

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

An Address of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions. New York, Dec. 5.—The National League for the Protection of American Institutions has issued the following address to the public in defense of the American common school system:

The practice of nations in the support of schools where the union of church and state prevails furnishes no precedent for the United States. We are not looking to monarchies for instruction concerning the best training of youth to fit them for citizenship in this republic.

It is undoubtedly true that a majority of the citizens of even the denominations making these demands prefer the public schools for their children and patronize them when possible.

It is unquestionably true that a full proportion of the teachers in these public schools are attached to the church which by many of its officials antagonizes this common school system.

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ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR.

Decision Rendered Which Will Embarrass Its Enforcement. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The United States court has rendered an opinion which, while affirming the constitutionality of the alien contract labor law, will embarrass to some extent the practical enforcement of the law.

CONGRESS.

The Fifty-third Session Convenes and Receives the Message. THE first session of the fifty-third congress convened at noon on the 4th, the proceedings of the session were of the usual routine order.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: It cannot be said that business during the past week has grown better or worse.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Secretary The Pension Question and the Cherokee Outlet Opening. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The annual report of Secretary Hoke Smith is quite lengthy. The operations of the general land office, the pension bureau, the census office, the bureau of Indian affairs, patents, geological survey, education and Pacific railroads are all reviewed and a number of important recommendations made.

In discussing the subject of pensions the secretary calls attention to the frauds discovered by the special examiners at Norfolk, Va., and in New Mexico and Iowa. He states that the pensions in the first two instances had been allowed upon testimony, manufactured and forged by claim agents.

Referring to the act of June 27, 1890, the report reviews the decision of Assistant Secretary Bussey in the Weikie case, and also the decision rendered May 27 in the Bennett case. Referring to the order revoking rule 164, the report says: "In pursuance of this order a board of revision was formed of the ablest and most experienced men in the pension bureau, with instructions to examine the cases allowed under the act of June 27, 1890, and call out such as had no legal basis to rest upon."

It was found that many thus suspended were able to supply the proof when notice was given that proof was required, and to these payment was at once resumed. The former practice in regard to suspensions was also modified in cases where the proof on file disclosed the fact that the pensioner was entitled to some rating, although not to the rating which had been allowed."

Referring to the commission to treat with the five civilized tribes the report says: "The act of congress approved March 3, 1893, provides for the appointment of three commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Cherokee nation, the Choctaw nation, the Chickasaw nation, the Muskogee or Creek nation and the Seminole nation for the purpose of extinguishing the national or tribal title to any land within the Indian territory now held by any and all of such nations and tribes, either by session of the same, or some part thereof, to the United States, or by the allotment. This important commission has been appointed, and consists of Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Hon. Archibald S. McKennon, of Arkansas, and Hon. Meredith H. Kidd, of Indiana."

The thickly settled condition of the country immediately contiguous to the Indian territory has rendered it impossible to keep the intruders out. In the Chickasaw nation alone there are over 10,000 whites and only 3,000 Indians. The territory is traversed by railroads. The progress of civilization has crossed its borders, and the time must soon come when, for the protection of the people within its limits, the laws of the United States must be made applicable thereto. It is earnestly to be hoped that the commission may be able to reach satisfactory terms of agreement with the respective nations for the purpose of speedily accomplishing a result so much to be desired."

The condition of the territories—New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Oklahoma and Alaska—is carefully reviewed. It commands Arizona and New Mexico for freedom. Referring to Utah, it says: "From a careful study of the conditions in this territory I can see no reason why the privilege of statehood should be longer withheld, and I cordially support the application of Utah for admission to the union."

Referring to Oklahoma, it says: "The soil of Oklahoma is rich and the resources great, and the development marvelous. It is to be hoped that at an early date this territory may assume the responsibilities of statehood."

COL. W. A. PHILLIPS DEAD.

Sudden Death of the Noted Kansas—Brief Sketch of His Life. SALINA, Kan., Dec. 2.—The sad intelligence has reached here that Col. William A. Phillips, of this city, ex-congressman from the fifth congressional district of Kansas, died very suddenly at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Fort Gibson, I. T., where he had gone a few days ago on business. For several years he has acted as attorney for the Cherokees. He was identified prominently with the early history of Kansas.

