THE STATE JOURNAL.

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By Frank P. MacLennan.

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WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 6.—For Kansas: Generally cloudy, probably showers in southern portion tonight or Wednesday morning; warmer in eastern and northern portions tonight; cooler in western portion Wednesday evening; variable winds.

ICE six inches thick is being harvested in the "cotton belt" of Kansas. The southern tier of counties generally has enough winter for "all practical purposes."

THE Graphic, Atchison county's Populist newspaper, has suspended for lack of support. The Dispatch, a daily Populist paper at Arkansas City, has also gone out of existence. The Populists promised the people bread, but it turned out to be a stone.

KANSAS will furnish the cement to be used in the congressional library at Washington. The cement works at Gypsum, Saline county, captured the contract, although there were many eastern bidders contesting for the work. The order calls for 6,400 tons of cement.

ONE of the questions in history asked the applicants for teachers' certificates at Mound City last week was "For what two things will the year 1893 be especially noted in American history?" The year 1893 is especially noted for about twenty things and the Democratic party is responsible for the biggest share of them.

A STORY is related that Ed Little was invited to a swell reception at Cairo, and upon the card was this legend: "Full Dress and Decorations." Ed was supplied with a spike-tailed coat all right, but he was short on decorations. So he put his head together and pondered. His host wore the glittering emblem of the Order of the Garter and Ed knew it, and gathering together his proud Phi Kappa Psi emotions he resolved to go that haughty Britisher one better. He appeared at the reception wearing the glittering emblem of the Hose—Abilene Hose No. 1.

THE depot at Buxton station, on the Santa Fe, has been abandoned or closed by the railroad company, there not being enough business transacted at that point to warrant the keeping of an agent there. Accordingly the trustee, clerk and treasurer of Duck Creek township, have petitioned the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to compel the railroad company to maintain an office at Buxton, claiming that the township voted bonds to the amount of $15,000 to aid in the construction of the road, with the understanding that a depot, stock yards and sidetracks were to be built and maintained in the township.

HON. J. B. CROUCH, the Democratic leader, says editorially in his paper, the Hutchinson Times:

"A man who goes to see a girl twice a week, and takes her places, is legally engaged to her, according to a recent decision, whether he says anything to her about marriage or not, and she could recover in a suit for breach of promise. We hope the girls will take advantage of this decision and force the young men to marry them. Young men have a habit of loafing about a girl's house for years, and then drifting off, without saying a word about marriage. While a young man is loafing around a girl's house, he probably keeps some one away who would talk business, and the girl is injured in other ways. No one likes to marry a girl who has been the subject of another man's steady attention."

KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

Burlington is trying to get Bill Nye to come there to lecture.

The Salina paper mill has shut down until the stock on hand can be sold.

A Girard firm has received an order for sixty carloads of hay to go to France.

Clay Center Times: Why should not "widow woman" be grammatically correct? "Husbandman" is.

A Scranton hen with no fear of a late spring or hard times, has brought fourteen chickens into the world.

The high school literature class at Newton has decided that "Gulliver's Travels" is very light reading.

The Ellinwood, Barton county, school board has voluntarily raised the wages of teachers $5 a month all around.

Congressman Davis' speech on the Bank of Veneco, is a drug on the Manhattan market at five cents a copy.

A woman's club at Lyndon is called "Quits." The young ladies thus say to eligible young men, "double or quits."

Mr. Apollo Irving near Fredonia, encroached upon the prerogatives of Mars enough to stab a man with whom he quarreled.

Out of twenty applicants for teachers' certificates in Dickinson county, only one passed an examination entitling him to a first grade.

At one of the coal shafts near Burlingame a slender girl acts as fireman, and it would seem therefore that the Anglomaniacs were abroad in Osage county.

The pictures of a Gaylord family have appeared in a patent medicine advertisement, and now they all wonder why every stranger looks at them as if he knew them.

A young man at Fairview is blamed for being too lazy to wink both eyes at the same time. That isn't business, it's slyness. Winking both eyes doesn't mean anything.

