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Saline County Journal.

VOL. XIII. SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1883. NUMBER 15

Palace Store!

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Palace Store!

PROF. RILEY, the government entomologist, says that the "Western farmers have little to fear from the inroads and devastations of locust the present year."

WE notice in the published list of the editors "booked" for Chibuahua on the editorial excursion, no Golden Belt editors except Jack Downing. Why is this? Are the Golden Belters "financially depressed? There is a good sprinkling of the Santa Fe boys.

POOL COMMISSIONER DANIELS has issued a circular announcing twenty-five dollars as the round trip rate on all roads from the Missouri river to Denver to members attending the national encampment of the G. A. R. Tourists' tickets entitle the holder to choice of routes going and coming. The boys expected that the railroads would do much better by them than this.

SENATOR ANTHONY'S illness is attributed to high living. The dinner table is said to have been the strongest bond between he and his former colleague, Senator Burnside.—*Ex.*

In the Senatorial memorial exercises following the death of Gen. Burnside, Senator Anthony paid a fine tribute to the dead Senator, and alluded in a special manner to Burnside's excellent dinner-giving qualities.

THE rivalry between Senator Hill, of Colorado, and Secretary Teller, and the conspicuous brawling arising therefrom, can be traced to the fact that each wants to represent the State of Colorado for a term of six years, commencing March 1885. While they are busy "killing each other off," it would not be a bad idea for the people of our sister State to settle their support upon a third man.

PATRICK DELANEY and Thomas Caffrey pleaded guilty at Dublin to being present at Phœnix Park when Cavendish and Burke were murdered. Both men said they were forced into the business at the peril of their lives; and Delaney maintained that Brady and Kelley were the actual murderers and that he was at one time instrumental in saving Judge Lawson's life. Both were sentenced to be hanged on the 24 of June.

THE Ellsworth *News* recalls a little bit of history which carries back in memory the old settlers of this part of the country to the years of 1868-9. It makes the statement that Hon. Perry Hodgden has fenced a tract of land on the north side of the river on which once stood a city by itself, in which was more reveiry, drunkenness, robbery, lewdness, wickedness and crime than on any other piece of ground of its size in the State of Kansas. Texas cow-boys will be surprised to know that "Notchville" is now a pasture for cows. A flood about 1867 compelled the removal of the town to higher ground.

MYRA CLARK GAINES is victorious again, but it is not the end of the prolonged litigation. She gets a judgement against the city of New Orleans for $1,925,667. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mrs. Gaines brought suit to recover rents and profits resulting from the occupation of property known as the Blanc tract, which the city of New Orleans has had in its possession since 1837. For years and years this suit has dragged its slow length along, and the end is not yet. The heroic woman who has so long battled for her rights has commanded the admiration and sympathy of the whole country.

DR. EVANS, the distinguished American dentist, of Paris, is visiting the Prince of Wales at Sandringham. It is a well-known fact that American dentists are the most accomplished operators in the world. Evans made a residence in Paris years ago, and by some skillful operations came under the notice of the Imperial Bonapartes. For an uncrowned person, Evans was particularly favored by Louis Napoleon. He was not only given the patronage of the royal family but was also a frequent guest at the Tuileries. At the fall of the Second Empire, the Empress Eugenie, in her flight from Paris, stopped at Evans' home for a few hours, and he furnished her his private carriage and piloted her escape from France. He still seems to be a favorite of the princes—probably on account of his relations to the Imperial family. He has accumulated a vast fortune while basking in the sunlight of royalty, and no doubt proposes to keep in with the princes just as long as he possibly can.