In 1856 was published by Mr. Phillips "Conquest of Kansas, by Missouri and Her Allies"—the most authentic as well as minute history of the free state troubles of the years 1854, 1855 and 1856. It was a staunch supporter of freedom and the strength of his convictions and his earnestness are found in the fiery character of the language of the work.

In 1857 he founded the city of Salina. During these early years of his residence in Kansas Col. Phillips was also taking an active part in politics and other matters concerning the territory. He was present at a meeting held in Lawrence November 19, 1857, where stirring resolutions were passed against the admission of Kansas into the union under the Lecompton measure, and when the same party held its convention at Topeka in April, 1858, to name state officers under the Leavenworth constitution. He was named as the candidate for supreme judge. The resolutions of this meeting gave stern notice that congress should admit Kansas under the Lecompton constitution without its submission to a vote of the people, the Leavenworth constitution being put into active operation and could not be repealed by congress.

When the war broke out he at once enlisted and raised the third Kansas and when it was tendered to President Lincoln it was at once accepted. In the police court he was appointed major of the First Indian regiment, and at once joined the force which was then marching on the front. In July, 1862, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Third Indian, a Cherokee regiment. A month later he was in command of a brigade of civilized Indians who had been organized, uniformed and drilled after the same rules as the white soldiers. The brigade contained two regiments of Cherokees, one of Creeks with battalions and companies of Seminoles, Cheas, Natchez, Shawees, Delaware and Osagees.

CONGRESS AND DISTRESS.

Not Likely That the National Legislature Can Be Relied Upon for Assistance. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Letters received here and inquiry among senators and members indicate that there are many people throughout the country asking themselves whether congress can be counted upon during the approaching session to do anything in the interest of communities which have suffered unusual hardships because of disasters or dull times.

In the western agricultural regions the low price of grain and live stock; in the south the cotton depression; in the Rocky mountains the shutting down of many of the silver mines; in the towns of New England and the eastern and middle states the closing of manufacturing establishments and in the reduction of forces are reported, while all these causes have had the effect of driving numbers to the large cities, thus increasing the quota of idle people, unusually large this season because of the general and local causes in the larger centers of population.

Many people seem to think that at such a time congress ought to furnish assistance in some way, either by gratuitous distribution in special marked cases or by means of public works. Congressmen, when requested to express their views of the probability of such assistance, say this is not a paternal government and each community will have to depend on its own resources.

Thanksgiving in Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, Mex., Dec. 2.—The American colony held its annual Thanksgiving ball for the benefit of the American hospital. The attendance was 400 of the leading Americans in Mexico, with the elite of the Mexican circle. The grand march at 9:30 o'clock was led by President and Mrs. Diaz, followed by members of the Mexican cabinet and the diplomatic corps. The net receipts for the hospital fund were over \$1,100.

A Mercenary Manager. NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Every effort is being made to keep the news of the death of Miss Brunton, the actress, in London, on Tuesday, a secret from her sister, Mrs. Kendal, who is now playing at the Columbia theater, Brooklyn. Capt. Riddell, the manager of the Kendals, says that if Mrs. Kendal should hear of her sister's death she would not play, and he could not afford the loss of the closing of the theater would entail. Reporters were refused permission to see the actress, both at the theater and at the St. George hotel, where she is stopping.

WHO ARE VAGRANTS.

Gov. LeWelling Lays Down the Law to Boards of Police Commissioners. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 5.—Gov. LeWelling yesterday gave out one of the most remarkable circular letters ever issued by a state executive. The letter is addressed to all boards of police commissioners in the state and will probably cause an endless amount of talk. The letter is as follows:

EXECUTIVE LETTER. To all Boards of Police Commissioners: In the reign of Elizabeth the highways were filled with the throngs of the unemployed poor, who were made to "move on," and were sometimes brutally whipped, sometimes summarily gagged, as "sturdy vagrants," "incorrigible vagabonds" in France, just previous to the revolution, the punishment of being poor and out of work was, for the first time since a term of years in the galley for the debt of a soldier, the monopoly of labor-saving machinery and its devotion to selfish instead of social use, have rendered more and more human beings superfluous, until we have a standing army of the unemployed even in this country, the monopoly of labor-saving machinery and its devotion to selfish instead of social use, have rendered more and more human beings superfluous, until we have a standing army of the unemployed even in this country.

