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Kansas City, Mo.

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LARGEST MORNING CIRCULATION IN KANSAS CITY

Indications.

Washington, Feb. 26.—For Missouri: Showers to-night, followed by fair; southwest winds.

For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Generally fair; east winds.

For Kansas: Fair; south winds.

GOOD MORNING.

The grand jury has made an excellent showing thus far. Let the good work go on.

Senator-elect Baker, of Kansas, has never even seen congress in session. His record is perfectly clean.

Weather which makes slush and rheumatism without materially helping the cisterns is a good deal of a nuisance.

A Chicago contemporary, with a malevolent chuckle, points out that New York has 69,312 horses on its hands.

As he shows no disposition to resign, we take it that Secretary Carlisle also refuses to read newspaper comments.

The stage is making a heroic effort to appear as if the desertion of John L. Sullivan hadn't materially weakened it.

The [illegible] down about Wichita [illegible] look as if it had been [illegible] the rain without its gum coat.

The Harvard boys are in hard luck. The faculty has decided to abolish football, and yet there is no kick coming to them.

Senator Lodge has temporarily dropped the Hawaiian infamy to roast the administration on the bond sale infamy.

Oklahoma Populists broke into a Republican caucus with a ladder, but immediately retired. There was only one round.

The story that President Cleveland is really proud of his recent bond sale achievement is probably a fake. It isn't reasonable.

Members of congress are beginning to consult railway time tables with a view to leaving Washington so as to arrive home at night.

The Missouri house has passed an elections bill. Now let the senate do its duty, and the two houses get together as speedily as possible.

There is nothing surprising about the statement that Ward McAllister left an estate of $10,000. It was utterly impossible to take it with him.

Kansas City's cattle receipts yesterday were 1,957 larger than Chicago's, and larger than the cattle receipts at St. Louis and Omaha together.

It is said that the height of a man or woman is six times the length of the foot. But this is not always true. Chicago is not a city of giantesses.

The growth of the protection sentiment in Europe may be attributed in part to the object lesson presented by the low tariff policy in this country.

If the trial juries do their duty as faithfully as the grand jury there will soon be more election thieves in Jefferson City and fewer in Kansas City.

Congress has refused an appropriation for exterminating the gypsy moth. Massachusetts will have to fight its own agricultural battles, like Kansas and Missouri.

It is quite probable that the Kansas Grand Army encampment will neglect to adopt ringing resolutions indorsing the liberal pension policy of the Cleveland administration.

"A million standard silver dollars," says the Des Moines Register, "weigh 38,928 pounds, or nearly twenty tons." This is interesting. And how much does a ton weigh in Des Moines?

The country wouldn't so much mind the congressional steal under the guise of extra allowance for clerk hire if congress had rendered any valuable equivalent for its regular compensation.

An Iowa exchange warns California that the possession of an anti-cigarette law doesn't mean that cigarettes are going to be banished. Iowa also has an anti-cigarette law and knows how legislation of this sort works.

The people would like to have a session of the new congress if they had a new president to sign its bills. Under the circumstances, a special session would be simply a waste of money and an aggravation of spirit.

The rule adopted by Judge Edmunds, of St. Louis, not to naturalize aliens who cannot speak English is a good one. Foreigners who come to this country expecting to make it their home should be interested enough in its customs and institutions to learn the country's language. Until some progress is made in this direction they can afford to wait for the privileges of citizenship, and it is better and safer for the country that they be compelled to wait.

MAKE THEM KEEP THEIR WORD.

A lobby is at Jefferson City for the purpose of securing permission to erect a toll bridge across the Missouri river at Kansas City. This is but an attempt to get permission to charge tolls for passage on a wagonway on the Winner bridge.

The Journal calls upon the assembly to see to it that the company which has the matter in hand is compelled to keep its word to the people of Jackson and Clay counties.

In order to get congress to eliminate the free clause in the bridge charter the Bates crowd insisted that it would be impossible to build a wagonway on the bridge. This was almost the sole argument used and it was the argument which secured the desired repeal.

Now this same company is attempting to get a wagonway across the bridge on which it can charge the farmers of Clay county toll. If the bridge will stand a toll way it will stand a free way, and the legislature should prevent such a bunco game being played on the people of Missouri by a company which will stoop to such methods.

The right of way was given by numerous farmers and other property owners of Clay county with the express understanding that the bridge was to carry a free wagonway. That free clause was knocked out and now it is proposed to make these same property owners give their land and also pay for the privilege of crossing the bridge.

The Missouri general assembly should not be a party to such a transaction.

THE PARK LAW DECISION.

