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Weather Forecast for Thursday.

Washington, Dec. 15.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Generally fair, with northerly winds and cold waves.

For Missouri: Local snows, followed by clearing and much colder weather; northerly winds.

For Kansas: Generally fair; much colder in southeast portion; northerly winds.

THE BEEF STEER AND HIS SISTER.

Yesterday the quarterly report of the Kansas state board of agriculture was issued by the printer. An examination shows it to be fully up to the high standard which has marked these publications of late years.

This time Secretary Coburn devotes the greatest number of his pages to a discussion of "The Beef Steer, and His Sister," and it may truthfully be said that the subject is covered in an interesting and instructive manner.

Kansas is essentially a stock growing state. The products of her animals annually exceed in value that of either of her great crop staples, wheat and corn.

In 1890 the total value of all the live stock in Kansas was but \$3,324,556. By 1897 this had been swelled to \$61,524,556, and the development of the industry since the latter year is intelligently set forth in the following table, which shows not only the value of live stock in each year, but also the value of the products therefrom:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Value of Live Stock, Value of Products. Data from 1881 to 1897.

That the live stock business has its ups and downs is very clearly set forth in this table, and it would become even more apparent were it possible to present the number of animals during the different years required to make up these values.

It will be noticed that the high water mark in the value of animals on hand was reached in 1892, but the products sold from these animals in that year were not nearly so valuable as in 1897, when the value of animals on hand was \$32,900,000 less.

To get an idea of the number of animals sold we must turn to another source of information, Kansas City is practically the only market for Kansas live stock, and the records of the stock yards will give us the information required.

During 1890 the yards received from Kansas 57,175 head of cattle; in 1891, 829,443; in 1892, 1,129,077; in 1893, 829,398; in 1894, 762,265; in 1895, 886,563. Figures are not at hand for 1897 but it is estimated that the number will be greater than for any preceding year.

The total of the seven years given is 6,629,024, and with these figures in mind the importance of the live stock business in the Sunflower state begins to dawn upon the investigator.

Cattle were received at the Kansas City yards from thirty states and territories during these seven years, and the total of all handled was 11,911,652, of which considerable more than one-half came from Kansas.

Next to Kansas came the Indian Territory, with 1,423,464, and Missouri stands a close third, with 1,308,763. Texas comes fourth, Colorado fifth, Nebraska sixth and New Mexico seventh. The greatest number of cattle Missouri sent to the Kansas City yards in one year was 215,288 in 1895, and this looks rather puny when compared to the average of nearly one million sent by Kansas every year.

It should be remembered that Secretary Coburn's figures for 1897 were gathered from the township assessors' last March, and, therefore, do not in reality show the live stock transactions for the present year. The year expiring March 1, 1897, shows a substantial increase over the year expiring March 1, 1896, but the tale is not told of the enormous increase in the stock business which has taken place during the spring, summer and fall months.

The cattle which the state takes from cows, on March 1, numbered 1,023,547, but it is believed that a census taken at this time would show at least 2,000,000, an increase of 400,000. This is by far the greatest number of cattle Kansas has ever had within her borders, and when the stock yards reports are received for the calendar year, it is certain they will show the greatest receipts from the state ever known.

The estimate of 400,000 increase is considered to be very conservative. The live stock agents of the various railroads have placed it much higher.

A comparison of the figures given in this report with the figures of others that have gone before reveals one very gratifying fact. The people in the western counties of Kansas, where crops are at all times uncertain, are rapidly returning to stock raising. Years ago, before the homestead act reached into the border counties, cattle raising and a prosperous industry all over the West, but the stockmen fled in front of the farmer and the business became practically annihilated. Its life rejuvenated, however, is not in its old form. Then vast herds were permitted to roam at will over the prairies, and one man owned many thousands, while under the new order the herds are small and in ownership are divided among the erstwhile homesteaders. In some of the extreme western counties farming has practically ceased.

The ranchmen attempt nothing in the way of agriculture beyond the raising of food for their herds. A few years ago some of these counties were regular mediocrities at the door of the legislature, asking for seed wheat, coal or feed, but now they are independent of aid of any sort and this felicitous circumstance has been brought about by the aid of "the beef steer and his sister."

POLITICIANS, NOT STATESMEN.

