THE HICKMAN COURIER.

Published Every Friday by
GEORGE WARREN,
Hickman, Kentucky.
Office—Jackson Street, next door to City Hall.

GEORGE WARREN, Editor.

Price of Subscription, $1.50

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

ESTABLISHED 1859. HICKMAN, FULTON COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1893. VOL. XXVIII. NO. 13.

FINE JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED
WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
SALE BILLS,
ENVELOPES,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
INVITATIONS,
ETC., ETC.
CALL AND SEE US.

...RENT TOPICS.

PRUSSIA has a treasury deficit of nearly $14,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA has 150,094 pupils in her public schools.

THUNDERBOLT is the name of a new post office in Georgia.

THERE are 6,585 women in charge of American post offices.

A COLONY of 320 colored persons have settled in Alexandria, La.

NEW YORK is about to undertake the erection of a new city hall.

AN eagle perched on Trinity steeple in New York, the other day.

THE rice crop in the south this year is estimated to be 215,000,000 pounds.

IT is said that 32,000 varieties of goods are now manufactured from wood.

A GENEVA man has invented a watch which speaks the hours and quarters.

WOLVES are reported to be very numerous in the vicinity of Elk River, Minn.

A VAULTING editor in Kansas advertises from dressed hogs on subscription.

A bridge over the [illegible] ...000.

COCK fighting has been reported by seven judges as a legal sport in Scotland.

A MARIETTA man writes that in 1892 he made $2.90 net from each hen on his place.

THE World's fair buildings will cost $20,000,000, according to the latest estimates.

MRS. HANNAH CHAND, of Port Norris, N. Y., is reported to be nearly 106 years of age.

THERE are stars whose diameter is greater than that of our whole solar system.

CHINESE evade the anti-opium law in this country by hiding the drug in walnut shells.

THOS. J. CARPENTER, of Canton, Ga., raised a hog last fall which weighed 705 pounds.

KING HUMBERT and Queen Margharita are to celebrate their silver wedding on April 27.

THE city of Lubeck, Germany, is preparing to celebrate this year its 750th anniversary.

A LARGE deposit of alum, it is claimed, has been discovered near Asheville, North Carolina.

MISS MARY MOODY, niece of the famous evangelist, intends to engage in missionary work.

A NEW YORK city shoemaker displays a sign which reads as follows: "Squeaks taken out of shoes."

LITTLE alligators sent to France from Florida are popular pets with fashionable French women.

GLADSTONE has now attained a greater age than any other prime minister of England ever reached.

IN Prussia the price of medicine is regulated by the state, and a new price list is issued annually.

MRS. SIMONS, of Sodaville, Ore., is over 100 years old, and draws a pension from the 1812 war fund.

ICE is quoted at six cents a ton at Devil's Lake, Mich., and at a cent a pound at Shreveport, La.

OF 184,382 recruits received into the German army and navy recently only 824 could not read or write.

THE mineral production of Idaho for 1892 was $13,075,000, a falling off of nearly 50 per cent. from 1891.

MCILVIN FRILAY, of Bangor, Me., broke his collar-bone a short time ago while trying to put on his ulster.

THE Kansas State Agricultural college has received $48,030 from the United States during the past two years.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS has declined the proposition of her Georgia friends to raise for her a cash gift of $10,000.

THE governor of Mississippi offers a reward of $100,000 for each white cap convicted in the courts of that state.

SOME Missouri tobacco seed raised twenty-nine years ago was planted in Kentucky in 1892 and grew a nice crop.

A PUBLIC library has been founded in Panama in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

THE valley of Roan creek, near DeBeque, Mesa county, Col., has been stocked with several hundred eastern quail.

IT is related of Maximilian, the giant Roman emperor, that he could grind to pieces of hard stone to powder between his fingers.

THE Sedalia Razoo describes Gov. Stone's inaugural address as "beautiful as a tinted sky and fragrant with the roses of thought."

LYMAN WILCOX, living near Hudson, Mich., had eight teeth kicked out by a vicious colt. They were false, and the dentist fixed them in again.

ADAM PRISOC, who is ninety-two years of age, recently rode horseback, it is said, from his home to Greensboro, N. C., a distance of seven miles.

A SOUTH CAROLINA colored man recently applied for a pension on the ground that he was swindled when the Freedmen's savings bank failed.

PRESIDENT DIAZ is one of the hardest worked men in the republic. He is sixty-two years old, but his life has been so temperate that he looks much younger.

G. J. M. HOLLEDROF, colored, who was lately elected tax receiver of Camden county, Ga., is said to be the first colored man ever elected to that position in the state.

A TABLE constructed of various historic woods is to be placed in the woman's building, at Chicago, by the ladies of Dauphin county, Pa. The center piece is of olive wood from the Mount of Olives.

