central building, for which the Legislature of 1887 appropriated $51,000, has been completed, and $500 appropriated by the last Legislature has been judiciously invested in a well selected library. While the school seems to be full, the board makes no demand for extension of buildings at present.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

This is one of the most interesting of our benevolent institutions. The average number of boys present during the two years was 189. Under the efficient direction of Dr. Buck the school continues to thrive and perform the wise mission for which it was created. The $1,500 appropriated two years ago for a hospital building has been judiciously expended for that purpose. More cottages are asked for, and shops for the purpose of inaugurating a system of industrial training.

IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE INSTITUTION.

Two years ago Dr. C. K. Wiles succeeded H. M. Greene, resigned, as superintendent of this institution. The choice seems to have been a wise one, and the work of caring for these peculiarly helpless people is being kindly and intelligently performed. The asylum is crowded to its utmost capacity, there being 103 inmates, and applications for 63 more on file.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The last Legislature provided for the organization of an industrial school for girls in need of corrective influences and training, to be located at Beloit, and for the erection of a building on a site to be selected by the board, of not less than forty acres, to be donated by the city.

The board promptly organized a State school at Beloit, which supplanted and practically absorbed the little school of the kind that had been maintained there by the benevolent efforts of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. To the unselfish work of these women, therefore, is due, in large measure, the beneficent legislation for the creation of this institution.

In June, 1890, the board, after careful consideration, selected a site of eighty acres, a half-mile north of the city, and having secured the title to all but ten ten acres, provided for the erection of a building. The city, unable to perfect the title to ten of the eighty acres, has turned into the State treasury the amount of money it was to pay therefor. Good faith characterized the whole transaction and the site has been wisely selected.

A handsome and commodious building, costing $16,989, has been completed, and is now occupied by the school. It is of native stone, 60x100 feet in size, two stories, with basement and attic dormitory designed to accommodate 100 children. A boiler-house, steam-heating apparatus and cisterns for present water supply, have been added.

There were, at the date of the last report, thirty-five children in school, and applications for sixty more on file. The school is now in charge of Miss Martha P. Spencer, superintendent, a lady of experience and ability as well as enthusiasm for the work.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

This school, for the past two years, has been in charge of Colonel Allen Buckner, with John L. Waller as master of handicraft. The latter position has been abolished by order of the board.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

This institution has been since August 1, 1888, under the superintendence of Charles E. Faulkner, whose long experience in connection with State charities eminently fits him for the work. A careful examination of his report discloses the excellent condition of the home, so far as management is concerned. The average number of children cared for during the biennial period was 111, which is in excess of its capacity. The home in fact is overcrowded, with many applications on file.

THE STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

By an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1889, that portion of the old Fort Dodge military reservation upon which the buildings were situated, including about 127 acres of land, was granted to the State of Kansas for the purpose of a soldiers' home, to be located thereon, and maintained by the State. In anticipation of such grant the last Legislature provided for the creation of such home, and appropriated $10,000 for the first two years. In pursuance of the act of the Legislature, a board of managers was appointed, and the home has been accordingly located on the site granted, five miles east of Dodge City, on the Arkansas river.

The State Penitentiary.

The financial affairs and general condition of the penitentiary are faithfully set forth in the accompanying reports of the board of directors, warden and other officers, and the showing is eminently satisfactory. The biennial period covered by the report embraces the last ten months of Captain John H. Smith's wardenship, and fourteen months of the term of Colonel George H. Case, the present warden, who, with the valuable aid of Deputy Warden John Higgins and other faithful subordinates, has fully maintained the deservedly high standing of the institution as a model prison.

During the first year of the biennial period there was received in cash and paid into the State treasury from contract labor, boarding United States prisoners, sales of coal, and from other sources, the sum of $108,867.49. During the second year of the period, the amount received in cash and paid into the State treasury, from the same sources, was $105,258.10.

The expenses of the institution for the first of these years exceed the cash receipts as above given by $69,976.42, and the expenses of the last year exceed the cash receipts by $48,329.36.

The total number of prisoners from the various counties of the State in custody June 30, 1888, was 887. The number received during the ensuing two years was 675; number discharged during the two years was 702. The number in custody June 30, 1890, was 860. On the 1st of January, 1887, there were 875 State prisoners confined in the penitentiary; on the 1st of January, 1888, there were 898; on the 30th of June of that year, there were 887; on January 1, 1889, there were 861; and June 30, 1890, the number, as before stated, was 860. These figures indicate a slight falling off tendency in our State prison population since 1887. The board of directors report the health of the inmates, and every thing pertaining to the institution, as in excellent condition.

Railroads and Railroad Legislation.

The subject of State regulation of railroads is one of surpassing importance and never-ending public solicitude. In respect to methods of control, the commissioner system has been demonstrated to be the most satisfactory, and has received the sanction of nearly all the States of the Union. This system, administered by boards of commissioners, has come to be regarded as a necessary part of government. Such a board has existed in this State since 1883. My predecessors have spoken of the work of this board in terms of unqualified commendation, and it is believed that a careful review of their labors can not be otherwise than satisfactory.

During the last eight years of the existence of this board there have been built in this State 5,000 miles of railroad, and the duties of the commission have been correspondingly increased. In the exercise of its power the board has repeatedly required reductions to be made in the rates of transportation charges, and an examination of the figures for the period covered by its existence can not be otherwise than interesting and profitable. A comparison of the tonnage of 1883 with that of 1889 emphasizes the above statement. In the former year the tonnage of all the roads operating in Kansas, according to the reports on file in the railroad commissioners' office, was 12,881,322.74. For the year 1889, the tonnage of the roads in this State was 24,454,367, or nearly double the tonnage of the former year.

The earnings from the tonnage of 1883, according to the same authority, were $45,135,331; for 1889 they were $56,970,695, or only twenty-five per cent. greater than the receipts of the former year.

While it is doubtless true that the tendency of transportation charges has been steadily downward, and that reductions in rates are a result of consumption and a constantly increasing strife for business, as well as a response to the popular demand for cheaper service, yet it is also true that the existence of the commission has contributed in a large degree to this result.

The board has, by repeated orders, caused the abatement of discriminations which had been long maintained upon the freight tariffs, and which, so long as they existed, prevented the establishment, upon a secure basis, of commercial and manufacturing enterprises in any interior town in the State. These discriminating tariffs were a menace to capital; their abatement is an invitation to its investment among us, and the creation of more diversified industries.

With a view to promoting the efficiency of the board, I invite your attention to the expediency of conferring upon it, by appropriate legislation, the power to require joint freight tariffs to be made over two or more railroads which connect with each other, so that continuous shipments may be made over such connecting roads from one point in Kansas to another in the same State, such joint tariffs to prescribe rates not to exceed, beyond reasonable transfer charges, a single and continuous rate for the same distance. By this means the business of this State, whether it be wholesaling or manufacturing, existing in any interior town in the State, may be placed upon as favorable footing so far as transportation charges are concerned, as like kinds of business originating in other States and reaching the same points and destination in this by a single rate.

I am further of the opinion that, in addition to the penalties now provided by law for neglect to comply with orders made by the board, provision should be made for the specific enforcement of its orders, and the legal effect of such orders should be defined. For example: The findings and decisions of the board respecting the reasonableness of any existing rates, which are the subject of complaint, are made prima facie evidence of the reasonableness of the rates they prescribe in any proceeding brought to enforce them. But the law also authorizes the board to make findings and decisions in numerous other matters pertaining to the operation and management of railroads, such as the enlargement or increase of terminal and depot facilities, the increase or betterment of train service, repairs of track and the supply of joint or connecting tracks, etc. There is no law defining what shall be the legal status of such orders. It is recommended that a speedy remedy for the enforcement of these orders should be provided by statute in any case of refusal or neglect to comply with them by any railroad company, and that in proceedings brought for that purpose the findings and decisions of the board should be made prima facie evidence of the duty and obligation of the company in respect to the matter decided.

In addition to these recommendations for further legislation in respect to the powers of the board, I deem it expedient to call attention to another provision, which, if enacted, would increase its useful functions. In the transportation of goods and merchandise over railroads, claims frequently arise against carriers for damages occasioned by loss or injury to the goods en route. Where the goods are carried over two or more roads, each road being independently responsible only for such damages as may have occurred upon its own line, it is frequently difficult for the shipper to locate the liability. Moreover the amount and value of the greater part of this class of claims is not sufficient to justify expensive litigation for their recovery. It would be a source of aid and relief to shippers if the Board of Railroad Commissioners were authorized to entertain complaints of this character, to investigate the same and make written findings thereon, and to advise the parties of the nature of the same, and to notify the railroad company found to be in fault, of the reparation which they consider it just to make to the shipper. Further, that unless such claims shall be settled in accordance with such findings, the same shall be held, in legal proceedings brought to recover such claims, prima facie evidence of the liability of the company found to be in fault.

It will be understood that it would not be competent to invest final jurisdiction in the board as to these and many other matters involving property rights, in which each party is entitled to due process of law, unless its character were changed so as to constitute it a court subject to the technical rules of law which govern those tribunals.