The Democratic leaders and organs may take whatever satisfaction they can glean from the wonderful "unanimity" of the house caucus held in Washington Tuesday night. The proceeding is not an honest one, and while the old axiom that honesty is the best policy has been subjected to many hard knocks, it is still effective, even in politics, and many of those who repudiated their former assertions in this Democratic caucus may have to answer for their double dealing.

It is evident that the Democratic members of the house have made up their minds to oppose everything that is of Republican origin, no matter what its merits may be. It is well known that in personal convictions these members are divided on the issues that were "unanimously" opposed by the resolutions passed at this strictly party gathering. But it would seem that personal convictions are to have nothing to do with political expedients, and so it happens that one branch of Democracy's national representation, dominated by a young, selfish and shallow leader from Texas, is to assume the attitude of negativity rather than favor any measure for which the administration stands sponsor.

Some men in this caucus are conscientious and did not do violence to their convictions when they voted for Mr. Bailey's resolutions. Others are not conscientious, but have been governed by what they regard as partisan interests, rather than what they believe to be the highest interests of their country. These latter are simply politicians and not statesmen. There are too many such time servers in high places, but their prominence makes them all the more conspicuous, and it will be learned, sooner or later, that insincerity is not a good bait for popular favor.

All this has nothing to do with the merits or demerits of the measures advanced by President McKinley and opposed by this caucus. It is merely a reference to the fact that in taking this unanimous action upon these measures, a number of public servants have given evidence of partisan subsordination and a betrayal of public trust. Such exhibitions are not new in the Democratic party, but they do not generally concern measures that should be so distinctly superior to all party considerations.

THE MEMPHIS ROUTE GIFT.

Another of Kansas City's railroads has recognized the justice of the convention hall committee's appeal to the railway companies for subscriptions to the great auditorium which is to be the home of Kansas City's future mass gatherings.

President Washburn, of the Memphis route, on behalf of the directors of the line, has given a subscription of \$2,500, which is a timely and substantial boost for the enterprise which is now concerning such a large proportion of Kansas City's population.

A number of railroads are yet to be heard from, but it begins to look as if it is only a question of time when they will all be good. The Memphis is the first of the lines represented in the Union Depot Company to make a contribution. The theory that no line in that company would contribute unless all would enter into the agreement is now exploded, and if there are any other generous impulses there is no reason why they should not have scope.

Perhaps, after all, the old companies feared that a joint subscription would attract too much attention in other cities and would subject them to embarrassing importunities from less commanding and less meritorious enterprises, and perhaps it is understood that each road shall make a contribution and that the gifts shall be sufficiently distributed as not to excite too much attention outside of Kansas City.

At any rate, if a few more of the railroads centering here, which are to have such large benefits from the erection of the convention hall, give subscriptions, the others will have to come in whether they wish to or not; they can't afford to stay out.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It can be said in General Grover's favor that he is greatly disgusting the presidents.

Magnum McKinley's attitude is such that when he finally takes Spain by the throat nobody can say he acted hastily.

The Democrats in the lower house of congress have decided to be flingoes on Cuba and messbacks on currency reform.

Theodore Durrant will certainly be hanged January 7, unless he and his lawyers should decide on another postponement.

If the Mexicans really want to entertain Mr. Bryan, they should arrange for him to make some speeches for the gate receipts.

The deficit in the Kansas state treasury is settling down to business, as if it had come to stay, and it probably will stay until the Pops go.

It is quite evident from Weyer's remarks that if he had the American people penned up in a hospital there would be a hot time right away.

A Nebraska preacher declared from the pulpit that the wearing of whiskers is a deadly sin, but he went all the way to Pennsylvania to say it.

It is quite evident that if anything is done at the present session of congress, it will have to be done over the heads of a stubborn partisan minority.

Mr. Booth-Tucker is moving right along with his colonization scheme. We would like to have him succeed, but we fear the commander falls to weigh the difficulties ahead of him. In a battle his scheme is an admirable weakness, and the Salvation Army takes pride in treating life as a battle. But there is such a thing as fatal rashness. We are told that only men whose hearts have been changed are to be put upon the little farms in the Arkansas valley. But it takes something more than a change of heart to farm successfully, even on an irrigated farm. Farming is a profession, which it takes years to learn, even where a man is familiar with the soil and climate. Some of the colonists may learn the profession, and perhaps it is worth the while to make a few successes even if there are many failures. But if only some wise leader could settle down with each colony, to guide the colonists in farming and in the general, we should be more hopeful of the result.

