THE KANSAS PRESS.

Interesting Reminiscences of Kansas Newspapers and Editors.

At the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of Kansas into the Union, held at Topeka, January 29, among the many interesting papers read was one by Hon. D. W. Wilder on "The Press of Kansas," as follows:

That saying of Governor Berkeley has been worn threadbrre by quotation, because it shows the spirit of a people. In 1671, long after books had been printed in Catholic Mexico and Protestant New England the Governor of Virginia said: "I thank God we have not free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years." Virginia has 255 newspapers now, and Kansas 617. Her sons brought revolvers to Kansas; the revolving cylinders brought here by Yankees carried the lead on the outside, in an impressive way, and were long-distance, paper-wad shooters—1,000 an hour at the slowest. We made the other kind, too, and Gatling himself matured his invention in Doniphan County, Kan.

In 1775 the thirteen American Colonies had thirty-seven newspapers. Imperial New England had four—about the number they now have in Dodge City.' The average circulation of these three dozen colonial sheets was six hundred, or the same as that of the Kansas papers of to-day, including the "patents," or co-operative and auxiliary papers.

In 1784, 102 years ago, the first daily newspaper appeared, the *American Daily Advertiser*, of Philadelphia. There were only four dailies in the country in 1828. Kansas now has thirty-two. In 1860, the whole Union had 150 papers; in 1810, 359. In 1824, when the Republic was half a century old, the whole country had no more newspapers than Kansas has now. And yet they say we are a boastful people. Why, so much modesty and so much progress never met before to boom a State. Modesty's "no name for it," as the saying goes. No young State has ever equaled Kansas in the number of its papers; none in preserving its history. Every issue of every paper in Kansas is bound and preserved by the State Historical Society.

Prof. North says the "American press is the freest, the most self-reliant, the most loyal to home and vicinity interest in the world," and these traits our papers have in the superlative degree—for we have the most of them, taking in all vicinities. Newspapers are not to be sneered at by Presidents, politicians or moralists. The reading matter in one issue of all the papers and periodicals published in the United States is equal to the contents of a library of 1,500 octavo volumes of 500 pages each. All Kansas families have a library. In 1880 the mail matter passing through all the offices in the United States was counted, and Kansas led twenty-three States.

In 1885, last year, twenty-eight States had less newspapers than Kansas; we are the tenth in the list, headed by such States as New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois, but we have gone higher in the list every year; twenty-eight States passed in twenty-five years, including the State founded nearly three centuries ago. The Central State will "get there."

In 1860 Kansas had 27 papers; in 1870, 97; in 1880, 347; in 1885, 617. In 1880 we had 20 dailies; in 1885, 32. There are now eighty-six organized counties, and papers probably in a hundred. Before the courier could reach the capital with the returns, one or two more papers would be started. Do you say that these papers are ephemeral and transient? Oh, no! papers die, but others are born, and the number is doubled every decade. When the fever and strife of immigration and early settlement have passed away, and every county has a stable population, say in about 1890, the papers will cease to increase in numbers and gain in size and quality. They are now telling the world where to come; that part of our mission will soon be ended. The true pioneer looks forward to that day of a finished state with a sad sigh. It is such fun to start new papers, to see them, and to read them. We have got used to it—like the miner who couldn't go to sleep without any satisfaction unless there was a roaring row in the next room. Every day I look for new papers.

The *Cheyenne County Rustler* is six months old; the county is not yet organized.

The *Sod House* is doing duty, in snug quarters, on the Cimarron, in Ford County—playing a game of "freeze out," as it were.

The *Border Ruffian*, a term originated by a pro-slavery man who still lives, is the name of a paper, now for the first time, in the unorganized county of Hamilton.

The *Thomas Cat*, at Colby, preceded by about a year the organization of Thomas County. The New York *Sun* has an office cat; our *Cat* has the office. It is "a fighter from way back," and "whoops it up" in the most lively manner.

The *Buffalo Chip* was burned—some years ago.

The newspaper starter and the killer—they are one—is a cheerful person. He is a rustler, and keeps up the fun as long as he can pay for coal and rent; and when he dies his last words are as chipper as the first. He don't use "salutatory" or "valedictory" when he steps on to the platform or when he is "dropped off," but plain United States words—"Here we are," "Will see you later," and capitons of that sort. And he has no notion that the world is going to stop, or he himself cease to "bob up serenely," because his subscribers in Rainbelt or Greeley Center did not come down with the dust.