AN English sparrow flew into a toy store at Port Carbon, Pa., and alighted upon the money drawer. The voracious bird seized a dime and took wings for the outside world.

THERE are in existence, it is claimed, specimens of paper made from rags as early as the fourteenth century, the oldest extant being, it is reported, a letter from Joinville to Louis X. of France, dated A. D., 1315.

MORGAN RUSSELL brought suit at Bolivar, Mo., for payment of services in bringing about the marriage of John C. Raymond and Miss Nancy E. Carter. The court awarded Mr. Russell $5 for his rustling in the matter.

A FREE grant of 100 acres of land to every father with twelve children was lately offered by the Canadian government, and 140 applications were received within three weeks.

SINCE 1755 Harvard has filled high places in the government as follows: Two presidents, two vice-presidents, fifteen cabinet officers and thirty ministers plenipotentiary.

A SEAT in the parquet of a London theater costs $2.68¾ and one in the first balcony $1.75. Then a programme costs from two to six cents, and the fees of the attendants count up anywhere from a dime to fifty cents.

L. Q. C. LAMAR,

Of the United States Supreme Court, Passes Away.

The Judge Appeared to Be Gradually Gaining in Health, But a Violent Heart Attack Carried Him Off—Short Sketch of His Life.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 24.—Justice L. Q. C. Lamar died here at 8:50 o'clock Monday evening. It is a terrible shock to the community. The death was sudden in the extreme, for although he has been ailing for some time Justice Lamar appeared to be gradually gaining in health. He came from Washington to Macon about a month ago, and has been visiting at the residence of Mr. W. H. Virgin, in Vineville, a suburb of this city. Monday afternoon at about 5 Justice Lamar took his overcoat intending to go to the city, but was met on the piazza by a friend, Dr. Llewellyn, with whom he went to the sitting room. At that time, and during all the afternoon, he was in good spirits, and at dinner, at 6:30 Monday evening, he seemed to have a good appetite. Dr. Llewellyn left the house about 8 o'clock, and a few minutes later the justice was seized with violent pains in the heart and died at the hour mentioned.

Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Lamar was born in Putham county, Georgia, September 1, 1825, and after his father's death was taken to Oxford, Miss., where he received a part of his education. He graduated at Emory college, Georgia, in 1845, studied law in Macon, and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

In 1849 he returned to Oxford, Miss., and for a year held a professorship in the University of Mississippi. He resigned, and resumed the practice of law in Covington, Ga. He was elected to the legislature in 1853, and in 1854 again returned to Mississippi, and settled on his plantation in Lafayette, being shortly afterward elected to congress as a democrat. He served from 1857 until 1860, when he resigned to take a seat in the secession convention of his native state. He cast his fortunes with the "lost cause," and left the confederate army with the rank of colonel, after having shared in many engagements. He was again a professor in the University of Mississippi, and again took a seat in the house of representatives; was elected to the senate March 5, 1871. March 5, 1885, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Lamar secretary of the interior and afterward elevated him to a seat on the supreme bench. Mr. Lamar was, perhaps, as prominent a figure as any that has occupied a seat on the bench of that august body, but for months back he has been almost too ill to take more than a perfunctory interest in the proceedings. His health has been failing for a long time, and it was almost a defiance of nature that he took his seat on the usual decision day, Monday. He left Washington for the south about a month ago. He had then been confined to his house in that city, and was unable to attend all the sessions of the supreme court, his absence causing some little delay in the matter of rendering the well-known lake-front case, wherein the city of Chicago and the Illinois Central railroad were the participants. Just before his departure from Washington, however, Judge Lamar was thought to have considerably improved. He took advantage of an improved feeling, and the day before his departure from the national capital he made two or three calls on friends here.

L. Q. C. LAMAR.

It was not without dismal forebodings that his friends learned, after his departure, that he had been compelled to take one or two intervals of rest before arriving here, and his death, while it will cause a very severe shock in this community, where he was so widely known and affectionately regarded, will not be in every particular a great surprise.

Gov. Altgelt Very Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24.—Gov. Altgelt is a very sick man. His true condition has been kept from the public, but it is now learned that he is threatened with pneumonia and his physician has ordered his removal to a warmer climate. As a result he will leave for Asheville, N. C., where he will stay until his health is improved. In the meantime Lieut.-Gov. McGill will direct the affairs of state.

Bulldog and Wildcat Fight.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Jan. 24.—A fight has been arranged to take place next Saturday night between a pedigreed bulldog and a mountain wildcat for a purse of $100. On the 14th a similar event was booked to take place, but the city marshal learned what was contemplated and forbade it within the city limits. After the games had closed, however, a party of sports repaired to a barn in the suburbs, where a pit was hurriedly improvised, and the fight was a thing of the past before the police were aware of what was up. The cat was killed in three minutes.