Stockton Record: Colby shippers have sent 3,000 rabbits to Baltimore. A Thomas county rabbit farm is worth more than a Cawker City gold mine, and gathering the crop is ten times as much fun as the prosaic picking up of nuggets.

A Garden City school teacher asked a 10-year-old boy, "Johnny, if your father can do a piece of work in seven days and your Uncle George can do it nine days, how long will it take both of them to do it?" "Well, maw, they'd never git it done. They'd sit down an' argue politics, fer pa's a Populist, while my uncle is a Republican."

OLDER THAN GLADSTONE.

Frederick Fraley Elected President of the National Board of Trade 27 Times.

For 26 years the venerable Frederick Fraley of Philadelphia has presided over the deliberations of the national board of trade, and at the recent annual meeting in Washington he was reelected for the twenty-seventh term. The period of Mr. Fraley's service as president is coeval with the existence of the organization, and it is fair to presume that he will continue in the office as long as he is able to attend the conventions.

He was born in Philadelphia in May, 1804, and was a lad 5 years old when the now venerable Gladstone first saw the light of day; but, as in the case of the English statesman, the hand of Father Time has rested lightly on Mr. Fraley's brow, and he retains the vigor of middle age. He was one of the founders of the Franklin institute in his native city in 1824 and was its treasurer for many years. In 1834 he was elected to the city council, later becoming chairman of its finance committee, where he proved his worth when the suspension of specie pay-

FREDERICK FRALEY.

ments had brought the city to the verge of bankruptcy in 1837 by proposing the issue of certificates of debt of small denominations, which averted the impending disaster.

On the completion of Girard college in 1847 Mr. Fraley was elected a member of the board of directors and for several years was the head of the board. During a vacancy in the presidency of the college he for six months filled that important position. The University of Pennsylvania conferred on him the degree of LL. D. in 1889, he having been a trustee of that institution since 1858. He was also active in promoting and organizing the Centennial exhibition of 1876, being treasurer of the board of finance and contributing greatly to the success of that colossal undertaking.

AMERICAN FLOUR ABROAD.

Very Little Used in South America and Sheffield.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—B. R. Bedel, United States consul at Sheffield, has made a report on the American wheat and flour trade in his district. The flour mostly used there is known as the XXX standard. No American wheat flour seems to come into the district. For the year ending June 30, 1893, 240,000 bushels of American wheat were imported from all parts of America; from all other countries, 2,200,000. People are prepared to use American flour provided they get quality at a low price.

The United States consul at Barranquilla, United States of Columbia, thinks most of the natives prefer their native bread to that made of American wheat flour. No American wheat is ever imported. He thinks the lack of wheaten bread-eaters, the principal obstacle of increasing the trade.

James Vissea, consul at La Paz, Bolivia, says native flour from the neighboring state of Sonora, Mexico, and the northern portion of this territory is now used entirely. It is of poor quality. The amount of native flour consumed is from 150 to 200 tons per month. Import duty is about $10.60 per barrel. This is prohibitory.

F. C. Penfield, consul general at Cairo, says Egypt produces a surplus of bread stuffs and exports to Europe.

Gentlemen:—I never sold a medicine that gives such universal satisfaction to my customers as Krause's Headache Capsules. I can speak also from experience as they have nearly cured me of frequent attacks of sick headache. I could get you many testimonials in this vicinity from those who have used them.

Yours truly, C. L. COFFING,
Red Cloud, Nebraska.

Sold by all druggists.

Try us—Peerless Steam Laundry.

Peerless Steam Laundry—Peerless Steam Laundry.

Neck band put on by the Peerless.

THE BLOCK SYSTEM.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SCIENCE OF RAILWAY OPERATION.

Wrecks Through Lack of Enterprise and Wrecks Because of Too Much Enterprise. The Rise and Present Use of Safety Devices—The Dutch Clock.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—It has come to be customary for eastern newspapers to sneer at the west because of her railroad accidents, and yet with all the arrogantly claimed superiority of eastern railroads over those of the west some of the worst accidents of the last 12 months have occurred in the immediate vicinity of New York, the city whose newspapers of all in the country take most pleasure in pointing out the defects of the roads west of the Alleghanies.