The man out of work and penniless is by his legislation, classed with "confidence men." Under this statute and city ordinances of similar import thousands of men, guilty of no crime but poverty, latent upon no crime but that of seeking employment, have languished in the city prisons of Kansas or performed unmeaning toil on "rock piles" as municipal slaves, because ignorance of economic conditions had made us cruel. The victims have been the poor and humble, for whom police courts are courts of last resort—they cannot give bond and they have been unheeded and uncared for by the world which wastes no time visiting prisoners in jail. They have been too poor to litigate with their oppressors, and thus no voice from this under-world of human misery has ever reached the ear of an appellate court, because it was nobody's business to be his brother's keeper.

But those who sit in the seats of power are bound by the highest obligation to especially regard the cause of the oppressed and helpless class of the population that no instrumentality of the state "shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." And who needs to be told that equal protection of the laws does not prevail where this inhuman vagrancy law is enforced? It separates men into two distinct classes, differentiated as those who are penniless and those who are not, and declares the former criminals. Only the latter are entitled to the liberty guaranteed by the constitution. To be without a visible means of support, or to have no legitimate business, is the voluntary condition of some millions at this moment, and under the law we proceed to punish them for being victims to conditions which we as a people have forced upon them.

It is a police court report that "sleeping in a box car" is among the varieties of this heinous crime of being poor. Some police judges have usurped a sovereign power not permitted the highest functionaries of the state. Of the nation, and victims of industrial convulsions have been peremptorily "ordered to leave town."

The right to go freely from place to place in search of employment, or even obedience to a mere whim, is part of that personal liberty guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. It is a right which no American citizen can afford to be deprived of. If a Diogenes prefer poverty, if a Columbus choose hunger and the discovery of a new sea, rather than a ek personal comfort by engaging in "some legitimate business," he may go where he will, and his right to be in any city council to deny him the right to be appaused in his own way, so long as he harms no other person.

PROF. TYNDALL DEAD.

He Had Long Been Ailing and Death Was Hastened by a Cold. LONDON, Dec. 5.—Prof. Tyndall died last night at his house in Haslemere, County of Surrey. He had long been ailing, and recently his vitality had decreased steadily. His death was hastened by a severe cold.

Prof. John Tyndall, LL. D., D. C. L., F. R. S., was born at Leighlin Bridge, near Carlow, Ireland, on August 2, 1820. He received a sound English education, and in his nineteenth year joined a division of the Ordnance Survey in his native town. He did engineering work in England and Ireland until 1847, when he went as teacher to Queen's college, Hampshire. In 1853 he went to Geneva to study under Buisson and other eminent professors of physical sciences. After returning to England he published the results of his researches abroad, and within a year succeeded F. R. as superintendent of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

In 1856 he went to Switzerland with Huxley, with whom he subsequently wrote a paper on the structure and motion of glaciers. In the three following years he communicated his researches in Switzerland. In 1859 he began his researches on radiant heat in whose relations to the gaseous form of matter he made some of his most famous discoveries. In 1872 Prof. Tyndall made a lecture tour of the United States. His earnings on this tour were \$25,000. He was devoted to founding scientific scholarships at Harvard, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania.

Prof. Tyndall had several public offices of an educational nature, but he resigned them all in his own works are "Light and Sound," "Faraday as a Discoverer" and "The Forms of Water in Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers." He married in 1874 the eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Hamilton.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5.—The Morning News says: It is rumored that the deficiencies in the Bank of England are about to be brought to the notice of parliament. Every effort has been made to hush up the details, but the inner ring of the financial world has sustained such a shock that it will be no longer possible. At least \$130,000 is involved, but no allegation of fraud has yet been made, nor is the question of prosecution contemplated. It is certain that a deficit is connected with the available value of certain securities on which advances have been made.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The state board of canvassers met at Topeka and made the following official declaration of the result of the election in the several judicial districts of the state:

