KANSAS CITY JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1854.

The Journal Company, Publishers,
Journal Building, Tenth and Walnut Sts.

NEW SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Single copies	2c
Sunday	5c

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily and Sunday 10 cents per week; 45 cents per month.

BY MAIL IN ADVANCE.

Daily and Sunday, 1 year	$4 00
Daily and Sunday, 6 months	2 00
Daily and Sunday, 3 months	1 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 month	40
Sunday only, 1 year	1 00
Sunday only, 6 months	50
Weekly Journal and Agriculturist, 1 year	50

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Business Office	250
Editorial and Society	1867
City Editor	812

Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City, Mo., as Second Class Mail Matter.

THE JOURNAL IS THE HOME NEWSPAPER

INDICATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 31.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Cloudy, with occasional light rain or snow; colder; north winds.

For Missouri—Fair in northwest; light snows in southeast portion; colder north winds.

For Kansas—Fair; colder; north winds.

GOOD MORNING.

Don't forget that the world is to come to an end to-night. It will probably be worth seeing.

The people of Kansas will undoubtedly love Governor Morrill for the enemies he has made—or for one of them, at least.

The claws of the Monroe doctrine which Great Britain most respects are found on the toes of the American eagle.

If the bond bill gets through the senate at all it is likely to emerge with the biggest kind of a free coinage rider.

A man jumped from the bridge over the Mississippi at St. Paul, a distance of 125 feet, and landed safely in the city jail.

It is due the Kansas people to say that they have never manifested the slightest regret at having dumped John P. St. John.

A safe rule for President Cleveland: Be sure you have the opposition of the New York Evening Post and then go ahead.

On second thoughts, France is inclined to regard Mr. Monroe's "keep off the grass" ordinance as a pretty good institution.

If we understand Mrs. Quinby, the world will positively make its exit to-night. No postponement on account of the weather.

Campos may be under the necessity of asking quarter for Havana. That is about the price asked for good Havanas in this country.

People who believe in the unlucky thirteen superstition will note that the number of business failures in the country last year was 13,013.

Tammany has formally indorsed the president's stand on the Monroe doctrine; but the country regards it as a good stand, nevertheless.

If "the people want" McKinley, as Mr. Hanna says, the people can have him. The Ohio governor is the last man to deny his countrymen in a case of this sort.

One of the peculiarities of Republican tariff bills is that no factories are ever shut down or workmen thrown out of employment as a consequence of their passage.

With Bayard disparaging American policies and Miles belittling American prowess, it is hardly to be expected that foreigners would have exalted opinions of us.

Congressman Hull's private secretary announces that Allison is the best man for president. The convention will be held, however. A platform will have to be framed.

The action of the house committee on the Bayard resolution virtually finds the ambassador not guilty of an impeachable offense and warns him not to commit it again.

Those who have any change left over from their Christmas shopping may be interested in knowing that Boston will place $1,250,000 worth of bonds on the market this week.

Oklahoma admires the brisk way in which congress is rushing through financial legislation and hopes the gait will be kept up when other pressing matters come under consideration.

The Massachusetts man who tried to collect an account by chopping his debtor to pieces with an ax was promptly arrested. Such cutting up is not permitted in the old Bay state.

The discouraging feature of bond issues is that notwithstanding the enormous indebtedness they impose on the country the treasury deficit is a stubborn and continuing reality.

Mr. Crisp's assurance that the government has plenty of revenue will be interesting information to the department officials and employes whose pay is held back for want of funds.

The emergency bond bill passed the house, but the chances of its getting through the senate are not rosy. There is a strong feeling among senators that the country is too much bond-ridden already.

The trouble with the effort to work Mr. Cleveland's kind of financial measures through congress is the fact that a large number of congressmen are not in sympathy with Wall street's schemes of plunder.

Secretary Carlisle is not satisfied with the bond bill because it doesn't retire the greenbacks. The secretary is determined to make the treasury note the scapegoat for all his and his party's financial crimes and blunders.

Ex-Consul Waller writes that he is growing impatient. This is natural. A man in jail is likely to find time dragging somewhat. Probably the best Mr. Waller can do, however, is to wait till the president takes another duck hunt.

"A careful examination of the committee list," says the Evening World, "shows that Mr. Miller, of Kansas, seems to have been overlooked." A still more careful examination will show that Mr. Miller was not overlooked.

The prohibition question in Kansas is not whether no liquor traffic is better than saloons but whether bootleggers are better than some rational and practical way of restricting the evil. On the question as thus presented Governor Morrill is disposed to favor the negative, while John P. St. John snorts for the affirmative.

IT WAS EXPECTED.

No one who has watched the trend of events in local matters supposed for a moment that the chief aspirant for mayoralty honors in the Democratic ranks or his personal organ on Grand avenue would hesitate to garble facts to suit their ends in making a point against the Republican administration. This sort of peanut politics is always expected from such sources.

But while it was expected it was discounted in the minds of all who have read the papers. Tiernan has "run a bluff" as a watchdog for some time, but, like all bluffers, he has overstepped himself and shown himself to be nothing but a very small caliber politician who is willing to take any sort of chance to further his political ends.

So far as his organ is concerned the mention of its name is all that is needed to break the force of any argument advanced by it. The combination of Tiernan and the Star is not one to conjure with so far as political success is concerned and the mouthings of the one when taken with the posing of the other simply affords innocent amusement for those who are accustomed to petty political by-play.

