WEEKLY CITIZEN.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 27, 1890.

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THE ARIZONA DAILY CITIZEN is in its twenty-first year, and has an extensive circulation throughout the territory. Its Associated Press reports are full and concise and especial attention is paid to territorial news.

CORRESPONDENCE is always welcome but it must come promptly to the point. Matters of a personal character are not desired.

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W. I. VAIL, - - - - Editor.

CENSUS AND POPULATION.

Census bulletin No. 16 gives the population of the United States on June 1, 1890, as shown by the final count of persons and families, exclusive of white persons in Indian Territory, Indians on reservations, and Alaska, [as 62,622,250; including these persons the population will probably reach in round numbers 63,000,000. In 1880 the population was 50,155,783. The absolute increase of the population in the ten years intervening was 12,466,467, and the percentage of increase was 24.86. In 1870 the population was stated as 38,558,371. According to these figures the absolute increase in the decade between 1870 and 1880 was 11,597,412, and the percentage of increase was 30.08.

Upon their face these figures show that the population has increased between 1881 and 1890 869,055 more than between 1870 and 1880, while the rate of increase has apparently diminished from 30.08 to 24.86 per cent. If these figures were derived from correct data, they would be disappointing. Such a reduction in the rate of increase in the face of the heavy immigration during the past ten years would argue a diminution in the fecundity of the population or a corresponding increase in its death rate. These figures are, however, easily explained when the character of the data used is understood. It is well known, the fact having been demonstrated by extensive and thorough investigation, that the census of 1870 was grossly deficient in the southern states, so much so as not only to give an exaggerated rate of increase of the population between 1870 and 1880 in these states, but to affect very materially the rate of increase in the country at large.

These omissions were not the fault nor were they within the control of the census office. The census of 1870 was taken under a law which the Superintendent, General Francis A. Walker characterized as "clumsy, antiquated and barbarous." The census office had no power over its enumerators save a barren protest, and this right was even questioned in some quarters. In referring to these omissions the Superintendent of the Tenth Census said in his report in relation to the taking of the census in South Carolina: "It follows, as a conclusion of the highest authority, either that the census of 1870 was grossly defective in regard to the whole of the state or some considerable parts thereof, or else that the census of 1880 was fraudulent." Those, therefore, who believe in the accuracy and honesty of the Tenth Census—and that was thoroughly established—must accept the other alternative offered by General Walker, namely, that the Ninth Census was "grossly defective." What was true of South Carolina was also true, in greater or less degree, of all the southern states.

There is, of course, no means of ascertaining accurately the extent of these omissions, but an approximation to it may be obtained by the following method.

It is fair to assume that the rates of increase of population of the northern states between 1860 and 1870 and between 1870 and 1880 were related to one another in a population similar to the corresponding rates in the northern states during the same periods. In the term "southern states" is here included the two Virginias the two Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky. The census of 1870 is known or is suspected to be deficient in all these states. In the other states and territories there is no suspicion of incompleteness. The population of the southern states in 1860, 1870, and 1880 was as follows:

1860	10,259,016
1870	11,250,411
1880	15,257,393

The population of the other states and territories in 1860, 1870, and 1880 was as follows:

1860	21,184,305
1870	27,307,960
1880	34,898,390

The rate of increase in these other states and territories was 28.9 per cent between 1860 and 1870 and 27.8 per cent between 1870 and 1880. These two rates are so nearly equal that in extending them to the Southern States they may be regarded as identical; in other words it may be assumed that the rate of increase in the Southern states between 1860 and 1870 and between 1870 and 1880 were the same.

Classified as white and colored, the population of the Southern states was as follows:

YEAR	White	Colored
1860	6,366,703	3,030,037
1870	7,067,213	4,179,222
1880	9,502,568	5,657,635

The increase of the white between 1860 and 1880 was 50.67 per cent or at a uniform rate for each ten years of 22.75 per cent. The increase of the colored between 1860 and 1880 was 45.43 per cent or at the rate of 20.6 per cent for each ten years. Applying these rates of increase respectively to the white and colored population in 1860, there results as the approximate white population in 1870, 7,815,128, and for the colored, 4,091,285. These results are in excess of the figures as returned by the census of 1870, in the case of the white 747,915, and in the case of the colored 512,163, a total of 1,260,078, which may be assumed as approximately the extent of the omissions by the faulty census of 1870. The total population in 1870 was, therefore, approximately 39,818,449, instead of 38,558,371.