Its effectiveness largely consists in the fact that it may pursue investigations without formality in any part of the State, either upon its own motion or complaint. This it could not do if it were a court.

Believing that these several recommendations, if carried out by appropriate legislation, would materially increase the usefulness of the board and promote the interests of the people, they are submitted for your consideration.

Apportionment.

The Constitution requires an apportionment of the State for the purpose of representation in the Legislature once in five years, based upon the census of the preceding year. The last apportionment having been made at the special session of 1886, it becomes your duty to reapportion the State at the present session.

Eighty-eight counties only are now represented. Eighteen counties, organized since the last apportionment in 1886, have ever since that time been excluded from a voice in the law-making branch of the State Government. Membership in the lower house is limited by the Constitution to one hundred and twenty-five, the present number. The admission of eighteen counties to representation, which of course must be granted, will give us one hundred and six organized counties, each entitled to at least one representative, provided it cast two hundred and fifty legal votes at the next preceding election. This will leave but nineteen members to be distributed on the basis of population. Relief from this very serious difficulty can come only through an amendment to the legislative article of the Constitution. The apportionment article should also be amended so that the time for re-apportionment will always fall during a regular session of the Legislature.

Prohibition.

During the past year the cause of prohibition has been assaulted from a new direction. The so-called "original package" decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, promulgated in April, 1890, was a severe and unexpected blow at our prohibitory legislation, denying, as it did, the power of the State to prevent the importation of intoxicating liquors from a sister State and the sale thereof in unbroken original packages.

The sudden invasion of the State by liquor dealers from abroad, and the setting up of "original package" houses; the profound feeling produced among our people, and the litigation that ensued—all this, together with the final relief which came from Congressional action, is very fully recited in the report of Attorney-General Kellogg, who merits special commendation for the fidelity and ability with he performed the duties and extra labors imposed upon him in this emergency.

On the 8th of August, 1890, the Wilson bill passed Congress and became a law. In brief, it subjects intoxicating liquors transported into a State for sale to the operation of the laws of such State, when in original packages or otherwise. This act was hailed and regarded at first as a fortunate and final settlement of the vexed question. But the Wilson law was soon to be challenged. One Rahrer, agent for a Missouri liquor house, having been arrested after the passage of the act in Congress in question, and charged with selling liquor in original packages in Topeka in violation of the Constitution and laws of Kansas, made application to the United States Court for a writ of habeas corpus. On the hearing before Hon. C. G. Foster, Judge of the United States District Court for the district of Kansas, Attorney-General Kellogg and R. B. Welch, Esq., county attorney for Shawnee County, appeared for the State. And after very full argument the prisoner was discharged, the court holding that our prohibitory law must be re-enacted to make it cover sales in original packages. An appeal from this decision on behalf of the State has been perfected, and the case is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United Stales.

Revision of the Laws.

The report of the Senate Committee on Revision, created two years ago by resolution of that body, is in your hands. Bills covering the several subjects considered are likewise submitted. The report having been very wisely given to the public some time ago through the press, no extended reference thereto seems necessary here. It is, however, due to say that the committee has labored industriously in the discharge of the task imposed upon it, and the results of its deliberations as reported are entitled to your most earnest consideration. The measures submitted are all designed to promote economy and efficiency in the transaction of the business of the State, particularly in the mangement of its various institutions—educational, charitable and penal. The comprehensive character of the report is indicated by the mere recital of the subjects embraced in the several measures.

The "original package" business, at best odious and repugnant to our Constitution and laws, rapidly degenerated into a revolting exhibition of the dehumanizing character of the liquor traffic in whatever form; and the radical temperance sentiment of the State was undoubtedly materially strengthened and solidified by the whisky invasion and the violent and prolonged agitation of the people which followed.

The statements of the county attorneys of the State, as published in the report of the Attorney-General, show that temperance legislation is being generally enforced; and it may be added that despite the desperate assault upon prohibition during the past year, it still stands firmly entrenched as the policy of the State, and sustained by the judgment of a large majority of the people.

They contemplate a radical reduction in the amount and cost of public printing, also, changes which will work a material saving to the State in the management of the penitentiary on the suggestion of those in charge of that institution; the conversion of the State reformatory at Hutchinson into an asylum for the insane; the election of railroad commissioners by the people; the creation of a department of agriculture in the place of the present board, with a secretary to be elected by the people, and perform, in addition to his other functions, those of the present commissioners of forestry and silk culture, which offices are abolished, a revision of the law governing the fees and salaries of county officers and a reduction of the same, especially in the more populous counties; a reapportionment of the State for judicial purposes, reducing the number of districts; the regulation of banks and banking, and the creation of a bank commissioner; a revision of the laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes; transferring the soldiers' home to the control of the State Board of Charities, and abolishing the present board in charge of the home; a revision of the laws relating to the charitable and educational institutions in the State, fixing the pay of the trustees of the former at a small salary and actual expenses; instead of the present unfair plan of per diem and mileage, and reducing the number of regents of the normal school and agricultural college from seven to five each, limiting their pay to actual expenses; a reform in the matter of text-books for common schools; an important change in the State Library and Historical Society; the creation of a board of public works to superintend the erection of all buildings of the State; the compilation of all the acts relating to State officers, with some amendments touching the fees and compensation of the Auditor and Secretary of State; including the abolition of a number of boards and offices.

Minor Matters.

PRICE RAID.

In 1872 Congress appropriated $336,817.37 to pay claims against the United States growing out of the Price raid of 1864, such claims having been allowed by what was known as the Hardie commission. The State Treasurer, in making payments, did not confine himself to the list of claims so allowed, but left of such claims unpaid $19,352.44. The State received the money so appropriated in trust for the claimants, and good faith demands that provision shall be made for the payment of such parties as were thus wronged by the action of the State Treasurer. A careful examination has been made of all claims not heretofore acted on by the General Government, and vouchers therefor have been forwarded to the State agent at Washington for settlement. They amount to $63,897.63, all of which seem to be just, and there is good reason to expect their payment.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

There are now one hundred and thirty-one insurance companies authorized to do business in this State. Of these eleven are Kansas mutual companies, ten mutual fire, and one mutual life. The fire insurance companies now doing business in the State number eighty nine; the life companies twenty-eight and the miscellaneous companies (accident, plate-glass, steam boiler and surety), fourteen.

These companies paid to the Insurance Department, in 1889, $44,415.77; in 1890, $44,566.63. They paid to the State $472,625.75 since the department was established, in 1871. Before that date the money was collected by the Auditor of the State. Nearly all this money goes to the school fund and the general revenue fund. The insurance receipts are turned over to the State Treasurer every month, as required by law.

Insurance business statistics for 1890 have not yet been made to the department. The fire insurance written in the State in 1889 was $137,728,570; cost in premiums, $1,913,296; losses paid, $1,081,695; average rate of premiums, $1.37—a marked decline.

Life insurance written in the State in 1889, $14,379,948; losses paid, $330,755; premiums received, $932,829.

During the past year the Supreme Court settled the question that mutual fire insurance companies in this State, having no guarantee fund, could not do business in other States.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The National Guard is in a very satisfactory condition, as shown by the report of the Adjutant-General. The guard now consists of one battery of light artillery and thirty-two companies of infantry, organized into four regiments, armed with the regular service rifles, and uniformed in the military fatigue dress of the United States army. The General Government now furnishes arms and uniforms to the National Guard.

On coming into office in January, 1889, I found a small body of the guard, under direction of General Murray Myers, in Gray County, having been ordered there by my predecessor to quell a riot growing out of the county seat contest between Ingalls and Cimarron. The force was continued in the field a few days only.

Early last summer a company of the third regiment was called out by the mayor of Axtell, in Marshall County, to assist him in preserving the peace. Without reference to this particular case, the suggestion of the Adjutant-General is very timely, that the power of mayors and other civil officers, now existing under the law, to call to their aid the military forces of the State, should be more carefully guarded. The Governor, as commander-in-chief, alone should exercise such authority.

In August, 1889, a serious conflict seemed imminent between the people of Ravanna and Eminence, in Garfield County, as a result of county seat difficulties. But Adjutant-General Roberts proceeded in person to the scene, and by tact and good judgment, for which he is entitled to much credit, persuaded the parties to desist, and thus avoided the necessity of employing the military forces.

LABOR BUREAU.

The reports of the Bureau of Labor in your hands continue to grow in interest, and, what is more important, they exhibit a very satisfactory condition of our industries and of the people employed in the various industrial pursuits. The laws of Kansas touching the interests of labor generally are commendably liberal and progressive in spirit; but with the development and diversification of our industrial interests come new demands on the subject of labor which should be promptly recognized.

THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

The report of the Board of State-House Commissioners herewith describes the present condition of the building, the work of construction carried on during the two years, and states the probable cost of completing the same.