I need only mention the two frightful accidents that occurred within a few days of each other last summer on the Long Island railroad and the death deal-

"THE DUTCH CLOCK."

ing disaster that came to the passengers on one of the trains of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad's "commuters'" branch known as the Morris and Essex a few days ago to remind newspaper readers of the ghastly facts that prove my assertion.

But it is not my purpose to add to the feeling that is fostered in some quarters between different sections of our common country. It is a crying shame that the railroads of the United States should be open to the reproach that they destroy life in a more wholesale fashion than the railroads of any other highly civilized nation. Railroad managers are among the most conservative of men when it comes to improving their roads, although in no other land have so many transportation companies been wrecked through criminally reckless financiering. The story of the inventor of an airbrake now used on every road of any consequence in the world is well known to railroad men. The inventor showed his contrivance to the railroad man and demonstrated that it would tend to greater safety of life, economy of time and saving of money. The magnate looked bored.

"My railroad has no time or money to waste on such foolishness," was the short reply.

Fortunately the manager of a rival trunk line was not so blind. He adopted the brake. All that was claimed was accomplished by the new contrivance, and the management of the road that had been approached in the first place sent for the inventor. The message sent by that individual was simple: "Tell So-and-so that I'm busy, and he must come to me. If I go to him, it will cost him $25,000."

The latest improvement analogous to the airbrake in the science of operating railroads is the block system, adopted years ago by the great European railroads, but still making poor headway here.

This system of signaling will not prevent all accidents. It will not insure immunity from derailments nor washouts nor breaking bridges, but it will greatly lessen the danger from collision, the form of accident that causes greater loss of life than any other and perhaps all others. There are several forms of block signals. One of the great trunk lines has lately discarded the plan that employs a large number of signal men for an automatic system that is certainly more economical and the managers of the road believe will afford greater safety. Another great trunk road has, within the past few days, put in operation over its entire line a system employing many hundreds of men and costing $15,000 a month in wages alone. The general superintendent of this road told me a few days ago that the saving in damaged freight rolling stock alone over a part of the line protected by the new system some months ago was enough to pay the cost of operation.

The forerunner of the block system in America was put into operation some 20 years ago. It was shortly afterward dubbed "The Dutch Clock" by the employees of the road. It consisted of a signal box at every station, on which were displayed large figures, illuminated at night, showing the time at which the last train passed. The engineer of an advancing train who found himself too near the preceding train would bring his train to a halt and wait for wire orders. This simple plan was deemed sufficient for the light traffic of other days, but it is obvious is not at all adequate to the heavy traffic and fast trains of the present time.

In a general way all block systems, automatic and hand worked, may be divided into two classes—positive and permissive. In the positive system the block is normally closed and must be opened before the train can proceed. To make this system's working plain let us imagine three stations—A, B and C. A train approaches A. The signal man there telegraphs to B, and if all is clear B wires back to that effect. Until this answer is received A does not open his block—indeed he cannot, for it is locked and can only be unlocked by the signal man at B, this operation being performed by the same motion as the telegraphing. At the same time B telegraphs to C asking if the way is clear, and C wires back and unlocks B's signal in his turn, and so on the entire length of the line as the train proceeds.

It is plain that if the apparatus gets out of order there is no access of danger, for the blocks are closed, and the engineer who passes a closed signal without first stopping forfeits his place. In case of such derangement as to prevent the unlocking of a signal, the man at B wires A to that effect, and the train comes to a halt. If the road is clear, A may give the engine man a "white card," under which the train may advance, but under no other condition may the train proceed. Only two signals are need with a positive block—white to show a clear track and red ordering a stop. Under the permissive system the blocks are normally open and closed when a train passes. There is also a green signal, which allows a train to pass with caution. It is obvious that the "positive" system is the safer, though even under the most perfect plan of this sort collisions do sometimes happen.