Assuming these figures to represent approximately the true population in 1870, the increase would stand as follows:

		PER CENT.
1860.	31,443,321	—
1870.	39,818,449	26.9
1880.	50,155,783	25.9
1890.	62,622,250	24.8

Now that the financial world has been, in a large measure, relieved from its long strain of apprehension growing out of the monetary disturbances, it finds an opportunity to give its attention to the western railroad situation. The tendency to amalgamation is making itself felt in a most pronounced manner, and the results that are now shaping promise to bring about a complete revolution in the railroad system of this country. The negotiations now in progress will bring from 40,000 to 50,000 miles of railroad under what will practically be one management. At least one line of policy will shape the direction of the affairs of all the great trunk lines, and the direct result thereof will be the permanent establishment of peace and a consequent proportional increase of traffic for each of them. The unpleasant feature of the whole business lies in the fact that Gould is to play so important a part in the "deal." New England people have in the past suffered too severely from the Gould tactics to allow them to look upon this latest move with any degree of confidence. His grip upon the Union Pacific road is undoubtedly a strong one, and that he is working in sympathy with the Atchison people is also very manifest. The power of the Standard Oil monopoly is joined with his own in a control of the Villard properties, and Mr. Huntington's Southern Pacific line is not in accord with his plan. The intention is to organize and establish a grand railway clearing house, or trust, such as Mr. Gould has had in mind for two years past. The principle is by no means a new one, but its application to our railways certainly is. It is the master move of master minds, but the accomplishment of the results professedly sought for is far from being assured. Mr. Gould in the past has always worked solely for Mr. Gould, and it is only a fair presumption that, at the present time, he has in view the enlargement of his already stupendous fortune rather than a betterment of the interests of the thousands of stockholders who are concerned, or any improvement of the service for the "dear public." Gould has not yet assumed the role of philanthropist, and there is not a particle of sentiment in the inspiration of this latest deal of his. The people who buy stocks on the supposition that he and his associates are going to bring about the millennium for the railway and business situation of our country, are bound to encounter a very sore disappointment.

THE outcome of a recent suit in Philadelphia, under the Pennsylvania High License law, is of more than local interest because of its bearing upon the law of libel. The neighbors of a certain saloon keeper signed a remonstrance against granting him a license to continue his business, upon which he brought suit against certain of these remonstrances for libel. The suit, however, has been dismissed by the court on the ground that the remonstrance was a part of the record in a judicial proceeding, and, as such, was a privileged communication presumed to be made in good faith. Such a remonstrance can only be treated as libelous when it is affirmatively proven to be maliciously made. Furthermore, the court held that malice could not be inferred from the falsity of statements without other proof, since errors may be made in good faith. This decision also tends to strengthen the high license law, since in will shield from annoying litigation those who attempt to prevent disreputable and unworthy persons from obtaining licenses.

THE hold of the Indians upon Indian Territory seems to be a loosening one. The new Cherokee Commission has succeeded in completing negotiations with the Cherokee nation for 3,000,000 acres of land, and hopes to secure 6,000,000 more. This adds an immense tract to the homestead area, and hastens Indian civilization, or extermination.

HONORS are easy with the warring political factions in South Carolina. The South Carolina Club refused to invite Gov. elect Tillman to the club ball. Now Tillman's friends will refuse to allow the South Carolina Club the use of the State House for their annual ball.

BUSINESS men will find the CITIZEN an excellent medium in which to advertise their holiday wares.

EVERY encouragement should be held out for planting trees—fruit trees. The country must come to it sometime, and the sooner the better.

A LOST ADDRESS.

A Trinidad Lady Writes to San Francisco for It.

Mrs. Harriet McNamara of 218 State Street, Trinidad, Colorado, while visiting in St. Louis last summer, did not suffer with her usual sick headaches and indigestion. But upon her return to Trinidad her old troubles came upon her. It was not the St. Louis climate that did so much for her sick headaches. The secret is told in the following letter, received by Thomas Price & Son, the well-known assayers of 324 Sacramento Street, San Francisco. Mrs. McNamara writes:—

"Three months since I was visiting in St. Louis and obtained two bottles of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. It was of great relief to me in my headaches and indigestion. Since my return to my home in Trinidad I feel the need of it, and as I have lost the address I write to you to ask if you will not kindly forward this letter to the proper number in San Francisco, and have me sent a few more bottles of this valuable vegetable compound."

