TOO WELL FED

ARE THE PRISONERS IN THE STARK COUNTY JAIL,

According to a Report of the Visiting Committee—Suggestions of Changes in the Fairmount Children's Home and the County Infirmary.

To the Honorable, the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and the Board of Charities:

The Board of Visitors for the charitable and correctional institutions of Stark county respectfully submit their annual report for the year ending November 15th, 1892.

This committee as at present constituted under the statutes as amended March 29, 1892 was appointed by the Common Pleas court at its May term, 1892.

Since its appointment the committee has made two visits to the Fairmount Children's Home and to the county jail and infirmary and also inspected the city prisons of Alliance and Canton.

CHILDREN'S HOME.

The committee, at each of these visits, found the Fairmount Children's Home in all respects well kept and cared for, and the rules and regulations of the statutes fully carried out. The moral training of the children is given careful attention and proper deportment in all parts of the institution strictly enforced.

The superintendent and matron Mr. and Mrs. Southworth seemed to the committee to be well qualified for the positions they respectively occupy, and appear to be conscientiously discharging every duty required of persons having control of those of tender age dependant upon public charities, and their assistants in the work seemed to be well chosen and competent to fill the positions they occupy.

The committee have seen but few changes that they would recommend in this institution, but one or two are of very great importance, and we therefore earnestly urge and recommend the following improvements which should certainly be made at an early date.

The first and most important is the improvement of the present hospital facilities. The building in use as a hospital is an old building, without any cellar or basement under it, is damp, and entirely unfit for a well person to occupy, without thinking of placing an invalid child in it. Its condition is such that the physician at the Home has absolutely prohibited its use. Further, it is located so near the buildings occupied by the other children as to practically prevent the isolation of the sick children, which is certainly one of the desired purposes of a hospital. The necessity of placing the hospital building in good condition, has recently been made manifest by reason of prevalence of diphtheria in the institution. There is no doubt in the mind of the superintendent in charge, nor of this committee, that the epidemic might have been largely prevented had there been a suitable building on the ground to which children who had contracted the disease might have been removed at once, and kept apart from other children.

We would therefore earnestly recommend and urge that the interests of the children as well as the expense that will be saved in the care of them, demand that this hospital building be either raised up and renovated and a basement built under it, with complete drainage, so as to make it fit for a hospital or else that a new building be erected especially for this purpose at some other place on the premises.

The committee also takes exception to the method of lighting the institution. The only kind of light in use there, we observed, was carbon oil lamps. This may do as a light where there are few persons to be the cause of accidents or otherwise, or in places where no other light is accessible, but in an institution of this kind where the lives of so many little ones are at stake, and where such valuable property is endangered by its use we would suggest that this method of lighting is out of date and unsuitable. An engineer has to be engaged at the Home anyway. We believe that an electric light plant could be placed somewhere near the engine on the premises of sufficient power to light every part of this institution and that a competent engineer could be employed who could take charge of the electric light plant as well as the other machinery in his charge without adding greatly to the expense of the institution.

The committee further finds that there are a number of imbecile and idiotic children in the Home. We are of the opinion that the effect of this class upon children of sound mind cannot be but injurious, and further that it is in plain violation of the statutes authorizing the erection and maintainance of children's homes, and designating the classes of children entitled to admission therein. We would therefore urge the removal of this class of children to institutions more suitable for their condition at the earliest practicable time.

The committee further would recommend that the buildings on the premises be improved by painting and whitewashing, of both of which they seem to be greatly in need.

COUNTY JAIL.

The jail of the county we find to be kept in good condition, and the rules and regulations provided for its management faithfully carried out.

The construction of this jail is such that it is practically impossible for the Sheriff to separate the prisoners far enough to prevent conversation between children and females who may be confined therein, and male prisoners. That is a fault that cannot be too strongly condemned and at present the sheriff is not able to make any change that would accomplish this object. Common decency would require that in a county of the wealth and standing of Stark, that an annex or addition be built to the jail for the sole use of this class of prisoners. We are also of the opinion that the jail is too dark and that it would be proper to increase the amount of artificial light in the corridors so that the prisoners could read more easily if they so desired. This would add to the convenience of the prison and, by giving then the opportunity to read, their time would be occupied and it would be easier for the sheriff to take care of the prisoners.