The work has been retarded, and the board, as well as the contractors, seriously embarrassed for want of means, by relying entirely upon the proceeds of the fourtenths-mill levy, which constitutes the state-house fund. With the utmost care, it seems impossible to forecast accurately the amount of money that will come into this fund from such a levy by a given time in the future and gauze contract obligations accordingly. The board therefore asks for a direct appropriation of $100,000, to be available at once, in addition to the four-tenths-mill levy to be continued, to pay the outstanding warrants not paid for lack of funds, and for the prosecution of the work during the ensuing two years. Otherwise, it is insisted, the work must be discontinued for a year, which, in the present state of the building, would be extremely unfortunate.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court, consisting of three judges, as it was originally constituted thirty years ago, is vainly striving to do the business for a million and a half of people. Though laboring industriously and continuously, the task is simply impossible of performance. The business of the court is now about two years behind hand, with fifteen hundred cases on the docket undisposed of.

BOARD OF PARDONS.

It is sufficient to say of the Board of Pardons that time and experience fully demonstrate the wisdom of its creation. It continues to discharge the arduous and often delicate duties imposed upon it by the law in the most intelligent, impartial and satisfactory manner. There is no more useful board in the State service, and it has come to be regarded, very properly, as a necessary part of the machinery of government.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The seventh biennial report of the board of directors of the State Historical Society shows additions to its library of 2,260 volumes of books; of unbound volumes and pamphlets, 5,208; and of volumes of newspapers and periodicals, 2,153; a total of 9,621 volumes. These volumes make a complete collection of the materials of the history of Kansas for the period of two years; and largely pertain to the history and progress of the entire country. Large accessions have also been made of manuscripts, maps, pictures, and miscellaneous contributions and illustrative relics.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

The report of the State Librarian in your hands calls attention to the fact that the last Legislature failed to make any appropriation for the purchase of books for the library for the last two fiscal years. It is hoped that this omission will be supplied by a liberal appropriation for such purpose for the ensuing two years.

LIVE-STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION.

The report of this commission, including that of the State Veterinarian, is deserving of careful consideration. It faithfully sets forth the general condition of the stock interests of the State, and expresses the belief that the outlook is very bright for better prices for stock of all kinds in the near future. The board urges the necessity of amending the quarantine law as hereinbefore recommended.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The President of the United States has formally proclaimed that the World's Columbian Exposition, provided for by Congress, and located at Chicago, will be opened on the first day of May, 1893. And I trust that the necessary provision will be promptly made to secure a creditable display of the products and industries of Kansas at this great international exposition. To this end a liberal appropriation will be required, and a board of managers should be provided for.

The Governor submits several recommendations, new and changed legislation in alien land holding, Texas fever, age of consent, lotteries, refunding law abuses, sugar bond frauds, corporations, gambling, bribery, usury, banking, police commissioners, etc. Attention is called to sugar and salt interests and their remarkable growth. Also the boundary line question between Kansas and Missouri up in Doniphan County. The deep harbor, silver and beef combine conventions are also noticed. The message concludes as follows:

Confident in the belief that the several matters herein presented, touching the interests of the State, will receive considerate attention at your hands, and sincerely trusting that your labors during the session may be both pleasant and profitable, this communication is respectfully submitted.

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY.

Executive Office, Topeka, Kan., Jan. 12, 1891.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

THE FARMER AND THE SINGLE TAX.

It is a favorite notion of the pro-poverty press and platform that the land value tax will never be accepted by farmers or small home owners. If that tax were what its ignorant opponents describe it these classes would be hostile; but when the farmer and rural home owner learn what the tax is, as those of New York State will in the political campaign this fall, they will be even more eager to adopt it than the artisan classes of the city have been.

W. T. Hopkins, of Enterprise, Kan., forwards a clipping from a paper of his State which gives a fair idea of the way the land value tax is misrepresented to farmers. After a long statement of what he supposes the land value tax to be and how it would affect the interests of farmers, the editor says: "This is a plain and simple statement of the Georgian land tax theory, put in the vernacular of the common people." It would be better English and nearer the truth to say that it is a statement of the Georgian land tax theory, put into the vernacular of an ignorant editor.

According to this Kansas quill, "under the George regime, the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the manufacturer—men of every trade and profession who own no land and who only represent billions of dollars' worth of personal property—will escape all taxation, and the whole burden will be thrown upon the farmer and home owner, except where business men carry on enterprises in their own stores and mills." There is more ignorance to the thousand ems in this quotation than there are puns in the funniest of Tom Hood's jingles.

Until we raise up a class of lawyers, doctors, merchants and manufacturers who can live without land, we shall have no man of either class who, under the land value tax, can escape his share of public burdens. They all pay a land value tax now and to the full annual value of the land they use; but it goes into the pockets of landlords instead of going into the public treasury.

This Kansas editor seems to think that a man who did not own the land he used would be untaxed. It is true he would not pay any more for the land than he pays now, but he now pays all he ought to pay. The trouble is that he pays the wrong man. He would pay no less under a land value tax except as the land he used fell in value, but so long as that land had a value he could not escape taxation. And he ought not to pay for any thing but the land value he appropriates. That, and that alone, of his wealth is produced by the community, and belongs to the community; his personal property and land improvements being of his own production, the community has no right to take them. When the community compels him to pay for the land value he appropriates it takes only what belongs to it; but when it compels him to give up to it of the products of his labor one penny over and above the land value he has appropriated it robs him.

It is not true, however, that lawyers, merchants, manufacturers and doctors represent billions of dollars' worth of personal property. What the astute Kansas editor means by personal property may be itemized as railroad stock, corporation and government bonds, and so on. Of the value of this class of property, very little is a property value at all. So much of corporation stock and bonds as represents actual labor products, like rolling stock, rails and stations, is property value, and ought to be free of taxes; first, because the community did not produce these things, and second, to encourage the production of more. But so much of such stock and bonds as represents special privileges and "water" is a mere device of robbery, bearing a relation to the industry of our time similar to what pirate ships bore to commerce a few generations ago.

When we propose to exempt labor products from taxation, we mean labor products. As for public franchises that are special privileges, we would abolish them altogether.

And how about the whole burden of taxation being thrown upon the farmer and home owner?

The Kansas editor will certainly exclude tenant farmers. It is strange that he does not classify tenant farmers with "men of every trade and profession who own no land;" for surely if doctors are to escape taxation tenant farmers will too. The truth is that tenant farmers, like doctors, will pay the same ground tax that they do now, except as it falls in consequence of the fall of land values, and that what they pay will find its way into the public treasury instead of settling, as it does now, in the coffers of landlords.

And why does not the Kansas editor classify mortgaged farmers with doctors, lawyers and merchants? The mortgaged farmer is to the extent of his mortgage, a tenant farmer.

That the whole burden of taxation will be thrown upon farm owners and home owners is false upon the face of it. How about mine owners? How about factory owners? How about store owners? How about water front owners? How about the owners of vacant lots?

The burden of taxation that house owners will have to bear will depend upon the value of the land upon which their homes are built. If they build on the most desirable land in the community—as poor home owners never do, by the way—they will have a high tax to pay; if they build on the least desirable land in the community—as poor home owners are now compelled to do—they will have little or no tax to pay; and according to the desireableness of the land upon which they build, from the least to the most desireable, so will their taxes be graduated. If they adorn their grounds, embellish their houses, enlarge their living accommodations, or otherwise improve their homes, their taxes will be no more than if they let their homes run down to the level of pig sties.

Which is better for the home owner—to be taxed on every improvement he makes as he is now, or to be taxed only for the special privilege by way of location that he enjoys and to be left free to improve to the extent of his desire?

The burden of taxation that farmers will have to bear will depend, like that of the home owner, on the value of the bare land they appropriate. Farmers are now taxed on the value of their land, their buildings, their fences, their drainage, their stock and their produce. Let our brilliant Kansas editor submit to the farmers of his acquaintance the alternative of a tax on all these values or on the value of the land alone, and see which they will chose.

When the average working farmer appraises the value of his buildings, fences, drainage, stock and produce in one class and the value of his bare land in another, he will find that the totals are about as four to one. The total of the first class it is proposed to exempt; but under the present system the total of both classes is taxed.

And this is not all. When taxes are imposed solely on land values, so much land that is now held out of use for speculation will seek a market that the value of all land will fall; and as it falls the farmers' tax will recede. It is probable, if the speculative value of land were eliminated, as it would be under the land value tax, that the value of the average working farmers' improvements, stock and produce, compared to the value of his bare land, would be as ten to one. In many cases it would be as the whole is to nothing.

Home owners and farmers now bear the burden of taxes, and the land value tax would emancipate them. When we consider the special privileges that the wealthy classes enjoy, their taxes are exceedingly light compared to those of the house owner and the farmer, whose special privileges are meager. The only special privilege that the average home owner and working farmer enjoys is the exclusive right to a piece of land, the value of which relatively to the value of the wealth he produces is a trifle; but there are mine owners, city lot owners, railroad owners, telegraph owners and currency makers whose special privileges relatively to the wealth they produce are in value close on to a hundred times. Owners of coal mines, for example, get thirty-five cents a ton for all coal mined; how much wealth do they produce? None. Under the land value tax, which bears only upon special privileges, they, and such as they, and not the home owner or the farmer, would bear the burden of taxation; and it is in the interest of beneficiaries of these special privileges that the farmer is appealed to to defeat the land value tax.