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is an almost certain cure for sick headaches and constipation. People who have used it once will send hundreds of miles to get it, as in the above instance.

Those Oyster Louis Siewert makes are delicious.

Wagon harness at bedrock prices at Hughes & Stevens.

Nine year old Bear Grass Sour Mash Whiskey at Schreiber's.

Closing out sale of millinery goods of all kinds at

Siewert receives oysters, fish, craps, mussells and shrumps three times a week Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

SWIFT TRAVELING.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST GREATER SPEED ON RAILROADS.

The Limit Reached Is 100 Miles an Hour—To Do Better Will Require Larger Locomotive Boilers, Bigger Wheels and Wider Tracks—The Danger Is Great.

"My opinion is that the speed limit is the locomotive engine has been reached with the present gauge of track and diameter of driving wheel," said Elias Watkins, at the National, "I believe I have been given to understand on very credible authority that an engine on one road has already made a clear record of 100 miles an hour—of course over a very short distance of perfectly straight and level track.

"If that is to be beaten it will only be done by increasing the size of the boiler to begin with. To get a greater capacity of boiler it will be necessary to widen the locomotive and therefore the track. If a speed of anything like 150 miles an hour is to be obtained in the future the track must be widened, not by inches but by feet, and the size of the driving wheel proportionately.

"Naturally the question of safety is the first one brought up in connection with a discussion of this subject, and it is asked, Can trains be run with as much security to life and limb at 150 miles an hour as at fifty? My answer to this is, No. Take a given stretch of track, in perfect condition with nothing in the way, and a train is more likely to run off the rail when going at 150 miles an hour than when traveling at sixty. But such ideal conditions are not usually found in railroading.

FACTS TO CONSIDER.

"You must consider that there are such things as frogs and switches which get out of order or unplaced, as well as a multitude of other things more difficult to look out for the more rapidly trains are going. Most important to think of, too, is the fact that if an accident does occur the train that meets with it is going to suffer in proportion to the speed at which it is going at the moment of interruption. Two trains each going at the rate of 120 miles an hour and coming into collision would quickly be reduced to kindling wood, if not to toothpicks.

"Another thing worth inquiring about is the number of men that are going to be required to run one of these engines of the future that are to travel faster than now. I suppose some of the fast flying locomotives at Jersey City that carries you to Philadelphia at the rate of nearly a mile a minute. Do machines not watch the signals as you pass with lightning eye? Through city after city at grade and across railway after railway intersecting. You will find that it takes about all your time to catch them.

"How much leisure has the engineer then to look after his steam gauge and water gauge, to oil to his airbreak, to make sure that every part of his mighty machine is in order, to keep in touch with the train dispatcher's office and to identify any extra trains as they pass him so that no mistake shall be made. So tremendous is the strain upon this man's nerves that as a measure of economy the company only permits him to work four days each week, and he spends the remaining three in resting and bracing up for further contests with space and time.

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.

"Trains in England go on an average much faster than in this country. Their cars or carriages are not nearly so heavy as ours, they have not nearly so many heavy grades and sharp curves, and the law gives the railway exclusive rights over their tracks, the infringement of which is punished by fines and imprisonment. In England one person out of every 5,250,000 carried is killed. To ride on the railway in France is more than twice as dangerous, inasmuch as one out of every 2,000,000 passengers is killed. Belgium is much safer than England in this respect; only one out of every 9,000,000 is killed on its roads. Safest of all by far are the railways of Prussia, which only kill one out of every 21,500,000 people carried.

"There are many advocates in favor of making our railroad cars much lighter, the argument being that it is absurd to drag a whole row of houses over the rails in order to transport a lot of comparatively light packages in the shape of people. But it is very certain that heavy cars have the advantage to safety in proportion to their weight. You will notice that the passengers in the heavily built parlor cars always get off with very much less damage in an accident than do the occupants of the ordinary cars, which are usually telescoped by the Pullman or Wagner coaches.

"Extra heavy weight to draw means extra expense for the railway companies, but safety for the passengers they carry means saving of money in damages in these days. Of course you read in the newspapers about the running of Boynton's bicycle engine at Brighton Beach at the rate of a mile in thirty two seconds, or 112 miles an hour. That may give a notion of the future of railroading as regards speed, but I am not myself of the opinion that the bicycle idea will work any revolution in the business of transportation by rail."—Washington Star.

Couldn't Repeat the Lord's Prayer.