It remains with the traveling public to say whether the railroad managers of the country shall longer continue to jeopardize the lives of their passengers by neglecting to introduce such safeguards against collisions as will reduce them to the minimum. C. V. DEVEREUX.

"AMERICA."

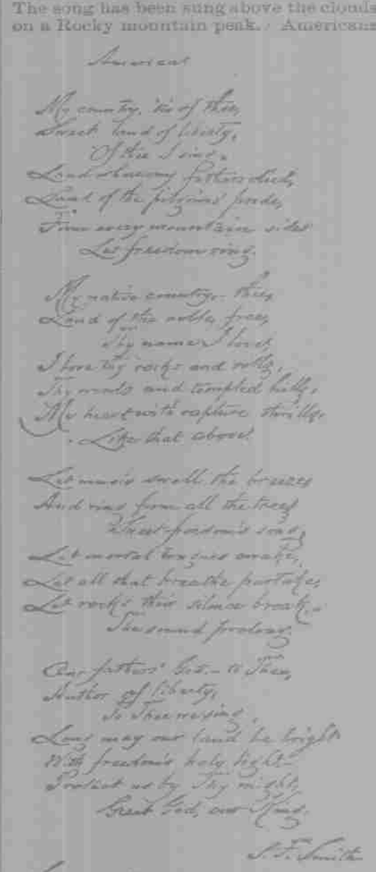
Its Author Makes a New Copy at the Age of Eighty-five.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The venerable and beloved Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, author of "America," still lives in Newton Center, one of the quiet suburban towns of this city. He is 85 years old, having been born in Boston Oct. 21, 1808. He graduated from Harvard college and from Andover Theological seminary and was for some time professor of modern languages at Colby university. Until quite recently he preached almost every Sunday, and on these occasions there was never any cause of complaint that the church sittings were not occupied.

One day, when he was a student at Andover, he was asked by Dr. Lowell Mason to look through a book of German hymns and translate for Dr. Mason's use such as he might choose, or when he fancied write the words to fit the German music. As the young man sat in his room one February afternoon, 63 years ago, turning over the leaves of this foreign volume, he came upon a tune which some people say belongs to the queen of England, but others claim is only an importation from Germany. He had never seen or heard of it before, but its movement inspired him, and within an hour he had written lines to fit it which, because of their simplicity and patriotic vigor and the need they thus filled, have since become famous.

The hymn was first used at a children's celebration on the Fourth of July, 1832, in Park church, Boston. The fervent lines leaped like wildfire from lip to lip, from heart to heart, all over the land. The song has been sung above the clouds on a Rocky mountain peak. Americans



America

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rock the silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God—to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

S. F. Smith

Newton 1893

COPY OF "AMERICA" WRITTEN BY DR. SMITH AT THE AGE OF 85.

away from home in every land have been glad to sing or hear it sung. Its strains have floated over the waters from the decks of ships under the stars and stripes in rough weather and calm. Dr. Smith himself has listened to it seated among the dead remains of Pompeii, and for 50 years his college class, with lessening numbers, always sang "America" first at their reunion.

A few weeks ago Dr. Vail of Newark, N. J., visited this venerable and patriotic servant of God at his home in Newton Center. At his request Dr. Smith made a copy of "America," just as it was written 62 years ago. It is reproduced herewith and, as will be seen, was written with extreme plainness and firmness for the hand of a man 86 years of age.

There is a pleasant story told of Dr. Smith, which not only shows his ready powers of memory, but an agreeable phase of his character. One week when it was his turn to read early morning prayers in the chapel at Colby university, in Waterville, Me., the boys removed and hid the Bible, hoping thereby to create a scene and discomfiture. But this young professor of languages really enjoyed their harmless mischief, although it would not do to show it, for he repeated from memory, with precision, a different chapter every morning. The boys finally gave the trick up, concluding that Dr. Smith knew the whole Bible by heart. W. E. KINGSBURY.

Lower California is the longest of North American peninsulas, being 800 miles long and 145 wide.