If ever there was a case in which it appeared that benevolence was a losing game, it seems to be that of the Children's Aid Society of New York city. We are told that in 1887 there were 2,616 orphans in the city, and in 1897 there were 10,000. In the great city, while in 1887 there were but 68, in view of the increase in population of the city the number, in

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

The proverbial patience and persistence of the coral insect is almost matched by that of the members of the Sydney Geographical Society, who have been boring for the bottom of a coral reef on the Ellice Islands. The scientific borer had a desire to know whether or not the entire reef is of coral construction. Up to the date of the last reports the diamond drill had gone down 55 feet, and the busy excavating had been going on for some time. It is indicated that Darwin's theory of the matter is correct, to-wit, that coral insects began in comparatively shallow water and built upward to keep pace with a gradual depression of the ocean floor. The Sydney scientists have not yet reached bottom, but they have a drill made especially for their work and are prepared to bore 1,000 feet if necessary.

Most Americans are shocked when they learn that the completion of the beautiful cathedral at Cologne was made possible by the use of the proceeds of a national lottery, and it is well that the notion is shocking. It doesn't seem quite so bad, perhaps, to find that the restoration of a rather tattered and dilapidated cathedral has been dependent on a similar device. One of the results of the late unpleasantness between Greece and Turkey has been to suppress the state lottery upon which the Greek Archaeological Society depends for funds. The society has simply been diverted into other channels. At any rate the society had undertaken the much needed restoration and strengthening of the noble ruins of the Parthenon, and now, with the income tax fear is expressed that the next earthquake shock in Athens will bring the whole structure to the ground.

Talking of preventing cheap penitentiary labor from competing with free labor outside, Egypt has one of the most curious instances to show the world. Since the Egyptian jail was reformed by the British, English management the thirty superintendents have allowed or encouraged the inmates to devote themselves to the manufacture of bogus antiquities to sell to tourists. The Anti-Cheop Labor Society, which is now protesting against the manufacture of these goods, calls attention to the abuse and protests against its continuance. The number of incidents that might be pointed from this incident is considerable. The Anti-Cheop Labor organization to speak, and we should like to know, too, what the Prison Reform Association thinks of the notion. It is said that the jail managements have a number of inmates in order to make a serious menace to the farmers of Jackson county, and one night at a meeting of the literary society in the Coleman school house it was proposed to organize a hunt. Sides were made, and the contest was to be a matter of life and death. The losers were to pay for a supper and dance. Three weeks were fixed as the limit of the hunt, but this was reduced to ten days when it was discovered that warm weather was making it impossible to measure the tails, which were to be used in making the count. At the end of the ten days both hunting teams assembled at the school house with their tails and a count of the number of tails was made. The result was 650 dead rats in total. The winner of the hunt had been killed on the farm of G. W. McReynolds alone. After the count, supper was served and a dance followed until daylight. The affair is still known in local annals as the Great Rat Hunt.

Speaking of Kansas sportsmanship, we observe by the Wellington Mail that Miss Mabel, a young woman in a Kansas city, was invited to a party at a farmer's daughter, walked into the office of the county clerk the other day and laid down twenty-seven rabbit scalps for the bounty paid upon them. She made the usual affidavit that she had killed 20 pounds of rabbits, and later informed a reporter that every one had been shot with a target rifle.

"So we see the benefits of spiritual life even as nature lifts her skirts and reveals an entrancing spectacle," said Rev. Mr. Anderson in his sermon at Topeka last Sabbath. Which would seem to be an odd sort of metaphor for a preacher.

"Do I believe the number thirteen to be unlucky," said the Kansas politician as he scanned the program of the state convention. "No, certainly not. This is the thirteenth time I have run for office without getting there once."

State Senator Young, of Independence, published a column editorial last week to prove that it takes labor to produce things. He is now a member of the legislature and is able to prove that when a man breathes he is alive.

"How shall the farmer's wife find time to improve her mind?" demanded one of the orators at the Newton institute. Which is not half so much the issue as how shall the farmer's wife find time to improve her butter.