The pioneer free State press of Kansas showed what it was by the enemies it made. The ruffians destroyed the presses—Judge Delahay's at Leavenworth, two at Lawrence, and all again at Lawrence when Quantrill's assassins came in. The Parkville *Luminary*, a Kansas paper on the other side of the river, the paper of the staunch Presbyterians, George Parke and Frederick Starr, was destroyed. The first free State paper in St Joseph, further up the river, started by your Doniphan County boss, and edited by your present talker, was ruined by ruffians a few years later, and its owners left penniless, indicted as criminals. Let those apologize who come after us! Those who were there don't buy brushes.

When your friend is away from home you want to get a letter—don't your? Want one every day. And when the letter comes, how happy you are; in what a friendly state of mind and heart! Well, that is the paper, the weekly paper and the daily, and that is what they do for the mind and heart of Kansas; they make us pleasant persons and helpful neighbors.

Some men take a paper for no other purpose than to growl when they read it, and to them a newspaper is a benedicent visitor; if they did not growl at the paper, the wife and children would be pouted at. But this subscriber, who reads the articles aloud, who reads everything in the paper, and finds fault with every line and syllable, is one of our best patrons. He really enjoys the paper; he would no more miss a number than the constitutional candidate would do so. He calls promptly on the 1st of January and pays his bill like a little man, saying the while: "Your blamed paper get's worse and worse every year, but my wife wants to see it, and long as we take it I'm blamed if I don't pay for it."

The *Congressional Globe*, of Wednesday, January 30, 1861, under the sub-head, "Messages from the President," announces the approval of "An act for the admission of Kansas." The *Globe* was a paper that recorded the talk of others, but made no talk on its own account, and yet, on this occasion the *Globe* said: "The announcement of the approval of the bill for the admission of Kansas was received with slight applause on the floor and in the galleries."

That little ripple of applause, begun on the Potomac, has been gradually deepening and broadening until it is now a tidal wave of joy, good cheer and enthusiasm, flooding the whole earth.

Kansas is the child of the North, not of the Union; the Union was her enemy until she made it. And she is the child of the newspapers. Before we had an influential press the editors Horace Greeley, Charles A. Dana, Dr. Ray, Henry Ward Beecher, John Wentworth, Charles T. Congdon, William C. Bryant, Parke Godwin, the aggressive Republican editors of the North, made our cause their own, fought for us, raised money for us, and sent us men, clothing and rifles. During the darkest days of 1856, Greeley published daily in the *Tribune* a Kansas fund; it reached more than $20,000 and was one of the newspaper gifts to us. The present was repeated during the drought of 1860. These gifts from so many persons, like Gerritt Smith, George L. Stearns and Horace B. Claflin, saved the life of Kansas, and made us a kildly, charitable people—saved us from ruffians and from locust plagues, and taught us to pay back in kind when other people were afflicted. Now Kansas sends money to yellow fever Memphis, to inundated Cincinnati, to burned Boston and Chicago and to suffering Ireland and Germany. The Kansas editor's long ears are joked about, but they do not flap above his head without hearing the cry of distress raised anywhere on God's green earth. A kindly people, these to whom so much was given: good to each other, good to foreigners; and the evangel to spread the glad tidings and to put the red blood of love into the hearts of the people.

High upon the roll of writers for Kansas must ever remain the names of two editors and brave men who had no papers—William A. Phillips, correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and James Redpath, of the St. Louis *Democrat* and of the Boston press. Phillips, a Scotchman, Redpath, an Englishman, but both Kansas men in the heart; much abused once as foreigners, they have made bright American names.

The Kansas man may be born anywhere, of any race or color; he makes good his abstract of title, and secures his heritage when he comes to Kansas. Though blind in both eyes, his heart will lead him here, if he is a Kansas man.

He might have been a Rooshun, a Spaniard or a Prooshun, or an Italian, but in spite of all temptations to belong to other nations he is a Kansas man! They are all glad to get here, and they can't see each other too often.

From the 1st of July to the 1st of January, there are institutes, fairs, reunions, grand lodges, conventions, associations; six months of sociability; the glad and happy meetings of Kansas men and women.

That which binds us, friend to friend,
Is that soul with soul can blend.
Soul-like were the days of yore;
Let us walk in soul once more.