MASONIC.

Information Concerning the Missouri Home—Notes by the Way.

The Masonic home of Missouri received during the year ending July 31, $27,073.69. Of this amount $13,457 was from the grand lodge assessment. There are at present in the home 22 boys, 30 girls, 14 widows, 5 old brethren and 1 maiden lady. Thirty children were sent to the public school during the last term, and 14 were taught at the home.

The largest lodge in Connecticut numerically is located at Hartford and has a membership of over 550. It is named St. John's, No. 4.

M. E. Comp. Alexander H. Morgan, past grand high priest of Pennsylvania, has gathered together in book form many of his eloquent addresses and happy thoughts of Masonry.

During three years' service as high priest of Orient chapter, Kansas City, Dr. W. F. Kuhn has conferred the degrees of 150 candidates, and 105 have affiliated with the chapter, making a net gain of 217 members.

Twenty-eight Masonic lodges in Omaha are in excellent condition, not only in point of numbers, but financially.

The newly elected masters are now anxiously looking about for candidates. It is hoped they will look with care and discretion. Let none but the best material be admitted.

The Eastern Star order will have a "corner" in the winter's world's fair at San Francisco. Many of the relics of the "Chicago corner" will be on exhibition.

The Masonic temple at Adrian, Mich., was destroyed by fire recently. Loss about $80,000, partly covered by insurance.

A new Masonic temple is to be built in Vermont, probably at Burlington. It will have rooms for grand lodge meetings and offices.

Herman lodge of Philadelphia has donated $100 to the Masonic home of that state.

New Mexico has a membership of between 700 and 800.

To receive objectionable applicants into a Masonic lodge because the lodge is in a financial strait is poor policy and a violation of ancient customs and landmarks.

The Masonic library of Iowa has a "reference library," consisting of several hundred volumes. It is accumulating china curios, etc.

The late Jeremiah M. Rusk of Wisconsin was a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Camping Grounds Secured For the Biennial Conclave—Sword Thrusts.

The most important recent event perhaps in Pythian circles was the approval by President Cleveland of the joint resolution giving permission to the order to use the Monument grounds for camping purposes and the reservations along the line of march for the erection of stands during the biennial conclave.

The Knights of Arapahoe, Neb., have a brass band, in which they justly take pride.

Kansas City is trying to establish a public Pythian room. Good Pythian literature will be a feature.

There are now six mounted divisions of the uniform rank.

New York expects to take a full mounted battalion to the biennial conclave at Washington.

May 19 will be Pythian day at the California Midwinter exposition. Visiting Knights will find an active entertainment committee to look after their comfort.

There is one lodge in St. Louis where the members voluntarily offer excuses for being absent from any of the meetings.

RED MEN.

Veteran Badge For Members of Twenty-one Years' Standing—Short Talks.

This new and handsome emblem for members who have been in the order 21 consecutive great suns is a badge of honor and is recommended to the favor of every brother entitled to wear it. It is beautiful in design and ornamental as a jewel. The price ranges from 5 to 25 fathoms, according to quality. Blanks are furnished by the great chief of records for certificate of membership, such as to entitle a brother to the badge.

The reservation of New York has left the fourth place in point of membership and taken the third position.

That tribe is blessed which has a large number of those who are not members of other societies.

King Phillip tribe of Providence is actively at work.

An applicant's occupation should not make him ineligible to membership in the order.

Royal Arcanum.

The membership of the order in Brooklyn is over 15,000 at the present and increasing very rapidly.

New Jersey has advanced materially in numerical strength the past year, notwithstanding hard times and business depression. Its increase will run close to 1,500.

Bro. J. A. Hartigan of Merriam Park council is the grand chaplain of Minnesota. At the election in his council it was thought to perpetrate a joke to elect him as sentry. Bro. Hartigan promptly accepted the office. This was a good precedent to establish, showing that no matter how high an officer may be in the grand council, or even the supreme council, he should feel it obligatory to accept any office in his subordinate council that he may be called upon to fill.