The administration has been foremost in advancing the best interests of Kansas City and has safely guarded the finances of the city. It is not niggardly when it comes to necessary expenditures; neither does it use city funds for the advancement of political booms.

The fact that the Star is not pleased with the administration and the further fact that Tiernan assumes the role of an old scold because he sees the Republican administration getting credit for good work is sufficient proof to all right minded citizens that the administration is doing just about right.

THE WAR ON THE GREENBACK.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, is one of the wise financiers who is convinced that the greenback is an unalloyed evil that should be got rid of with as little ceremony and loss of time as possible. He didn't think that way before the introduction of cuckooism in the last congress, but he does now, and there are others like him. There may be a question, in the minds of some of those who think themselves competent judges in the case, as to his equipment for the role which he has assumed, but he says the greenback is the root of the country's currency evils and that he is opposed to the bond proposition because it does not provide for its retirement.

The greenback came to the country in a time of sore necessity. It brought relief at a time when the best known financiers of the country said no relief was possible. It secured the confidence of the people from their very first introduction to it, and it has been doing them good service ever since. It is the popular money of the country. Everybody knows it is safe, and nobody can get too much of it. It came in the midst of a terrible struggle for national existence. It was opposed, to be sure, but where did the opposition come from? Did it not come from the very source of the opposition of to-day? Most certainly it did.

But the greenback is looked upon by the people generally as a sort of heritage of that struggle—as though it were one of the things secured to the country by the results of four years of war, in fact, a part of the government itself for the integrity of which every loyal citizen is bound to stand good. It is true that Mr. Turner's feelings do not run that way. Neither does any such sentiment find lodgings in the massive skull of Grover Cleveland, the chief enemy of the greenback at the present time.

It is idle for these greenback haters to spend time in trying to arouse a popular feeling against this money. They know it is a hopeless case, and that to continue opposition to relief measures on that line is to endanger the prospect of securing any new measure of relief whatever.

INSTANTANEOUS VERSIFICATION.

William Watson is an English versifier who is "mentioned" for the laureateship, vacant since the death of Tennyson. The Rev. Lyman Whitney Allen is an American versifier whose epic won the $1,000 prize in the recent New York Herald competition. Mr. Watson ground out a sonnet when this war talk first began. He said unfilial America and reiterated the overtures for a joint promulgation of the Monroe doctrine first made some fifty years ago. His advice and exhortation were couched in the following, which, for "poetry" ground out at a couple of weeks' notice, is not bad:

O towering daughter, Titan of the West,
Behind a thousand leagues of foam secure,
Thou toward whom our inmost heart is pure
Of ill intent, although thou threatenest
With most unfilial hand thy mother's breast;
Not for one breathing space may earth endure
The thought of war's intolerable cure
For such vague pains as vex to-day thy rest!
But if thou hast more strength than thou canst wield,
In tasks of peace, and find'st her yoke too tame,
Help us to smite the cruel, to befriend
The succorless, and put the false to shame.
So shall the ages laud thee and thy name
Be lovely among nations to the end.

But Mr. Allen "saw" Mr. Watson and, as must be admitted by every patriotic American, went him one better. He was somewhat handicapped by the two weeks' time Mr. Watson had had for preparation, but he very effectively answered the prospective laureate in the following bit of instantaneous rhyme:

O royal mother, empress of the East!
Whose ancient scepter rules o'er land and sea,
Thy fair unlowered daughter greeteth thee,
The centuried bride of Freedom, long released
From filial ties and bound by Nature's priest
To her great lord to serve him and to be
The nourisher and guardian of the free,
Hath seen her state for noble ends increased.
Think'st thou she loveth war, when she hath drained
So late her cup of sorrow? Yet when call
The sons of Freedom all her blood is fire.
Respect, just mother, what she hath maintained,
And thou and she together shall forestall
The golden age of earth's supreme desire.

Mr. Allen's poetic license is a little skittish, but his heart is all right. Freedom has from time immemorial been alluded to as a female and it does violence to even the fin de siecle conception to change her sex to masculine. The most that can be conceded is to refer to her as a new woman; and that is a pretty big concession. But Mr. Allen has undoubtedly the best of the argument and his sonnet worthily upholds the honor of America.

Mr. Watson gives us superfluous advice. [illegible] England "to smite the [illegible] and the succorless and put the false to shame." That's just what we're doing, Brother Watson; just what we're doing. Only it happens to be your blawsted country, don't you know, that is displaying the cruelty of oppressing the succorless on false grounds of justification. It would of course be lovely to have the ages laud us and have our "name lovely to the end." But we have a sort of idea that it is still lovelier to retain our own respect and be worthy of our own laudation.

THE CONDUIT ORDINANCE.

The three Democratic papers of this city have a stock of pet phrases which they use on the slightest provocation. One set of these phrases relates to the city council and another is used regarding the mayor. They have a special set for each department of the administration and use them very glibly whenever things do not go to suit their peculiar tastes in city matters.

And it must be confessed that Republican administration rarely pleases Democratic newspapers. Opposition to all things done by Republicans is the food upon which they live. It cannot be said with truth that they thrive on such food, but they manage to exist.

Just at present the especial act which causes the aforesaid Democratic papers to assume an attitude and look of horror is the passage and signing of the ordinance putting electric wires under ground. And it is queer, too. Here is an object effected which every newspaper in the city has time and again declared to be an absolute necessity but just because it was effected under a Republican administration these "molders of opinion" lose their patriotism under the overwhelming flood of partisanism and denounce the council and mayor as a set of thieves, boodlers and all other sorts of bad men.