It is the meeting together, hand to hand, eye to eye; the warm sympathy of brotherhood. And when we can't meet, we read the report of the last meeting in the paper, and the call for the next meeting in the paper. The paper binds; stronger than iron are paper wheels. When the paper does not come around at its accustomed hour, then the Kansas man bursts forth in the words of Pope:

"Lo, they dread empire, Chaos, reappear!
Who wants to be alone? Solitude is a prison. Kansas talks, and writes, and reads, and advertises.

"In civilized epochs," says Michelet, "men write histories, in barbarous days they act them." First, John Brown, then John Ingalls. The barbarous age was brave and risked its life. Trot out any kind of an age, beginning, middle or end, and the Kansas man, king of men, vaults into the saddle.

We are the Ancients of the earth,
And in the morning of the times.

And when some outsider meddles with our kettle of fish, he is made to exclaim with Byron: "Methinks I have lived in some olden time, and this hell—the best that it's not eternal!"

The Kansas editor, going to a new field, with a "patent outside and a shirt tail full of type," as Prentis has it, makes a name in that county and State that will live while the world turns round. The millionaire, when he dies, is cut off from his money; he "gets left."

All that editing could do for Kansas was done by Editor Greeley. The overt act was done by John Brown. Through his own blood he obtained the Territorial and National redemption. "And almost all things are by the law cleansed with the blood; and without shedding of blood is no remission." Captain Brown was quite other than an editor—was the only personage who has trodden these prairies and lived in our cabins who bore about with him a divine message and mission. When our people build statues, Brown and Greeley will enter the pantheon—the doer of the word and its predicter and recorder. The greatest editor, though he creates or embodies the spirit and purpose of a period, is not equal to the executive mould of a Lincoln, or to the prophetic and divinely-driven Osawatomie Brown. If Brown was insane, then he was also sacred, as the ancients had it. Some university professors, who took only a partial course in the humanities, think that Lincoln and Brown were failures; but their ads. are marked "tf." for the ages; and were paid for in advance, in sacrificial blood—an expensive offering; it "comes high," and is not appreciated by pedants; no pedant has ever spent a drop of it, and he does not know it when he sees it.

It may be remarked in passing that it took two decades—from 1863 to 1885—for Quantrill to receive an honorary mantle of whitewash. No Kansas editor held the brush; the oldest Kansas editor, who will speak to you to-day, may not have enjoyed the picture, for two sons of John Speer were murdered by Quantrill, and their bodies burned to ashes. But, as Mr. Toots said, "its of no consequence." The "re-valuation" of history is of more importance.

The man who has the biggest chance to talk to the people, without any possibility of a reply is the barber, and that is the reason that he is a barber. If you talk back to a barber you cut your own throat. For a similar reason men become editors. They want to write. If any man talks back he cuts his own throat in full view of the public. And the editor sleeps well that night. "Ought to have known better than write a card," and he smiles in his dreams.

We can get along without rain and enjoy it; make fun over the rain; say it don't amount to much; but Kansas can not get along without newspapers, and lots of them. The press is the iron, the editor the blood; they are the first things on every town site. The editor is harmless; sometimes instructive and amusing. He invents words and phrases for us and fills the place of the Homeric ballad-singer and the middleage troubadours. The editor is usually insolent; thaws the ice and dissolves, not devours, the fluids in all societies which he enters. It is the good-natured man who makes every person feel at ease as soon as he comes into the room. Jack Downing, Bill Nye, Josh Billings, George Isbell, Eugene Ware, Noble Prentis, George McLane, Sol Miller, Jim Steele, Henry King, Ed. Howe, Aleck Butts—Kansas has never passed an instant without the wit, humor, originality, quaintness, of these peculiar men of genius, it was thought that prohibition would be fatal to them, but they are its most taking and attractive friends. They take that dry drink and turn it into a healthful and sparkling champagne. We have prohibition because we want to save the boys—want to save the boys—they are too good to lose. The best society is "over there;" called up because they are the brightest; but we who have Kansas to live in find such earthly attractions around us that there is one procession which we do not join with unseemly alacrity. We believe in the procession, have a pass, and like the lay-out up there—but Kansas is going to be very lively in the spring. It is different in Texas. Whisky is a remedial measure down there, in that climate, and with that citizenship.