We also doubt the propriety of feeding the prisoners confined for punishment as well as is now being done. The fact that a prisoner is confined as a punishment for a crime or misdemeanor does not justify the public authorities in depriving him of wholesome food, pure air and enough light to read by if he desires it. But the public also has its rights, and if prisoners are furnished with food so much better than many of them are used to having in their regular daily life, it becomes an incentive to the committing of petty offenses, and the instances are very frequent in which prisoners have committed such crimes and misdemeanors for the sole purpose of being confined during cold weather in the jail at the expense of the taxpayers.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The committee has spent considerable time in the examination and investigation of this institution. There are here on an average about 225 persons. They are in all conditions of body and mind, from those perfectly well in both body and mind to those of the lowest possible condition of mental imbecility and bodily deformity. The principle buildings in which they are confined were erected in the early history of Stark county. But these have been added to at frequent intervals numerous other buildings many of which are fully as bad as the main building. There is not about any part of the premises anything that is in accordance with the modern views of charitable institutions.

The superintendent and matron are in every way competent to have charge of an institution like this and we cordially recommended them. The inmates speak in the highest terms of their treatment and seem to regard the superintendent and matron as their friends. Their experience has fitted them for the work they have in charge, and it will be, in our opinion, to the interests of the public and of these unfortunate people to retain them in their present positions as long as possible.

But with the facilities at hand it is still impossible for them to keep the institution in the condition which the large number of inmates demand. And we would therefore earnestly recommend and urge upon the authorities of the county having such business in charge to erect at as early a date as possible buildings such as the present circumstances demand. It is not the opinion of the committee that there is a duty devolving upon the county to keep this class of people in luxury, nor that the county should go to great expense in providing buildings for purpose of ornament, but what we do insist upon is that where an institution is required for the care of two or three hundred of this class of people, the facilities for their economical support be furnished in accordance with the plans such as experience and modern sanitary investigation have shown to be the best. The carrying out of this suggestion would in our opinion require the erection of suitable buildings, and that the main building be divided into wards so that the different classes of paupers could be grouped together, and the hospital, either a separate building, or entirely separate and apart from the other wards.

Respectfully submitted,
MARY K. HARTZELL, Prest.
R. W. McCAUGHEY, Sec'y.
CAROLINE McCULLOUGH EVERHARD.
J. E. DOUGHERTY, M. D.,
EMMA W. CANTINE.
M. W. GILSON.

WILL DIE IN THE CHURCH.

Blaine's Brother Believes He Has Already Taken the Catholic Vows.

Special to the Plain Dealer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The reported rumor about Mr. Blaine's having joined the Catholic church gains additional confirmation tonight from Mr. Blaine's brother, "Bob" Blaine, who has been in the agricultural department for many years. Mr. Blaine's brother is a Catholic himself, and says that he believes the dying statesman is already within the fold of the church of Rome.

"I do not think," said he, "that Mrs. Blaine knows the real purpose of the visits of Cardinal Gibbons and Father Ducey to Mr. Blaine. My brother simply told his wife that their errand was a business one. If he has not already taken the vows that acknowledge the infallibility of the Pope, he will do so before he dies. I have no doubt that my brother will die in the Catholic church."

SENSATIONAL ELOPEMENT.

A Pretty Beaver County Girl Outwits Her Angry Father.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Dec. 19.—A pretty Beaver county girl has outwitted her lynx-eyed father and married the man of her choice.

Friday night, about 10 o'clock, Elsie Dunn, daughter of a farmer named Dunn, living about about eighteen miles from this place, eloped with Francis M. Reed, a young farmer, and drove to the West Virginia side of the river opposite here. E. D. Marshall, an attorney, living near here, had secured a license for the couple nearly a month ago. The trio were rowed across the river in a skiff about 4 o'clock in the morning, and were married in Marshall's office by the Rev. Mr. Marshall, a Presbyterian minister. After a wedding breakfast the couple returned to Reed's home.