Now, all this would not amount to much were it not for the fact that these supposedly veracious newspapers persistently misplace the truth and regale their readers with statements that vary widely from actual fact. In short, they make facts to suit their predilections and then base vilifying articles against the administration on these manufactured facts.

The conduit ordinance as passed and signed is a good one. The mayor, in a strong letter to the council, which is printed on another page, sets forth fully every point and shows most conclusively that every right possessed by the city is fully guarded and at the same time that the city is getting a goodly sum each year for the use of its streets by the companies using electric wires.

It was understood, of course, that Tiernan would be opposed to this measure. And his personal organ would fight it also. There has never been any question as to the stand that would be taken by this aspirant for mayoralty honors and his mouthpiece. It must not be understood, however, that either Tiernan or the Star thinks the ordinance is wrong per se. It is wrong simply because the Republican administration gets the credit for it.

There is one feature about this whole business of opposition, however, which fills the average citizen with disgust. Whenever any city official does anything which does not suit the peculiar ideas of Tiernan or the Star there is an immediate cry of "boodle." This cry can come only from a debased mind; from a mind that knows its own unworthiness; from a mind belonging to an institution which has had its own actions biased by the acceptance of ill-gotten money. Such a mind can conceive of no other reason for taking a stand on any question; hence attributes bad motives to others because it judges others by itself.

The conduit ordinance is now a law and the Journal can say to the people of Kansas City that the council did well to pass it and the mayor did well to sign it. Every right of the city is fully preserved and no additional right is given to the telephone or telegraph companies. The city has gained in revenue and in having made the first move toward placing all electric wires under ground.

ANOTHER BOND ISSUE.

It is altogether probable that within a few days Mr. Cleveland will give notice of another bond issue, no matter what congress may do in the meantime. It is accepted as a fact in financial circles that he has an understanding to that effect with a combination of bankers, and the belief is current that the offering will be snapped up without delay.

There was altogether too much confidence in the alleged prospect of a compromise between the president and the Republicans of congress that would lead to an amicable adjustment of the difficulties which beset the treasury. The Republicans were, and are, willing to afford the relief, and they have gone to the very verge of honorable compromise in their efforts to give the relief needed. Their course has been marked by a spirit of broad statesmanship and stable patriotism in their treatment of the subject. There has not been a murmur as to any doubt that Mr. Cleveland would meet them half way. They have studiously avoided giving any offense, or the appearance of taking partisan advantage of the situation. The programme mapped out contemplated providing for an emergency only, without taking advantage of the exigencies of the moment to exploit party doctrines. It would have been well if they had been met with the same spirit on the other side; but it was not done.

If the bond issue should be made under the resumption law it will bring to an end all possibility of compromise, unless the Republicans shall take from the president the power to borrow more money under the same authority. In fact, that should have been done before this.

LEFT TO THEIR FATE.

The indications are that the Turkish question among the European powers is to take a rest, and the Armenians are to be left to their fate. The bluster and skurry with which the subject was approached a few weeks ago subsided as soon as it began to be manifest that the dominating governments cared more about the balance of power than they did for the few hundred thousand suffering Armenians. They were confronted with a prospect of general war, and there was no way to avoid such an outcome unless some one of them would go about it unselfishly and with only worthy motives.

The sultan has proved himself to be too much for his combined opponents. He has traded upon their combined jealousies until he has got them just where he wants them. He has disarmed their power to do him injury and has assured himself of their combined support. And now he can go on killing the Christians to suit his own pleasure.

There is a general concert on the part of European journals to advise the rel-

egation of the subject to the treatment of time, rather than risk a rupture now. Great Britain is the last among them to venture into a war at the present time. And there is no prospect that she will be in any better condition to court conflict at any time in the future. With her money spread out all over the world she can fight nowhere without costing her people more than the expense of the war itself.

The evident purpose to belittle the sufferings of the Armenians at the hands of the Turks is a part of the policy which seeks to put the question out of European diplomacy for the present at least. But there is ample evidence that the reports of persecution and bloodshed have not been exaggerated at all. The chances are that if the whole truth were known the entire civilized world would shudder at the story. So far as the tale has been told, however, there is no use disputing it. The words of the writers who have told it have been verified by the camera, and even he who cannot read may know of the terrors that these alleged governments by divine right are harboring and encouraging.

The fact that Kansas politicians are now willing to tell the truth about prohibition shows that the question has ceased to be a political issue. The failure of the Republican party to embody it in its last state platform took the reform out of politics and forced it to stand on its own merits.

Work of the Million Club.

To the Editor of the Journal.

During the years commencing with 1891 and ending with 1894 it was a waste of time to attempt to induce people to buy farms or to loan money in Kansas. There was a feeling of uncertainty, unrest and discontent among our people. The Populist party had secured control of the senate and the legislature and had almost elected the governor. They sent W. A. Peffer to the United States senate and in 1892 elected the governor. Not only did the people refuse to buy and capitalists decline to loan money, but a very large number of people left the state, and, strange as it may seem, the Populist party did nothing nor offered any inducement to keep the people with us. After they had got control of the state, every scheme gotten up by the leaders of that party during the four years that they had control was not to induce immigration to Kansas, but to build railroads through Texas, where they were interested in land, or to form colonies in Old Mexico or New Mexico, and get people to move there. I have never seen a circular or an invitation of that kind, gotten up by that party, inviting people to Kansas. When the Republican party came into power one year ago men were afraid to register from Kansas when from home.