THE *Globe-Democrat* of last Thursday contained an excellent article on "The Tornado Problem." Of course our knowledge of these death-dealing storms is very imperfect, and the manner and means of protection against their effects, quite speculative. Still those who have "been through the storms" have a little practical experience to relate which is of benefit to us all. The *Globe-Democrat* gives us a few facts which may be borne in mind. They are as follows:

The problem of devising means to resist or escape the tornado's swift and baleful operation is one that science and experience find it hard to solve. It seems to be idle to talk about any houses of the present styles of construction being safe in presence of such a force. There are degrees of risk, however, in different sorts of structures; and the building best adapted to buffeting with the average tornado is believed to be an ordinary frame, a story and a half high, with a hip-roof. The place of greatest peril in a building of any kind at such a time is the northeast corner, and the place of most security a west or southwest room; but it is better to take to the cellar than to stay in any part of the house—and once in the cellar, a position should be taken, we are told, face forward against the west wall, in the southwest corner, if possible. In all the records of tornado casualties, there is said to be not a single instance of a person killed or wounded in a cellar. Still safer than the cellar, all the tornado experts are agreed, is a dug-out or under-ground retreat, entirely apart from a building, and as nearly level with the earth at top as practicable. Refuges of this kind have been found to answer the purpose under the most severe tests, and their construction is generally advised to be the wisest of precautions in regions where tornadoes are prevalent.

EX-SENATOR POMEROY has so far "reformed" as to become spokesman for a new "prohibition and anti-secret society party." He offered Register of the Treasury Bruce (colored) the vice-Presidency on this party ticket in '84, but Bruce wouldn't be tempted. Of course Pomeroy has about as many solid things to trade away as his illustrious predecessor, who made such a memorable promise several centuries ago. It is the old story of the men whom the Republican party have emphatically cast aside turning up as reformers under some new party name. Pomeroy as a "christian statesman" was a fraud, and so he will continue even in the ranks of the Prohibition-Anti-Secret-Society.

IT is evident that the friends of John A. Anderson have in due form declared war on Ingalls, for the purpose of electing Anderson to the Senate in 1884. It is possible that they may defeat Ingalls, but they will never elect Anderson. The contest will become very bitter; in which case it may "leave both out." But John A.'s little combination of Independent Republicans and Democrats cannot near carry the day. Ingalls has become a leader in the Senate and Kansas is proud of his abilities and standing in the Nation. He has twice been honored with the place he holds, and becomes by his experience an invaluable man to our State. He is a thorough Republican. For these and hundreds of other reasons Kansas will, no doubt, re-elect Ingalls to the Senate.

Streets full of ditches and ditchers.

A dusty Saturday, and a busy one, too.

Nobody has said "crushed strawberry" as yet.

We May have some pleasant weather during the present month.

The law partnership of Mohler & Gilkeson has been dissolved.

Rumors of a grand jury have made the boys feel a little nervous.

Judge Hanback delivers the oration on Decoration Day at Beloit.

Mr. T. L. Head, of Hillsboro, Ohio, is visiting his uncle, Mr. A. R. Head.

The laying of the water works mains was commenced last Saturday morning.

J. R. Grimm is canvassing in the interest of the Kansas Mutual Life Association.

Mr. Packard's go-cart is the first vehicle of the kind to appear upon our streets.

J. W. Rice shipped from Brookville last week four car-loads of cattle, averaging 1625 pounds.

Mr. Hardison and family will arrive in Salina the first of June, to locate permanently.

A number of new canvas awnings have recently been put up. An improvement over the shed affair.

The case of J. P. Lindh vs. J. W. Crowley has been reversed in the Supreme Court. The opinion was filed last Thursday.

The report of the State Board of Agriculture shows that Saline county has on hand 183,401 bushels of wheat and 331,482 bushels of corn.

If we are to celebrate in honor of Salina's water works, is it not full time our citizens were arranging for the grand and festive occasion?

Fitzgerald & Green moved out of their room in the Journal Block, last Fridsy, and Campell & Tuthill commenced moving in on Monday.

H. A. Kellogg sold to J. W. Rice last week thirteen head of cattle, averaging 1085 pounds. One steer weighed 2130 pounds. Another 2050.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr C. E. Libbey, a former well-known resident of Salina, who was engaged in photographing. He died at Ft. Colling, Col., last week and was buried last Thursday.