Fatal Accident to a Sleighing.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Saturday night a sleighing party returning from Horseheads to this city was struck on a grade crossing, a mile outside the city limits, by an express train on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. Three young men were on the front seat of the sleigh and three young women on the rear seat. All were thrown a considerable distance, alight in the snow. One of the girls, Bertha Munson, was instantly killed, and another, Vira Wheeler, so badly injured that recovery is impossible. The others escaped uninjured.

LAID TO REST.

Funeral of Rutherford B. Hayes Nineteenth President.

Thousands Attend the Obsequies at Fremont, O.—A Vast Military and Civic Cortege in Line—All the Great Government Offices Represented.

FREMONT, O., Jan. 21.—By Friday morning every preparation had been completed for the funeral of Ex-President Hayes, and nothing had been left undone to care for the large crowd of visitors that came on every train.

President-elect Grover Cleveland arrived at 9 o'clock Friday morning in a special car on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road. He is the guest of Col H. S. Buckland.

Four members of the cabinet, Secretary Foster, Secretary Rusk, Secretary Noble and Postmaster General Wanamaker, and many other distinguished personages also arrived. Capt. Howell and Commanders Dickinson and Houston represent their department at the funeral.

Gov. McKinley and the state legislature arrived at noon, as did also a troop of cavalry, ten companies of the Sixteenth regiment and a company of artillery.

At 9 o'clock a. m. the Hayes mansion was thrown open and the body lay in state until noon. Hundreds viewed the remains.

The elegant plain cedar casket in black cloth rested in the center of the room, with no decoration but three palm branches tied with purple ribbon at the foot, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. David T. Norton, of Cleveland.

On his breast rested the beautiful decoration of commander-in-chief of the Loyal Legion, and on the left lapel of the dress coat the decoration of the Army of West Virginia. Across the wide window seat in the south end of the room stretched a large American flag held in place by bunches of white and yellow roses and wreaths of many-colored heliotropes exhaling their perfume on the freezing air.

The wide windows of the mansion at Spiegel grove, through which the January sunshine was streaming, were filled with a most distinguished company when the farewell services of the dead president began at 2 o'oclock. In the south parlor and the large bed-chamber in the rear of it, long occupied by Gen. Hayes, were President-elect Grover Cleveland, members of President Harrison's cabinet, representatives of the United States senate and house, and the officers of the army and navy sent to represent their departments.

Across the wide hall in the north parlor, and the library to the rear of it, were Gov. McKinley and his staff, the members of the Ohio general assembly and other representative bodies and friends. In the far north end of the room many stood, the throng of distinguished men being too great to permit of the seating of all. In the front hall was the double quartet under the leadership of Prof. Alfred Arthur of the Cleveland Conservatory of Music, a member of Gen. Hayes' old regiment, which, with Mrs. F. H. Dorr of this city, sang the hymns chosen by the family with tenderness and feeling. Rev. J. L. Albritton, of the M. E. church of Fremont, standing between the doors of the parlors in the expansive hall read the 23d Psalm after a hymn and was followed in prayer by President J. W. Bashford, D. D., who some forty-five years ago united in marriage Lucy Webb and Rutherford Birchard Hayes, in Chillicothe, O. Another hymn, the Lord's prayer repeated impressively and the simple, solemn services at the house were over. The bodybearers lifted the remains, bore them from the hushed mansion, amid sobs and tears, and the long procession wound out through the native forest of Spiegel grove, which the illustrious dead had nourished with such care, down Birchard avenue and out Buckland to Oakwood cemetery where, after the brief and simple ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic, all that was mortal of Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth president of the United States, was committed to the tomb, to rest beside the ashes of the beloved wife gone before.

The order of the funeral procession was: Honorary pall-bearers, Hon. Chas. Foster, Gov. William McKinley, Hon. J. L. M. Curry, ex-minister to Spain; Senator Calvin S. Brice, Maj. E. C. Dawes, Gen. Wagner Swayne, Gen. M. F. Force and Hon. William E. Haynes, members of the family, ex-President Cleveland, Hon. William Henry Smith, members of the cabinet, Att'y-Gen. W. H. H. Miller, Secretary Stephen B. Elkins, Postmaster General John Wanamaker and Secretaries Noble and Rusk; representatives of the United States senate, representatives of the house, representatives of the officers of the army, Col. Henry C. Corbin, Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, Gen. George D. Ruggles, Gen. M. I. Ludington, Capt. Tasker N. Bliss, of Gen. Schofield's staff; Representatives of the United States navy, Capt. Howell, Commanders Dickins and Houston; representatives of the several commanderies of the Loyal Legion, officers and ex-officers of the Regimental association of the Twenty-third O. V. I., officers and ex-officers of the G. A. R., of Ohio, and all the civil officers of the state in the order of precedence, mayor and common council of Fremont, mayor and common council of Cleveland, mayor and common council of Toledo, mayor and common council of Sandusky.