Thus far of the farmer who owns his farm and the head of a family who owns his home. But what of the tenant farmer and the tenant house holder, two constantly growing classes? They must now pay annually to a landlord all that their land is worth and an indirect tax on what they consume, as well as direct taxes. Under the land value tax they would pay no more for the land than they do now; indeed, they would pay less, for land values would fall with the increase of the market supply of land. They would pay no more for the improvements than they do now, but less; for with the increase of production and reduction of land values both parties to an exchange would get more with less work. And they would pay no taxes on what they consumed, nor any other tax except what they paid to the landlord in the form of ground rent.

But the sum total of benefits to the farmer and the home owner is not yet reached. The average farmer and the average home owner are workingmen. I have considered, so far, only the benefits they will enjoy as consumers; their benefits as producers are yet to be seen. We have already observed that their interests as capital owners and laborers are greater than their interests as land owners; therefore a tax that exempts their interests as capital owners and laborers, even though it wholly absorbs their interests as land owners, must be beneficial to them. And so it is. The wages of their labor will rise with wages generally.

Stating the proposition in the terms of political economy, the land value tax will raise the margin of production, and as wages rise with the rise of the margin of production wages will rise with the imposition of the land value tax. In terms more familiar to the Kansas editor, the land value tax will abolish the value of all land not especially desirable. Any land that is not in demand for use will bear no rent; and land that is not more desirable, even though in use, will also be free of rent. Consequently, occupiers of such land will have no tax to pay. Now, there is a great deal of just such land, but because it is held out of use for speculation users of land must take up with less desirable locations, and as wages are regulated by the produce of the least desirable land in use wages are lower now than they will be when the more desirable locations are to be had free of rent or purchase price.

By wages is meant, of course, the return for one's labor, whether paid by an employer as in factories, or directly out of his produce as in the case of farmers. Hence, the condition of a working farmer in his capacity of producer, as well as in that of consumer, must improve under the land value tax, as will that of the small home owner, what ever be his vocation.—Louis F. Post, in the Standard.

So far from the recognition of private property in land being necessary to the proper use of land, the contrary is the case. Treating land as private property stands in the way of its proper use. Were land treated as public property it would be used and improved as soon as there was need for its use or improvement, but being treated as private property, the individual owner is permitted to prevent others from using or improving what he can not or will not use or improve himself.—Progress and Poverty.

The equal right of all men to the use of land is as clear as their equal right to breathe the air—it is a right proclaimed by the fact of their existence. For we can not suppose that some men have a right to be in this world and others no right.—Progress and Poverty.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Clean decanters with strips of coarse, brown paper and cold water, filling the decanter quite full with the strips. Tea-leaves, potato-parings and shot are also used, but nothing gives the polish of the brown paper.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Breakfast Gems.—One egg, one pint of milk, a little salt and flour to make a stiff batter; you will need a hot fire, and the gem pans must be very hot when you put the batter in; put a small piece of butter in each one before turning in the batter.—Household.

—The scrubbing of floors should be done with bath brick dust or sand and ordinary household soap. The object of the brick dust or sand is to whiten the boards. After washing leave all the doors and windows open for it to dry very quickly, which also helps to whiten the boards.

—To prepare cocoanut cones whip the whites of five eggs to a stiff froth, adding gradually one pound of powdered sugar; then beat in one teaspoonful powdered arrowroot and one-half pound of grated cocoanut. Butter a sheet of writing paper and lay in the baking pan; mold the cocoanut into small cones and bake in a moderate oven.—N. Y. World.

—Okra Soup.—Take a small shin of beef, and, after washing it very thoroughly, put it on to boil in one gallon of water; skim the water as it boils, and add salt; let it boil about five hours, then add one onion chopped, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one fourth of a peck of okra and one quart can of tomatoes; allow all to boil together an hour and a half longer; remove the meat and serve.—Boston Herald.

—The best time for changing the linen of the patient is in the morning. When able to bear a daily freshening of the toilet, it should be done as nearly as possible at the same hour. Before convalescence or strength will permit of daily toilet, a frequent sponging of the face and hands with tepid water to which has been added a little good Cologne water, will be found very refreshing, especially to a fever patient. When a complete sponging is ordered, if done just before the hour of sleeping, it will be found much more refreshing and will conduce to sleep.

—Sponge Steak.—Remove carefully every particle of bone, fat and gristle, also the "tough end" from four porterhouse or two sirloin steaks; place in a stew-pan with just enough water to cover them; let them simmer (not boil) until they fall to pieces when taken from the pan; if the water cooks away before the meat is done, add a little more, but keep closely covered and see that all the water is absorbed. When cooked, remove from the fire, mince very fine, add pepper, salt and catsup to taste; press out all the juice, and work in an unbeaten egg; with your hands, form into cakes about four inches long by three wide, and brown quickly in hot butter, and lay on a bed of fresh, green parsley.—Good Housekeeping.

—The newest sofa pillows are very simply made of china silk, plain or figured, and cord and tassels to match. Cut a large square piece of the silk, large enough to make both sides of the pillow, and fold the corners together in one common point, but do not join them. Instead of letting the edges of the silk meet, separate them by a thick puffing of silk of a contrasting color, or if figured silk is used, take a silk which will harmonize with one of the figured patterns, and after sewing the puff underneath the sections of the large square, lace it back and forth with silk cord. Of course, the corners are brought over the stuffed pillow, as it could not be done afterward.—N. Y. Ledger.

JOLLY LITTLE CREATURES.

The Diminutive Women of Japan and Their Manner of Living.

The women of the middle classes in Japan—the women of the shop and factory—are seen everywhere so freely, and their intimacy is won so soon, that, without understanding them to their very souls, one can attempt to say a little more about them. Of these thousands of little persons met with everywhere—in the tea-houses, the theaters, the pagodas—the impression that remains is absolutely deficient of seriousness. Whenever I think of them I involuntarily smile.

Astonishing figurines, that I see once more agitated, assiduous, a little similesque, running about with continual courtesies addressed to everybody, among their infinitesimal doll's baubles, in apartments as big as the hand, whose paper walls would fall in at the least blow. Women in miniature, both childish and aged, whose excessive grace, so mannered and mincing is it, turns to grimaces; whose everlasting laughter, contagious without gayety, is as irresistable as titillation, and brings on at length the same irritating lassitude. They laugh from excess of amiability or from acquired habit; they laugh in the gravest circumstances of life; they laugh in the temples and at funerals.

Very small creatures, living in the midst of trifles as artificial and light as themselves. Their household utensils, in fine porcelain or thin metal, look like children's toys: their cups, their teakettles, are lilliputian, and their everlasting pipes are filled to overflowing with half a pinch of very fine tobacco, taken with the tips of their elegant little fingers.

Never seated, but crouching all day on mats of immaculate whiteness, they accomplish in that invariable posture almost all the acts of their life. It is on the floor that they take their doll's dinners, served in microscopic crockery, and eaten delicately with the aid of chop-sticks. It is on the floor, behind frail screens that barely conceal them, and surrounded with a confusion of queer little instruments—of little powder-boxes, of little pots—that they proceed to their toilet, before mock mirrors that make one laugh. It is on the floor that they work, sew, embroider, play on their long-handled guitars, dream of imperceptible things, or address to their incomprehensible gods the long prayers of morning and evening.—Pierre Loti, in Harper's Magazine.

Make Glad Hearts That Are Sad.

The youth of both sexes that find themselves in a state of ill health at that interesting period when they reach manhood and womanhood, should not let themselves despond. Away with gloomy melancholy! Life is before you, and with proper treatment and care perfect health will be your portion. A perfect man! A perfect woman! The noblest work of God! Keep clear of quack doctors and their pernicious medical literature. They seek to rob you of your purse and to gain this end would frighten the very life out of you. All you need at this time of life is an occasional use of that excellent strengthening medicine invented by that eminent physician Dr. John Bull, of Louisville, Ky., called Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. It is a complete regulator of every organic function, giving health and power to every part, and assuring perfect self control. How glad hearts that are sad will be when they know this.

"WHAT have you been doing for the last year?" asked one seedy-looking man as he stopped another on the street. "Time," was the laconic reply.—Washington Post.

Confinement and Hard Work

Indoors, particularly in the sitting posture, are far more prejudicial to health than excessive muscular exertion in the open air. Hard sedentary workers are far too weary after office hours to take much needful exercise in the open air. They often need a tonic. Where can they seek invigoration more certainly and agreeably than from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a renovant particularly adapted to recruit the exhausted force of nature. Use also for dyspepsia, kidney, liver and rheumatic ailments.