Now that Major Johnson has released his constituency in the matter of his candidacy for governor, the frequency of his appearance in the public prints can only be explained on the theory of an incurable editorial habit.

The story is confirmed from Oklahoma that the Chicago Inter Ocean, has been denied a share in the lands and money of the Cherokee tribe. It will be news to many that Mr. Nixon has Cherokee blood in his veins.

If ever two men possessed what might be called a common sense, it was in the case of a farmer who sold his cattle, they are Mr. Horst, of Alma, and Mr. Scarborough, of Pittsburg.

If it is true that J. B. Tomlinson, of Minneapolis, has launched his congressional career in the Fifth district he need only hold fast to the line and the boys will take off the mules and pull him by hand.

"Out of the eater shall come forth meat," finds a number of members in the fact that Appellate Judge Denison is party to a suit in the district court of Butler county. It is something about a land trade, and Judge Denison is asked to pay damages.

"In the twenty-eight years we have lived in Eldorado," says Bent Streetlock, "we have witnessed but one stroke of fate. First we were a family, then we were a family, and although during our residence here we have seen several fellows that we thought ought to be killed."

Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Horn celebrated their golden wedding at Atchison the other day. Mrs. Horn is a sister of General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, and is an old and venerable matron. While running the Public Press at Leavenworth many years ago he discovered and brought to the front William VanBuren, who is now managing editor of the Chicago Tribune. VanBuren was then a poor boy at Hutchinson, and out of a job.

In an interview with the newspaper of Lawrence to the Journal on Tuesday, Governor Leidy is quoted as saying that as he had to give the members of the legislature thirty days' notice before he could call a special session, he called the legislature to an immediate gathering of that body. If Governor Leidy has been correctly reported in this interview, it becomes manifest that he has considerable wit to learn of the constitution and laws of Kansas. He is empowered to call the legislature together instantly and may summon the members by telegraph if he feels so disposed. On March 13, 1884, Governor Glick called the legislature to meet on March 13, which was a notice of but five days. Speaking of the special session, it seems to be the fact that none of Governor Leidy's official associates are given his confidence in the matter of the legislature. The state house made a bet the other day, one holding that there would be a session and the other that there would not.

Here is a Missouri-Kansas item from the Junction City Union that may interest people on both sides of the line: "A bird named 'The Bird' has been here for some years, left on Friday morning for Schuyler county, Mo. Two daughters, who reside there, learning that he lived here,

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And he looked at him, this maid did, and he faded and he faded out of sight!

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Ten ears of corn averaging a pound each in weight constitute the exhibit with which a Nodaway county man is confident of winning a prize in a Kansas City establishment's corn contest now in progress.

Apparently there is reason for anticipating an appreciable rise in the value of the horse in this part of the country. Three different "Richard III's" are on the Kansas-Missouri circuit, making nightly offers of a king's ransom for one.

The editor who is a member of that organization and who submits the most satisfactory design for an official button badge for the use of the Missouri Press Association will receive a prize of \$10.

The Baird college professor, down in Clinton, who makes a practice of taking his class in rhetoric over to the local foundry at the beginning of each term perhaps has in view the probability that his pupils hope to become "molders of public opinion" some day.

Mr. Presser, of Callaway county, has composed a waltz which he calls the "Missouri Waltz." It is a very original and suggestive of his incidental accomplishments as a Terrestrial disciple, a much more torrid title for his kind of a waltz should have been selected.

George Trigg, of the Richmond Conservator, has risen in his wrath and thrown off the galling chains that have bound him. He has signed a contract to pay \$200,000 for advertising in each of several \$1 and \$2 magazines, and will hereafter give and take only cash.

The famous Edith Hall mine, on the Schermerhorn ground, southeast of Galena, cleared \$100 last week with hand jigs and fifteen men employed. Jig sheds are being built and steady time will be made hereafter. The Edith Hall is on land owned by Carthage people.

Least a lack of exercise might be detrimental to their physical condition, presumably, Pettis county prisoners are employed in shoveling the snow from the walks around the Sedalia court house and jail, when enough of it has fallen to interfere with their regular work on the roads.

The telegraph company is stringing new wires from St. Louis to Jefferson City. The existence of a necessity for such an improvement is not surprising when you consider the extent and character of the wire-working that is continually in progress between St. Louis and the state capital is taken into consideration.