Suppose Alabama should sit down to the game with us now! The old lady would not know what cards were out; would not know what to lead. Bless her old soul, she never will know! It is too late for her to take a hand in the game. It is short whist now; two hands as one, with Kansas heads behind them. Many a year is in its grave, Alabama, since your long-haired son came up here and tried to turn these prairies into a slave and lash plantation—years of decay and death to you, of life and growth for us. The books were closed at Montgomery, five and twenty years ago. The rebel government was formed in your town just ten days after the day we celebrate—after Kansas marched into the Union and made the stars and stripes the banner of the free. The editor sometimes closes his remarks, but he never takes his seat. Rising with the sun and following the hours, his lead pencil encircles the earth with a continuous column of notes and news. Kansas, at 25, has as many papers as the country, starting in 1607, had in 1825, after two centuries. That is the time it took the Colonies and the United States to catch up with Kansas. We don't blow, brag or bluster, but that is the cold fact. Kansas has only made a beginning. A thousand years scarcely serve to form a State. Her papers have been brave, true, hopeful, helpful, like the people they represent. As the years go by they will be abler, richer, but never more representative of the people than they have been in the pioneer period. Let us hope that the big and rich papers of the future will make as brave a fight for equal rights, for sound morals, for manly men and noble women.

The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday, January 29, 1861, copied from the Rome, Georgia, *Courier* a poem beginning in this way:

Come, Mr. Greeley, come to the South—
The land you have led and reled on,
You can lower your chin, and open your mouth,
When your neck strains the rope you are tied on.

Bring old Granny Giddings, and blustering Hale,
Fred. Douglass, and Henry Ward Beecher,
And Negro-thief Hyatt, from Washington jail,
And Sumner, the Devil's own preacher.

The *Tribune* of that morning, our *Tribune*, our Greeley, contained the following editorial paragraph:

"The House yesterday passed the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas, which thus becomes the thirty-fourth State of the Union, and the nineteenth free State. This act not only opportunely adds to the confederation a sound and loyal member, untainted by the pestiferous blight of slavery, but does rightful though tardy justice to a State which has suffered for five years greater wrongs and outrages from Federal authority than all the slave States together have endured since the beginning of the Government, even if their own clamor about imaginary oppression be admitted as well founded.

"The present generation is too near to these events to see them in their true proportions, but in the future, in impartial history, the attempts to force slavery upon Kansas, and the violations of law, of order, and of personal and political rights, that were perpetrated in that attempt, will rank among the most outrageous and flagrant acts of tyranny in the annals of mankind."

EVANESCENT AND EFFERVESCENT.

Return of the Heroic Age to Greece for a Short Spell.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 29.—News from Greece and Crete continues to cause intense excitement. From high official source I hear that the rumor of a Cretan insurrection is unfounded but it may become true at any moment and the Porte is straining every nerve to meet eventualities. An insurrection in Crete would supply a safety valve for Greek enthusiasm so rudely checked by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. The immediate dispatch of the Turkish ultimatum to Athens will be followed by the dispatch of the fleet of Turkish ironclads to Salonica unless a satisfactory answer is received by Sunday. A note to this effect was sent to the Powers last night. Meanwhile the ironclads are being provisioned for three months and will receive powder to-morrow. They will be held ready to start at an instant's notice.

The total value of the exports of merchandise for the twelve months ended December 31, 1885, were $688,846,556 and for the twelve months ended December 31, 1884, $749,336,428, a decrease of $60,519,872. The values of imports of merchandise for 1885 were $587,551,506, and for 1884, $629,261,860, a decrease of $41,710,354.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

Kansas Celebrates Her Twenty-fifth Birthday in Becoming Style.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30.—The celebration commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of Kansas into the sisterhood of States was held at the Grand Opera House in this city yesterday afternoon and evening.

The opening address was delivered by ex-Governor Charles Robinson on "The Pioneers of Kansas."

Governor John A. Martin next spoke regarding the growth of Kansas.

At the conclusion of Governor Martin's remarks Hon. B. F. Simpson spoke at length on "The Wyandotte Constitution."

Ex-Governor Thomas A. Osborne and Chief Justice A. H. Horton followed Mr. Simpson in short addresses, the former speaking with reference to "The State Governments," and the latter taking for his subject "The Judiciary of Kansas."

The Hon. Cyrus K. Holliday spoke next concerning the "Cities of Kansas."

Hon. James Humphrey, member of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, followed Colonel Holliday in an address on "The Railroads of Kansas."

Rev. Dr. Cordley spoke on "The Schools of Kansas."

The evening exercises commenced at 7:30 o'clock, being opened by an address by Colonel D. R. Anthony, President of the State Historical Society.

Captain J. B. Johnson, Speaker of the House, and Lieutenant Governor Riddle followed in short addresses, after which S. N. Wood delivered a speech with reference to the "Pioneers of Kansas."