"SHE actually broke her heart when her husband died." "That explains her present anxiety to mend it by re-pairing."—Philadelphia Times.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 19.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$ 3 85	@	4 50
Butchers' steers	2 50	@	3 65
Native cows	2 00	@	3 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 50	@	3 65
WHEAT—No. 2 red	88	@	92
No. 2 hard	81	@	82
CORN—No. 2	47	@	47¼
OATS—No. 2	44½	@	45
RYE—No. 2	61	@	61½
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	2 30	@	2 45
Fancy	2 10	@	2 15
HAY—Baled	7 50	@	9 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	23	@	26
CHEESE—Full cream	9	@	9½
EGGS—Choice	17½	@	18
BACON—Hams	10	@	11
Shoulders	5	@	6½
Sides	7	@	8
LARD	6½	@	6⅝
POTATOES	75	@	90
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00	@	4 50
Butchers' steers	3 00	@	3 65
HOGS—Packing	3 60	@	3 60
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00	@	4 50
FLOUR—Choice	3 50	@	3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red	93⅜	@	9488
CORN—No. 2	47½	@	47¾
OATS—No. 2	44¼	@	44½
RYE—No. 2	70	@	71
BUTTER—Creamery	23	@	27
PORK	10 30	@	10 62½
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00	@	4 50
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 40	@	3 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00	@	4 85
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 40	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	91½	@	92
CORN—No. 2	47¼	@	47½
OATS—No. 2	42¼	@	42½
RYE—No. 2	70½	@	71
BUTTER—Creamery	22	@	27½
PORK	10 30	@	10 40
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Common to prime	3 50	@	4 75
HOGS—Good to choice	3 55	@	3 75
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 40	@	5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 04½	@	1 06
CORN—No. 2	59	@	59¾
OATS—Western mixed	49	@	52
BUTTER—Creamery	16	@	23½
PORK	9 50	@	12 00

THE POINT.

"A 1" From a Catholic Archbishop down to the **Poorest of the Poor** all testify, not only to the virtues of **ST. JACOBS OIL,** *The Great Remedy For Pain,* but to its superiority over all other remedies, expressed thus: **It Cures Promptly, Permanently;** which means strictly, that the pain-stricken seek a prompt relief with no return of the pain, and this, they say, St. Jacobs Oil will give. This is its excellence.

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DOES CURE

CONSUMPTION

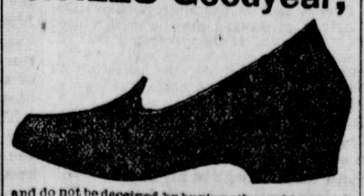
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Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY. PRICE 25C

Salvation Oil "Kills all Pain." Try it! Only 25c.

"German Syrup"

A Cough and Croup Medicine.

For children a medicine should be absolutely reliable. A mother must be able to pin her faith to it as to her Bible. It must contain nothing violent, uncertain, or dangerous. It must be standard in material and manufacture. It must be plain and simple to administer; easy and pleasant to take. The child must like it. It must be prompt in action, giving immediate relief, as childrens' troubles come quick, grow fast, and end fatally or otherwise in a very short time. It must not only relieve quick but bring them around quick, as children chafe and fret and spoil their constitutions under long confinement. It must do its work in moderate doses. A large quantity of medicine in a child is not desirable. It must not interfere with the child's spirits, appetite or general health. These things suit old as well as young folks, and make Boschee's German Syrup the favorite family medicine.

Gratifying to All.

The high position attained and the universal acceptance and approval of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs, as the most excellent laxative known, illustrate the value of the qualities on which its success is based and are abundantly gratifying to the California Fig Syrup Company.

"HAVE you any thing to say, prisoner?" asked the Judge. "No your honor, except that it takes very little to please me."—Philadelphia Times.

I KNOW from experience that Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla is the right medicine to use when one feels weak and debilitated. I believe it saved my life, for I grew worse every day from the effects of nervous debility, of which this remedy cured me completely.—*C. J. Grave, Wilmington, Del.*

ETHEL—"Don't you remember, Maud, when I first came out—" Maud (interrupting)—"Yes, dear, I was but a child then."—Bostonian.

YOU wear out clothes on a wash board *ten times* as much as on the body. *How foolish.* Buy Dobbins' Electric Soap of your grocer and save this useless wear. Made ever since 1864. Don't take imitation. There are lots of them.

WHEN are Brooklyn people like violin strings? When they cross the bridge.—Brooklyn Eagle

IT is no longer necessary to take blue pills to rouse the liver to action. Carter's Little Liver Pills are much better. Don't forget this.

BOSSING is cheap nowadays. Any one who can employ a typewriter can be a dictator.—Binghamton Republican.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

THE girl who wears "shoes like gunboats" should be a fleet-footed creature.

Is Your Child Sick.

S. S. S. gives strength, health and vigor to weak and delicate children.

NEVER WITHOUT IT.

About three years ago my little boy three years old was confined to his bed with what the doctors pronounced inflammatory rheumatism in his left leg. He complained of severe pains all the time, extending to his hips. I tried several remedies but they did him no good. A neighbor whose little son had been afflicted the same way, recommended S. S. S. After taking two bottles my little boy was completely cured, and has been walking one and a quarter miles to school every day since. I keep S. S. S. in my house all the time, and would not be without it. S. J. CHESHIRE, Easton, Ga.

It is perfectly harmless, yet so powerful as to cleanse the system of all impurities.

BOOKS ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES FREE.

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CATARRH

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head.

Apply into the Nostrils.——It is Quickly Absorbed.

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VASELINE. For One Dollar

Sent us by mail, we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all the following articles carefully packed in a neat box:

One two ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline, 10 cts.	One cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented 10 cts.
One two ounce bottle Vaseline Pomade, 15 "	One cake of Vaseline Soap, scented 25 "
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream 15 "	One two ounce bottle of White Vaseline 25 "
One cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice 10 "	Or for stamps any single article at the price. —$1.10

If you have occasion to use Vaseline in any form be careful to accept only genuine goods put up by us in original packages. A great many druggists are trying to persuade buyers to take VASELINE put up by them. Never yield to such persuasion, as the article is an imitation without value, and will not give you the result you expect. A bottle of BLUE SEAL VASELINE is sold by all druggists at ten cents.

CHESEBROUGH M'F'G CO., : 24 State Street, New York.

Ballard's Horehound SYRUP

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and All Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

GUARANTEED TO CURE. : PRICE, 50 CENTS.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

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AN OMINOUS YEAR.

What the Close of the Year 1890 Has Revealed.

The record of the Republican party for 1890 is one that the party would gladly expunge from its annals. It commences with the dictatorship of Speaker Reed in the National House of Representatives, and closes with a desperate and insane effort in the Senate to impose upon a free people bayonet rule at elections. The proceedings of the Republican majority in Congress have been characterized by usurpation of the most reckless description, disregard for the choice of the people by unseating legally elected Senators and Representatives, shameless extravagance to the extent of seriously embarrassing the Treasury, the passage of a bill outlawing importers, and the infamous tariff bill, which has caused such disastrous disturbances in the channels of business, the exposure of frauds in Government departments, the attempt to place the force bill, the subsidy bill and a highly dangerous financial bill on the statute books.

The year 1890 is also memorable for the grand uprising of the American people on the fourth of November, which almost annihilated the Republican party, and taught political desperadoes that there was a power unsafe to defy. Quay, Platt, McKinley, Reed and all the bosses that strutted so insolently and confidently on the political boards for the first ten months of the year, are now objects of contempt and derision. In American politics, therefore, it may be seen that 1890 was a most notable year. The McKinley tariff law has had the immediate effect of increasing prices and cutting down wages, of stimulating the creation of trusts and adding to the long list of business failures. The close of the year found the Secretary of the Treasury in a dazed condition of mind as to the outcome of the financial situation, and Republican financiers in Congress tinkering with a bill that is likely to complicate the situation still more. It was, indeed, a very ominous year for the party and Administration that entered upon it with such confidence and in high spirits.—Albany Argus.

JINGO JUGGLERY.

The Disturbing Element in the Republican Party.

An Oregon friend of Mr. Blaine is quoted as saying, by authority, that the Secretary "is not advocating reciprocity for a Presidential boom, but only for the good of the country." This alleged confidant of the Maine politician's ambitions adds that "Spain and Spanish-speaking countries annually consume 4,000,000 barrels of flour not produced in their countries, the duty on which is $5.80 a barrel."

This may not have any political bearing, but it sounds remarkably like the sentiment of that letter about a "single bushel of wheat or a single barrel of pork," which beyond question was a powerful political factor in the contest between "the Man from Maine" and his ambitious and bumptious rival, ex-Czar Reed.

The Blaine spokesman concludes by saying that "the United States could furnish every one of those barrels of flour, if they got the chance. You can put it down that Blaine won't run in 1892." This is a clear case of "non-sequitur." To attempt to construct so strong a platform for Blaine for the mere purpose of announcing that he won't stand on it would be a sort of nonsense in which astute politicians do not indulge.

If the Republican platform for '92 is going to be the Blaine platform of partial free trade through optional reciprocity, it is hard to see how any other than Blaine himself can stand upon it. President Harrison clearly could not without an absolute surrender to his Cabinet officer. If the President should make that surrender, he would surely alienate the McKinley elements as represented by the declaration of the officers and organs of the Protective Tariff League and the Manufacturers' Club.