It is a difficult task to change public sentiment, to give confidence and to turn immigration to a state that has been blacklisted by the people of America. This was the task before the Republican party when they took control of the machinery of the state. It must be stated, however, in justice to our people, that they were ready for the change, and, without respect to party, the people in every county in the state, with very few exceptions, united in every feasible plan put before them to redeem Kansas. One of the first organizations established to put before the people of America the true facts about Kansas was the Kansas State Real Estate Association. The report just published by that association, from sixty-seven counties in the state, proves that they have not been idle during the year. Farms have been sold in every one of the sixty-seven counties, and a large number of them to residents. This is the best evidence possible that our people have faith in Kansas, and particularly in the counties in which they live. With them it is not a case of selling out to get away from Kansas, but a case of investing every cent, and in some instances going into debt so that they might own more Kansas land. The report further shows that a large number of farms have been sold to outsiders.

From this it will be seen that men have investigated the statements made about Kansas during the year, and after satisfying themselves of the truth of such statements, have bought land, and are going to make their homes with us. A few farms have been bought by speculators, but not many. In thirty of the counties a large number of houses and new barns have been built and other improvements made. The most important part of the report is likely to be overlooked by the general reader. The railroads, in October, were making preparations to carry the immense corn crop of Kansas to the East. It was thought they would not have cars enough to move the crop. But the railroads have not been taxed to their fullest capacity to move the corn. In fact, very little has been sold. Our farmers are keeping it and feeding it to hogs and cattle. Better evidence than this could not be given to prove that the farmers of Kansas, as a class, are in a good financial condition. Some corn has been bought by speculators, but not much. In almost every county the report shows that the people are in better spirits and have great confidence in the future.

The sixty-seven counties represent all the conditions of Kansas, so that the sale of farms, the improvements, and confidence is general. The Kansas State Real Estate Association takes great pains through its members to give correct reports, and they solicit the closest investigation of the facts set forth in their last statement, by people who are thinking of settling in Kansas.

Since the Kansas Million Club train made its exhibit, the inquiries for Kansas farms have been greatly on the increase, and agents in every county are receiving letters, particularly from Eastern people, asking for information. The most interesting fact since the train exhibit is that hundreds of people who once lived here have expressed a determination to get back to Kansas as soon as they can do so. Their experience has taught them that there is no better place in the Union than Kansas. The tone of the state press is more cheerful. I have made a point of looking over the papers of the state for the last three months, and satisfaction with our present and confidence in our future is the general sentiment of the Kansas newspapers. There are nothing that speak so strongly as facts. A careful investigation will show that during the year Kansas has gained in wealth, in population, and the confidence of thousands of people who intend coming here to live.

The organization of the club last September to secure 1,000,000 people for Kansas in the next five years was looked upon by some people as a visionary scheme. Now, however, that the tide has turned, that people have commenced to come and buy our lands, it is the general opinion that it will not take the club five years to accomplish its purpose and secure the million people.

G. JAMESON.

Leavenworth, Kas.

Colonel Crisp on Pisciculture.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Through your columns, so often and generously tendered to the Missouri fish commission, I beg once more to talk with the friends of practical pisciculture, or fish farming—in artificial lakes.

It has been now nearly three years since the Hon. Joseph L. Griswold and the undersigned were invited by Governor Stone to accept positions on this commission. At the close of his splendid administration of the affairs of this state pertaining to the duties of the office of chief executive, will close our labors also, now only a little more than a year.

I desire to retrospect a little.

When we took charge of this work (without pecuniary consideration—there is no salary attached to the office of Missouri fish commissioner other than that splendid reward, and conscientious satisfaction and gratification which cometh to him who has caused one single blade of grass to grow where none grew before, has not lived in vain, and may we not add, that he who has caused one thousand fish to swim where none swam before, is amply rewarded for his pains) there had never appeared in the press of this state any articles upon the subject of practical pisciculture or fish farming. Nor the press of any other state, so far as my knowledge extends.

There are now laying upon the tables of this commission almost innumerable letters of the strongest commendation, as to the work performed by this commission during the last three years, whose attention, they say, had never been called to this practical, reliable and inexhaustible fish meat source produced in artificial lakes or ponds—gathered upon the farms.

To the press of the entire state is this commission indebted for invaluable assistance, ever and always performed with alacrity, and, with the spirit of the extremest kindness for the commission, and particularly for the industry. The fact is, this commission could have made but little progress without the aid of the press and its heartiest co-operation.

The words "practical pisciculture," or "fish farming," had never been seen in print until they appeared in these letters.

Years since Peter Henderson wrote and published several books upon gardening and floriculture, which are simply invaluable to the vegetable and flower world, and without which no farmer or florist's library can be complete, viz. Henderson's Gardening for Profit, Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure; Practical Floriculture, Hand Book of Plants and Walks and Talks Upon the Farm. I have not only read all of these books carefully, but have studied them as text books upon the subjects of which they treat. This distinguished author and humanitarian, who honored me by calling me friend, once suggested to me—in fact, it was more than a suggestion—to write books upon the same subjects, and from his high standpoint assured me of their worth and popularity; these suggestions grew out of a correspondence, which lasted for twenty or more years and to the time of his death, which sad event cast a gloom over thousands and thousands of his pupils and admirers everywhere. I did not possess the courage of his most complimentary estimate of my acquaintance and familiarity with these wonderful sources of kind nature.