The Hon. John Spear, of Lawrence, followed in an excellent paper on "The Territorial Government." Mr. Spear reviewed it thoroughly and his remarks were well received.

The Hon. David Thacher spoke on the "Rejected Constitutions."

Following Mr. Thacher's address Hon. Web Wilder delivered a paper on "The Press of Kansas."

Hon. William Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, delivered a few remarks concerning "Agriculture in Kansas."

Rev. Dr. F. S. McCabe spoke next on the subject, "The Churches of Kansas."

Following Dr. McCabe Hon. Alexander Caldwell delivered a paper on "Kansas Manufactures and Mines."

The exercises closed with the address of Hon. Noble Prentis on the "Women of Kansas."

DOCUMENTS REFUSED.

The President Does Not Think It to the Interest of the Public to Comply With the Senate's Demand.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 2 p. m.—The Attorney General sent a letter to the Senate this morning in answer to the resolution calling for all documents and papers in relation to the management and conduct of the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, in which, after acknowledging the receipt of the resolution in question, he says: "In response to said resolution the President of the United States directs me to say that the papers which were in this department relating to the fitness of D. Bennett, recently recommended to said office, have been already sent to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and the papers and documents which are mentioned in said resolution still remain in the custody of this department and have exclusive reference to the suspension by the President of George M. Dustin, late incumbent of the office of District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama. It is not considered that the public interests will be promoted by compliance with said resolution and the transmission of the papers and documents therein mentioned to the Senate in executive session."

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Senator Ingalls on the Financial Outlook and Congressional Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senator Ingalls thinks the fact that nearly $6,000,000 of the $10,000,000 bonds called are in the hands of National banks very significant. "This means the retiring of about $5,400,000 of National bank notes," said he last evening. "If this proportion should continue in future cases, we will have the entire issue of National bank notes amounting to over $300,000,000, retired before we are prepared for it. We are then brought face to face with the problem: What shall we substitute for national bank notes? Shall we issue another series of bonds bearing a low rate of interest to be used as the basis of another issue of National bank notes? Shall we issue Treasury notes? Shall we return to the old state bond system, or shall we continue to issue silver and certificates based on silver? I do not think the people would consent to an increase of the public debt, and Treasury notes depend too much on Congressional action. The only solution apparent to my mind is the issue of silver certificates." Mr. Ingalls says that under the conditions governing the present case, the whole issue of National bank notes will be retired in from five to ten years.

CONCERNING GRANT.

The Letter of General Halleck Charging General Grant With Drunkenness Claimed to be a Forgery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The *Tribune* publishes a letter from General George W. Cullom, of New York, the Chief of General Halleck's staff in 1861-'62, in which he states that the recently published alleged dispatch of General Halleck to General McClellan charging Grant with drunkenness is a forgery. He furnishes a letter from Mr. W. C. Prime, the custodian of General McClellan's official papers, in which the writer states that after careful examination of McClellan's papers no such dispatch can be found. General Cullom also shows that both General Grant in his memoirs and Colonel Fred Grant in his recent contribution to the *North American Review* were in error in stating that Halleck had recommended General C. F. Smith's promotion in preference to that of Grant. "The official record," says General Cullom, "conclusively prove that Halleck recommended Grant for a Major General before he proposed Smith's promotion. Grant's commission is dated February 16, 1862, while that of Smith is not dated until March 21, 1862, more than a month later.

Premonitions of Death.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 30.—John Benroth, for many years a resident of Galena, died yesterday afternoon at the Poor House, this county, under remarkable circumstances. He was an octogenarian and for some time had been in feeble health, although not confined to his bed or his room. Shortly after dinner Wednesday he remarked to his companions that he was going to die, he then went to work deliberately to prepare himself for death. After washing himself carefully he put on clean underwear and clean outer garments. These preparations completed he went in and laid down on his bed and died within fifteen minutes without a struggle.

Mormonism.

WALHALLA, S. C., Jan. 30.—There is intense excitement throughout this section over the open preaching of polygamy by two Mormon elders who have recently made their headquarters around here. They keep shy of the officers, holding their meetings at night in lonely places. They go to the poorer classes and by sympathizing with their condition secure their adhesion, keeping their mission quiet until the end. The young men have recently organized and served warnings upon the evangelists that they will be roughly dealt with. Danville, northwest of here, seems to be their chief proselyting point.

HUMOROUS.