There is a president in one of our Maine colleges, a bright, smart man who made a rather peculiar statement in conversation some time ago. He was talking about his inability to quote correctly, and said that, while he had an excellent memory for ideas, sentences and phrases would easily slip by him. "Why I do not know that I could repeat the Lord's prayer word for word," he asserted. No one would suspect such an admission from the worthy president to observe him in the pulpit.—Lewiston Journal.

There are glaciers in the Himalayas which are from thirty to sixty miles in length, and there is one thirty-three miles long which is flanked on either side by two giant peaks over 27,000 feet high.

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your staisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into nervous prostration. You need a nerve tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Suprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the liver and kidneys resume heal by action. Try a bottle. Price 50 cents at Dr Martin's drug store.

A subject of no little annoyance to our thifty housewives at present, is the poor quality of Butter being handeled by most grocers. To all such who appreciate the best quality obtainable, we extend a cordial invitation to inspect The Elgin Creamery Butter, of which a supply has just been received by L. Zeckendorf & Co. They will receive regular consignments of this excellent grade; price 50 cents per lb.

John Telford, Congress street, opposite National Bank, gun and locksmith; guns and pistols, locks, keys, and all kinds of small machinery repaired. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms moderate.

TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON, Dec 23—The president today nominated Henry Brown, of Michigan, as associate justice of the supreme court, vice Miller, deceased, and Colonel Charles Sutherland as surgeon general, vice Baxter, deceased.

MADRID, Dec. 23—A royal decree is issued altering the customs tariffs in favor of protection and providing or a change in the commercial treaties.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Directors of the Vanderbilt roads have approved the eastern trunk lines plan of agreement. The agreement is similar to the western railroad agreement which the presidents adopted recently.

KILKENNEY, Dec. 23.—The official result of the election yesterday to fill the vacancy in the house of commons shows Hennessy the nominee of the anti Parnellites to be elected by a majority of 1,146.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Kilrain states that he will leave some time next month for California to meet Godfrey. He proposes to try all comers for the championship and says the first man he will go for will be Corbett; who will either have to fight or leave the Pacific slope.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Pacific Coast Dry Dock Commission in a report sent to the senate today a new dry dock at Point Turner, Port Orchard, Puget Sound.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—General Schofield has received a telegram from Gen. Ruger confirming the reported capture of Big Foot and his followers.

The surreder and disarmament of these Indians practically ends the probability of any serious trouble with the Indians.

FINANCE MEASURE.

Chairman Aldrich, of the committee on rules, this morning instructed to report the cloture rule to the senate finance committee, and has just reported the finance bill with an amendment striking out the provision for the replacement of the deficiency in the national bank note circulation by the issue of treasury notes and inserting a clause for the issue of $2,000,000,000 in two per cent bonds, redeemable at pleasure after 10 years.

PANAMA, Dec. 23.—Rumors of revolutionary movements in Peru have been rife here for some time past. It is known that on the second inst. a meeting was held in fort Santa Catalina, outside of Lima, and an effort was made in behalf of the ex-director Pirola movement and suppressed; but at the cost of forty lives. As matters stand in Peru, it is not unlikely that similar uprisings may occur at short intervals.

Extreme distitution prevails throughtout the Republic.

GAINESVILLE, Texas, Dec. 24,—John Delancy, of San Diego Calif., is in the city in search of his wife and two children and a man named Frizzell who eloped with Mrs. Delancy. Delancy has found that they had entered Indian territory. He armed himself and followed, saying he would have the children or die.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24—The store of Chas. Lyach, an extensive retail boot and shoe dealer, was closed by the sheriff this morning.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 24—Eight attachments have been filed by local merchants against the Southern California Packing Campany of Los Angeles, Calif.

Merchants had bought considerable quantities of canned goods of local agents, to be delivered as called for. A week ago call was made for the goods, and the packing company, it is stated, refused to ship at the agreed price, and suits were accordingly instituted.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24—Ellis Bard, who pleaded guilty to embezzlement from the Lincoln National Bank, and Franklin Hull convicted of aiding and abetting him in the embezzlement, were today sentenced to 5 yeras in the penitentiary. Bard was cashier of the bank and Hull was one of its depositors and Bard allowed Hull to overdraw his account almost $40,000.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Nellie Pearcy was hanged this morning for the murder of Mrs. Higgard, her baby, and Mrs. Hogg, wife of a London porter who sustained illicit relations with her.