Monday night Miss Dunn went to visit a friend in Phillipsburg, expecting to elope from there. But her father was suspicious and compelled her to return home. The old gentleman had threatened to shoot Reed if he persisted in his attentions to his daughter.

Murder and Suicide at Urbana, O.

URBANA, O., Dec. 19.—John Freyhoff, a German gardener in well-to-do circumstances, living near town, made a brutal attempt to murder his wife and two children last evening, and, believing he had killed his wife, fired into his own heart the full contents of a shotgun charge which produced instant death.

Freyhoff, after knocking his wife down, stamped her in the most frightful manner about the breast and abdomen, and when she attempted to flee from him, he fired a shot at her. She fell and he thought he had killed her, but the shot missed. The children escaped with slight wounds. It is believed that Mrs. Freyhoff will die.

Freyhoff was needlessly jealous of his wife.

Licensed to Wed.

William J. Myers and Emma Reinohel, Sippo.

Frank Freshley and Clara Stonemetz, Marlboro.

James A. Armstrong and Ellen Baughman, Louisville.

Henry Cooper and Ora Weimer, Beach City.

John C. Woodsman and Ada C. Smith, Alliance.

Jacob R. Keller and Susan E. King, Bolivar.

Death of a Young Farmer.

Joseph Seville, a young farmer about twenty-eight years of age died with pneumonia at his home on the Richville road three and a half miles from town Sunday morning. The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning from St. John's church. Burial in St. Peter's cemetery

Great Excitement on New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—[Special.]—There was great excitement in the Stock Exchange this morning. Money was bid up to 40 per cent on call loans. Some fear a panic.

This Time the Electricity did Good Work!

SING SING, Dec. 19.—[Special.]—The Murderer McGuire was electrocuted this morning. He killed his wife at Middletown, Oct. 14, 1891. He went off to eternity very quickly.

How Loosha Cured Him.

The elderly married porter who looks after Middleclass flats has never repeated the daring act of unlawful osculation which was visited with such summary retribution by our dragon of domestic virtue. It happened, if I remember, when the miniature lift dedicated to the tradesmen's parcels and coal scuttles went wrong—stuck four feet below the level of our landing and refused to budge. So, with the intention of ascertaining the nature and extent of the local complication, Jellams got into it, Loosha having undertaken to lighten his labors with conversation and a composite candle. Alas for the frailty of mankind!

Then it was that, undeterred by the fear of scalding grease or boiling indignation, our porter attempted to wrest a kiss from the lips that were near. And as the indignant Loosha thumped him on the head with the candlestick the temporary mechanical obstruction yielded to the impulse of outraged virtue, and the porter, with one wild cry, shot swiftly downward and disappeared. He arrived ultimately in the coal cellar to the relief of our handmaid, who had had awful visions of his sticking in the shaft and suffocating slowly, with blood curdling groans, while masons were pulling down the building to get at him.—St. James Gazette.

A Youngster's Fears of Bears.

To draw upon my own recollections, my childhood was haunted by bears. They were not bears out of books, so far as I can remember, but a childish formula for the dark unknown which is apt to frighten every little stranger who comes alone into this great world of ours. Many an hour have I lain awake in an ecstasy of trembling lest the sonorous breathing of the sister asleep at my side should be loud enough to rouse the dire beasts from their lurking places.

Yet these hours did not "embitter my infancy," nor do they now in retrospect cause me poignant grief. What does shame me is the remembrance of other hours of that same period when I was trying to adjust my emotions and actions to an agreement with those of the particular heroine out of fiction who happened to be my nearest acquaintance at the time.—Atlantic Monthly.

BLAINE WORSE.

The Great American Again Suffers a Relapse.

THE PATIENT UNCONSCIOUS.

His Entire Family Surrounds the Sick Bed, Fully Realizing the End Is Near.