But after accepting the position of fish commissioner I saw an opportunity to do something for the masses—the so-called "common people" (of whom I am proud to be one), that is, if there are any common people in Missouri, of my own state. And I began a series of articles upon practical pisciculture or fish farming, impelled by the same motives which actuated him to perform a good for the masses.

Result? There are 2,000 acres of artificial lakes in Missouri swarming with fine game fish which were not when this commission began its labors—three years ago—to educate the masses up to the practicability of farming—in water.

Let's see what that means?

An acre of properly gathered water, either surface or living spring, or both, with proper conditions, will produce as many pounds of fish meat (game fish—not coarse) as from twenty to thirty acres will, properly managed or cultivated in any of the cereals upon which any of the superior domestic animals upon which man subsists will. Incredible, but true! Placing the average at twenty-five acres and the Missouri fish commission has added to the farmers' products 2,000 multiplied by 25 is equal to 50,000 acres of—say corn, averaging thirty-five bushels to the acre, planted, cultivated, gathered and fed, the animal slaughtered, quartered and laid upon the kitchen block ready for steaks, roasts, etc.

But far more than that: attention has been not only called, but aroused to the practicability of fish farming, which I predict will not only not die out, but will continue to grow and expand until every acre of that dug out land by the great living springs is dammed and over-flowed and the splendid, incomparable giant crapple is jumping up all over Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma waiting to be taken and fried and broiled. The more attention is called to it, the more the interest in it will increase. It is not only a first-class meat, but it is a variety food. There is not near enough fish eaten. It is a phosphorescent—a brain food.

If, Mr. Editor, this article strikes you as being worth the space it would occupy in your columns, and you allow it to enter therein I will feel encouraged to venture to offer others.

I hope the friends of pisciculture will watch the columns of all the papers of Kansas City, for these articles upon fish farming; for if they ever undertake to prepare lakes and thereby be in a condition to live independent of the so-called meat combines they may prove of some interest and value to them. Very respectfully,

J. T. CRISP,

A Commissioner of Missouri Fisheries.

ROBBERS' TRAINED HORSE.

The Animal Carries Its Rider Into a Camp of Thieves.

From the Lewiston Journal.

"When I was in Nebraska, near the Snake River, north of the Great Sand hill in 1859," said a Lewiston citizen, "we had four camps, situated about eighteen miles apart, and to go from Thorne's camp to Dunham camp it was necessary to go through a long piece of pine woods. For a number of months every one who had gone through the woods alone never came back. One day it was necessary that I should go through with a lot of money and no escort, and I set out on a horse that I got from a stable keeper near Thorne camp.

"When I had nearly reached the woods, five miles out, my horse was taken ill and refused to go on. Clearly to my medical eye it had been poisoned slightly by some one. Soon, what looked like a hunter came along on a horse and offered to swap, taking mine back to the stable if I would leave his near Dunham camp with a trapper. I ought to have seen through this, but I did not. I got onto the powerful horse of the stranger and started through the five miles of woods. Half way through, without any apparent reason, the horse broke into a trot, and finally a run, and, dashing off the trail through the woods, picked his way among the trees as nicely as if he had gone that way hundreds of times. Pull as I would at the bridle, he paid no attention, but ran the faster. When he had leaped a brook and landed on the sand beyond, the marks of footprints alarmed me, and I slipped off at the risk of my life. He ran on up a ravine and I hid, fearing that it was a trap, as it afterward proved. In a little while three men armed with rifles came back on the trail, one riding the horse, now as calm as a lamb. I picked my way to the road and got out to the camp.

"Two weeks later nineteen of us followed a man who hired a horse at the same place I did. It was taken ill, and the same trapper came along on the same horse. When the horse dashed into the woods, as he had been trained to do, nineteen of us dashed after him, and finally arrived at a mountain camp of the robbers. We took every man—seven of them—and, well, law was not well supported out there then, and no court sat nearer than 250 miles. We didn't carry the rascals away from their own campfire. The trained horse met the fate of its owners."

ALL OVER MISSOURI.

Brunswick churches will hold union services during the week of prayer.

Stockowners near Tipton lost scores of cattle during the recent high water.

Bolivar is likely to have a new cigar factory, if the talk doesn't all end in smoke.

The Lockwood Sentinel throws in an auctioneer along with the sale bills that it prints.

The University Glee Club is to be at Marshall Tuesday night and at Boonville Wednesday night.

A Brunswick man has made a cane, the material in which consists of 172 pieces of white and black horn.

A mutual fire, lightning and wind storm insurance company for the people of Cooper county will be organized at Boonville Monday.

Representative Bartholdt has provided Edward Reichard, of Franklin county, an $1,800 Washington job as assistant doorkeeper of the house.

A new real estate firm in Brunswick has sold $22,000 worth of Chariton county farms within the past ten days. The rate averaged about $20 an acre.

The corn that took the premium at the Bolivar corn fair recently averaged 1,000 big fat kernels to the cob and was grown on land that sold two years ago for $2 an acre.

Mrs. Mayhall gives his most cordial indorsement to that paragraph going the rounds of the press to the effect that "Missouri is a slice from the juiciest side of the earth."

Colonel Switzler mildly kicks in his last paper because out of the 4,250 people of Boonville, with the facilities afforded by nine churches, less than 10 per cent of the number attended divine services on Christmas day.

Roy York, the 13-year-old boy preacher, talked to a crowded house in Braymer Sunday night, and the Comet says he proved to those present, in a thirty-minute sermon, that an old head rests on his young shoulders.