With respect to principles, as well as with regard to possible candidates, the condition of the Republican party is one of seemingly hopeless discord and disorder.—N. Y. Star.

THE RESULT OF OPPRESSION.

The Outcome of a Tyrannical System of Merciless Exaction.

The Farmers' Alliance is the product of indignation and despair—indignation at the merciless exactions imposed on the agricultural interest by the Republican party and despair that the other great National party would ever be able to obtain the supremacy and right the wrongs perpetrated by its powerful adversary.

That this indignation was originally well founded is beyond question. It is doubtful if the all-important industry of agriculture was ever subjected in any country, except, perhaps, in feudal France just before the Revolution, to so many crushing burdens as the Republican party heaped upon it in this.

It is also beyond question that the despair of the Democratic party ever coming into power was also originally well founded. Those who organized the Alliance saw nothing between them and eternal spoliation but the unaided strength of the farmer.

Since this vista was presented times have altered. The policy of the Republican party has been changed only to intensify it, and the indignation which was originally justified by that policy has now more justification than ever. The relief that party pretends to give is merely illusory; the burden has in reality been grievously augmented, and the hypocrisy which seeks to sugar over the superadded wrong is a fresh motive for new detestation.

But on the other side of the picture there has been a genuine and decided change. There is no room now for despair as to Democratic supremacy and the permanence of that supremacy. The Republican party has had its day and must go. The exigency which called it into existence is long over. The great party of the future in this country is the Democratic party, and no oppressed popular interest ever looked to that party in vain.—N. Y. World.

THE PLUTOCRATIC RADICALS.

Measures for the Perpetuation of Sectional Strife.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, is the gentleman who so recently showed his sincere regard for the welfare of the country by securing two cents a pound on maple sugar from the Treasury for the sap-boilers of that State. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, is a Senator who during a long legislative experience has never failed to use all the power of his intellect to serve the ends of the Northeastern "Commune of Capital." Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, is as subservient a tool of plutocracy as is Mr. Hoar, and he has moreover a record in connection with the worst period of jobbery in the navy which has fixed his moral status so that no one is at all in doubt concerning it.

These three men constitute the triumvirate which is attempting to coerce the Senate into passing the Davenport force bill, under which elections are to be controlled by District of Columbia returning boards, backed by bayonets. Behind this bill is "the American Protective Tariff League," the association of monopolists organized to furnish the fat fund of 1888 and to control money and supply through Federal legislation.

It is because of this demand for the bill that Messrs. Hoar, Chandler and Edmunds are so determined on its passage. A strong sentiment has grown up in the West against Northeastern control of money, and the agricultural States of the South sympathize with it, while in the South from year to year there is growing up a stronger competition in manufactured goods with the Northeast. The result of this, if not checked, will be more and cheaper goods in the market and more money to buy them with. The tariff prevents the agricultural States from buying outside the country, and the plutocratic States of the Northeast have in so much a monopoly. But the tariff can not be used to prevent Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee from manufacturing their own cotton and other raw materials in competition with the plutocratic States.

The only method by which this "overproduction," as the Northeastern trusts call every thing which cheapens the necessaries of life, can be prevented is by reviving the old sectional quarrel on the line of a manufactured race issue. The plutocratic radicals are attempting to do that for the South, while at the same time they are trying to keep money and supply controlled against the West. When every thing else fails them, when the West rises in a tremendous revolt against them, it only makes them the more desperate and the more determined on returning board and bayonet. Only through such means can plutocracy maintain the control it has usurped over a free people.—St. Louis Republic.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

——The pudding-head leaders, who have brought the Republican party to its present forlorn condition, don't know any thing and don't want to learn any thing.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

——Speaker Reed's remark that this is a time for patriots to keep their mouths shut, taken in connection with his impressive silence since the elections, leads to the inference that he considers himself a model patriot.—Boston Herald.

——The first result on wages that has occurred since the McKinley bill became a law, in this locality, seems to be a reduction of ten per cent. in our largest steel works. As the McKinley bill has advanced the price of most of the necessaries and comforts of life from ten to twenty per cent., is the reduction in wages of ten per cent. in the nature of compensation?—Pittsburgh Post.

——It looks very much as if President Harrison and Secretary Blaine were attempting to imitate the policy of the third (and last) Napoleon, who sought to amuse the French with outside questions because the internal situation had become intolerable. But have these statesmen forgotten the National humiliation and calamities which followed the Napoleonic policy?—Philadelphia Times.

——In the defeat of the force bill the Democrats in the United States Senate have earned the gratitude of the country, and the people will look with equanimity on the crocodile tears shed by Mr. Hoar and his allies. Not even the flood of oratory favoring legislation for the benefit of silver-mine owners will lessen the feeling of rejoicing at the escape from the intended basis for further investments by Dudley in blocks of five.—Chicago Times.

——"The Federal elections bill is dead," says the New York Age (Rep.), organ of the negroes. "It has gone to keep company with the Federal education bill. The Republican party has broken faith with the voters of the country upon two or three measures upon which it won the elections of 1888. The best interests of the Afro-Americans have been cut to pieces in the House of their friends. The treachery of the Hayes administration has been repeated under the Harrison administration."

Benny's Boom.

Harrison by the aid of his officeholders triumphed in the organization of the Indiana Republican State Committee, and his "boom" for re-election is now well started in the Hoosier State. By what means this virtuous statesman hopes to accomplish his renomination is revealed by this remark, credited to a member of the committee who is heart and soul for the President: "You all know that we carried the election by the use of 'boodle' in 1888, and that we lost it in 1890 because it could not be used to advantage and because of the new Australian election law. We must have a chairman who is smart enough to get around that law, and it must be got rid of somehow." And the State so prolific in Dudleys, which gave its electoral vote to Garfield for Dorsey's "soap" and was won for Harrison with Dudley's "blocks of five," gave to Harrison as a fidus Achates one John R. Gowdy, who, it is to be hoped, is "smart enough" to violate law and steal a State.—Chicago Times.

HE WILL WEAR NO SOCKS.

A Protection Organ's Comments Upon Hon. Jerry Simpson's "Free Trade Prejudices."

One of the favorite lines of "argument" adopted by the defenders of the McKinley law in the campaign last fall was to point out that the free list was larger in it than in any tariff since the war. When the opponents of protection ridiculed this boasted free list by quoting its provisions for free "acorns," "assafetida" "ashes," "beeswax," etc., the McKinleyites were wroth and claimed that this was but another attempt by the "British free traders" to mislead the people by disguising from them "the strong points" of the McKinley law.

No one expected that after the election was over a leading protection paper would undertake to show what a narrow and unsatisfying thing McKinley's free list is; but the Manufacturer, the organ of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Club, has just done precisely that service to the country.

Hon. Jerry Simpson, the Farmers' Alliance Congressman-elect from Kansas, wears no stockings, and a Jersey City manufacturer sent him several pairs, which were sent back with the following letter:

Sir: Our forefathers refused to drink tea because it was taxed 3 per cent., and held a tea party in Boston to get rid of the stuff. I have just finished figuring up the tax upon those stockings and I find that it amounts to 70 per cent. I will wear no socks till the tax is taken off.

The manufacturer proceeds to comment upon this letter to show the difficulties which the Congressman-elect will encounter if he seeks to be consistent and will use no tariff-taxed articles; and it must be confessed that the high protection organ does this in a way which would make the uninformed reader suppose that the following extract was taken from a "free trade" journal:

As there is a heavy duty upon soap, no doubt the Kansas statesman finds a pretext for positively declining to use that article. In such matters, however, it is likely that he finds his natural inclinations fitting in nicely with his free trade prejudices. But, if he is indeed going to try to live up to his principles it is difficult to perceive how he is going to live at all. Nearly every article of clothing and the great mass of articles of food are subject to duties; and, therefore, his theory ought to confine him rigidly to use of materials that are upon the free list. The attempt of the Honorable Jerry to live within the boundaries of the free list would excite universal interest and curiosity. He would, of course, clothe himself with "hides, raw or uncured," with "asbestos", trimmings, perhaps, and his diet would range from "acorns," "aconite" and "assafetida" to "oil-cake," "caoutchouc," "verdigris" and "yams." The Kansas Congressman is going to be a particularly entertaining object of consideration if he shall try to be consistent.

The Manufacturer should be congratulated for showing up the limited character of the McKinley free list. If the "Hon. Jerry" will follow its suggestion that it should be consistent and will dress himself up in "hides, raw or uncured," with "asbestos" trimmings, he will become, in this John the Baptist garb, a preacher of "free trade" such as this country has never seen. The Kansas Congressman-elect, thus rigged out in the precarious habiliments of McKinley's free list, would not need to utter one word against our high tariff laws; his very appearance would have all the eloquence of a "voice of one crying in the wilderness."

A PLATE-GLASS TRUST.

The American Manufacturers of Plate-Glass Meet and Raise Prices—A Highly Protected Industry Gets More Tariff Pap—Great Profits of the Industry—The English Take a Hand.