One Way to Stop Smuggling.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Hitherto the importation of opium into Hawaii has been prohibited and as much as $40 a pound has been paid for the smuggled article. Now every pound of the stuff that enters Honolulu will call for a duty of $30 a pound. The trade will be in the hands of one firm and the government will put the privilege up at auction. This privilege is fixed at $75,000 for one year and whoever bids the most above that sum will get the franchise. By this the government hopes to stop smuggling. The result will probably be that the smugglers will purchase the franchise.

Fell Into a Chasm.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21.—General Manager Bradbury, of the Lake Erie & Western, said of the wreck at Peru Friday morning: "The train left here 11:40 Thursday night, and consisted of locomotive, express car and chair car. Our information is that when within four rail lengths of the Wabash bridge, a broken joint was struck and the train and the first span of the bridge dropped to the river. The cars immediately took fire and were consumed.

There were seven passengers in the car and they were all more or less injured.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—SENATE—Senator Sherman to-day reported from the senate finance committee, with amendments, his own bill introduced in July last, providing for the stoppage of the purchase of silver. The bill, as introduced, provides that the repeal should take effect on the 1st of January, 1893. As amended, the repeal is to take effect a year from that date. The bill, as amended, also provides that upon the deposit of any U. S. bonds bearing interest, any national banking association having made or making the same, shall be entitled to receive from the controller of the currency notes not exceeding in value the par value of the bonds deposited. These notes are to be of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned, as provided by law, and at no time shall the actual amount of such notes exceed the amount of such time paid in.

HOUSE—Nothing of importance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—SENATE—The pending civil appropriation bill was reported to the senate to-day. It amounts in round numbers to $40,000,000, which makes an uncommonly large bill. The large amount is owing to the inclusion of continuing appropriations for rivers and harbors. There is not to be a regular river and harbor bill at this session of congress. The amount applicable to river and harbor improvements provided for in previous bills and now included in the sundry civil bill is about $10,000,000, leaving the sundry civil proper at about the usual figure.

HOUSE—Representative Fellows offered in the house for reference a resolution directing inquiry by a congressional committee into the state of affairs on the isthmus of Panama, the expenditures of money in America to secure acquiescence in the canal project and the propriety of Gen. Newton's connection with the Panama canal company. The house committee on territories to-day, without division, ordered favorably reported the bill enabling Utah to form a constitution and state government, and to be admitted to the union on an equal footing with other states.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Platt, of Connecticut, made a strong speech to-day in opposition to the anti-option bill. He took thorough states' rights ground. He admitted that in discussions in which the power of the general government and the powers of the states were in question he was generally found battling for the general power, but he regarded this bill as a dangerous violation of the rights which had been reserved to the states.

HOUSE—But little business was transacted in the house to-day. Owing to the condition of affairs in the house and senate, it was impossible for the Ohio delegation to attend the funeral of Ex-President Hayes. Representative Haynes being the only one to go to Ohio for that purpose. Mr. Haynes is from Mr. Hayes' town, Fremont, and knew him well. Gen. Enochs was a member of the brigade which the ex-president commanded and served with him during the war.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—SENATE—The senate adjourned to-day within a very few minutes after assembling, in respect to the memory of the late ex-President Hayes, this being the day of his funeral. The resolution to that effect was drawn up by Senator Sherman, but owing to the fact that it would, perhaps, look better that they should come from a democrat, Mr. Brice introduced them, and the senate at once adjourned.

HOUSE—The house committee on manufactures to-day adopted the report of the subcommittee detailed to inquire into the "sweating system" of tenament house labor. The committee favors the use of tags on articles of clothing, by which they can be traced to their place of manufacture, the prohibition of interstate commerce in such goods as are made under unhealthy conditions. The general deficiency appropriation bill for the next fiscal year was reported to the house by Representative Sayers. The total appropriation carried by the bills is $70,966,610, of which the largest item is $14,149,437 for pensions, $13,811,437 being for payment of pensions and $300,000 for fees and expenses of examining surgeons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—SENATE—Senator Squire introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for one 10-inch and one 12-inch rifled steel Gatling gun for coast defense. Mr. Brice presented a number of petitions from boards of health of different towns in Ohio for the establishment of a national quarantine and the suspension of immigration until such times as the quarantine defense of the country shall be in position to guarantee protection against infectious diseases; also a number of petitions favoring Sunday closing of the World's fair; also for the passage of the anti-option bill; also, for better roads; also, petitions from a number of trade unions favoring the opening of the World's fair on Sunday.