It Is Feared He May Not Survive the Day. Great Alarm Felt Yesterday—His Heart Almost Stopped—Later in the Day There Was a Rally and the Final Hour Was Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—All day long the life of James G. Blaine has hung trembling in the balance. For more than an hour in the forenoon hope was abandoned and the end was momentarily expected by physicians, family and friends. All simulation was thrown aside in the apparent imminent presence of death and the suppressed facts of his illness—the long denied but now admitted Bright's disease, the occasional intervals of delirium, the long hours when he has lain incapable of speech or motion (as it is now said was the case when Cardinal Gibbons paid him his recent friendly call) these and other distressing features of his illness all incidental to the one overpowering organic trouble, "Bright's disease," aggravated as this has been of late by a cold contracted while imprudently venturing out driving two weeks ago and by malarial fever and confronted by a constitution impaired by nearly two year's continuous sickness. All these facts are now tacitly admitted.

Thought Death Had Come.

The physicians assert that there have not been any hemorrhages as has been asserted, but this is almost the only alarming symptom which is now denied. The first crisis was reached between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning when a sinking spell set in from which the worst was feared. His family were called round the bedside and his physician sent messenger after messenger to the nearest drugstore with prescriptions requiring hasty attention.

The distinguished patient lay unconscious and to all appearances dying until shortly before 1 o'clock, when a slight rally set in. His pulse, which had almost ceased to beat, became again perceptible and partial consciousness was restored.

At 2 o'clock his physicians, Drs Johnston and Hyatt, considered him so much improved as to render their constant presence at the bedside unnecessary, while there had been no marked improvement, and no change in his condition upon which hopes of ultimate recovery could be based, but the immediate crisis had passed.

From an intimate friend of the family it is learned that it was only when Mr. Blaine was suddenly seized with the sinking spell yesterday which threatened for some minutes to terminate in heart failure that his family fully realized how near he was to death. For a few seconds he seemed to be in extremis and the watchers bent closely over him. The emaciated face of the dying statesman was white as marble and his features sadly drawn. At times he scarcely seemed to breathe and at others gasped for breath. The physicians who had been hastily summoned were in the meantime not idle. They plied him with stimulative cordials, the trained nurses chafed his extremities and it was only after working over the patient for upwards of thirty minutes and the application of every art known to the medical profession that Mr. Blaine slowly revived. But the battle with death found him extremely weak, weaker than at any time when suffering a relapse. He was too weak even to whisper and lay with no sign of recognition in his half-closed eyes. The family gathered around the bedside were all in tears except Mrs. Blaine. She maintained outward composure throughout the trying scene and calmly gave such directions to the attendants as were necessary. Her will power, when in fact her heart was breaking, is described as something pathetic and marvelous.

Mrs. Blaine's Remarkable Fortitude.

Whatever may have been Mrs. Blaine's suspicions or knowledge of her husband's condition through all of the intervening months of his illness she has given no outward sign that would indicate that she did not believe in his future recovery. It has been her cheerfulness under most distressing circumstances that has soothed her husband's despondency. Of late Mr. Blaine's physical condition has been such that he has at times given way to despondency. While manifesting no fear of death, Mr. Blaine has often said he did not want to die. "In fact," says an intimate friend of the family, "Mr. Blaine has fought death with sublime heroism. The world knows how ambitious he was and also knows how much he accomplished in the pursuit of his ambition. And yet he dies a disappointed and, I was about to say, a heart-broken man. But that would, perhaps, be putting it too strong. I once heard him say that after all ambition was an ignis fatuis and that all the world was hollow outside of one's family. Then he would quote these lines by N. P. Willis:

What is ambition?
'Tis a glorious cheat. The angels of light
Walk not so dazzlingly the sapphire walls of heaven.

"Mr. Blaine has lived about sixty-two years, but when you appreciate what he has passed through he has lived far beyond three score and ten. He has been compared in his public life with Mr. Clay. There is a close resemblance between Mr. Blaine and that great tribute of the people. Clay was magnetic, so is Blaine; each were powerful before the people and possessed a genial fellowship that bound men to them with hooks of steel. Both had an ambition to be president and failed. I am inclined to believe, however, that Mr. Blaine's public career will stand higher in the esteem of future generations than that of Mr. Clay. Both were remarkable men and have left their lasting impress upon the times in which they lived."

A Blue Law Invoked.

KITTANNING, Pa., Dec. 19.—The only case of its kind in the judicial history of this county has been closed here by the court granting a motion to quash the indictment, on the ground that the husband of the woman who was the defendant had testified before the grand jury. The case was a revival of the blue laws. Mrs. C. N. Jackson, of Manor township, was indicted as a common scold.