The brother of E. Lockwood, of Galenaville, who died in 1857, was one of the victims of the cholera epidemic of the Central America, which was killed down with 500 men on board, besides \$3,000,000 in gold dust. When the Central America went down with her great cargo of humanity and precious metal, she was only eight miles off the coast of Virginia.

An admiring paragrapher has "blasted" Chas. W. Eastlake, after serving his term as a barefooted, stumped boy, he was a farmer, clerk, editor, lawyer, college president, prosecuting attorney, presidential elector and Missouri legislator. He is now a congressman, and is willing to stay there unless something better offers him."

Maymie is to have a new, up-to-date howling alley, handsomely fitted up and equipped with noisless rubber balls and pins, which is intended, it is announced, to be a high class athletic resort for the benefit of Maryville's best people of both sexes, or whereas Miss Perle Griffin's Daily Review graphically puts it, "men and women may roll together."

Chicago Inter Ocean: Mining for whiskey is what Kansas City is arranging to do. Some forty years ago a vessel containing a cargo of corn whiskey was sunk in the Missouri river. Where the river then ran dry and land and it is proposed to dig down and lift out the barrels. But it is no use for old toppers to start for Kansas until further notice—the hoops may have given way before this.

Information received by the committee of arrangements in Jefferson City indicates that an unusually large attendance is expected for the annual meeting of the Missouri Teachers' Association there the last three days of December, and the capitalists announce their purpose of endeavoring to make a big thing out of the time being as if he (or she) were a member of the legislative committee on public grounds and buildings.

Speaking of the reckless use of gas, the Sedalia Capital illuminated its columns with this, the other day, regardless of the fact that the gas was being pumped into the press and folder. He run them well a week ago and Johnnie Gass grew bolder. Forty papers through he sent,

A MORNING THOUGHT.

What if some morning, when the stars were palling, And the dawn whitened and the East was clear, Strange peace and rest fell on me from Of a benignant Spirit standing near; And I should tell him, as he stood beside me: "This is our earth—most friendly earth, and fair; Daily its way and shored through sun and shadow, Faithful it turns, robed in its azure air, "There is best living here, loving and serving; And quest of truth and serene friendships dear; But stay not, Spirit! Earth has one detractor— His name is Death; flee, lest he find thee here!"

And what if then, while the still morn'g brightened, And freshened in the elm the summer's breath, Should I gravely smile on me the gentle angel, And take my hand and say, "My name is Death?" —Edward Rowland SILL.

BYLO LAND.

When out of the West long shadows creep, And the stars of the evening gleam, Our baby—years of fun and play— Goes out thro' the gates to Bylo Land, O, which is the road to Bylo Land? By the way of grandpa's easy chair, Or, better, by mother's loving arms, With kisses pressed on the shining hair, She nestles down with a weary sigh, While the lashes touch the rounded cheek.

With her arms clasped close 'round mother's neck, Who kisses the love she cannot speak. A wonderful land is Bylo Land, To judge by the smiles on baby's face; The angels must surely weave her dreams, And lend to her of their winsome grace, O, baby, we envy thy sunny lot, For we that are older seldom see The flowers that bloom in Bylo Land, Or meet the angels that talk with thee, —Unidentified.

THE TIDAL WAVE.

The tidal wave of deeper souls Into our midst being rolled, And the waves of the future sea, Out of all manner cars, —H. W. Longfellow.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

"The frolic of these stories you hear about the frolic of the bear are all hoax," said a New Mexico man the other day. "I have hunted for many years, but I have never had any of the tumblers and alleged narrow escapes at the paws of the bears you so often hear of. The only American bears which are the dangerous ones are the grizzly and the silver-tip, being practically of the same family. The brown, black and cinnamon bears are not nearly so dangerous as many people would have you believe. I have seen many of the capturing of lots of bear cubs in my lifetime, and honestly, they showed more fight than their mother. In nine cases out of ten the old bear was easily frightened from her cubs, and she was a bear mother will not protect her young like dogs, cats or birds, but will leave them at the first sign of danger. There are many pretty stories about the fights they put up, but they don't amount to anything."