—A fashion-paper says that women are going to wear their hair the same as they did three centuries ago. That was, if we recollect, on their heads.—*Lowell Citizen.*

—Jack—"Grandma, have you good teeth?" Grandma—"No, dear; unfortunately I have not." Jack—"Then I'll give you my walnuts to keep till I come back."—*Boston Beacon.*

—"Button parties" are becoming popular in the West. We don't know whence they derive their name, unless it is because they're almost sure to come off.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

—Celluloid nest-eggs are replacing the old-fashioned china articles. One of these days some enterprising hen will be hatching out a lot of sweat-proof collars.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—Some one advertises in a Philadelphia paper for "a young man to play a piano—white or colored." We never saw a white piano, but it seems there is such a breed in the market.—*Norristown Herald.*

—The following is the copy of a bill posted on the wall of a country village: "A lecture on total abstinence will be delivered in the open air, and a collection will be made at the door to defray expenses."—*N. Y. Ledger*

—"Oh, mother! Mrs. October is going to give a party." "Well!" "And we are to all wear different kinds of roses and things." "Well!" "And I am to wear cow-slips." "Well!" "And you are to tell our dairyman to bring some to-morrow." — *Chicago Ledger.*

—A Philadelphia man predicts the end of the world three centuries hence. When a Philadelphia man lies and knows that he lies, as he generally does, he fixes it so as to tire out anybody that might sit up to catch him at it.—*Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette.*

—The job-office towel joke is going its annual rounds again, and it makes us tired. Nobody ever heard of a printer's towels being washed. We cut ours into slabs and sell them for shingling wood-sheds with. — *Fall River Advance.*

—Advertiser—Yours is a great paper to advertise in—I never saw anything like it. Editor—That's what they all say. Advertiser—Why, do you know I advertised last night for a pocket-book I had lost. Editor—Yes, yes. Advertiser—Well, I went home and found it lying on my bureau. And yet some people say it doesn't pay to advertise.—*The Rambler.*

—At a fashionable dinner party Goldmark is introduced to a pretty young lady from the country. It appears to him that she does not seem sufficiently impressed with the honor she has just received, and so he adds as a general reminder: "Carl Goldmark, the composer of the 'Queen of Sheba.'" Whereupon the rural belle, with charming naivette, replies: "Remunerative position; isn't it?" Goldmark withdraws in disgust.—*N. Y. Independent.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Provisions.

ST LOUIS, January 30.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged; XXX, $3.10@3.20; family, $3.30@3.40; extra, $3.70@4.85; patents, $5.10@5.50.

WHEAT—Bulls and lower; No. 2 red, cash, 92@93c; January, 91c bid; May, 95⅞@95¾c.

CORN—Easy and lower; No. 2 mixed, cash, 33¼@33½c; January, 33⅛c bid; May, 37⅛@37¼c.

OATS—Very dull and easy; No. 2 mixed, cash, 28c; May, 31⅞@31¾c.

RYE—Nominal at 60c.

BARLEY—Inactive at 60@80c.

PRODUCE—Butter, steady; creamery, 25@30c; dairy, 16@24c. Eggs, easy at 16c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and generally steady. Pork, steady at $11.00. Lard, $5.30. Bulk meats, loose lots unchanged; boxed lots, long clear, $5.10; short ribs, $5.25; short clear, $5.37½@5.40. Bacon, long clear, $5.75; short ribs, $5.87½@5.90; short clear, $6.00. Hams steady at $9.00@11.50.

CATTLE—Steady on good shipping and butchers cattle; common shipping lower; good to choice shipping, $4.60@5.20; common to fair, $3.75@4.40; butcher steers, $3.25@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.00.

SHEEP—Steady at $2.50@4.50.

HOGS—Steady; butchers' and best heavy, $4.10@4.25; mixed packing, $3.80@4.00; light, $3.50@3.80.

NEW YORK, January 30.

FLOUR—Active and weak; common to good extra western and state, $3.15@3.50; good to choice, $3.65@5.50; common to good extra Ohio, $3.15@5.30; common to choice extra St. Louis, $3.15@5.40.

WHEAT—Spot lower; No. 2 spring, 91¾c; No. 2 red, 92½c; No. 1 white, 94½c; No. 2 red, February, 90@91½c; December, 101½@1.02.

CORN—Lower; ungraded, 47@48c; No. 3, 46½@46¾c; No. 2, 49½c; yellow, 50c; No. 2 January, 49¾c; May, 48¼@48⅝c.