Silver for the Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—A queer state of affairs exists here over the raising of a fund for the purchase of a silver service for the cruiser Cincinnati, recently launched. Mayor Mosby has for three or four months been striving to raise $10,000 with which to purchase the service. Many of the leading business men think that since the mayor ignored them in making arrangements for the launching of the cruiser, they should not be expected to contribute to the fund. The mayor has raised less than $2,000. Now the Commercial club has taken up the matter. They intend to raise the $10,000 in the next few days, purchase the service, and ignore the mayor and his fund.

CARNEGIE'S SORROW.

Applause That Would Sound Mockingly in His Ears.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 19.—Several weeks since the Pittsburg Art society adopted resolutions recommending the acceptance of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gift of a public library to the city of Pittsburg. In the resolution the society deplored the stand taken by several labor organizations against accepting Mr. Carnegie's gift to Pittsburg. The society assured Mr. Carnegie, in informing him of its proceedings, that his offer was appreciated by a large portion of the community, and expressed the belief that all opposition would cease after the then existing excitement passed away. Saturday Mr. C. W. Scovel received Mr. Carnegie's reply, which is in part as follows:

Were a man to lose the confidence of the community in which he has lived and labored most of his days the applause of all the world, if given, must still sound mockingly in his ears. Men before the public are sometimes unduly praised, and now and then unjustly censured. Public favor is ever capricious.

I was naturally much grieved at the action of some of the the industrial organizations to which the resolutions refer. Whatever was of a personal character I readily understood and passed over, perhaps the more easily because I could not see how I deserved it. But the opposition expressed to the libraries, music hall and art gallery was wholly a different matter, and I rejoice to hear your society's opinion that this came from the influence of strong temporary excitements.

It were indeed pitiable if the wage-earners for whom these were chiefly intended should be permanently prejudiced against them by any shortcomings of the donor, however grievous, for, sadly as he may fail in his efforts to live worthily and do his duty—and no one, alas, knows as well as himself how far he falls short of his own ideal—yet his gifts to Pittsburg must ever remain stainless and work good continually and never evil.

I hope, therefore, that your action may bring my fellow workmen (for I have a right to use this title) to see that fair play requires them to separate the donor and his many faults from libraries and music hall and art gallery, which have none. If they will only do this I will gladly risk their some day expunging the votes of censure passed upon me personally.

SILVER CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

How the American Delegates Look on the Convention and Its Indirect Results.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 19.—The international monetary conference has adjourned to May 30, 1893. Senator Allison made a short speech in behalf of the United States delegation. He laid emphasis upon the fact that throughout the debate nobody had suggested that either of the money metals be discarded. During the adjournment, he said, the delegates would have time to study the Rothschild and other proposals that had been submitted.

"Although the conference has been of brief duration," he continued, "the discussions that have taken place have been of great value and we think it wise to resume the deliberations after a recess. Any agreement at which the conference might arrive would probably require large concessions on our part. It is, therefore, natural that the Democratic administration which is about to come into office in the United States and upon which the responsibility for such action would fall should have an opportunity to direct the course of the United States delegates. It would consequently be advantageous to the United States if the conference should adjourn long enough to enable the new government to consider what shall be done."

Mr. Bertram Currie, of the British delegation, objected to the reassembling of the conference on the ground that as three previous money conferences had failed, there was little prospect of the present one being a success.

Sir Rivers Wilson, of the British delegation, concurred in the opinion of Mr. Currie.

General Richard Strachey, of the Indian delegation, formally announced that during the recess of the conference the Indian government would reserve to itself absolute freedom of action.

Senator Allison said that it was understood that the governments of all the nations concerned, including the United States, should reserve to themselves absolute independence in their respective monetary policys during the recess of the conference, that nobody was bound to anything, and that they all might employ the time in the interval as they thought proper.

M. Di Renzis' proposal was then adopted and the conference adjourned.

Gone to Jail.