HALIFAX, N. S. Dec. 24.—The American schooner Horace Parker has arrived from Shelbourne with the women and crew of the ship Euridice, from Liverpool for Pensacola. Two passing vessels refused to respond to the Euridice's signals of distress. The crew were taken off by the Parker two days ago with great difficulty, and the ship sank four hours later.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—By the falling of the wall of the old packing house of Armour & Company, Mike Barry and an unknown man were killed, and Wm. Devine and John McMerney fatally injured. Several others are seriously hurt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The World's Fair proclamation has just been signed by the president.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 24.—At the Twin City Athletic Club last night Johnny Varkeest of Buffalo, N. Y., knocked out Tommy Howard of St. Paul in the 22nd round.

Charles Johnson of St. Paul knocked out Jimmy Griffin of Minneapolis in 12 rounds.

GLASGOW, Dec. 24.—There are no signs of improvement in the railroad strike here. About 7500 men now out.

The price of coal has advanced 7 shillings a ton, and a gas famine is imminent. All the ship building yards and public works are without coal, and will have to close their doors unless the strike is settled.

BOSTON, Dec. 24—Vice president Reinhard, of the Atchison system, who arrived this morning states that the Colorado Midland purchase was completed without increasing the capitalization of the Atchison.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—Judge Reed today rendered a decision holding the state law forbidding the sale of olemargarine unconstitutional.

COLOGNE, Dec. 24 — Officials have seized American bacon valued at 60,000 marks or threatened the merchant who imported it.

ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 24.—Directors of twelve roads in Southern Kansas controlled by Gould have voted to consolidate the twelve under the name of the Kansas Colorado & Pacific.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Bridget Donnelly was murdered by her husband today in a tenement house in Brooklyn because she refused to live with him. The murderer is arrested.

PEORIA, Dec. 25—At two o'clock this morning the safe of the Oat Meal Mill was blown open and robbed of a large amount of money. Phil. Smith, the watchman, was bound and a sack put over his head, and he was tied to a chair.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 24—James Corcoran, ex-deputy sheriff, who in August last fired into a crowd of union iron moulders and was arrested on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon and assault to commit murder was arraigned today and pleaded not guilty.

Andrew White, formerly cashier of the American District Telegraph Co, was arrested today on an indictment found by the late grand jury and charged with larceny; he was arrested about a year ago charged with embezzelment but was released on a technicality.

London, December 24—Joe Donoughue, of Newburgh, N Y, amateur champion skater of the United States and Canada, today won the amateur international skating championship race on Lingy fen near Cambridge, covering the course of a mile and a half in four minutes and 46 seconds, beating the world's record.

Washington, December 24—A proclamation was issued by the President today, declaring that whereas satisfactory proof has been presented that provision has been made for the adequate grounds and buildings for the uses of the world's Columbian exposition, and a sum of not less than to be expended for the purpose, said exposition being provided according to the requirements of the act to provide for celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, that such international exhibition will be opened on the first day of May, 1893, in the city of Chicago, not to be closed before the last Thursday in October, of same year. All nations of the earth are invited to take part in commemoration of an event that was so prominent in human history, and of lasting interest to mankind by appointing representatives thereto and sending such exhibits as will most fitly illustrate their resources, industries and progress in civilization.

Victoria, B. C., December 24—The coasting steamer Katie returned from the west coast today bringing Capt Mosher and eleven men of the wrecked bark Atlanta, which went during the recent terrific gales.

Captain Mosher gives the following account of the wreck of the Atlanta, owned by Pope & Talbot, of San Francisco. She left Port Gamble, Washington, on December 8 last with a cargo of lumber. When off Cape Flattery a succession of gales were encountered which carried away all the sails. On December 15 the vessel commenced leaking. Next day the main top mast went over board and the ship began to settle. On the 17th the ship broke in two, leaving the crew floating on the cabin. They drifted all night and next day reached Claquequot, where they received every attention at the hands of the men employed at the trading station there. While at Claquequot Captain Mosher learned that another vessel must have have been wrecked, as part of a ship with the letters I. S. W. I. on it came ashore.

Chicago, December 24—President Harrison's Proclamation today was everywhere in the city regarded as a most enjoyable Christmas gift. The status of the expedition is now settled. Chicago is now to have a world's fair; the question could not be settled until the President issued his proclamation, but now the United States government has declared that the world's Columbian exposition will be held in Chicago and the work of preparation and organization will now be vigorously pressed forward.