OATS—Mixed western, 37@38½c; white mixed western, 42@44c.

PRODUCE—Butter, firm; western, 12@23c; Elgin creamery, 35c. Eggs, dull and drooping; western, 27½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, firm and quiet; mess, $10.37½@10.49. Cut meats, less active; sales, pickled bellies, 5 3-16c. Lard, lower; $6.40@6.45.

CATTLE—Lower; poor to strictly prime steers $3.75@5.75; export steers, $5.85@6.10; selected fancy steers, $6.40; dry cows, $2.60@3.50.

SHEEP—Dull and weak for the best; fair to prime sheep, $3.60@5.65; ordinary to prime lambs, $5.00@6.50.

HOGS—Dull and lower at $3.70@4.00.

CHICAGO, January 30.

FLOUR—Unchanged: Southern winter wheat, $4.00@4.85; Wisconsin, $4.00@4.65; Michigan, $4.50@4.75; soft spring wheat, $3.70@4.00; Minnesota bakers', $3.50@4.50; patents, $4.65@5.08; low grades, $2.00@3.00; rye flour, $3.30@3.60; buckwheat flour, $4.00@4.50.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 spring, 80⅞@81½c; No. 3 spring, 72c.

CORN—Weaker; cash, 36½c; January, 36⅛@36⅜c; May, 40@40⅛c.

OATS—Strong for cash and January; cash, 31@32c; January, 30¼@30½c; May, 31⅛@31⅜c.

RYE—Dull; No. 2, 58c.

BARLEY—Quiet; No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 43@45c.

PRODUCE—Butter, slow and weaker; creamery, 20@32c; dairy, 15@26c. Eggs, at 18½@19c per dozen.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, lower; cash, $10.75@10.80; May, $10.97½@11.05½. Lard, easier and lower; cash, $6.07½@6.10. Boxed meats, steady; dry salted shoulders, $3.95@4.00; short rib sides, $5.27½@5.30; short clear sides, $5.6@5.70.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.16.

CATTLE—Dull; shipping steers, $3.75@5.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.30.

SHEEP—Firm; natives, $2.00@4.90; western, $2.00@4.00; Texans, $2.00@3.75.

HOGS—Lower; packing and shipping, $3.90@4.35; light, $3.55@3.90.

KANSAS CITY, January 30.

FLOUR—Firm and a trifle more active. Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per half barrel in sacks, as follows: XX, 95c; XXX, $1.05@1.15; family, $1.25@1.35; choice, $1.50@1.60; fancy, $1.75@1.80; patent, $2.10@2.25; rye, $1.45@1.70. Buckwheat, per bbl., $7.00. Job lots from city mills, 10@20c higher.

WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, 70c bid, 72½c asked; January, 70c bid, 72c asked; February, 70c bid, 72½c asked; March, 73⅛c bid, 74⅝c asked; April, 75c bid, 77c asked; May, 5 cars 75¾c, 5 cars 79c, 5 cars 79½c. No. 3 red, cash, 51c bid, no offerings; January, no bids nor offerings; February, 52½c bid, 54¾c asked; March, 54½c bid, 56¾c asked; May, 61c bid, 63c asked. No. 2 soft, cash, 85c bid, no offerings; January, 86c bid, no offerings; March, 88c bid, 89½c asked; May, 93½c bid, 94¾c asked.

CORN—Nominal; No. 2, cash, no bids, 28½c asked; January, no bids no offerings; February, 27½c bid, 28½c asked; March, no bids nor offerings; April, 30c bid, no offerings; May 31½c bid, 31¾c asked. No. 2 white, cash, 30½c bid, no offerings; January, February and March, no bids nor offerings; May, 34c bid, no offerings.

OATS—No. 2 cash, January and February, no bids nor offerings; May, no bids, 31¾c asked. Rejected cash, no bids nor offerings.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

BUTTER—Creamery, scarce and wanted. Roll in fair demand from packers. We quote: Creamery fancy, 30c; good, 25c; fine dairy, in single package lots, 20c; store packed, in single package lots, 10@12c; common, 4@5c; roll, 8@12c according to quality.

EGGS—Receipts of fresh light and market steady at 16c per dozen fresh recandled. A large portion of the receipts consists of limed and held stock, which will not bring more than 11@12c per dozen.

CATTLE—Steady for best grades; shipping steers, $3.85@4.40; butcher's steers, $3.25@3.75; cows, $2.50@3.10.