WELLINGTON, O., Dec. 19.—The testimony of Rev. Arnold, accused of murdering his wife, in his own behalf was confused and contradictory, and he failed to make plausible the theory of suicide. It was shown that at times he was cruel to her in his treatment. The court found sufficient evidence of the charge of wife murder and bound him over to the court of common pleas. He will be taken to Cleveland for safe-keeping, as this county is building a new jail and the old one is torn down. Arnold is 76 years old and married his first wife fifty years ago in this county. His fourth wife died here about two years ago.

Ohio's New Gas Field.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 19.—An entirely new area of gas territory, and perhaps a new oil field, has been opened by a strike made on lands leased by the Pebble Oil and Gas company in the Cambridge district. The old wells in this region lie north and east of Cambridge, and this well is five miles south of this place in a new field, where there has been little or no prospecting, although the pool has been practically drilled out to the north. The gas pressure in the new well is tremendous, and operators are eagerly canvassing the reported oil showings in connection with it.

Corrected List of Mine Bosses.

JEANNETTE, Pa., Dec. 19.—Robert Hay, Mt. Pleasant; Thomas E. Suffolk, Creek P. O.; George W. Wilkes, Manor; William Nesbitt, Darrah; James Jeffrey, Tranger; William Severn, Southwest; Thomas Parlin, Smithton, and William Goodfellow, Suterville, make up the corrected list of applicants who were successful in the examinations for appointments as mine bosses, which has been concluded at Mt. Pleasant. The successful applicants are all from this county.

Three Bishops Named.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—The three names chosen to be sent to Rome, one of whom will be made coadjutor to Archbishop Kenrick, are Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Bishop Kain, of Wheeling, and Bishop Chatard, of Vincennes.

A Youthful Forger.

MOUNT STERLING, O., Dec. 19.—This town has one of the youngest forgers on record. His coolness and audacity are astonishing. Eleven-year-old Homer Bailey wrote a check payable to a fictitious party, signing the name of a rich farmer here. On the back he indorsed the payment to bearer, signing the name of the fictitious payee. He then walked into the bank and secured the cash. When the forgery was discovered Homer claimed that a stranger had written the check and asked him to have it cashed. Later it was ascertained that the boy was short in his accounts with the Enquirer and Commercial Gazette agency, for which he acted as carrier. He is suspected of two or three recent burglaries and mysterious fires.

COMPERS SOLID.

He Is Again Re-Elected as the Labor Leader.

SOCIALISM WAS OUTVOTED

Fully Three to One in Test Issues by the Federation of Labor.

Officers Granted an Increase in Salary. Next Convention in Chicago—Mercy Asked for the Chicago Anarchists. Other Important Resolutions Adopted. The Closing Session Full of Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—At the final session of the Federation of Labor the election of officers was held. There was no opposition to President Gompers' re-election, and the choice was unanimous. Christopher Evans was in like manner re-elected secretary. John B. Lennon was re-elected the treasurer. P. J. McGuire was re-elected first vice president. For second vice president William A. Carney, of Pittsburg, who took an active part in the Homestead troubles, was elected.

President Gompers' salary was increased from $1,500 to $1,800 per annum. Proceeding further resolutions were adopted recommending that chiefs and superintendents of government bureaus be selected from the trade in which the skilled workmen employed in the bureau are employed; favoring free and compulsory education and instructing the executive council to prepare a bill to that effect. The salary of the secretary was increased from $1,200 to $1,500, and nominations were then opened.

A large number of boycotts were recommended by the committee to whom they had been referred, together with a recommendation that, as the boycott was being made ineffective by indiscriminate use, hereafter none be approved unless requested under seal of an affiliated body.

Chicago secured the convention for 1893, after a close fight against the claims of Denver.

Resolutions were adopted by the convention calling on all local unions affiliated with the federation to join central labor bodies holding federation charters; condemning the Rock Island management for its hostile attitude toward the telegraph operators; asking changes in the patent laws, so that inventors will receive a direct reward; condemning the Baron Hirsch fund and its recipients; demanding restriction of immigration; condemning the system compelling waiters to shave off their mustaches and favoring the eight-hour system for them.

A resolution was unanimously adopted asking clemency for the imprisoned Chicago anarchists, Neebe and Schwab. Delegate Morgan, a socialist, introduced a substitute for a resolution already adopted calling for government ownership of railways and telegraphs. Mr. Morgan's substitute favored government ownership of all means of communication and production. The socialistic scheme was condemned by a vote of 128 to 57.