Denver, December 24—W R Daniels, the wealthiest dry goods merchant in Colorado did this morning from paralysis.

Merced, Cal, Dec. 24—Mrs Sophie A Ivett, administratrix of the estate of her late husband John Ivett, who was so foully murdered in this county last month, filed bonds today as guardian of the estate to the amount of $372,000.

New York, December 24—Wm Duryea Hughes, the lawyer who ran a divorce mill on Broadway was arrested this afternoon on a bench warrant issued on complaint of ex-mayor Pendleton of Fort Worth, Texas, one of his victims. It was also intimated that Campbell an Buttner, Hughes partners, are to be arrested.

Savannah, Ga, Dec. 24—The Savannah fire and marine insurance company wound up its affairs today. The company was organized in '87 with capital of $200,000. Threatened adverse legislation was the principal cause of closing.

Chicago, December 24.—A remarkable letter will be published here tomorrow from Frances E. Willard, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, regarding circumstances attending the disastrous failure of bankers of the organization S A Kean & Co. Miss Willard opens with an ardent defence of Mr Kean, reciting his thirty years of clean life and helpful service in the Chicago Missionary work. She expresses deep regret that Kean has not found public defenders in some minister of the gospel, and she intimates that in view of his having been a leading prohibitionist, a hatred of the temperance cause was back of his prosecution. She says the financial losses of the temperance organization are small, but the press of the country has been given to understand that an appalling calamity has overtaken the white ribbon movement. She continues: "Possibly the wish is father to the thought. There is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, and there is doubtless joy in hell over one saint that falls. Beyond peradventure there is rejoicing in every grog shop of the city when the temperance cause or any of its advocates is overtaken by misfortune, seeming or real.

San Bernadino, December 23—The Bear Valley Irrigation Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $4,000,000, one million of which is preferred stock and three millions common stock. This company has bought the Bear valley reservoir property, also all of the Essendro tract of 210,000 acres, which is to be irrigated by the Bear valley reservoir water. $2,400,000 of the common stock of the company is used to buy these properties and the remainder of the common stock and the preferred stock will be sold to raise funds to build a new Bear valley dam at a cost of $750,000; also to convey water to Perris and Allesandra districts comprising 510,000 acres of fruit lands.

New York, December 23—The tariff reform club had a grand banquet tonight in the new concert hall of Madison Square garden, to celebrate the recent democratic victories. Among the most prominent gentlemen about the speaker's table were ex President Grover Cleveland, senator Carlisle, governor Russell of Massachusetts, Henry Villard, senator Brice, Dan Lamont, ex-governor Hoadley of Ohio. When Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by senator Carlisle and other ladies entered one of the boxes in the gallery, every man at the table arose, waved their handkerchiefs and joined in three cheers, which the wife of the ex-president acknowledged with bows. Mr Cleveland was the first speaker.

New Conydon, Ind., December 23—Wesley Tellis, a prominent young business man, this morning shot and killed Miss Virena Travel and then suicided. He had been paying attention to the girl a long time but her mother objected to the match. This morning he entered the store kept by Mr. Travel and was ordered out. He drew a revolver and shot Virena through the heart. After firing two shots at Mrs. Travel, who escaped through the back door unhurt, Tellis put a bullet into his own brain.

Akron, Ohio, December 23—A cyclone of Newburgh, N Y, amateur champion skater of the United States and Canada, today won the amateur international skating championship race on Lingy fen near Cambridge, covering the course of a mile and a half in four minutes and 46 seconds, beating the world's record.

Washington, December 24—A proclamation was issued by the President today, declaring that whereas satisfactory proof has been presented that provision has been made for the adequate grounds and buildings for the uses of the world's Columbian exposition, and a sum of not less than to be expended for the purpose, said exposition being provided according to the requirements of the act to provide for celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, that such international exhibition will be opened on the first day of May, 1893, in the city of Chicago, not to be closed before the last Thursday in October, of same year. All nations of the earth are invited to take part in commemoration of an event that was so prominent in human history, and of lasting interest to mankind by appointing representatives thereto and sending such exhibits as will most fitly illustrate their resources, industries and progress in civilization.

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New York, December 24—Wm Duryea Hughes, the lawyer who ran a divorce mill on Broadway was arrested this afternoon on a bench warrant issued on complaint of ex-mayor Pendleton of Fort Worth, Texas, one of his victims. It was also intimated that Campbell an Buttner, Hughes partners, are to be arrested.