Herbert Draper, of Ellsworth, has been recommended by Judge Hanback as naval cadet to Annapolis from the Sixth Congressional District. Mr. Draper was in town last Saturday, visiting the Judge.

Rev. Goodwin and family, of Salina will some time in the near future, give a musical concert, at the Grove school house on Thompson creek, and we hope the good people will give them a warm reception, as they are trying to raise money to fit up the school house and make it more convenient for holding religious services. —*Ellsworth Reporter.*

Here are the Golden Belt counties with their corn acreage for 1883:

McPherson	100,780
Dickinson	94,619
Chase	94,188
Ottawa	69,969
Saline	69,058
Ellsworth	40,699
Lincoln	33,272
Russell	30,529

The Salina Literary Society is one of the most successful institutions of the kind we have ever seen. Though it has been running some two years, interest in its meetings does not abate, and the attendance each evening rather increases than diminishes. A good order of talent has been developed and their entertainments are always very interesting. Such a society is a magnificent school, in which grace in public speaking is developed and a love for literature, polish and refinement inculcated.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Topeka, Salina & Western railroad yesterday afternoon, officers and directors were elected as follows: president, Dr. Stormont, of Topeka; vice president, C. E. Faulkner, of Salina; secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. Arnold, of Council Grove. A new board of directors was elected as follows: J. Safford, D. P. Safford, Geo. D. Hale, Dr. Stormont, J. C. Wilson, J. W. Farnsworth, M. Bosworth, Jno. Guthrie, of Topeka; W. F. Shamleffer and W. Arnold, of Council Grove; C. E. Faulkner and O. P. Hamilton, of Salina. The board adjourned to meet this morning at 8 o'clock.—*Topeka Capital, May 8.*

Mrs. S. W. Adams started for Colorado yesterday, for an extended visit.

Mr. J. A. Hawkes, of the Hawkes & Ballard ranche, Gypsum Creek, is visiting here.

The boys expect to go to Salina on the 4th of July, to assist in that city. Salina will treat the boys white.—*Abilene Gazette.*

With the new paint, piazzas and fences, and their picked up surroundings generally, the residence streets present a very inviting appearance—a sort of "come and live with me attraction."

Horse-back riding seems to grow in popularity. It is a healthful exercise. There's no gainsaying that. A half hour's pounding in the saddle solidifies the vertebra, sends color to the cheek and insures a good appetite. *Stirrup* the pleasure.

We regret very much to learn of the death of Mrs. Geo. D. Sias, which occurred at their home in Washington Territory. As will be remembered, Mrs. Sias was the daughter of Wm. Smith, Esq., founder of the Solomon Mills. The deceased was a lovable little lady, and highly respected here in Solomon, where she was married about three years ago, and many are the sympathizing words we hear on every hand for the bereaved husband, the son of our well known townsman, M. Sias, Esq—*Solomon Sentinel.*

Geo. Sias was at one time clerk in Ober & Hageman's store and afterwards employed by Mr. R. T. Watson.

INTERNAL FIRES AND WAGES IN THE COAL MINES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., April 25, 1883.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Operators of coal mines, as a class of business men who have a large amount of capital invested, generally labor under many very expensive disadvantages; in fact, there are more dangers attendant upon this investment than that of any other description known to the business world. As the capitalist approaches his colliery and take his prolegomena from the surface, the appearances may indicate that all the various sections of the mine are in perfect order, and that no mishaps have occurred which may draw from the earnings of his institutions. But from the inside workings of the colliery may come the most appalling reports that may be told to him, without the slightest visible trace to be discovered at the surface. When the mine has been worked to the third or fourth vein, the power required for drainage, mining, and good ventilation is exceedingly expensive; and it certainly is necessary to furnish a surplus of power so that a colliery may be prepared for any and all emergencies. Upon good ventilation depends the health and safety of the workmen, and no valid reason can be truthfully adduced to excuse defective ventilation. Besides, there is always a large amount of "dead" or unproductive labor, that must be performed about the collieries, occasioned by trivial mishaps, that if neglected would entail great losses in the future. Among this class of labor is that performed in extinguishing internal fires, propping and pillaring to prevent cave-ins, etc. Indeed, the expenses of a colliery are simply enormous, and should I attempt to make a recital of some of the principal expenditures, in this communication, the writer fears the reader would be inclined to be incredulous as regards the acceptation of the statement—at least I know that was my state of mind when I became enlightened by personal observation.