A resolution favoring direct elections by the people was passed unanimously.

Other resolutions were concurred in favoring labor representation in the inspection of Chinese immigrants' certificates; to prohibit Japanese immigration. The final adjournment was then announced.

STILL A PRESSYTERIAN.

Prof. Smith Says He Will Remain One Till the Highest Court Decides.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—What will become of Rev. Henry Preserved Smith, who has just been suspended from the ministry by the Cincinnati presbytery, is a question often asked. Professor Smith himself does not yet know, but his position is this: In the first place he will appeal to the synod of Ohio, and, if necessary, to the general assembly. The first of these bodies meets here in October, 1893, and if it should dispose of his case immediately, and an appeal to the general assembly become necessary, he could not get before that body before May, 1894.

Meanwhile he claims the right to be a Presbyterian in good standing, and the board of trustees of Lane seminary have indicated that they will retain him at that place. He stated in his argument during the trial that he loves the Presbyterian church, and that he is not in favor of further division. Since the trial he has said he would continue to be a Presbyterian until his church ruled him out, and then he would entertain propositions from other churches. From the facts above given it will appear that he is not ready yet to go into another church, and cannot be until 1894.

ONE DOLLAR A QUEUE.

Chinamen in America to Be Assessed to Protect Their Rights.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 19.—A strong concerted movement has been started by the Chinese of the United States to resist the Chinese exclusion act. Hon. Yung Wung, formerly commissioner of education for the Chinese government, writes Rev. E. R. Donehoo, of this city, that three different plans of resistance have been decided upon. The constitutionality of the act will be first tested, and the well-known constitutional lawyers, Joseph H. Choate and Charles H. Seward, will have charge of the case.

Then, the Oriental club, of New York, will try to arouse public sympathy through mass meetings, and congress will be flooded with petitions demanding a repeal of the law. A poll tax of $1 a head will be levied on every Chinaman in the United States to defray expenses. This will mean a fund of over $100,000. Finally, the Chinese government will protest, and, failing, retaliation will follow. There will be no recourse to arms, but there will be an abrogation of treaty rights, all commercial communication will be shut off, and the government will cease protection to the 1,500 American merchants and the several hundred missionaries now in China.

We Are Constantly Changing.

Life consists of a series of changes of tissue, and the human economy is simply, as far as its material part is concerned, a machine and primarily depends on food as the most important factor in keeping it in working order. When it is said that we commence to die as soon as we are born it of course means that certain parts of the body immediately begin to perish; their existence is ephemeral; they come, go, are replenished and decay. They are the dying parts of that system of life which may last a little while, but which must eventually yield to the inexorable laws of nature.

The nails, the hair, etc., are observable as instances of this decay. The same rule applies to every other organ and tissue of the body, though it is not palpable to the naked eye. The skin is always peeling. The food that is taken in the one hour nourishes the system and ejects that which was taken the hour before.—New York Advertiser.

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 per package. Buy one to-day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary.

Legal Notice.

Andrew Rodgers, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 22nd day of October, 1892, Lena Rodgers filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, being cause number 6814, praying a divorce from said Andrew Rodgers, on the grounds of habitual drunkenness for three years, and gross neglect of duty, and for alimony; and that said cause will be for hearing on and after December 10th, 1892.

LENA RODGERS, Plaintiff.
COOK & WISE, Att'ys. n27Lw

Legal Notice.

Charles B. Bender, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 22nd day of October, 1892, Mary A. Bender filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, being case number 6886, praying a divorce from said Charles B. Bender, on the grounds of willful absence for a period of three years and gross neglect of duty, and for alimony; and that said cause will be for hearing on and after January 19th, 1893.

MARY A. BENDER, Plaintiff.
J. H. SPONSELLER, Pltf's Att'y. d1Lw

FOR SALE—Meat Market and grocery store combined, with dwelling house on same lot; also slaughter house and fixtures. Located at Sparta, (Pierce P. O.) Ohio. Address, or call in person,
J. W. EVANS,
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