The decision of the supreme court of Missouri handed down yesterday in the North Terrace park case will prove beneficial rather than injurious to the city. It has definitely settled the method that must be adopted by the city to acquire parks and boulevards.

For years past the people of Kansas City have been appealing to and relying upon the general assembly of the state at every session for the enactment of a park law that should be adapted to the needs of the city, and at the same time be in harmony with the provisions of the state constitution. The avowed object of appealing to the legislature was to save time; but the result proves that valuable time has been lost, and that the only way which is open to us has been neglected.

It seems from the report of the decision just handed down in the North Terrace park case, that the supreme court, after many former doubtful utterances, has at last definitely established the doctrine that the purely local affairs of cities, authorized by the constitution to frame their own charters, cannot be affected or interfered with by the state legislature, and the people of Kansas City have been plainly told that if they desire to acquire parks they must invoke the power granted to them by the constitution to amend their city charter, and frame for themselves and adopt by direct vote such laws as may be best suited to their needs and wishes.

This is a great point gained. It clears the legislative atmosphere, and now that we have been definitely informed that this is the only course left to us, and that we are secure in this power, we should waste no more valuable time, but take immediate steps for the amendment of the city charter by the adoption of a practical and comprehensive article that will give the city the necessary power to obtain a park system.

The act of the legislature which has just been passed upon by the supreme court in the North Terrace park case seems to answer every requirement of the city and is in entire harmony with the provisions of our city charter. It was carefully framed, under the direction of the present park board, by some of the ablest lawyers in the city, and after having undergone two years of criticism and practical application is pronounced by the members of the park board to be best adapted to the needs of the city, and to be entirely free from harsh and burdensome provisions. It probably cannot be improved upon. The supreme court seems to have found no fault with it, but has simply declared that it is practically an amendment to the city charter and must be adopted by the people in the manner pointed out by the charter before it can be made to apply to Kansas City.

No time should be lost. The city council should at once ratify and pass the act as a charter amendment and provide for its submission to the popular vote. There can be no question about the result under the present condition of public sentiment. Our citizens are already impatient over the delays that have been suffered and the opportunities that have been lost.

In this connection it may be well to call attention to the fact that the decision of the supreme court bears out the position taken by the Journal when this park question was first agitated. The Journal took exactly the ground covered by this decision, and while it was in favor of a park system was opposed to methods that were so plainly contrary to the law. For that position the Journal was censured by those who rushed into the question blindly, but the result shows that sentiment is not the safest guide to follow when an object is to be attained.

THE CHARITY BENEFIT.

The importance of making the Provident Association benefit a conspicuous success should not be underestimated. The association needs every dollar that will come from the generous efforts of the proprietors of the Grand opera house, and the visiting theatrical companies taking part in the charitable work.

Though the resources of the Provident Association during the winter have been somewhat larger than usual, the demands on the worthy institution have been greater than ever before. It is the representative public charity of the city. It is the place to which all worthy appeals for aid are first made. No deserving applicant is turned away if the assistance asked is such that it can be given. The officers in control of its works are citizens having the fullest confidence and hearty sympathies of the public.

The funds which have maintained its good work thus far through the winter have come from sources which cannot be pressed for further contributions, and the benefit of Friday afternoon is depended upon to yield a handsome sum towards providing necessities which cannot be ignored. With those who buy tickets it will be money doubly well spent, for in addition to the satisfaction of giving to a good cause will come the pleasure of witnessing a rare dramatic performance.

A MATTER OF BUSINESS.

The lower house public improvements committee, for no apparent good reason, seems to be blocking the efforts of the business men of the city to get what they are willing to pay for in the matter of sprinkling the streets. The one undisputed and indisputable fact in the whole affair is that the sprinkling of the business streets of the city is an absolute necessity, and the question resolves itself into one of accomplishment rather than expediency.

It would be very satisfactory to have the city do the sprinkling, which it can do when it gets the water works plant.

But it has not yet secured the water works plant, and the poultry market is never controlled by unhatched eggs. It would also be very satisfactory to the property owners if the city could pay for the sprinkling out of the general revenues, but this is a question of fact and not of what would be pleasant. The revenues of the city do not appear sufficient to stand the expense of sprinkling the streets while the water works company retains control of the plant and charges its own price to the contractors who have to buy the water for sprinkling the streets from it.

It becomes a question of what is the best way to get the streets sprinkled under the circumstances of the situation. The charter throws around the property owners the proper safeguards to prevent them from having to pay for what a majority of them do not want. If a majority of the property owners on a given street do not want that street sprinkled they can prevent the work from being done, but no objection has been made by the men who own the property on the business streets of the city. On the contrary the most insistent demands for sprinkling come from them and if they want it they should have it.