Savannah, Ga, Dec. 24—The Savannah fire and marine insurance company wound up its affairs today. The company was organized in '87 with capital of $200,000. Threatened adverse legislation was the principal cause of closing.

Chicago, December 24.—A remarkable letter will be published here tomorrow from Frances E. Willard, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, regarding circumstances attending the disastrous failure of bankers of the organization S A Kean & Co. Miss Willard opens with an ardent defence of Mr Kean, reciting his thirty years of clean life and helpful service in the Chicago Missionary work. She expresses deep regret that Kean has not found public defenders in some minister of the gospel, and she intimates that in view of his having been a leading prohibitionist, a hatred of the temperance cause was back of his prosecution. She says the financial losses of the temperance organization are small, but the press of the country has been given to understand that an appalling calamity has overtaken the white ribbon movement. She continues: "Possibly the wish is father to the thought. There is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, and there is doubtless joy in hell over one saint that falls. Beyond peradventure there is rejoicing in every grog shop of the city when the temperance cause or any of its advocates is overtaken by misfortune, seeming or real.

San Bernadino, December 23—The Bear Valley Irrigation Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $4,000,000, one million of which is preferred stock and three millions common stock. This company has bought the Bear valley reservoir property, also all of the Essendro tract of 210,000 acres, which is to be irrigated by the Bear valley reservoir water. $2,400,000 of the common stock of the company is used to buy these properties and the remainder of the common stock and the preferred stock will be sold to raise funds to build a new Bear valley dam at a cost of $750,000; also to convey water to Perris and Allesandra districts comprising 510,000 acres of fruit lands.

New York, December 23—The tariff reform club had a grand banquet tonight in the new concert hall of Madison Square garden, to celebrate the recent democratic victories. Among the most prominent gentlemen about the speaker's table were ex President Grover Cleveland, senator Carlisle, governor Russell of Massachusetts, Henry Villard, senator Brice, Dan Lamont, ex-governor Hoadley of Ohio. When Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by senator Carlisle and other ladies entered one of the boxes in the gallery, every man at the table arose, waved their handkerchiefs and joined in three cheers, which the wife of the ex-president acknowledged with bows. Mr Cleveland was the first speaker.

New Conydon, Ind., December 23—Wesley Tellis, a prominent young business man, this morning shot and killed Miss Virena Travel and then suicided. He had been paying attention to the girl a long time but her mother objected to the match. This morning he entered the store kept by Mr. Travel and was ordered out. He drew a revolver and shot Virena through the heart. After firing two shots at Mrs. Travel, who escaped through the back door unhurt, Tellis put a bullet into his own brain.

Portland, December 23—News has reached here of a shocking death near Clackamas Bennie, the twelve year old son of Charles Kelly, of St Helens. The boy was riding along a country road in company with John Carroll. Bennie had one end of a rope around his waist when the horse took fright at a flock of wild geese and ran away, and threw the lad. Before the horse could be stopped he ran some distance dragging the boy, and kicking him about the head and body, mangling him in a shocking manner. Before he could be detached from the animal the boy was dead.

Washington, December 23—The senate finance committee today reported the financial bill with an amendment striking out section 4 of the bill providing that when national banks circulated bills below $190,000,000, the deficiency shall be supplied by issue of treasury notes based on silver bullion purchased, if the silver can be purchased or if not by direct issue notes. A second amendment was the insertion in place of a section stricken out that the secretary of the treasury be authorized to issue in sums not aggregating $200,000,000 coupon and registered bonds of the United States in such a form as he may prescribe and of the denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum to be redeemable in lawful money at the pleasure of the United States on and after July 1, 1900, and bearing interest semi-annually at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and be authorized to sell or dispose any bonds issued under this act at not less than par value and to apply the proceeds thereof to the redemption or to purchase any bonds of the United States and bonds hereby authorized and the proceeds thereof shall be used for no other purpose whatever. It is understood that no one has bound himself to support the measure.

Senator Stewart gave notice today when the financial bill was called up for consideration that he would move to amend the amendment of the committee report by inserting the following: "That any owner of silver bullion not too base for operation at the mint may deposit the same in an amount valued at not less than a hundred dollars at any mint in the United States and to be formed into standard dollars or bars for his benefit and without charge, or he may receive instead an equivalent therefor in treasury notes.

The Sunday closing crusade against the world's fair opened in earnest on the desk of each senator and representative this morning. It was bitter, asking him to declare himself either for or against the Sunday opening of the world's fair. The letters bear the signature of the religious editor of a semi political religious New York weekly paper.