The Congregational church at Sedalia has decided to have young women as ushers during the coming year, and the elderly sinners among the male attendants may as well make up their minds to be satisfied with back seats.

The boom for Hon. W. S. Leeper, of Kingston, for the Republican nomination for congress over in Dockery's district, is being patted on the back mighty encouragingly by some influential papers in that part of the state.

People in need of grindstones down in Osage county will be inclined to buy them hereafter. A couple of men there were sent to the penitentiary for three years recently for having broken into a blacksmith shop and stolen one.

The News encouragingly remarks: "There seems to be a disposition in and around New London to multiply and replenish the earth. Dr. Hendrix caught three Tuesday night—all boys. The weather has no effect on the baby crop."

At Proctor, in Camden county, H. T. Talbot, one of the largest tie buyers in that region, lost 25,000 ties by the high water in the Osage, and Mr. Moore, of Linn creek, has lost 15,000. Talbot keeps a general store at Proctor, which stands upon the highest point in the settlement, and the water reached his doorstep.

Captain Heryford, the well known Chariton county pioneer, who died at Salisbury a few days ago, suffered continuously with hiccoughs for twenty-two days previous to his death, and finally succumbed as a result of their attack. The captain was the oldest native resident of Chariton county, having been born in Salisbury, April 14, 1818.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

Whale bone is worth $6,500 per ton.

Berlin dentists use glass for filling teeth.

Only one man in a hundred has shoulders of the same height.

One of the most valuable disinfectants is pure water, fresh and cold.

Handshaking came into vogue during the reign of Henry II., in England.

The 1st of September and the 1st of December in any year fall on the same day of the week.

There are no cows in Japan. The Japs neither drink milk nor eat meat. Horses are scarce and dogs seldom seen.

Workmen in the salt works in New York, Canada, Ohio and Pennsylvania never have cholera, diphtheria, yellow fever or smallpox.

It is estimated that the gold in the shape of coin and ornaments hoarded by the natives of India amounts to the enormous sum of $1,250,000,000.

Nearly all of Europe and Canada are supplied with oars from the United States. They are made from Texas ash and the largest factory is at Galveston.

Accidents are far more liable to occur to the right arm or right leg than to the left. Makers of artificial limbs supply many more appendages for the right side of the body than for the left.

Leather is now used instead of wood as casings for pianos. The material is handsomely embossed so as to resemble exquisite carving, and it is said does not mar or spot like a varnished surface.

Widow's caps are decidedly old-fashioned, having been worn ever since the days of Julius Caesar. Tiberius, by public edict, commanded all widows to wear them, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

Under favorable circumstances a powerful human voice may be heard 15,000 feet away and a brass band about the same distance. In the Arctic regions conversation has been carried on over water as far as 5,700 feet. Heavy cannonading has been heard ninety miles.

It is now claimed that the Chinese invented the bicycle more than 100 years ago and that the velocipede was seen in Europe even earlier. A stained glass window in an ancient church at Stoke Pogis, England, shows a young man astride one of these vehicles.

The Gospel of Hate.

("We are unanimous in our hatred of England."—From a late interview with a late statesman.)

Hate England? Hate our kith and kin
  That speak our common mother tongue,
The speech that Hampden thundered in,
  The tones that Burns and Milton sung?

Hate England? Hate our ancient home,
  Whose every acre knows a story,
From Caithness' crags to Cornwall's foam,
  Of Keltic pluck and Saxon glory?

Hate England? Hate the land of Vane,
  Of Cromwell, Chatham, Wellington,
Of Wesley, Howard, Mill and Bain,
  Of Dickens, Scott and Tennyson?

But who is this that preaches Hate?—
  I think we know the accents well—
The fallen archangel of our state,
  The scoffing civic infidel,

Who built a great renown of spite,
  Who called the Christian statesman, fool,
Who based his law of right on Might,
  And cast away the Golden Rule.

So, while the bells of Christendom
  Tell earthly homes and empyrean
That Christ, the Prince of Peace, is come,
  The lowly, loving Galilean,

A new Messiah clears his throat,
  Bad tidings of great woe to tell,
And utters with discordant note
  The Gospel of the Reign of Hell.

While thoughtless followers, mid the murk
  Of promised war, revise the strain:
Peace e'en to the unspeakable Turk,
  Good will to all but Englishmen.

Hate bullying? Aye; hate greed? Amen;
  Hate tyranny and wrong? Forever,
In Briton or American;—
  But hate all England? Shame! No, never!

Hate lust for land, and hate no less
  The greed that seeks its gain in gore;
Stand fast, as England's taught us, yes,
  Against aggression evermore.

—KANSAN.

Not There.

Judge: As the steamboat was about to leave the dock a messenger boy rushed on holding aloft in his hand an envelope and calling in stenorian tones, "Miss Fitz! Miss Fitz! Is there a Miss Fitz on board?" No one claiming to be a misfit, the captain called out, "You had beter try another boat. My passengers are all pairs."

SUNFLOWER SEED.

Ottawa's Salvation Army provided a bounteous Christmas dinner for 264 destitute people.

Iola never fails to seize with avidity anything new in the world of art or letters. Twenty-five copies of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" were sold there last week.

Morris county commissioners are taking corn at 25 cents a bushel on account from those who were supplied with seed grain by the county last spring.

A man who has a big apple orchard near Tonganoxie has wrapped 1,100 of his trees with cornstalks as a means of protecting them against the attacks of the rabbits.