On the day after Christmas the New York Tribune, the champion high tariff organ of the country, printed the following dispatch from Pittsburgh, Pa.:

A meeting of the manufacturers and jobbers of the plate-glass trade will be held in this city in the near future. At the recent New York meeting it was decided to advance prices 30 per cent., but since then Western men have made a stand for a 25 per cent. advance. The avowed intention of the fraternal combination is to keep plate-glass prices at the highest figure possible, and at the same time keep it low enough to shut out all importation.

When trusts are formed the manufacturers who go into them usually put forward some such excuse as "ruinous competition," and sometimes they call it "cut-throat competition." Before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington they plead for protection upon the ground that it will bring about competition; but when competition has begun to do its work they suddenly discover that competition is the very thing that they do not want; hence they must "get rid of competition," and so a trust is formed.

But the plate-glass manufacturers are the last men that should complain of excessive competition and low profits. There are only nine or ten factories in this country which make plate-glass; and there is usually an understanding among these as to their price lists. This combination, however, was not so strong as to prevent some of the manufacturers and dealers from cutting prices, hence at the New York meeting referred to steps were taken to make the combination more solid.

The New York Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, which is also an organ of the glass trade, printed an editorial on the subject of the New York meeting, in which it said:

"On Saturday last the dealers of this city and Boston met at the Metropolitan Hotel and held a prolonged session with closed doors. At the end of the meeting it was announced that the combination had been materially strengthened by the exaction of renewed pledges to maintain the agreed prices."

This paper furthermore described the plate-glass market as "in better shape than ever before," there being an active demand and "stocks in all hands low." These low stocks can not, however, be replenished by importation, as the McKinley duties are almost prohibitory, and the Reporter points out further that "no relief can be looked for from the other side, as prices there have been advanced of late, and the import cost is altogether too high to encourage importations."

The protectionists are fond of pointing to the plate-glass industry, as one of the best illustrations of the wisdom of our high tariff policy. They point out how the industry had to struggle for a foothold here in its infancy, how protection came to its aid, how the production has increased to 25,000,000 feet annually, and how the price has gone down under protection from 65 to 90 cents.

At first sight this looks like a strong case for the protectionists; but some further facts need to be told to show its "true inwardness." The small quantity of plate-glass that came into the country for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, was admitted, according to the treasury reports, at 32.86 cents per square foot. Now if we calculate the total cost of our 25,000,000 feet of home manufactured glass, (the amount claimed by the protectionists as our annual output), at this price we find that it would have been $8,215,000.

But the price of the glass manufactured in this country ranged, according to protectionist authority, from 65 to 90 cents a foot. The average of these two figures would be 77½; but putting the average still lower, say 75 cents, the wholesale price of this glass was $18,750,000. In other words, we paid $10,535,00 more for it in the home market than if we had bought it from the foreign manufacturers at the average prices prevailing in 1890.

The full significance of these figures can be seen by taking the case of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. In their advertisement in the latest number of The Manufacturer and Builder they claim to have a "capacity of 260,000 square feet monthly." This would be 3,120,000 feet in a year, which, at 75 cents a foot, would bring $2,340,000. If the same quantity were bought at 32.28 cents per square foot, the foreign price as above given, the total cost would have been $1,025,232, or a net tariff difference of $1,314,768 for the American consumer to pay.

Early last year there was a case in Pittsburgh in which one of the men interested in this company testified that it cleared 34¾ per cent. on its capital in 1889. About the same time a representative of this company went to England to negotiate with an English syndicate, with a view to uniting the nine plate-glass factories of this country. The English had already gotten wind of the great tariff spoils our glass men were making, for it was announced at the same time that an English company had begun the erection of a factory at Irwin, a town near Pittsburgh, Pa.

The high protection given the plate-glass men under the old law had become almost prohibitory even before McKinley began to turn his tariff mill. The last English firm doing business in New York closed up its establishment in that city several years ago, and our importations of plain polished plate-glass are now less than one million dollars' worth a year. Yet McKinley strengthened the practical monopoly enjoyed by our manufacturers by raising the duty on the smallest size of glass from three cents per foot to five cents—an advance which was not asked for by the manufacturers themselves, so far as the official published reports show. The duty on the largest sizes of plate glass is 50 cents a foot, which is equal, according to the official figures used by the Senate, to 141.43 per cent. ad valorem. Additional protection is now given the manufacturers by the new customs law, which allows nothing for broken glass.

The McKinleyites did all they could to smooth the way for trusts, and trusts are now springing into life with a rapidity which ought to be very gratifying to McKinley, who believes that "cheap merchandise means cheap men."

TO PUT IN YOUR HAT.

How McKinley Increased the Duties on Wool Hats.

The McKinley duties on wool hats show a sharp increase upon the old rates. The duties in both the old law and in the present law are so-called compound duties; that is, there is a specific duty of so much per pound and an ad valorem duty in addition. Thus on hats valued at 30 cents a pound or less the old duty was ten cents a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem—the compound duty being equal to an ad valorem duty of 68 per cent. The corresponding McKinley duty is 16½ cents per pound and 30 per cent., the two duties here being equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 85 per cent.

Hats of the next class are those valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents a pound. The old duty on this grade was equivalent to 65 per cent. and the McKinley duty 90.

The next grade of hats under the old law was those valued at between 40 and 60 cents a pound. The McKinley law makes this class stop at 50 cents and adds a class covering those between 50 and 60 cents per pound. Thus under the old law hats in the class between 40 and 50 bore an equivalent ad valorem duty of 71 per cent., and under the McKinley law the equivalent ad valorem is 101 per cent. On hats worth between 50 and 60 cents the equivalent in the old law was 68 per cent.; in the McKinley law it is 112 per cent.

The next class in both laws extends from 60 to 80 cents a pound—the ad valorem equivalent being 72 per cent., and the McKinley ad valorem 100 per cent.

The last class in both laws covers hats valued at above 80 cents a pound. The old tariff levied a duty here which was equal to 69 per cent.; and McKinley made only a slight advance in this highest class of hats, his equivalent ad valorem being 71 per cent. Having gotten above the range of the poorer class of buyers he saw no good reason for increasing the duty very much.

The equivalent ad valorem duties here given are obtained by combining the pound duty and the ad valorem rate and calculating them upon the value of hats imported. Very few wool hats, however, were imported under the old law, the rates under it being almost prohibitory; but under the McKinley law importation may be expected to cease entirely. The American manufacturers had a practical monopoly before, and McKinley gives them a complete monopoly. Shall we not now have a wool hat trust?

—The McKinley law increases the already high protection given to our manufacturers of calico prints; but calicoes are not demanded in the same quantities this year as last year, and no amount of protection medicine will avail in such cases.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

A Condensed Report of the Week's Proceedings.

The Senate convened at noon on the 13th and was called to order by Lieutenant-Governor Felt. The oath of office was administered to the new senators, Long, of Morton; Smith, of Rice, and Wheeler, of Cloud. An adjournment was then taken until 7 o'clock, at which hour the Senate went into executive session. The following officers were chosen: President pro tem, F. B. Hackness of Clay County; chaplain, John A. Bright; secretary, A. G. Stacey; assistant secretary, G. G. Wheat; sergeant-at-arms, Lafe C. Smith; assistant sergeant-at-arms, J. N. Cooper; journal clerk, P. J. Jackson; assistant journal clerks, C. P. Harper, Gilby Kelley and F. Gregg; document clerk, J. E. Hoagland, and assistant, B. M. Best; docket clerk, Homer Gillette, and assistant, James B. Curry; postmaster, A. W. McDowell, and assistant, Clyde Bowman; chief enrolling clerk, Miss N. G. McLaughlin; messenger, Arthur L. Phillips; doorkeeper, W. H. Betts, and assistants, Washington Aarks, C. Mersenheimer, A. C. Highess, Jesse Hamner, G. L. Hankinson, Daniel Meaghan, C. M. Heath, A. B. Ackeroyd and J. S. Eldridge.....The House met at noon and was called to order by Secretary of State Higgins. J. B. Coons was chosen temporary Speaker and G. W. Hollenbeck temporary clerk. The members were sworn in and a recess taken. At 3 o'clock the House again met when P. P. Elder, of Franklin County, was chosen Speaker, 124 votes being recorded for him, with the following additional officers: Benjamin Matchett, of Osborn, Speaker pro tem.; Ben C. Rich, of Trego, chief clerk; S. W. Chase, sergeant-at-arms, James H. Fort, assistant clerk; G. W. Jacobs, journal clerk; A. D. Gilpin, assistant; L. C. Soupine, docket clerk; Anna McChord, assistant; J. R. Laswell, postmaster; Mrs. Ada C. Runner, assistant; Rev. J. G. Melvine, chaplain; T. O. Harter, assistant sergeant-at-arms; Jacob Campbell, doorkeeper; Henry Dick, John Slaughterback and T. P. More, assistant doorkeepers. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 14th Mr. Moody introduced a resolution for the economizing of space in the journal. Many bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. T. M. Carroll, prohibiting counties, townships and cities from issuing bonds, except for school purposes. He also introduced a bill regulating the manufacture and sale of apple cider vinegar, and providing for the punishment of persons handling spurious vinegar. Mr. Elliston introduced a bill reducing railroad passenger rates to two cents per mile....In the House Messrs. Brown, Webb and Dumbauld were appointed a committee to consider and report upon the claims of delegates from unrepresented counties. But little business of general importance was transacted at the afternoon session.