- Tenth district—E. B. Gill, populat., 1,731; Sperry Baker, republican, 1,731; John T. Burns, democrat, 1,891; plurality for Burns, 1,731. Fifteenth district—Cyrus Heren, pop., 6,078; F. J. Knight, rep., 5,658; Charles E. Nicholas, dem., 742; plurality for Heren, 374. Sixteenth district—Fred S. Hatch, pop-dem., 1,297; S. W. Vandivert, rep., 1,341; majority for Vandivert, 54. Seventeenth district—A. C. T. Geiger, pop., 1,853; George A. Spaulding, rep., 2,313; G. Webb Bertram, dem., 1,319; plurality for Geiger, 542. Nineteenth district—J. E. Haskell, pop-dem., 1,109; J. A. Burnette, rep., 2,132; majority for Burnette, 32. Twentieth district—John H. Bailey, pop-dem., 3,433; Ansel R. Clark, rep-ind., 3,892; majority for Clark, 20. Twenty-first district—W. H. Polak, pop., 3,646; E. B. Spillman, rep., 4,911; Samuel Kimble, dem., 1,041; plurality for Spillman, 1,284. Thirtieth district—R. A. Lovitt, pop., 2,508; R. F. Thompson, rep., 2,974; Charles A. Hiller, dem., 411; plurality for Thompson, 468. Thirty-first district—F. M. Davis, pop-dem., 440; F. C. Price, rep., 728; majority for Price, 288. Thirty-second district—T. W. Marshall, pop., 448; W. E. Hutchinson, rep., 573; A. B. Reeves, dem., 129; plurality for Hutchinson, 131. Thirty-third district—J. E. Andrews, pop., 1,779; J. S. Caldwell, rep., 1,586; majority for Andrews, 93. Thirty-fourth district—W. S. Wilcoxson, pop., 2,444; Charles W. Smith, rep., 2,331; M. E. Thon, dem., 179; plurality for Smith, 130. Thirty-fifth district—J. W. Fitzgerald, pop-dem., 4,919; William Thomson, rep., 5,447; majority for Thomson, 527.

A Sad Case. Crazed by the continued dissipation of her husband, Mrs. John Stover, of Argentine, attempted to end her life the other night by swallowing rough on rats. She also gave some to her two-year-old daughter. Neighbors discovered the woman's condition shortly after she had taken the poison and promptly summoned medical aid. The physicians found the victims writhing in agony and the husband lying on the floor too drunk to realize what had happened. There were hopes of saving the mother and child.

Bows In Submission. The Missouri Pacific railroad company has notified the state board of railroad commissions that it will comply with the recent rulings of the board reducing the rate on agricultural implements from 3 1/2 cents per hundred to 2 3/4 cents per hundred from the Missouri river to Wichita. It is thought that the action of the Missouri Pacific will force the other roads to a compliance with the order.

Klockson Found. George Klockson, the Fort Scott merchant and grand treasurer of the Knights of Honor of Kansas, who mysteriously disappeared from home two months ago, has been identified in a hospital at San Francisco, Cal. He had been injured in a railroad wreck and was taken to the hospital for treatment. How he got to California is a mystery as his mind is apparently a blank.

An Illegal Adjudgment. Judge Riner has decided that the adjudgment of the October term of the United States district court at Leavenworth by Judge Foster, to meet jointly with the circuit court at Topeka, was illegal, and unless a special session is called none of the criminal cases pending can be tried before the April term.

No More Free Shipments. The Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads have notified the railroad commissioners and other state authorities that no more seed wheat will be carried to Western Kansas farmers unless the regular charges are paid. The companies claim that the time for sowing wheat is now passed.

Refused a Certificate. The state board of election commissioners decided not to issue a certificate of election to John L. Cook, who received a majority of the votes for representative to the legislature in Gore county, because no special election had been called by the governor.

The Kansas Exhibit. The Kansas board of world's fair commissioners recently shipped that portion of the Kansas exhibit which can be preserved, to Topeka, and it will be placed in a room adjoining the Goss exhibit in the state house.

New Parry Wanted. W. F. Rightmire, of Topeka, has issued a call for a conference at St. Louis March 20 to organize a new party. Rightmire called the conference in 1890 at Cincinnati which gave birth to the people's party.

A Bad, Bad Man. Charles J. Byles, freight agent of the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwest-ern railroad at Leavenworth, is reported to be a defaulter for over \$1,500, and has left for parts unknown.

Topeka Was Thankful. An enterprising reporter took a turkey census at Topeka and discovered that 1,147 turkeys were eaten by citizens of the capital city on Thanksgiving.

Minor State News. Pat Campbell, son of Postmaster Campbell, of Scranton, had his leg cut off by the cars at that town the other day.

The Kansas railway commission has granted a rehearing in the Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota passenger train case.