"Old Galusha," as the venerable representative from Pennsylvania is known among his intimate political friends, is back in Washington for this session of congress as sprightly as a boy. His snowy white hair and beard are not so closely trimmed as they were a few years ago, but he has not aged perceptibly since he was jumping into the debates on the Dingley bill and threading the intricacies of schedule A. The aged ex-speaker takes a more active part in legislation and is more useful in the house than many of his younger colleagues. He has the advantage of a majority of them, because Pennsylvania will probably return him as a member-at-large at large at the next session of congress. He keeps himself as thoroughly informed on matters of legislation as when he was one of the leading characters in legislation during the period of the war.

The church pawnshop in New York is selling its unredempted pledges. As no loan is made, the interest is not to be made, and it will break about even. The interest charged is invariably at the rate of 1 per cent a month. A feature of the plan, to encourage saving habits, is allowing borrowers to pay the interest in ten payments of not less than \$1. If interest on a loan remains unpaid for more than fifteen months the article is advertised for sale. While the direct result of the work has been more active legislation and is more useful in the house than many of his younger colleagues, he has the advantage of a majority of them, because Pennsylvania will probably return him as a member-at-large at large at the next session of congress. He keeps himself as thoroughly informed on matters of legislation as when he was one of the leading characters in legislation during the period of the war.

No Need for a Telescope. The Atlanta Constitution announces the policy of the Bryanized Democracy in congress at this session. It is very simple. It means to let the Republicans "show their hands" on all the issues made important in the last campaign; to drive them to the point of exposing their plans and schemes; to uncover their plan of currency reform, and to compel them to demonstrate the wisdom of their policy. "This is, in fact, a simple policy and an easy task; for what is there to uncover? On one of the two questions specified by the Constitution, the Republican administration has shown its hands. Its main plan of currency reform is to maintain the gold standard and the nation's honor, according to the decree of the people at the last presidential election. The principal feature of Republican policy the Bryanite Democracy is not likely to possess much more information at the end of the session than it has at the beginning. If "currency reform" the Constitution means the subordinate and less important questions of greenback redemption and bank note circulation, the president has declared himself frankly. That is a matter to be left to the people to decide when the government's revenue shall equal or exceed its expenses. But as to Cuba, an interesting question arises. The authoritative expression of Republican policy is found in the St. Louis platform: "We believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and independence to the island. Suppose that persistent driving on the part of Mr. Bailey in the house and the Bryanite leaders in the senate should force the Democrats to disclose their system of Cuba? It is not the desire for Cuban independence. How will the Bryanite leaders antagonize the Republican policy of friendship for Cuba? How will they embarrass the Republicans in the free expression of that policy? By taking the other side, namely, they will be likely to hear from their party; for the Democracy did not officially and authoritatively declare its policy for Cuba in its platform. "We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence. The Terk's rebellion itself could not enable Mr. Bailey of Texas, in the majority to discover much more in Republican policy than is already apparent to the naked eye of one of the little pages of the platform."

Need Them All On. From the Detroit Free Press. "Santa Claus won't have to bother his head about the Klondike." "Why not?" "The miners up there can't spare any stockings to hang up."

A Question of Emphasis. From Harper's Life. "Shes a Miss Eastlake, his intended, shes a solo."—"What a voice!" "Duncan (who has been rejected by Miss Eastlake)—"Yes, what a voice!"

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Apparently there is reason for anticipating an appreciable rise in the value of the horse in this part of the country. Three different "Richard III's" are on the Kansas-Missouri circuit, making nightly offers of a king's ransom for one.

The editor who is a member of that organization and who submits the most satisfactory design for an official button badge for the use of the Missouri Press Association will receive a prize of \$10.

The Baird college professor, down in Clinton, who makes a practice of taking his class in rhetoric over to the local foundry at the beginning of each term perhaps has in view the probability that his pupils hope to become "molders of public opinion" some day.

Mr. Presser, of Callaway county, has composed a waltz which he calls the "Missouri Waltz." It is a very original and suggestive of his incidental accomplishments as a Terrestrial disciple, a much more torrid title for his kind of a waltz should have been selected.

George Trigg, of the Richmond Conservator, has risen in his wrath and thrown off the galling chains that have bound him. He has signed a contract to pay \$200,000 for advertising in each of several \$1 and \$2 magazines, and will hereafter give and take only cash.

The famous Edith Hall mine, on the