The Senate on the 15th had a long wrangle over the reference of the report of the Committee on Revision, which was continued into the afternoon session. Mr. Mohler introduced a bill which prevents persons from waiving redemption and other rights on mortgaging property and repealing such provisions in present laws. It was finally agreed to refer the revision report to the appropriate committees and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.....When the House met Mr. Webb, of Shawnee, protested against the waste of time in calling the roll, saying that the Speaker could "see" a quorum without calling the roll, to which the Speaker replied that a roll call was the proper method of ascertaining the presence of a quorum and he did not intend to follow the tactics of Speaker Reed. The Speaker announced several standing committees. The report of the special committee was presented, which admits as delegates members from counties not having representatives (without the privilege of voting), and it was adopted. Many bills were introduced and the Governor's message referred to a committee of five. Adjourned.

But little business was transacted by the Senate on the 16th. In the morning bills were read a second time and referred and a motion to adjourn until Monday discussed at much length and defeated. Several bills were introduced. Nothing of interest was done at the afternoon session.....In the House papers in regard to contests were referred. A bill to change the name of Geary County back to Davis (in honor of David Davis) was introduced. The Speaker announced several standing committees. The bill to punish the accepting of bribes by members of the Legislature, State or county officers was placed on third reading and after a lengthy debate was ordered printed and sent to committee. After the second reading of bills the House adjourned.

The session of the Senate on the 17th was of little interest. Eleven bills were introduced. The bill introduced by the codifying committee was considered at length. It relates to fees and salaries. It fixes the salary of Lieutenant-Governor at $1,000 and requires the Secretary of State and the Auditor to pay all fees into the State Treasury. The consideration of the bill was extended into the afternoon, and the bill was adopted substantially as reported. Adjourned.....But little was done in the House. The Senate concurrent resolution giving authority for the shipment of surplus coal from the penitentiary to localities in the State where suffering is reported was adopted; and at 3 o'clock the House adjourned to give committees time to work.

THE COLORADO CRISIS.

The Election of Senator Likely to Go By Default.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 19.—The Legislature will make another attempt to meet this morning. It is said now that Speaker Hanna will have three of the Democratic faction arrested and forcibly carried into the Assembly building to make the desired quorum. This will be resisted by the Democrats to the bitter end, and if it is attempted blood will surely flow. The greatest interest is now centered on the probable course to be pursued on Tuesday, when a United States Senator will be chosen. The law requires that both branches of the Legislature shall meet on that day and ballot for Senator. Under the existing chaos the lower House has two bitter factions and two Speakers. Neither side will submit, and unless a compromise is perfected it will invalidate the law governing the balloting for United States Senator.

Information Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representative Breckinridge, of Arkansas, has introduced a resolution requesting the Attorney-General to inform the House of the proceedings that have been instituted in the Federal court of the Eastern district of Arkansas by John McClure to obtain possession of certain ballots and poll-books, and if so by what authority; also if any money had been paid McClure, and if funds were paid to United States deputy marshals about the time of the last election.

Fire Bugs.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 19.—Attempts were made late Saturday night to fire the town of Covington, Neb., across the Missouri from here. Five buildings were fired of nine prepared, all of them communicating with other buildings, chiefly wooden, and in each case auger holes had been bored through the siding and oil poured in. Preparations had been made to destroy the pontoon bridge to cut off assistance from here.

The legislative committee of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance has decided to push a bill for a State Agricultural Bureau.

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

A New National Organization at Topeka—The Officers Elected and Resolutions Adopted.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 17.—As the result of the three days' secret conferences of 250 delegates from sub-alliances of Citizens' Alliances in Kansas and other States, the Citizens' National Industrial Alliance was launched on the ocean of politics yesterday.

After the National constitution had been adopted, a declaration of principles agreed upon and a ritual and secret work prepared, officers were elected as follows:

President—Thomas Gilruth, of Kansas City, Mo.

Vice-President—Noah Allen, of Wichita.

Secretary—W. F. Rightmire, of Topeka.

Lecturer—S. H. Snyder, of Kingman.

Inner Watchman—J. T. Olmstead, of Marion.

Outer Watchman—S. J. Fulkerson, of Topeka.

Board of Trustees—H. C. Vrooman of Independence, C. O. Lee of Leavenworth, John H. Reel of Fort Scott, O. H. Drinkwater of Cedar Point, G. H. Flintham of Topeka.

Board of Judiciary and Arbitration—Mrs. Anna E. Diggs of Topeka, S. N. Wood of Woodsdale, P. N. Gish of Fort Scott.

Financial Board—W. H. Bennington of Topeka, John Y. Urie of Carbondale, Dr. Warner of Topeka.

The board of trustees selected national organizers as follows: Captain C. A. Power, Terre Haute, Ind.; Ralph Beaumont, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. M. E. Lease, Wichita, and S. N. Wood, Stevens County.

District organizers were appointed as follows: First Congressional district of Kansas, C. O. Lee, Leavenworth; Second Kansas district and Southwest Missouri, Robert Osborne, Fort Scott; Third Kansas district and Indian Territory, Van B. Prather, Columbus, Kan.; Fourth district, C. W. Marsh, Topeka; Fifth district, W. A. Birch, Abilene; Sixth district and Nebraska, S. A. Wilson, Superior; Seventh district, F. E. Bailey, Kingman.

At the session yesterday morning the following resolutions were adopted by a rising unanimous vote:

Whereas, During the past twelve years John J. Ingalls has been the willing, faithful servant and tool of the Eastern monopolists and plutocrats, and during those years his voice has not once been heard in defense of the industrial classes of this county or his constituents in Kansas; and

Whereas, On January 13, 1891, in his Senate speech he made an attack upon his monopolistic masters and seems to have had a miraculous conversion and awakening and can now tell a portion of the truth about the condition of the laboring and producing classes of this country; therefore be it

Resolved, by the National Citizens' Industrial Alliance, in convention assembled, That we rejoice that the said John J. Ingalls is soon to be retired from the Senate of the United States; that he will have a time to repent of his treason in the betrayal of the trusts reposed in him by the people of the State of Kansas during the past twelve years.

That we believe in the honor and integrity of the present Legislature of the State of Kansas, belonging to the People's party, and that all the wealth of said Ingalls' Jewish masters can not purchase his re-election, and that the said members retire this political chameleon to the shades of political hades; for recognizing the wrongs that have been heaped upon us by class legislation, no repentance now can atone for twelve years of political treason of said Ingalls, because in the agonies of his political death he has unconsciously told the truth.

That we denounce the plutonic hirelings known as Pinkerton police, and demand of our present Legislature laws that will absolutely exclude them from our State, and providing that any corporations bringing any body of armed men within this State for the protection of private or corporate property, shall forfeit its charter by said act.

That a National conference of reformers be held at Cincinnati between May 10 and 20, 1891.

The convention elected a delegation composed of twenty-five persons, consisting of Mrs. Diggs as chairman, Mrs. Crumb, Mrs. Lease, the National officers and other members to attend the conference above referred to.

A meeting was held in the afternoon to confer the secret work upon members who were not present when the same was conferred. The National Assembly then adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in January, 1892, at a place to be designated by the National board of organization.

GREAT FIRE.

A Large Carpet Mill Near Philadelphia Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Fire broke out at 10:30 o'clock in the carpet mill of John and James Dobson at Falls of Schuylkill, a suburb of this city. The carpet mill was located in the center of a group of six mill buildings, each from five to seven stories high, and comprising one of the largest establishments of its kind in America.

At 1 a. m. reports received by telephone were that the large mill had burned to the ground and that two other mills were on fire. People living near the scene were moving their furniture and Dobson's employes were carrying goods from their other mills.

At 1:30 a. m. the six story carpet and plush mill was completely destroyed, as were also the wool storage warehouse and Brussels carpet mill. The fire was still burning fiercely, but was thought to be under control.

The loss will probably be $600,000 to $700,000. The buildings destroyed were those known as the main building, a six-story structure of stone, containing the spinning, combing, ingrain and printing departments. A secondary building, four stories high, containing the motive machinery for the mills, the burling and weaving departments, the offices of the firm and several outlying small buildings.

Minister Lincoln.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 16.—United States Consul Jasper P. Bradley at 4 o'clock this morning boarded the steamer Saale, of the North German Lloyd line, to welcome back to England the United States Minister, Mr. Lincoln, who was on board. Mr. Bradley was kindly received, but Mr. Lincoln refused to submit to an interview with any one of the number of newspaper representatives who had come from all parts of the country hoping to induce the Minister to talk on the Behring sea matter. Minister Lincoln landed here at 7 o'clock in excellent health and spirits.