Unless the veins are profitable to work, abandonment must be the result. In this valley, but a few miles from this city, one operator lost $120,000 in attempting to sink a shaft to his coal, and although he was reported worth a good round million, it paved the way to his utter bankruptcy, for bad luck seemed to follow in the wake of his failure to reach his coal and the prime cause is said to have been quicksand. In case the operator abandons his workings the current belief is the operator "struck it rich" by wronging some one, while the truth is the reverse. Forcible suspensions of labor in the collieries is another source of "dead" expenditure, for the pumps, inside machinery, ventilating fans etc., must continue to run, even if there be no production of coal. This is also a fruitful agency of distress not only to the capitalist but the miner and those dependent upon him for their daily bread. The masses of the laborers about the mines are compelled to sustain themselves by their earnings alone, and when the state of the trade is unsettled, the state of society becomes excited. There are a few collieries that do, or can, work over two-thirds of the year under favorable circumstances, and many not that. Whether idle or not, unless he has the good fortune of having in his employ practical and prudent men, fully competent under every emergency to manage skillfully the colliery, the operator can soon be relieved of his competency. The employment is so entirely different—and more dangerous—from others that people become oblivious to the real state of affairs. The frightful casualties blunt benevolent feelings because of the constant, frightful repetition of them. Oh! when will the day come when the wail of the widows, or the cry of the orphans shall cease, and the sight of the funeral cortege that so frequently slowly moves towards the burial ground, and likewise moves public sympathy, cease to be a daily spectacle!

No report which an anthracite coal operator can receive from his mines is so calculated to strike terror to his heart, as that "the mine is afire!" Aside from the questions of danger and expense in extinguishing it, he knows that the losses in a dozen ways will balance all the profits there may have been for years past, or are likely to be for years to come. This is no less the case since great corporations have gained a monopoly of the production of anthracite, than it was a few years ago when the works were in the hands of smaller companies and individuals. These interior mine fires are the most deceiving attribute to be met in coal mining. There was one fire at Kehly's Run colliery, Shenandoah, which cost the Girard estate $125,000 and thirteen lives were lost before it was extinguished. Three internal fires at the Wadesville shaft, near Pottsville, have cost the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, and the former owner, $250,000, and the loss of 750,000 tons of coal destroyed before the flames were subdued. The "Burning Mountain," at the Jugular colliery, in the same district, commenced burning in 1855, is still burning, and promises to continue for decades to come. The seam of coal is from forty to fifty feet thick. The timbers supporting the shaft house first ignited, and owing to neglect, the flames communicated to the coal, and the utmost efforts to quench the fire proved fruitless, and the flames constantly became more fierce, and so the mine was abandoned. For ten years, the Big Vein of Colket colliery has been on fire, and the flames rage with great severity. The shaft leading to it is eight hundred feet deep, and now acts as a chimney or flue to throw off the gasses from the burning coal. This gasvitiates the atmosphere with such a deadly effect, that birds flying over it fall dead upon the earth after flying a few feet. The sides of the shaft, on the surface, is literally covered with the skeletons of birds that have happened in that vicinity. The large coal dirt pile at the colliery, Pottsville, has been on fire many years and all efforts to get the flames under subjection have failed. In rock banks where coal dirt, or siftings have been dumped, the fires burn stronger and swifter than in pure, culm piles. The rocks admit of a circulation of air between the crevices while the culm packs so close, that the fire must create a draft for itself. Some small estimate can be formed from these statements, only a few of hundreds I might cite, of the annual loss of the operators of anthracite coal mines sustain through this one element. Many of the mine fires are caused by gas explosions.