At a game of football played at Kansas City on Thanksgiving day between the Kansas university and Missouri university teams the Kansas boys were defeated by a score of 12 to 4.

Col. William A. Phillips, of Salina, ex-congressman from the fifth congressional district, died suddenly at Fort Gibson, I. T., on November 29, where he had gone a few days previous on business. James Williams and Roy Lucas, colored boys 2 and 3 years old, were burned to death by the destruction by fire of their parents' home at Kansas City, Kan., the other evening. Dan Dougherty forged a check at Atchison six years ago and fled. The other day he returned to visit his parents and was promptly arrested. His arrest caused a sensation as he is highly connected.

THE HIGHEST AWARD.

Royal Baking Powder Has All the Honors—In Strength and Value 30 Per Cent. Above Its Nearest Competitor. The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class—greatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfectly combined—wherever exhibited in competition with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna and at the various State and Industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors.

At the recent World's Fair the examinations for the baking powder awards were made by the experts of the chemical division of the Agricultural Department at Washington. The official report of the tests of the baking powders, which was made by this Department for the specific purpose of ascertaining which was the best, and which has been made public, shows the leavening strength of the Royal to be 160 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited, the next highest in strength, thus tested, contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found to be 20 per cent. greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and 44 per cent. above the average of all the other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quality of the food it makes as to fineness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by figures. It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sale of all other baking powders combined.

ON THE SALTED SEAS.

ONE THOUSAND ships annually cross the Atlantic ocean.

Is England's merchant marine service there are 8,000 Scandinavians.

The steamers between Europe and North America carry on an average about 70,000 passengers a month.

The Mediterranean has been commonly supposed to be a sea without tides; but, as a matter of fact, at Venice there is a tide in the spring of from one to two feet.

LLOYD'S report is of special interest to Americans this year, as it shows that there is no nation which has made so rapid an increase in the tonnage of steamers registered during the past twelve months as the United States.

LLOYD'S REGISTER says that in the five years ending 1890, 1,403 ships were missing and never again heard of; 2,753 were sunk by collision; 2,903 were burned; 17,592 were stranded; 8,026 were water-logged or otherwise lost—a total loss in fifteen years of 32,587 vessels, or over 2,000 a year.

SOME LARGEST THINGS.

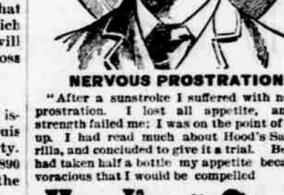
The largest European city park is in Denmark. It is called Deer park, and contains 4,200 acres.

The largest library in the United States is that of congress. In 1886 it contained 570,000 volumes.

The longest wire span is a telegraph wire over the River Ristuah, in India. It is over 6,000 feet.

The largest locomotive was built four years ago for the Northern Pacific, 225,000 pounds in weight.

The largest iron bridge is over the Frith of Tay, Scotland. It is 18,612 feet in length and has eighty-five spans.



NERVOUS PROSTRATION. "After a sunstroke I suffered with nervous prostration. I lost all appetite, and my strength failed me. I was on the point of giving up. I had read much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, and concluded to give it a trial. Before I had taken half a bottle my appetite became so voracious that I would be compelled

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures to eat between meals. Hood's Sarsaparilla has now fully restored my strength and general health. That terrible nervousness is gone. I feel as hearty and vigorous as ever." EDWARD SCOLLIN, 1532 Ogden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Hood's Pills cure all Liver, Bile, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

THE GOLONEL BY Harry Willard French, Author of "The Lance of Kanana," "Out of the Night," etc., is contained, complete, in

Lippincott's Magazine For January (published Dec. 20). Also, The beginning of a serial story by GILBERT PARKER, Entitled THE TRESPASSER Also, THE PENINSULA OF LOWER CALIFORNIA, BY JAMES KNAPP REEVE, FRENCH. (A Story.) By MOLLY ELLIOTT SEAWELL. RECOLLECTIONS OF FANNY KEMBLE AND OTHERS. By Mrs. M. E. W. SHERWOOD. Also poems, essays, stories, etc., by favorite authors. LIPPINCOTT'S originated the complete story and interesting miscellany, is one of the most attractive Magazines now published. For sale by all news and book dealers. Single number, 5 cents; per annum, \$5.00. (Sample copies sent, post-paid, upon application.) If you cannot get it, write to LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia.

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