The dusty season will soon be here. Indeed, it will be here long before the contracts could be let and the work begun. The illegality of the sprinkling tax bills does not enter into the question so long as the sprinkling companies are willing to take them and the owners of the property are willing to pay them. The excessive cost of the work is a more pertinent consideration, but it will not cost as much as if done at private contract. The main thing is that the streets in the business part of the city must be sprinkled.

AFTER THE THIEVES.

The election thieves, their sympathizers and their erstwhile organ have an opportunity now to realize the truth of the old saying that "he laughs best who laughs last."

The sneers which were so plentifully showered on the committee of safety when it began its work gradually changed to silence and then to expressions of fear. Yesterday that committee showed that it had been faithfuly at work and had accomplished the unexpected.

The indictments returned by the special grand jury are but the first batch and there is no doubt but that the entire gang will finally be landed in the penitentiary. An unfortunate leak in official circles permitted hints to get out of what was going on and many of the criminals took the opportunity to seek other fields, but there are still enough to be found to keep the Kansas City colony at the penitentiary up to the required standard.

Perhaps, after all, it would be just as well not to waste time in recounting the ballots in the recorder of voters' office. The attorneys for the gang are determined to make an endless job of the undertaking, and when it is completed, if it ever should be, there is very little probability that the showing made will be of any value. The ballot boxes could easily have been tampered with, and the condition in which they were found indicates that more than likely they were tampered with. The frauds perpetrated can be conclusively shown without this evidence, and they are sufficient to decide all the contested cases in favor of the rightful claimants.

The heavy rains in Western Kansas and Nebraska mean much to the destitute residents. Not only is much needed drinking water provided for stock, but early pasturage is assured, and the languishing hopes of the farmers revived by the prospect of a good crop year.

The next congress will be composed largely of young men with little experience. But young members with little experience are preferable to old members of proven incompetence.

"A man who wantonly poisons pet dogs needs a dose of his own medicine," observes a contemporary. But men do not wantonly poison pet dogs. Miscreants do that.

A MONETARY COMMISSION.

A Favorable Report on the Amendment to Send Delegates to the Proposed International Conference.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The senate financial committee at its meeting to-day ordered a favorable report on the amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill to provide for the appointment of a commission of nine on behalf of the United States to attend an international conference on the rehabilitation of silver in case one shall be decided upon. There were some verbal amendments, but the provision for the selection of three members from the senate and three from the house was retained. The amendments made by the committee strike out the provision in the original resolution specifying the countries upon whose invitation the president shall determine that this country should be represented and simply provide that he shall act with such conference if called. There is also a change in the wording of the provision in regard to the appointment of commissioners on behalf of the United States which is made to read as follows: "The United States shall be represented at such conference by nine delegates to be selected as follows: The president of the United States shall select three delegates, the senate shall select three members of the senate as delegates and the house of representatives shall select three members as delegates. If at any time there shall be any vacancy such vacancy shall be filled by the president of the United States."

A Statue of General Grant.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Another statute will soon be added to the group now in Statuary hall at the capitol. It is that of General Ulysses S. Grant, and will represent him as he appeared at the close of the war in his dress as general of the army. The statue is the work of Franklin Simmons and was executed under the direction of a committee of the national encampment of the G. A. R., in pursuance of a resolution of congress approved August 11, 1890, accepting the same. The statue and pedestal are now in the capitol awaiting the approval of the joint library committee of congress before being placed in the position intended for it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A HUNDRED YEARS FROM GEORGE TO GROVER.

The Necessity of Coming Back to the Ideas of Washington and Webster—American in the Full Sense of the Term—The Conflict of Capital and Labor.

Editorial Correspondence of the Journal.
Washington, Feb. 22, 1895.