Frank Roberts, of the Oskaloosa Independent, relied largely on buttered watermelon for his Christmas toot this year, and it doesn't seem to have been entirely satisfactory.

It's mightily pleasing to his hosts of friends throughout the state to hear that J. L. Pettyjohn found the Olathe postmastership in his stocking when he woke up Christmas morning.

Carpenter, the art connoisseur who edits the Council Grove Republican, observes incidentally that "pictures of Santa Claus don't look right unless one leg is longer than it really ought to be."

There was a reunion of the Sheridan family at Barney's home in Paola Christmas day, and the long sought vital spark of Kansas Democracy, of the pure and undefiled stripe, is said to have been rediscovered.

John Grier, who ran a small hotel at Norton a few years ago, and is now proprietor of many of the Rock Island eating houses in Kansas and Colorado, is said to have become a millionaire by a recent Cripple Creek strike.

Fred Funston is back at his Allen county home for the holidays. Early next month he will return to New York and complete the financial part of his coffee plantation project, and he expects to have everything in readiness by the 1st of February.

A two weeks' series of daily gospel meetings will begin in Paola Thursday under the auspices of two of the local pastors and a "musical evangelist." While there's life there's hope, and Billy Greason may yet be snatched as a brand from the burning.

Sheriff Ham, of Jefferson county, is making a kick because somebody feloniously deprived him of sixty pounds of sausages recently. The sheriff evidently isn't satisfied with anything less than the whole hog. He ought to quietly shoulder his loss and quit squealing about it.

Atchison Globe: Leavenworth doesn't want any war; with her sweet lieutenants off to the front, the Leavenworth girls would have to dance with wooden-legged men from the Home. We don't see how anyone could have the heart to stand up and shoot at a sweet lieutenant.

Ellis Clarke, of the Ottawa Republican, breathed a sigh of intense satisfaction as he threw away the old nail that had so long formed the connecting link between his suspenders and his trousers, the other day, and proceeded to jot down the item that "The doiley season is over now, and fellows who were placing a great deal of responsibility on one button will soon have relief."

Some of the papers are questioning the accuracy of the Iola Register's recent complimentary allusion to the prosperity of Johnson county, wherein it was stated that the Olathe bank deposits averaged over $100 per capita for the population of the county seat. It would only imply deposits to the amount of something like $300,000, and those substantial Olathe banks have undoubtedly got them. It would be difficult to say too much in praise of Johnson county.

Manhattan Nationalist: Western Kansas is the greatest place on earth for the rapid development of statesmanship. As soon as a man gets his name into the Kansas City and Topeka papers a few times, he begins to imagine that he is the cynosure of all eyes. He looks out over the broad, tractless plains, with its few hundred struggling inhabitants, and then some large ideas come into his mind. "This part of the state ought to have a senator," he says, and then he packs a few things into his new grip and strikes for Topeka. There he meets some of the soft voiced whisperers of Copeland county. He lets the confidential fact leak out that the people of his district are urging him to make the race for the United States senatorship; he hasn't made up his mind yet, but he thinks the West ought to be represented. Then the soft voiced men fill the gentleman from the tall grass region full of carbonated gas, and pretty soon he is ready for the shears and dipping pan of the special correspondents. When he leaves for his home a few days later, the newspapers are referring to him as "a coming man," and his boom is in the process of incubation. It began at Topeka, but with careful nursing it often reaches the man's own home.

SCIENCE GLEANINGS.

An altitude of 2,000 feet is very inclement to microbes and hence it is found that the atmosphere or mountain tops is generally free from these germs.

The main source of supply for platinum is in the Ural mountains, Russia. The largest nugget ever found of this metal weighed twenty-eight pounds.

About 100,000 species of coleoptera, or beetles, have already been described by entomologists and it is estimated that there are least as many more unknown to science.

A submarine cable is to be laid from the mouth of the Amazon 1,400 miles up the great river. It is expected to contribute largely to the development of the commerce of Brazil.

Marble is now manufactured from chalk by a chemical process. The product can be stained to imitate any of the colored varieties of natural marble and is susceptible to a high polish.

Out of 357 trees struck by lightning in a forest near Moscow 302 were white poplars. In view of this fact the planting of this tree as a protector against lightning is recommended to farmers.

The finest ivory comes from Africa, that found near the equator being the most sought after. It is said to be a curious fact that the nearer the equator the smaller the elephant, but the larger the tusks.

Bacteria in ice frequently spread disease among a community. Ice from the river Spree has been found to contain nearly 2,000 of these obscure organisms to the cubic centimeter and even hailstones are found to be infected with them.

In the great Calumet and Hecla copper mine in Michigan there are over seventy miles of drifts. One vein has been worked for two miles and in some of the shafts the fifty-fifth level has been reached, these levels being generally ten feet apart.

A curious discovery has been made on the shores of Brittany, at a point where the surf and the action of the tides have precipitated a large body of earth into the sea. The landslide disclosed a large number of trees, which had evidently been many centuries under ground, and were in a stage of transformation half-way between wood and coal.

The newly perfected Maxim gun which recently arrived in New York from Liverpool, has been sent to the ordnance department at Washington. This machine is considered to be the most deadly and destructive small arm ever built. It weighs only 127 pounds, but it can hurl ten bullets every second or 600 rounds a minute. Once in operation it is claimed that it cannot be reached or captured.

Investigations undertaken recently by a photographic society in Germany show that the longer a man and wife live together the more marked becomes the resemblance to each other. Photographs of seventy-eight couples were taken and a like number of pictures of adult brothers and sisters. A careful examination of these showed that the married couples were more like each other than the brothers and sisters of the same blood.