An erroneous idea seems to have gained credence which I purpose correcting. It is often stated by the press that a miner was "burned by an explosion of sulphur." I might as well assert that it was by an explosion of buttermilk. Carburrated hydrogen gas, the fatal "fire-damp" of the mines, has nothing in common with sulphur; in fact, its origin is a mystery that has never yet been solved. It is a subtle and highly inflammable gas, without any odor, and its presence in the mine can only be detected by the action of what is known as the "Davy lamp" as a rule, but experienced miners can detect it by watching the flame of a naked lamp, which becomes elongated where only a slight admixture is found with the atmosphere, not enough to explode. When an explosion takes place the change of this gas back to water and carbonic acid gas is instantaneous. A great heat for a moment is the result, and the shock is often tremendous in its effect; but there is no sulphur, nor anything allied to sulphur, about it.

The demand for coal property is daily increasing. There is not a great deal of this discription of property now held for sale, but those who are fortunate owners of such tracts are beseiged constantly by purchasers or lessees. That mining is being pushed forward in this valley in a manner never anticipated by the pioneers in the business, is a self-evident fact. To some careful thinkers about the necessities of the future, the question arises whether the operators are not going too fast. Is not the substance of the country being wasted? Indications point to no distant day as witnessing the exhaustion of this storehouse of fuel, and already vast acres of coal land have been abandoned because of the fact that the richest and most accessible deposits of coal have been mined, leaving the surface always liable to cave-ins by reason of crumbling pillars and timbers in the worked out chambers below. Wherever the coal has been pretty thoroughly mined the surface has become unproductive and barren. The fact is the owner of the coal of to-day is anxious to get its value into his or her hands, and it is a matter of indifference to them what is ultimately the fate of the country. It is asserted as a piece of prophesy—and the assertion seems to have been made with facts to sustain it—that in a century the valley will be a howling wilderness.

In this State there are 339 collieries, of which Luzerne county has 129; Schuylkill county, 116; Lackawanna, 52; Northumberland, 30; and a few others in Dauphin, Sullivan, Carbon, Columbia and Susquehanna counties. The coal of Sullivan county is classed as semi-anthracite. During the year ending Dec. 31, 1882, the working days in the mines averaged 227½ each, the highest being the Dauphin mines which were operated 276 days. Lackawanna county mines were the lowest, having worked 208 days. There are 89,589 men employed in the anthracite mines of the State, distributed as follows:

Counties	No. Men.
Luzerne	41 641
Schuylkill	31 160
Lackawanna	14 788
Total	89 589

The amount paid in wages to the miners in the anthracite collieries during the year was as follows:

Counties	No. Dollars
Carbon	$ 955 298 19
Columbia	539 492 91
Dauphin	631 589 00
Lackawanna*	5 997 419 88
Luzerne	15 313 627 72
Northumberland	2 859 566 92
Schuylkill	8 254 149 16
Sullivan	99 357 00
Totals	$32 758 942 .6

*NOTE—The statistics of Susquehanna are included in those from the operators of Lackawanna.

The production for the year was 29,842,359.05 tons, and the amount, as will be noticed by the above table, of wages paid for its production was in excess of one dollar per ton.

For the bituminous region the amount of capital invested is far below that of this region. There are 442 collieries—90 in Allegheny county, 60 in Westmoreland, 54 in Fayette, 44 in Charfield, and 194 divided among 22 counties. There are employed about these mines 40,136 persons, and the collieries averaged 237 days of work during last year, mining in that time 29,695,110.02 tons of bituminous coal. The wages paid the persons about the mines for labor performed amounted to $18,775,553.05—less than one dollar per ton the cost of production for wages alone.