HOUSE—Hook introduced a bill granting a pension to Emily Minerva Van Derveer, widow of Brig.-Gen. Ferdinand Van Derveer, U. S. Volunteers, who recently died at his home in Hamilton, O. The rate of pension is fixed at $50 a month. Mr. Outhwaite introduced resolutions of boards of trade of different towns in Ohio urging legislation for the restriction of emigration. Mr. Patterson also introduced like resolutions. Mr. Harter introduced a petition of sundry citizens of Cincinnati favoring the repeal of the repeal of the Sherman act. Mr. Houk introduced, by request, a bill providing that, after the passage of the act, all soldiers, sailors and marines now on the pension roll pensioned for total blindness, and who have also sustained the loss of an arm, a leg, both arms or both legs, parts of or the use of the same by gunshot wound, or contracted while in the service, shall be entitled to receive a pension for those injuries in addition to the rate paid under existing laws for blindness.

A MOTHER'S PLEA.

Carlyle Harris' Wife Declared to Have Been a Morphine User.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Mrs. F. McCready Harris, mother of Carlyle Harris, found guilty of murdering his young wife, has given out for publication a letter in defense of her son. Mrs. Harris reviews Carlyle's life and gives her story of his courtship and marriage and her reasons why the death penalty should not be inflicted upon him. "We have new and important evidence to present on Monday next—affidavits that clearly prove that Helen Potts was addicted to the use of morphine," she says in conclusion. "I demand another trial for my boy, and I ask every lawyer, every doctor, every clergyman, every man and woman who cares for justice to be administered to demand this new trial."

A Female Stowaway.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A pretty girl stowaway was aboard. That was what the bluff Capt. Francis Edwards reported when he moored his brig-rigged steamer Antwerp, seventeen days out from Antwerp, Belgium, at Jewel's wharf, in Brooklyn. Annie Williams, 19 years old, is a pretty girl, and is quite a heroine, for she has probably the honor of being the first female stowaway that ever came to American shores. From the time of her discovery Annie received the best of treatment. Her story merited it.

No Pinkerton Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The sub-committee on the Pinkerton system will report to the full judiciary commitee of the house Tuesday. The report will show that there is an agreement on the facts and that the members are nearly in accord that no legislation on the part of congress is called for as a result of the investigation. Mr. Broderick, of Kansas, and Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, are of the opinion that a law might be framed which would be effectual and also constitutional, to meet troubles such as occurred at Homestead, but may decide not to press their individual opinion.

New Bridge Bill Passes the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The bill authorizing the lowering of the height of the proposed Cincinnati and Covington rapid transit bridge has passed the senate, and will now go to the president for his approval. The lowering authorized is 15 feet 4 inches.

Big Boys.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 24.—This town has some heavy weight boys. Ray Bricker weighs 226, and is only 20 years old; Bernie Madison is also but 20 and weighs 228; Charles Pickenpaugh weighs 223 at 18 years, and Dick Stine, also 18, weighs 202 pounds.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17.—SENATE—The senate resumed its session only half an hour Monday. Senator Gates introduced a bill to cure the defect of a recently enacted law relating to circuit court terms; ordered printed. The printing committee reported a bill regulating the printing and distribution of laws enacted by the general assembly. The president of the senate presented the annual report of the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Co. for 1892, as required by law, which was ordered spread upon the journal.

HOUSE.—The consideration of the warehouse bill, which was brought over from Saturday as unfinished business, was ruled. Representative Shouse offered a substitute for Section 13 of the bill, providing for the appointments by county courts, of public inspectors and weighers, and prescribing their duties and fees; the Boltz amendment to Section 17 was then taken up and passed; Representative May offered an amendment making every warehouse a public warehouse under the provision of the act, which was adopted; the orders of the day were then taken up and the bill of the revisory commission regulating salt and saltpetre works was passed, as was a bill relating to land titles, with amendments by Representative Follis, of Ballard, providing that any qualified land possessor may be empowered to administer the oath to applicants. House bill 102, providing for the transfer of criminal cases, was passed, and revisory commissions chapters relating to suretyship and co-obligatory was passed at its reception from the senate.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 18.—SENATE—The World's fair bill was called up Tuesday. The first skirmish between the advocates and opponents of the bill was as to whether it should be reported. It was ordered printed by a small majority. Senators George and Wortham, opponents of the bill, decided to offer amendments, but were shut off. A motion was made for the previous question. The vote stood 15 to 15, a tie. The president of the senate, who can only vote in such instances, voted that the previous question should prevail. The bill was then ordered to its third reading and put on its passage, dilatory motions having failed. Several senators endeavored to weaken the bill in the "explanation" of their votes, but to no purpose. The bill carried by a vote of 21 to 9, and the long desperate struggle for the $100,000 appropriation was at an end.