To-day is the one American saints' day—for Washington is no longer a character for description or criticism. He is the impersonation of our nationality—the "father" of his country. To describe him as to person, services or motives is to mar the perfection of his picture to the American mind. We have as yet this one saint and the next will be Lincoln when the perspective of a century has intervened. Here in the city founded by him and called by his name his personality is retained more than anywhere else. You can in an hour visit his tomb, see and examine the house where he lived, the furniture that he used and the room and bed where he died, pluck flowers from his garden, sit in his pew in the church he attended and listen to the reminiscences of neighbors that have come down only one generation. But still the character of patron saint belongs to him here as well, fitly embodied in the highest artificial structure in the world erected to typify the estimate of his place in the affection of the American people. This unity in sentiment as to Washington is typical of the sentiment of nationality that has come to be the governing thought of the American people—as distinguished from that of a confederation. Two things have tended to make this idea of nationality paramount, in one sense, and then these things in another sense have been the expression of that growing sentiment. The two things were this idealizing of the personality of Washington and the sentiment uttered and enforced by the matchless eloquence and powerful thought of Daniel Webster: "The Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Washington ceased to be a Virginian and became American, while the fervid apostrophe of Webster became a classic, and like a sacred thing was enshrined in the memory of every school boy as an inspired utterance of a divine truth. People who have been through the late civil war and remember the spirit of the great armies of the Union need not be told that this sentiment and the sentences of Webster were as battle cries to those who followed the flag—"with not a stripe erased or a star obscured." And no one can tell the influence that the name and common heirship in Washington had to do in restoring the discordant members of a now indissoluble Union. I have in discussing metaphysical ideas contended that a man's whole thought was colored and controlled by his conception of the creation or origin of the world, and the fact is equally true as to a man's patriotism and love of country—it is in exact ratio with his conception if its origin, purposes and the motives of those who founded and gave it to mankind. And the highest ideal as to this nation, the principles and purposes underlying its formation and the spirit that animates its mission of freedom, are best typified in the canonization of Washington and the inspiration of Webster. And as long as they continue to be so the nation and the Union will continue and so will its blessings.

* * *

It is a hundred years from Washington to Cleveland, and the comparison in the minds of the American people to-day is almost as great as the lapse of time. Cleveland will never be a saint in our calendar or a figure in our pantheon—but still he serves a purpose in letting us know how far the nation can drift away from the correct standards without irremediable disaster. We are now happily past the danger line with this tool of the money power—for only ten days remain of the congress that did his bidding. We have had an object lesson in him of what we read about that sapped the vitality and moral force of the Greek and Roman civilizations—the corruption of wealth and the power of money. And we have seen how near we have come to repeating their mistake—or how near we are to the same fate from the same cause. And it tells us also of the necessity of at once calling a halt and coming back to the ideas and policy of Washington and Webster—American in the full sense of the term.

* * *

On this subject the time has come to speak and to speak plainly—and quit demagoging with supposed prejudices. So widespread has become this habit that the American sentiment has come to be lost—and the demagogue has so pandered to this supposed power as to make it a matter of apology for being an American. Out of this has grown the professional foreigner in politics and so apt has the practice been imitated that we have the professional colored man added. I think the time has come when men not only ought but can discuss this question without being visited by the vengeance and ostracism of ignorance. Some of the clearest headed friends of free self-government among us are foreign born citizens. But what I mean by foreign influences and evils is just what those men left Europe to get rid of. But there is a large element in this country that never knew they were oppressed in their old homes or denied their rights—for they have been so misused for centuries that they have an idea they were born to such lives by the will of God. And they are being used in this country to fasten the power of these old European ideas upon us.

* * *

What do I mean by the term American? Simply one devoted to the ideas of self-government that is ours as distinct from the European idea, which is one of class and caste. And I do not refer alone to the capitalist class, for to the observer who looks below the froth that the demagogue raises on the surface, the present control and policy of those who persist in calling themselves the laboring "class" is equally threatening to the American idea and safety. No change for the better can ever come to labor as long as this idea controls its councils and the policy of its masses. If you accept a wrong as the basis of things, no remedy can ever come. Capital, in order to get rid of the American worker with a ballot in his hand, imported these hordes of laborers born under and numbed by centuries of feudal robbery, and they have captured and controlled the labor organizations of America on the European ideas. To a vast mass of these a Vanderbilt or other capitalist employing an army of men is a king, a duke or lord, who has the right to their toil, their persons, their thoughts and their souls as well. When their crude ideas of self are hurt their remedy is violence. We have foolishly in deference to demagogism invested these people with the ballot—and they vote by order. It is just such people who make the robbery of cities by "gangs" possible—for they vote as often as they are ordered to by the man who pays.

* * *

It is this element that is also dangerous, for it obeys the power that pays it. Let us see. August Belmont—a name other than the man was born to—has been the agent of the greatest money power in Europe, and has made politics a tender to usury for a generation. He has even been the chief official of a great party, and as a consequence his party has alone been able to obtain power by the use of this corrupt element in the great cities of the nation—and there lies the menace to American freedom and popular liberty to-day. In opposing this danger every American in principle—be he born in Germany, France, Scandinavia, England, Ireland or Scotland—must stand together for this last land of hope for the progress of man in freedom and civilization. The feudal lord of the nineteenth century—corporate power—allied with the money power of Europe, has, by importing this sort of labor and voting it, displaced the citizen who seeks by his own enterprise to win competence and a home from the field of remunerative labor, and by the aid of corrupt elections to fasten their financial and economic ideas born of monarchy and caste upon the American people. And through Grover Cleveland they have made their first innings. Cleveland is in his policy essentially a foreigner. V. H.