The metal glucinum is emerging from its position as a chemical rarity and is coming to the front much as aluminum did some few years ago. It is even lighter than aluminum, which is remarkable, but its chief value consists in the fact that its electrical conductivity is as high as that of silver, and consequently higher than that of copper. It is less extensible than iron and more durable. At present its value is about $18 per pound, which is prohibitive for large quantities, but this is only one-tenth of the price of platinum, weight for weight, and one one-hundred-and-sixtieth of the price of platinum, volume for volume.

A Berlin physician has published some curious figures in relation to marriage and longevity. His investigations show that among men between the ages of 30 and 45 the death rate is 27 per cent. Among married men between the same age it is only 18 per cent. For forty-one bachelors who live to be 40 years of age, seventy-eight married men triumphantly arrive at the same period. The difference gets all the more marked as time goes on. At 60 years of age there are twenty-two bachelors to forty-eight married men; at 70 there are eleven bachelors to twenty-seven who were married, and by the time they reach 90 the married men are three to one, for there are nine of them to every three bachelors.

Thoroughly Up to Date.

Jinks—"No use working myself to death any longer. I'm working to become a Wall street operator."

Winks—"Well, I'll sell you my seat in the Stock exchange for $10,000."

Jinks—"Huh! I can get a seat in congress for half that."—New York Weekly.

Not Effervescent.

Gladys—"So Charley has at last popped the question, eh?"

Gwendolin—"Popped is hardly the word. I had to draw it out."—Puck.

COLORADO MINES.

Colorado is now shipping zinc ore to Joplin, Mo., for treatment.

The mines around Ouray shipped nearly 4,000 carloads of ore in 1895.

Gold receipts at the United States mint at Denver on December 20 were $85,000.

A Colorado town with less than three mining exchanges is considered behind the times.

It will require about forty years to clean up the ore bodies in the Virginia mines at Ouray.

Predictions are made that Leadville will produce $18,000,000 in 1896, and Cripple Creek $20,000,000.

Nineteen Colorado mines have paid to the present time dividends to the amount of $23,400,250.

Pine Creek, it is claimed, will prove, with a little more development, one of the richest mining districts n the state.

Owners of the Holy Cross properties in Eagle county expect to ship within a year 50,000 tons of ore worth $50 per ton.

The mineral belt of the West Creek camp is twenty miles long and ten miles wide. Denver is fifty miles distant and Cripple Creek thirty-five.

The new shaft on the Carbonate King at Cripple Creek is down 100 feet, disclosing a body of ore three feet wide, some of which went $87 gold per ton.

Some of the richest gold ore ever taken out in Western Colorado has been recently uncovered in the Gold King, Gold Queen and Arcade mines at Ouray.

A company has been organized in New York to invest in Colorado mines. As it requires some cash to secure these bonanzas, the capital has been wisely fixed at $10,000,000.

It is proposed to sink the big shaft in the Geyser mine at Silver Cliff 2,000 feet deeper. Already the hole is down 2,150 feet. The Geyser is the richest silver mine in the United States.

Park county has made a largely increased showing in ore output, gold production and general development over last year, and the indications are that the year 1896 will be the best in her history

Good ores are now being shipped from the Sawpit district near Telluride. From six to ten carloads of sand corbonates are sent out every week, some of the ore running several ounces in gold and very rich in lead.

The Big Six mine at Leadville has been steadily working all the year with a large increase over 1894 in shipments. There are four feet of ore in sight, which carries eight ounces of gold and twenty ounces of silver per ton.

The Gaston mine, in Ouray county, is one of the great dividend payers of the state. In its palmy days it was a marvelous producer, some of the ore running as high as 12,000 ounces of silver to the ton. Now the ore shows more gold, and in the ninth level and below, the yellow metal occurs in shining flakes in snowy quartz.

One of the big institutions of Colorado is the Virginius mine and Revenue tunnel at Ouray. This property has been operated continuously since 1878. The tunnel, which was begun in 1888, has a double track and is supplied with the best modern electrical appliances. The workings of the mine extend four or five miles, and probably $3,000,000 has been expended on the plant. The ore is rich in gold.

It is pointed out as a curious fact that mining booms develop at intervals of about ten years. Thus the California gold fever came in 1850; the Pike's peak silver excitement in 1860; in 1870 the great Comstock mine created a furore, and the Leadville boom came in 1880. In 1890 the South African movement began, but in this country the fever was delayed until the present by reason of depressed financial conditions.

Captain De Lamar, a well known mining expert, makes the following simple classification for the benefit of investors. He says: "I call mines those mineral claims where more money can be taken out monthly than is put in. I call prospects unopened ore bodies containing commercial value. The rest I call simply mineral locations. If investors would bear these distinctions in mind they would not go so far astray."

A dispatch to the Denver Republican from Copper Rock, Col., says: Mr. Casper Widener, who is operating the Summerville group, has returned to Kansas City to spend the holidays with his family. He is much pleased with the outlook in the Summerville and is drifting up the hill from the shaft on this vein, opening up a large body of mill dirt; also a fair sized streak of smelting ore. He is also driving the drift on the Yellow Boy, and has a small streak of smelting ore which assays thirteen ounces of gold per ton, but the chief value in the mineral in this district is in large bodies of mill dirt, which abound. When Mr. Widener returns it is his intention to sink the shaft another fifty feet before spring.