Order of Ben-Hur.

The Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur is the name of a new order which was incorporated recently in Indianapolis. The society was christened by General Lew Wallace, the author of the famous book "Ben-Hur." The ritual and its features are founded upon the principles laid down in the beautiful story of "The Tale of the Christ." The society made several new departures from the old secret societies in its beneficial plan. Crawfordsville, the home of the author, has been chosen as the headquarters of the Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur and will have the first local tribe of the new order.

National Union.

Mound City council of St. Louis has started a movement to secure some changes in the assessment regulations by which the assessment rates to persons between the ages of 30 and 35 would be increased. It is also proposed to abolish the issue of the $5,000 benefit certificate, making the highest certificate assumed $4,000. These changes, it is thought, would result in strengthening the order. They will be presented to the St. Louis cabinet, which will be requested to present them to the supreme body for consideration.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION

is a good many. It represents the number of weakly, nervous women cured by "Viavi" during the last few years.

A TREE

is judged by its fruits, man by his works, "Viavi" by its cures.

"VIAVI"

has received the mark of popular approval. Its large sale and the praises of thousands of grateful women prove it. For full particulars consult our Health Book for Mothers and Daughters. Sent free.

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THE EMPORIA CONVENTION

The Call for the Fourth District Issued by Chairman Troutman.

The call for the Fourth district congressional convention which is to be held at Emporia, Tuesday, March 27, has been issued by Chairman Troutman together with the announcement of the representation to be allowed the several counties in the convention.

There are to be 138 delegates in the convention, of which Shawnee county is entitled to 36. Saturday, March 17, is designated as the day for the election of these delegates. The call is as follows:

A Republican convention for the Fourth congressional district will be held in the city of Emporia on Tuesday, the 27th day of March, 1894, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a Republican candidate for congress from said district.

The several counties in the district shall be entitled to the following representation, (including an equal number of alternates,) in said convention, namely:

Butler	14
Coffey	10
Chase	6
Greenwood	10
Lyon	14
Marion	12
Morris	8
Osage	14
Shawnee	36
Wabaunsee	8
Woodson	6
Total	138

It is recommended by the congressional committee that these delegates from the respective counties be elected on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1894.

Credentials for the delegates elected from each county should be sent as soon as said delegates are chosen to the secretary of the committee at Marion, Kansas.

JAMES A. TROUTMAN, Chairman.
JOHN B. GREER, Secretary.

The Age of Pneumonia.

Slight attacks of cold often develop into pneumonia. Statistics show that this disease is rapidly increasing in our country, and is generally accompanied by fatal results. Cubeb Cough Cure will prevent pneumonia if taken in time. Sold by Rowley Bros.

Order your plumbing done by Nooney, Heery & Durkin, the Co-operative Plumbing Co., 625 Quincy street.

Burns are absolutely painless when De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is promptly applied. This statement is true. A perfect remedy for skin diseases, chapped hands and lips, and never fails to cure piles. J. K. JONES.

A Remarkable Discovery.

A remarkable discovery is one of the chronic proclamations of advertisers. Cubeb Cough Cure is not such, it is an established remedy of known merit, made on scientific principles by experienced chemists.

Sold by Rowley Bros.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cleanses, purifies and heals. It was made for that purpose. Use it for burns, cuts, bruises, chapped hands, sores of all descriptions, and if you have piles use it for them.

J. K. JONES.

Shirts mended by the Peerless.

Pancakes
That Agree
With You!

The old fashioned were too heating to the blood—made you feel mean all day—resulted in bad blood if too freely indulged in. Not so with those made from

Aunt Jemima's
Pancake Flour

A specially prepared combination of Wheat, Corn and Rice containing all the good qualities of these great food products.

Nutritious. *Self Rising.*
Delicious. *Quick Rising.*

Awarded First Premium at World's Fair.

Ask your grocer for it. If he hasn't it, tell him all the leading wholesale grocers sell it.

R. T. DAVIS MILL CO., St. Joseph, Mo.