HOUSE—Nothing of importance was transacted.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 19.—SENATE—The senate was in good working shape Wednesday morning, possibly excepting the several misguided members who fought against the World's fair bill Tuesday, and who so keenly suffered from the rough-shod trampling they received. Two important bills were given their second reading without question. One was that by Senator McCain providing for the establishment of three state training schools, and the other by Mr. Galloway, providing a reapportionment of the state and reorganization of the court of appeals. The World's fair bill was reported back to the house by the senate Wednesday morning, with the statement that it had been passed without amendment. The bill was immediately turned over to the enrolling clerk.

HOUSE—Mr. J. R. Thomas sent up a resolution which virtually asks the judiciary committee to decide whether, under the new constitutional provision, this legislature is mandatorily directed to redistrict the state into representative and senatorial districts. When the warehouse bill was last up one of the fights was over the proposition to make an additional section creating the office of inspector of weights and measures. Mr. Shouse introduced a new bill creating this office in each county and making the several offices appointive by the respective fiscal courts. The bill raising the salaries of the door-keepers and janitors came up, but was lost through a lack of an emergency vote, and was hung up. The mechanics lien bill had been amended by the senate, but the house concurred and passed the bill.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 21. SENATE—The World's Fair bill passed a second time by the general assembly, making it obligatory upon the governor to appoint two republican members on the board of managers. The governor approved the bill invalidated by the court of appeals. Mr. Young E. Allison, of Louisville, who declined a reappointment, Gov. Brown has failed to appoint in his stead Dr. A. D. Jones, the Representative from Muhlenberg county. The opponents of Gov. Brown in the senate, who are in the saddle to ride against him upon the slightest pretext, propose to fight the confirmation upon the constitution, which reads: "No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed or elected to any civil office of profit in this commonwealth which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the said term, except to such office as may be filled by the election of the people."

HOUSE—Friday Mr. Charlton sent up a bill entitled "An act to protect employes and guarantee their rights to belong to lawful labor organizations." Mr. Johnson introduced a bill to govern exemption of judgment debtors in certain cases. Mr. Severs presented a bill fixing the minimum rates to be charged by railroads for the transportation of coal. The committee on municipalities reported an original bill to legalize under existing law, the funding and refunding of municipal indebtedness of cities of the second class by the issuance of bonds. The committee on railroads reported a bill drafted in committee providing for the fencing of rights of way by the railroad companies which is practically a re-introducing of a bill heretofore improperly passed. The bill intended to regulate consolidated bridge companies whose bridges crossed rivers and streams forming state boundary lines was recommitted to the committee on corporations.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 23.—SENATE—The governor's nominations of the new board of World's fair commissioners accompanied his approval of the bill Saturday. The old members are renominated with the exception of Mr. Allison, who was ordered but declined the position, and Dr. A. D. Jones was substituted. The nominations were unanimously confirmed. The governor also nominated the following as a state board of equalization of assessments: First appellate district, R. H. Van Sant; Second appellate district, J. S. Phelps; Third appellate district, Joseph A. Murray; Fourth appellate district, Ed Starks. These nominations were referred to the committee on revenue and taxation. Senator Alexander introduced a bill for the protection of purchasers lessees and incumbrancers of real estate. Ordered printed.

HOUSE—The governor returned the World's fair bill with his approval; also transmitted the resignation of Senator Carlisle. The latter was received and ordered spread upon the records. The bill providing for compensation of circuit clerks in criminal cases was made a special order for Tuesday next. Several bills awaiting final consideration were passed over without objection. The bill to amend Section 120 of the Carroll civil code of practice with an amendment of no consequence. The measure authorizes either party to a suit involving a counter claim beyond the jurisdiction of the original court, to transfer the case to the circuit court. It passed as amended. The bill regulating the construction and operation of turnpike and gravel roads was placed on its passage and received a constitutional majority. General statutes reported favorably a bill enabling persons whose lands have been sold for taxes prior to January 1, 1893, and which have been purchased by the county or state, to redeem them. The complete "good time" bill was reported, enrolled and signed by the speaker and clerk.

RATTLE OF THE CHILDREN.

A LITTLE girl was taking a ride with a friend. She had never before seen a horse without blinders on the harness, and asked her friend if the horse had lost his "spectacles."

FANNIE's eyes were not strong, and the oculist that examined them advised the use of a prism. One day a lady asked Fannie how her eyes were. "Oh," said Fannie, "they are a great deal better; but I have to look through a prison every day."