AT THE THEATERS.

McKee Rankin changed his bill last evening to "The Danites," the play most intimately associated with his name, and it was given with its old time fervor and received with its old time enthusiasm at the Ninth Street. Mr. Rankin's appearance as Sandy McGee is in itself a matter of considerable interest, for the actor has made the part one of the distinctive character creations of the American stage. It is much better understood by the public than Jean Cadeaux, and for that reason more effective, though not more artistic. The story is one of a class now somewhat lagging in interest, but is so essentially human in its development that it will doubtless hold the stage for a long time to come. Mr. Rankin's company appears to advantage in this play. Miss Patrice O'Neil gives an exceedingly pathetic and artistic performance of Nancy Williams, especially in her assumption of the boy's disguise. Mr. Fuller and Mr. Walcott both did superior work. The same play will be given this afternoon, this evening and Thursday evening. Friday evening and the remainder of the week Mr. Rankin will be seen in "Rip Van Winkle."

At the Auditorium this evening Miss Mabel Haas and other prominent musicians, including a considerable chorus, will be heard in a big concert programme, for the benefit of the mayor's charity fund. The concert is one of the most elaborate of the season and under the direction of so experienced a singer and concert manager as Miss Haas, it should be a very interesting musical event. The last rehearsal will take place at the Auditorium at noon today.

An elaborate programme is being prepared for the theatrical benefit, which will be given at the Grand Friday afternoon, for the Provident Association. Every company playing in the city will be represented.

The musical event of the week will be the Carl Faelten piano recital at Music hall Friday evening. Mr. Faelten is the head of the New England Conservatory of Music and one of the best pianists now resident in America.

Eddie Foy has made a tremendous hit in his new piece, "Off the Earth." The most laughable trick he does is a little bit in the melodramatic burlesque of the second act and Sadie MacDonald falls on the floor. This is done so well that bets were even Monday evening that it was an accident, and that it had never been done before. It is therefore complimentary to Mr. Foy, who has a singular knack of making you think he is improvising, that this has long been a feature of this entertainment and is done nightly.

A Significant Toast.

Berlin, Feb. 26.—The Japanese minister of war, County Oyama Iwawo, has recalled to Japan all the Japanese officers who have been serving in the German army. The Japanese envoy to Germany, Count Aoki, gave a farewell dinner last evening. Among the toasts was "A Happy Entry Into Pekin."

Count Aoki will sail for New York from Bremen to-day and expects to leave Vancouver, B. C., March 14.

Decrease in Kansas' Zinc Output.

Washington, Feb. 26.—An official statement of the United States geological survey shows that during the calendar year, 1894, the total product of zinc (spelter) was 75,328 short tons, a decrease of 3,504 tons from the previous year, due to industrial depression. Kansas shows a decrease of 2,338 tons, while all other states show smaller decreases.

ALL OVER MISSOURI.

Excelsior Springs has a "non-sectarian relief society."

Kingston is to have a telephone line between there and Mirabile.

The Kingston Times says that the Columbia Herald office has 160 employes on its pay roll.

The circuit court has decided that Clinton's ordinance imposing a $5 license tax on barber shops is legal.

Chillicothe has about disposed of its 400 $5 tickets, and considers the opera house question virtually settled.

The sheriff sold a farm near Springfield last week for $2,000, which during boom times was valued at $35,000.

Twenty Missouri sheriffs met at Sedalia Saturday and organized for the purpose of defeating adverse legislation.

A civil service examination for positions in the local postoffice and carrier service will be held at Chillicothe March 9.

Alexander McCandless has been unanimously nominated by the Republicans of Moberly as their candidate for mayor.

The Review is the name of a recently established daily paper at Richmond. Williams & Howell are the proprietors.

Lawrence county has a delegation at Jefferson City fighting the bill which detaches Jasper county from its judicial circuit.

Sedalia is going to rub it in on poor Jefferson City by arranging for a free excursion from the latter place to the former.

Bob Layfield, the "newsboy evangelist," is conducting a successful series of revival meetings at the Congregational church in Sedalia.

Carterville has an enterprising coal merchant who boasts of his ability to put seventeen bushels of coal into a common salt barrel.

Excelsior Springs Knights of Pythias observed the thirty-second anniversary of the order in an appropriate and enjoyable way last week.