The enormity of the coal business in Pennsylvania can faintly be realized by the above facts, and they evince that it is one of the leading industries of the commonwealth. Pennsylvania has all of the anthracite coal that there is in the world within its borders, and nothing in the line of fuel can compete with it as regards its cleanliness, the steady heat it gives, both in the cook stove or the locomotive, and yet it is such a common commodity here that we look upon it with about the same thoughts as a Kansasite would upon a good sand bank. Yours truly.

H. G. MERRILL.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

PORTLAND, OR., April 26, 1883.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I received a copy of your paper a few days ago. It brought so many pleasant thoughts and remembrances of familiar names and places about home. I have often thought of sending you a communication from this coast, to give old friends an idea of what my observations have been out here.

One year ago next July I left Saline county for San Francisco, California. I expected to find a hot place, but was agreeably disappointed. Along the whole coast it never reaches the heat of many a Kansas summer day. San Francisco gets a cold breeze from the ocean every forenoon in the summer; an overcoat is then almost indispensible. The winter months are the most pleasant, then flowers bloom very profusely and vegetation is at its height, especially so the further south you go.

During three months of the fall, I was in the much renowned city of Los Angeles. It is in many respects beautiful, but only when artificial means have been employed, and then its attractions are confined to flower yards, orange orchards and streams led through the city for purposes of irrigation. Few adobe houses are pleasantly to behold than an orange orchard. I have seen no poetry since in December and January, when it is full of its grant blossoms and at the same time laden with its ripe golden fruit—it is the most lovely. Some of the most valuable farms in America are to be found near Los Angeles. With their perfect system of irrigation, growing only oranges and grapes, such fields of several hundred acres in extent. Grapes are hauled into the city as I have seen wheat taken to Salina, the time of year corresponding; only the loads of grapes much larger, the teams usually four or six horses. Grain is most always hauled with teams of ten or twelve large mules or horses, hitched to two large wagons, the driver having but one line and riding on one of the rear animals. Los Angeles has more business activity than any other place in Southern California. Yet, it is small when compared with Portland, Oregon. In summer the country has a more barren aspect than the plains of Western Kansas, the grass is of an annual species and grows only in winter and spring, then dies completely and nothing is left but its seed, which is a kind of burr not unlike sandburrs but without their sharpness. Upon these burrs, when plentiful, stock subsists splendidly during the rest of the year without any additional food. There is no sod; the ground has the appearance of a cultivated field. Land is held very high, from $40 to $100 per acre, where it can be farmed successfully. Los Angeles is a great sanitarium and is especially sought by consumptives.

I made Oakland my home several months, and for it I will say that it is no doubt as desirable a place to live in as there is on this continent. Here the wealthy people of San Francisco, to a large extent, have their homes, with which city it is connected by elegant steam ferry boats, capable of carrying 2,000 people each.

This letter would become too lengthy to mention anything of this northwest Pacific, the goal of so many. Will speak of it in my next.

Respectfully,
FRITHIOF LINDSTROM.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Texas expects to have a population of 4,000,000 in 1890.

There is not a school in Issaquena county, Mississippi.

The chestnut tree is ornamental, and furnishes a valuable wood.

The combined annual income of Gen. and Mrs. Grant is $9,000.

The entire rag trade of the country amounts to $30,000,000 annually.

America produces about one-fourth of the wheat grown in the world.

In a Boston shop-window is a bridge made of 300,000 miles of spool silk.

The test of a good orange is said to be its thin skin and heavy weight.

The British wild ox is extinct except in a few English and Scottish parks.

Sugar cane in Florida yields $100 per acre in sugar, not counting the sirup.

The Marquis of Lorne is nearly 38 years old, and Princess Louise is just over 35.