SHEEP—Unchanged at $2.00.

HOGS—Unchanged; packing, $3.80@4.05; light, $1.65@3.65.

A QUEER TRICK.

The Curious Ruse Practiced by a California Lizard.

"There are some curious cases among the geckos," said a Los Angeles country naturalist. "Here is one, dead, that is called the leaf-tailed gecko. You see the tail bulges out soon after leaving the body, and assumes a leaf or arrow shape; hence the name of the animal. Now, when the little creature is chased, you will see it dodge around a limb and hold up the curious leaf-like tail. That is all that you can see, and so, naturally, would think it a part of the tree itself. But this lizard has a more remarkable way of escape yet. We will imagine that you have tried to pluck the leaf. The animal drops clumsily to the ground and darts away among the rocks, where it attracts the attention of some of the hawks that are forever prowling around. Immediately a chase ensues; the bird gains, and is finally about to pounce upon its prey, when all at once two lizards appear, one making off, while the other dances up and down into the air and along the ground in a very mysterious way, so that the astonished bird stops and looks. In the meantime, the original lizard escapes; the other, that is really the tail, soon becomes quiescent. You see the gecko has the faculty of throwing off its tail when hard pressed, and while the pursuer's attention is drawn to the squirming member the animal itself escapes." "But it loses its tail?" suggested the reporter. "Only for a time. They can reproduce this organ, and, curiously enough, sometimes two tails are produced, instead of one."—*San Francisco Call.*

FAST walking-sticks—Hurricanes.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.*

A YANKEE clinched his argument with an Englishman as to the relative size of the Thames and Mississippi by saying: "Why, look here, mister, there ain't enough of water in the whole of the Thames to make a gargle for the mouth of the Mississippi River."—*N. Y. Post.*

PAT took the bull by the horns when he said that all the men in China were washer-women.

PEOPLE with telephones in their houses have more holler days than other folks.—*California Maverick.*

A MAN about to build a house advertises for proposals. Why don't the girls try that plan?—*Lowell Citizen.*

SOME men are like eggs. You can't tell whether they are good or bad until they are broke.

WHY teach a girl to speak several languages when as a wife she can talk him baldheaded with one?—*Chicago Tribune.*

A BROOKLYN man has printed a book to prove that the earth is flat. He judges by himself.—*Fall River Advance.*

"SEE hier, fadder. Dot celebrated Dr. Hammond says dot in a thousand years all mankind will be bald." "My gracious, my son, ish dot so? I guess may be den ve better mark our schtock of combs down."—*Chicago News.*

THE Widow Larkin says the main reason why so many men have family trouble is that they marry a miss.—*N. Y. Journal.*

IT was a Vassar girl just graduated who inquired: "Is the crack of the rifle the place where they put the powder?"—*Troy Times.*

EVERY man is made better by the possession of a good picture, even if it is only a landscape on the back of a hundred-dollar note.—*Norristown Herald.*

UNCLE GEORGE—"And so you go to school now, Johnny? What part of the exercises do you like best?" Johnny—"The exercises we get at recess."—*Boston Transcript.*

A DOSE of Red Star Cough Cure will prevent you disturbing the congregation, and put you in a right frame of mind to enjoy the services. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A KNIGHT of Labor—The one spent on a morning paper.—*Hot Springs News.*

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

STARTLING figures — Ghosts.—*Burlington Free Press.*

A NATURAL color, that defies detection, is produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

AN ode-ous thing—A poet.—*California Maverick.*

LEADING physicians testify to the value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as a specific for colds.

WRECKLESS engineering is what is wanted on railroads and steamboats.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. 25c
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c.
GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

RELIEF is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies. The combination, proportion and preparation are peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, all Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feeling, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. The same wonderful success is extending all over the country. Its positive merit makes new friends daily.

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

M. W. DUNHAM
Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,
HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE
Percheron Horses valued at $3,500,000, which includes about
70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES
Whose purity of blood is established by pedigrees recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the only Stud Book ever published in that country.
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STOCK ON HAND:
140 Imported Brood Mares
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125 COLTS
Two years old and younger.
Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be said to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, they should be valued only as grades, I still sell all imported stock at grade prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold, pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Percheron Stud Book of France. 100-page Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Wayne, Ills., is 35 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago & North-Western Ry.

JUST AS BAD AS PAINTED.

Widespread Commotion Caused by the Terrible Confession of a Physician.

The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, created a deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days ago which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investig