"Competent business men, not politicians, to administer our city affairs," is what Carterville is pleading for, in view of the approaching election.

The plant of the Dain Manufacturing Company at Carrollton has started up again, and within a few days more than 100 men will be given employment.

Eight head of fine yearlings belonging to George Gibson, a stockman, of Jasper county, broke through the ice on Spring river and were drowned last week.

"Uncle Jim" Thompson, a well known and highly respected colored man, who had been janitor of the Central school at Moberly for many years, died there last week.

The argus-eyed observer of the Trenton Tribune announces that there are eighty-three different styles of garters worn in his town, but regretfully adds: "They all look the same across the street."

The Carrollton Democrat treats its readers to an entertaining and instructive article on Ainphiphomorphitanianismicaliation. It is a masterly exposition of the views of the Democracy on the financial situation.

The contract for the machinery for the Carthage electric railway has been let through Kansas City agents to a Joliet firm. The outfit includes two 250-horse-power Bates-Corliss engines and a splendid equipment in every way.

WHY WE EXPORT GOLD.

The Argument of the Ablest Writer on the Pacific Coast.

From the San Francisco Argonaut.

If there is any one who does not understand why Europe is draining the United States of gold, it is very easy to explain. It is because we owe Europe money, and because we have incurred the debt in gold. A simple statement of the matter is given in the next few lines. The figures are based on an estimate made by Mr. Alfred S. Heidelbach, a well known statistician. We are of the opinion that his figures are too low, but they will do to present the case. This is the gist of it: The money spent by American travelers abroad is about $100,000,000 per year; the money paid to foreign companies for carrying freight in foreign ships is about $100,000,000 per year; the money paid for dividends and interests upon American securities held abroad is about $75,000,000 per year; the money paid for profits of foreign corporations doing business here and to non-residents for their gains from American real estate investments, partnership in American business houses, etc., is about $75,000,000 a year, making a total of $350,000,000 a year. This vast annual indebtedness is incurred in gold. If we sell to Europe an amount of merchandise which would equal in value this indebtedness, a balance would be struck, and the books would be cleared. But we do not sell any such amount. Until we export to Europe merchandise equivalent in value to this vast drain upon us, we still will be exporting gold.

Senator Sherman, in the senate last Monday, discussed this question with the precision which always characterizes the utterances of that veteran financier. He remarked that the question which was at issue now before congress was whether the government should pay its obligations in gold or in silver coin. He pointed out that in every act, every loan and every sale of bonds since 1869, this government had demanded gold, and that if we were now to refuse to pay these obligations in the same coin that we received for them, it would be a practical repudiation, and this government would stand dishonored before the world. In 1869, the law pledged the faith of the government to pay in coin. The lawmakers of that year, when they said coin, meant gold coin, and the purchasers of the bonds paid for them in gold coin. To attempt to repay them in any other currency would be dishonest. So long as this government borrows money, whether it be from its own people or the people of any other nation, and borrows it in gold, it will have to pay gold. We believe that the people of the United States will never repudiate those obligations, but will pay them in the currency in which they were incurred.

But waiving the question as to the settlement of our indebtedness, it is well to consider the fact that this government has within the last two months run perilously near to repudiation. Under the extraordinary financial administration of Mr. Cleveland and his cuckoo congress, the gold reserve fell to nearly $40,000,000. On the 17th of January a movement began which alarmed the treasury officials. The withdrawals of gold increased rapidly, until on the 25th of that month they amounted in a single day to over $7,000,000; on the 28th to $4,000,000; on the 29th to $3,000,000; on the 30th to $4,000,000. Then the announcement was made that the Democratic administration intended to restore the gold reserve by its peculiar process of borrowing, and the gold withdrawals fell to a nominal sum. On the 5th of February there was a delay in the negotiations for the loan and the withdrawals jumped up again. The most alarming feature of these withdrawals was the fact that not all the gold which was withdrawn was for export. Thus between December 15, 1894, and February 15, 1895, over $80,000,000 was withdrawn in gold, and only $35,000,000 was exported for the same period, showing that during that time over $45,000,000 had been drawn out by the people of this country to be hoarded. This shows plainly that the people of the United States had lost faith in the ability of the Democratic administration to maintain the currency of the country at par. They feared that a premium on gold was imminent, and what was practically a run on the treasury had begun.