The programme of the republicans is believed to be in this line: At a convenient time when the rules are to be called up, (when the republican majority is at hand), when the democratic senators attempt to attack the cloture rule with the intention of talking it to death or until the 4th of March, the presiding officer will rule the debate not in order of taking a broad ground of general parliamentary law that the motion to close debate would in itself be defeated by a debate which must therefore be out of order, as was ruled in the British parliament when the celebrated cloture rule was adopted against a vigorous opposition of the Irish members. What follows no one can say, but if the rule carries the elections bill will come very near the statute books.

San Antonio, December 23—F. M. Wilkins, a partner in the large cattle ranch of Wilkins Bros & Co and a cowboy named Walton have been found dead at their camp fifty miles from Langley. Both bodies were riddled with bullets. Two Mexicans who are being pursued by a posse are suspected.

Portland, Or., December 23—About one hundred laborers called at the police station today and stated that they were ex-employees on the Union Pacific sound extension and that they were absolutely destitute. Their pay for the last month will not be allowed them till the 26th of this month and this months' will not be allowed till January 26th. At the present time not less than 500 men have just been discharged from the Sound extension and are in this city, nearly all of whom are destitute.

CONCERNING RAILROADS.

METAL ties for railroads are proving very satisfactory.

IT is reported in Germany that the Emperor is going to introduce American cars for the passenger service.

IT is figured that the United States has a mile of railroad for each 400 of population and each 22 miles of area, while the balance of the world has a mile for each 7,500 of population and 237 miles of area.

THERE are many indications that before long the electric light will be the only luminant employed on railway trains. An important step has been taken by the Russian Government, which has decided that all the carriages on the state railways shall be lighted by the electric light in the future.

KANSAS has more miles of railroad than all the New England States put together. She has 1,159 more miles than New York, whose population and wealth surpass Kansas four to one. She has more than the great States of Pennsylvania, Iowa or Texas. Kansas to-day has 8,754 miles of railroads. Illinois alone surpasses her with 9,000 miles. Next comes Iowa with 8,364 miles. Following her is Pennsylvania with 8,224; then comes Texas with 8,210 miles.

BOOKS OLD AND NEW

A HEBREW translation of Longfellow's "Psalm of Life" has just been printed in Jerusalem.

THE first edition of Michael Davitt's new paper was 150,000 copies, and the paper bids fair to keep up to that point.

THE library of Napoleon III., saved from the Tuilleries when it was in flames, is shortly to be sold by auction.

Two books with the marginal notes in Luther's handwriting have been discovered in the municipal library at Zwickau.

THE highest price ever paid for a book, it is said, was $50,000. It was for a vellum missal which was presented to King Henry VIII., by Pope Leo X.

NEXT spring will see the publication of the colleges of Oxford, a book giving the history and traditions of those famous institutions of learning. The book is edited by a Fellow of Lincoln, and the various chapters are contributed by well-known members of the university.

J. Ivancovich keeps fresh groceries and sells them at reasonable prices.

Fine Imported Key West and Mexican Cigars at Phil. Schreiber's Congress street.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WOMAN'S WORLD.

ONE OF THE ACTIVE WOMEN IN CHICAGO'S PERFECT GARDEN.

A Brave Western Woman—There Is Hope for Us Yet—Top Boots for Women. Mrs. Boyd Shot a Deer—Information and Gossip About the Gentler Sex.

Chicago is a perfect garden of bright and brilliant women. One rarely heard of outside of exclusive Englewood, a lake shore suburb, is Miss Florence E. Kollock, pastor of the Englewood Universalist church. Miss Kollock was born at the Waukesha Springs, Wis., thirty years ago, and studied for the ministry in St. Lawrence university, Canton, N. Y. She preached her first sermon from an Iowa pulpit. In 1879 she was sent to Englewood to do missionary work, and for two years preached in that suburb and Blue Island as well every Sunday.

Of the two places she preferred Englewood, and before the convention knew what she was doing she had a regular congregation, a lot and a $25,000 church edifice in process of construction. The work done in her parish would astound a New York shepherd. Miss Kollock believes in doing a lot of things in church besides singing and praying. One night in the week is given to book talk, the author being considered with endless material — prints, busts and pictures. Another night is devoted to a class in civil government. Col. Parker, of the county normal school, has a class for the study of the ten great