OLD Uncle Norman had lived with the family for many years, helping about the house and yard at whatever there was to be done. He was a very talkative old man, fond of using high-sounding words, and felt his importance very much. He informed one of the young ladies of the house one day that he would have to take a rest, that he could not stand such "laborious labor" because he had the "rheumatic rheumatism."—Youth's Companion.

M. DUPUY, the new minister of commerce, is one of the conspicuous self-made men in the existing French cabinet. His father was a liveried servant of the prefecture, of Puy, while his mother kept a small tobacco shop.

KENTUCKY STATE NEWS.

JOHN K. PENICK, a 12-year-old youth residing near Salubria, was thrown from a mule he was riding, and dragged a distance over the frozen ground, receiving injuries that it is thought will result fatally.

REUBEN STEWART, of Pike county, has committed suicide by shooting himself in the head, at the home of one Hall, who lives in the Cumberland mountains. He killed the Ratliff boys last August, and has been hiding ever since.

THE two little children of Mrs. Nannie Hillman, colored, who resides near Cadiz, Trigg county, were burned to death, being left alone. The house was in flames when discovered, and was burned down and the children burnt to a crisp.

WHILE riding a young horse along Ninth street, Hopkinsville, A. W. Barron, of Glasgow, agent for the New Fruit Nurseries, of Hardin county, was thrown violently to the ground and was fatally injured by the fall, his skull being fractured, from which he has since died.

A LITTLE daughter of Jim Mitchell, of Central City, was run over by a train the other day and so terribly injured that she died soon after.

THE forger under arrest at Danville has been positively identified as D. H. Frehle, an escaped convict from the Jackson (Mich.) pen.

THE Kentucky river improvement convention will petition congress to improve the stream from its head to the Ohio.

BENJAMIN FIRESTONE, a prominent saddler of Frankfort, fell upon the ice by the hydrant in his back yard the other morning, breaking an already crippled leg in two places. He suffered intense pain, and expired in the afternoon. He was originally from Ohio, was fifty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and daughter. He was a highly respected citizen.

SIX hundred coal miners of Kentucky have gone out on a strike. They say the price of coal has advanced during the cold weather, that their expenses have increased, that their wages remain the same, and they can not make a living on the small stipend allowed by the company. Should the unprecedented demand for coal continue throughout the Ohio valley, there is a possibility that the miners will win the strike.

LEXINGTON'S charity organization has distributed nearly 10,000 bushels of coal during the cold weather.

THERE was a wholesale jail delivery at Smithland, the county seat of Livingston county, the other night. It was a shrewdly concocted scheme, and the "scape" was made by sawing the iron bars and tunneling out through the brick wall. At last accounts none of the prisoners had been recaptured, although the officers have been scouring the country for them all day. The following are the names of the prisoners who escaped: Tom Crutchfield, charged with detaining the wife of Dr. Frank against her will; E. A. Nuckols, colored, charged with murdering his wife at Grand Rivers some months since; a white man named Fields, charged with leading a negro riot at Grand Rivers; John Hildinger, who murdered the two-year-old child of his mistress at Pyle's Landing last fall, and who was afterwards captured near Shawneetown.

A LEXINGTON firm has bought 5,600 acres of Florida land, and will raise tobacco.

THE will of Mrs. Bettie B. Huston, widow of Gen. John B. Huston, was probated at Lexington. The deceased left all of her real estate to her daughter, Mrs. Barbara A. McFarland, which at her death goes to her son.

THE Center Lumber Co. is building a saw-mill at Waterville, Powell county, with a capacity of 40,000 feet per day.

THERE is complaint from many counties that the druggists are not paying the whisky license required by the new revenue law.

NANNIE HILLMAN, colored, lost her two children, aged one and two years, by fire the other morning. She arose early, built a big fire in her cabin, at Cadiz, and locked the door, leaving the children asleep, and went to prepare breakfast where she was employed as a cook. A few minutes after her departure the cabin was in flames and the children were burned to a crisp.

A STANFORD man is advertising for 100,000 dozens of eggs at twenty-five cents a dozen, and 100,000 pounds of butter at twenty-five cents a pound, calling for $50,000.

THE thermometer registered thirteen degrees below zero at Mt. Sterling, the other night. This is the coldest weather they have any record of in that county.

EASTERN whisky men will build a plant at Louisville and fight the trust.

THE extremely cold weather which has prevailed in the vicinity of Danville for two weeks has not only worked great hardships upon man and beasts, but is now causing the loss of thousands of dollars by the freezing to death of hundreds of spring lambs. The farmers so seldom experience such weather that they have not adequate protection for this class of stock, and a remunerative source of revenue is being seriously curtailed.

CASSANDRA MORRIS, colored, caught fire from her pipe and was burned to death. She lived alone in a miserable hut in the suburbs of Paris, and, being partially paralyzed and over one hundred years old, was unable to extinguish the flames. The old woman had been a slave and belonged to the estate of Mr. Nick Marsh, and was freed on account of her old age.