In London bicyclists are called "bikes" and tricyclists are called "trikes."

At a sale of coins in New York City recently, $171 was paid for a quarter dollar of 1827.

The Roman Catholics of Spain number 8,000,000 and have 4,000 magnificent churches.

A Virginia woman has named her baby Mahone, because its alleged father repudiates it.

Great Britain has no less than 1,674 generals in her army, but only 250 of them are in active service.

There are 10,000 beer saloons in New York city. There is a movement to reduce the number to 2,000.

Camomile for medical purposes, bitters, etc., is now cultivated extensively in Augusta county, Virginia.

Umbrellas are made in France to the aggregate value of $6,000,000. Turkey is her best foreign customer.

It has been estimated that insects damage the wheat crop of Illinois to the extent of $75,000,000 annually.

A West Point cadet begins with the same pay which a Prussian captain receives after twenty years' service.

Marine diving is expensive, as a diver's complete suit, with a three cylinder air-pump and 150 feet of air-hose, costs $687.

It is estimated that that portion of the Peace river country lying in British Columbia contains over 20,000,000 acres of arable land.

The proprietors of a marble quarry in Hawkins, Tenn, have for the last year been realizing $300 per foot for their marble, delivered on the cars.

Secretary of War Lincoln has reported to the Senate the names of eighty-two officers of the army who are on loafing and "society" duty in Washington.

Ten years ago one sail boat could hardly pay expenses running down the east shore of Puget sound. Now ten boats are kept constantly busy over the same route.

France in 1862 expended $7,200,000 for tobacco. Half a million was for Havana cigars, $1,300,000 for snuff, $3,000,000 for smoking tobacco, and $1,900,000 for chewing tobacco.

Francis Murphy, the temperance advocate, is a man of great persuasive powers among the common people. In an English town he once got his little blue ribbon on the coats and dresses of 4,000 men and women.

Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, whose political career dates back fully forty years, will be 73 years old on the 31st of May. He has one brother and four sisters, the youngest of whom, Julia, is the wife of Roscoe Conkling.

Queen Victoria's park estate on the Harrow road has 3,173 comfortable houses let to workmen, laborers, and railway men. On the Shaftsbery estate are 1,200 dwelling houses rented; on an average 6½ persons live in one house.

Mr. Villard, in a public talk at Seattle, W. T., the other day, said that he proposed to leave New York in his private car next September and to ride without change from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He expects to be a passenger by the first train over the Northern Pacific Road.

Judge Jerry Black has at last been secured to assist Attorney General Johnston in the suit to be brought by the State of Kansas against the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads, to annul the consolidation of those lines, and to forfeit the charter of the Kansas Pacific to the State. We may look for some very heavy blows to be delivered on the part of the State.

Bubble parties are all the rage in London. The bubbles are made of oleate of soda and glycerine, which preserves the form and characteristics of soap bubbles, but are tougher, more long-lived and aesthetic than the common ones. It is said that they will last for days without exploding, and that they will rebound from the floor like rubber balls.

For the benefit of the people who stick on small matters, the Kansas railroad commissioners have made a decision. It is in relation to payment for passage on a trip of eight miles length, the fare for which would be twenty-four cents, or in any other similar case, where the fare is a fraction of five cents. The board holds it to be the duty of the passenger to prepare himself with the exact change or else not grumble at the ticket agent for keeping the one cent. On a ride of six or eight miles the company cannot afford to lose in one case two and in the other one cent.

"Stalwartism," says the Philadelphia *American*, "is trying to give a reason for itself." Our venerable contemporary will please take notice that "Stalwartism" dates back to the time when men shouldered their muskets and met armed traitors. It is the other fellows who could not stand in front of the sharp-shooters who are "trying to give a reason." Stalwartism is American history, and American honor and manhood, and spunks eloquently in the cannon, powerful, and happy Nation. The man who assumes Stalwartism was either on the other side, or does not know what he is talking about.