When we reflect that it is about a quarter of a century since a premium on gold existed in this country a premium on gold years after the war, under a Republican administration, the premium on gold had insensibly disappeared, so that by 1878 the Republican administration, with Secretary Sherman at the head of the treasury, had effected specie resumption without the slightest jar, it is amazing and almost incredible to think that even a Democratic president and Democratic congress could so maladminister affairs in a time of peace and prosperity as to bring us almost to the verge of repudiation. But such is the unpleasant fact. In his extremity the president has turned and writhed, and has besought the Republican minority to side with him and his cuckoo congressmen in his attempt to force the Democratic majority to adopt his plans. But while there was an earnest desire on the part of the Republican minority to do that which was patriotic rather than that which was partisan, they could not see that it was their duty to join in such a bond-jobbing conspiracy, as was being engineered by President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle. When some of the most enlightened and patriotic of the Democratic congressmen refused to follow in the president's lead, it scarcely could be expected that those of an opposite political faith should endeavor to force upon the people a financial scheme, coming from a Democratic administration, which did not have the confidence of even the Democratic majority in congress.

SUNFLOWER SEED.

A Nemaha county man has bought a farm near Muscotah for $10,000.

A Salina man realized $67 an acre from ten acres of alfalfa last year.

Galena's cornet band is to give a concert for the benefit of the charity fund.

The commissioner of the poor in Cowley county gave relief to 570 people last week.

In the distribution of the state seed fund Smith county gets $6,153 and Phillips, $5,593.

An immense deposit of very superior agatite is said to have been discovered near Mulvane.

Zinc ore brought $24.50 in Galena last week, said to have been the highest price paid there in years.

Columbus enjoyed a $250 sprinting match last week between an Iowa runner and one from Kansas. The latter very properly captured the purse.

The Republican says that Galena is enjoying a period of prosperity greater than ever before known there in the way of mineral development.

Hutchinson's girl bachelor club entertained a dozen or so of the most attractive of the city's male widows the other night at a most enjoyable reception.

The Home-Riverside Coal Company donated twenty tons of coal to the destitute of Stockton last week,and two cars of state coal were distributed there also.

Ottawa's favorite son, Hon. C. A. Smart, made the principal talk at a big Washington's birthday celebration under the auspices of the public schools of that city.

The railroad boys are so popular down in Columbus that the local papers advertise the play soon to be given by the home dramatic club as "Among the Brakers."

The Bow Creek Irrigation Company, of Rooks county, expects to add considerably to its facilities this season. It has already invested more than $10,000 in its ditch and lands.

Speaking of cold weather, an old resident of Butler county recalls the incident that in the winter of '72 their well bucket froze tight in their well twelve feet below the surface.

The Morrill News ruthlessly crushes to the earth a misguided citizen of that town who is "agin the paper," by asserting that he would make "a good subject for a museum of teratology."

The Sedan Times-Star tells of how one of its compositors is hiding out because he omitted the "l" in plants in the course of this innocent item: "Mrs. R— has the prettiest plants of any lady in town."

Weir City's mayor has issued a proclamation declaring that town in a deplorable sanitary condition and warning all citizens to thoroughly cleanse their premises by March 1, or suffer the penalty.

The entire management of the Sterling Bulletin for its last week's issue was turned over to the faculty of Cooper Memorial college, Editor Junkin in the meantime devoting his attention to the entertainment of a new boy who had recently arrived at his house.

In a pleasant little interchange of compliments as to the respective claims of the rival towns as beauty centers the Pleasanton Herald says of the Blue Mound people that their faces not only cracked the glass of his camera, but killed the only photographer that was ever in the village.

They don't seem to care for any of the other places, but the way the good, honest citizens are tumbling over one another in the scramble to get into the race for police judge down in Weir City would lead to the inference that there is a rich and juicy private snap concealed somewhere about that public office.

The statement that Atchison consumes 237,000,000 gallons of water in a year may have no connection with the fact that 2,800 former Atchisonians are now living in Kansas City and St. Joseph, but it's a coincidence. Recent statistics from the bureaus of Colonels Pabst and Blatz along similar lines are not just now available.

Where was it I kissed her?
Or was it her sister?
Mayhap 'twas neither
Not like me either—
Or could I have missed her?

'Twas a rare osculation,
A kiss of persuasion
Though I have forgot—
I know I ought not—
Who caused the elation.

And now I'm despairing,
My mind 'tis impairing,
Since if it were she
At once I could be
New kisses declaring.

And now I remember,
It was in December,
Somewhere in the South—
And full in the mouth,
'Twas there that I kissed her,
Both she and her sister.

—W. H. Ballou, in New Orleans Picayune.

Chicago Tribune: A man who has made a study of it called the Tribune reporter's attention to what he said was a fact, that women can stand more cold in their feet than men. He said that where a dozen men would be found wearing arctic overshoes more than three times that number of women would be found comfortable with ordinary rubbers, and that most of the best-dressed women who shop downtown wear no overshoes of any sort.