By the death of a rich uncle in Australia, William and Robert Mitchell, and John Duff, poor butchers of Louisville, have fallen heir to $1,000,000. The wealthy uncle was John Harris, who left an estate in Australia of $12,000,000. They are hardworking men and will be raised almost from poverty to riches.

CARTER UPTON'S six-year-old son was kicked to death by a mule at Bowling Green.

JOHN SAMUELS, of Lexington, has sold to Joe Thayler, of the same place, for $2,500, the two-year-old bay colt, by General Wilkes dam by Bostick's Almond.

FINDING itself out of debt and with $6,000 in the treasury, Hart county is worried over what to do with the money. The Hart County News proposes a new courthouse, pronouncing the present house of justice a disgrace to the county.

BAX WELLS, living near Gravel Switch, Marion county, was accidentally shot and killed by his son George. His father was trying to prevent him from leaving the house with a revolver to kill a dog when the accident occurred.

JUDGE HELM, of Newport, has decided the contest for the control of the police there in favor of the democrats.

THE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

Figures Indicate a Steady Growth of the Democratic Party.

A complete table of the popular vote at the last presidential election in comparison with that at the election of 1888 contains some suggestions of unusual interest. In the first place, it shows that the vote was comparatively light. The total vote in 1884 was 10,051,806 and in 1888 it was 11,370,602. This is an increase of about 12 per cent. in the eight years. In 1892 the total vote was 12,058,595, an increase of a little over 6 per cent., although in the intervening six new states had been added to the union, with an aggregate of 274,554 votes. The table shows that this loss would have fallen chiefly upon the republican party, though the increase of the democratic vote was less than would have been expected in ordinary circumstances. The vote of the party explains in part the falling off in both the republican and democratic votes, but it is largely [illegible] the democrats [illegible] total vote of the prohibitionists and the labor party in 1884 was 323,753, and in 1888 it was 593,712. But in 1892 the prohibition and people's party vote reached an aggregate of 1,313,994, of which 1,040,600 was cast for the Weaver ticket. In the states where there was a fusion between the democrats and populists, and where the democrats withdrew their electoral tickets, the votes are all credited to Weaver, which involves a deduction of democratic votes from the Cleveland column, the number of which cannot be estimated. There was a combination between the republicans and people's party in Louisiana which may affect the republican vote there, though it is probable that the division made in the table represents substantially the actual strength of the two parties in the state.

The vote for Cleveland when he was elected in 1884 was 4,874,986, and his plurality over Blaine was 23,005 in the whole country. In 1888 his total vote was 5,536,242, which was an increase of fully 13¾ per cent. over that of the preceding election, and, although defeated, he had a plurality of 95,534 over Harrison on the popular vote of the country. The latter obtained his majority of the electoral votes by carrying certain close states by a narrow margin. Cleveland's total vote at the last election was 5,554,085, which was an increase of only about 3 per cent. over that of 1884, but his plurality over Harrison was increased to 382,342. The vote for Blaine in 1884 was 4,851,081, and that for Harrison in 1888 was 5,440,708. This was an increase in the republican vote of a little over 12 per cent., that in the democratic vote having been 13½ per cent. These figures point significantly to the means by which the republican victory of four years ago was gained by concentrating the powers of corruption upon New York and Indiana. Harrison's total vote at the last election was 5,172,543, a falling off of more than 5 per cent. from that of 1888.

These figures indicate a steady growth in the strength of the democratic party in the last eight years, but they show that the increase was relatively greater during Cleveland's administration than during the subsequent four years, and that the launching of his tariff policy in the message of '887 did not weaken the party in the country at large. But their greatest significance is in the evidence of a loss of strength by the republican party during the administration of Harrison and while the agitation of the question of tariff reform was most active. There is no doubt that this is largely accounted for by the passage of the McKinley law and the extravagance of the Fifty-first congress. The dissatisfaction with the course of the republican party was indicated by the failure of the total vote of the country to show its normal increase, by the reduction of the republican vote not only relatively but absolutely, and by the development of such unusual strength by the third party in states that were previously republican.

This record shows how the vote of the country is liable to shift in consequence of popular dissatisfaction with the course of the party in power if it fails to fulfill the promises by which it has secured the confidence and support of the people. Under our electoral system the result is made much more striking in the electoral vote than in the popular vote for a moderate change in the relative voting strength of parties throughout the country may overturn state after state. In 1888 Harrison received 233 electoral votes to 168 for Cleveland. By an increase of 3 per cent. in the democratic vote and a decrease of 5 per cent. in the republican vote the result was changed to 277 electoral votes for Cleveland to 145 for Harrison. There is in the possibility of such chang