STYLISH VELVET GARNITURE.

Little side bows are appearing to flutter over the softly bunched rolls of hair that now cover the ears of our belles. These bows, as yet, are purely ornamental and serve only to increase the extension of the coiffure from side to side. Later they will have a more practical excuse in covering and securing the ends of the little false side curls that are sure to come into use, for fashion demands a bigger showing of hair over the ears than any ordinary head can supply.

New York Recorder: She—"Who is that man with the long hair?"

He—"He's an awfully clever chap—a doctor of music."

She—"She a doctor of music! How nice. Do you think he could tell me what's the matter with my banjo? I know it's out of order."

Mrs. Nuwed—"My husband is awfully good to me. Whenever I ask him for money, he always tells me to help myself."

Mrs. Playedout—"That is just what my husband tells me. He says he cannot help me."—Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

Almost every bodice of recent date, for evening dresses and walking gowns alike, has a pouched front, which conceals the waist line and overhangs the skirt. It is only directly at the center, for the sideforms and under-arm pieces are as close fitting as ever, and therein lies the charm and general becomingness of the bagging front.

English walking gloves for spring are of finely dressed dogskin, or Swedish kid, to wear with promenade costumes. They are produced in most of the cloth shades for matching the suit. There are greens, golden tans, both light and dark, browns in various handsome tones, deep copper dyes, olives, mahogany, dark Vandyke reds and yellows from orange to pale corn color. These fasten smoothly over the wrist by four buttons, and are made with pique-stitched seams and embroidered on the backs with stitchings of black silk or that of a darker shade than the glove itself.

Washington Post: We hope the day will come when the author of the society novel will find some new place for the heroine to blush. It will be noticed that all of them blush to the very roots of their hair.

Boston Transcript: Maude—"Marriage, they say, is a lottery."

Ethel—"That's what Carrie thought, I guess, when she came to look over her wedding presents. Positively the entire collection wasn't worth $50."

The once fashionable and still valuable cashmere shawls of our grandmothers' time are being sacrificed to the scissors at last, and made into sleeves, bodices and bias folds, appearing with black or with dull red brocade silk for very rich afternoon gowns for elderly women. It seems rather a pity to cut up the old heirloom, but, after all, it is a greater pity to use it for a piano cover, or let it stay packed away till the moths get into it. Imported silk crepe shawls, as fine as cobwebs, are found crinkled deeply like the crepon goods so much in vogue. One has only to look at the shawl, however, to realize what the other goods tries to be and to realize at the same time how dismally it fails.

Theater hats continue to be odd little combinations of which the beginning and the end cannot be seen. The idea now seems to be that the headdress shall be a series of detached portions. On the top of the head appears a spreading bow,perhaps; then down by the ears is a knot of flowers, while at the back of the head at either side there is a little fall of lace. All these little detachments belong to the same "bonnet," but you do not see how they are held together. Indeed, some women really complete a bonnet effect by fastening a little knot of violets here or there that does not pertain to the bonnet itself at all.

Mr. Cawker (after his wife has read several pages)—"Is there any news in your mother's letter, dear?"

Mrs.Cawker—"I haven't come to the postscript, yet."—Truth.

A hot shampoo bath once or twice a week is beneficial to people with moist or oily skins. Have the water as hot as can be comfortably borne, and with a large bristle brush and a cake of white soap (castile preferred), cover your body with lather, as the barber does the face of the man he is about to shave, then with a wash rag of Turkish toweling rub and bathe the body thoroughly.

Hot water used alone is enervating, so a rapid hand bath of cold water containing cologne should follow. Dry rapidly, and after a short but vigorous exercise resume your apparel.

"I suppose you voted Tuesday?"

She—"Mercy no. I noticed that almost everyone else went that day, and I detest a crowd, so I'll run over next Tuesday."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

That kissing should go by favor on the stage as elsewhere, is evidently the opinion of Madame Lenthold, a Vienna actress. A correspondent writes: "A tragicomical war has been waged for some weeks past at the Raimund theater. Madame Lenthold absolutely refused to be kissed by Herr Ranzenberg, her partner,in the scenes of a play in which the author demands that she should be kissed. A few nights ago, when it came to the point,Frau Lenthold covered her face with her hands, and Herr Ranzenberg took them down and kissed her by sheer force. The director was distracted between them, and gave Frau Lenthold's part to another actress. Feeling she had been unjustly treated, the lady gave notice to leave the theater altogether, and her resignation has been accepted."