THE SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

C. M. MEACHAM. W. A. WILGUS.
ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING
—BY—
MEACHAM & WILGUS.
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One copy, one year, in advance $2 00
One copy, six months 1 00
One copy FREE to any one sending us ten yearly cash subscribers.

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1880.

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THE SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

VOLUME II. HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1880. NUMBER 9.

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YOU KISSED ME.

You kissed me! my head
Dropped low upon your breast
With a feeling of shelter
And infinite rest;
While the holy emotions
My tongue dared not speak,
Flashed up in flames
From my heart to my cheek.
Your arm held me fast—
Oh, your arms were so bold!
Heart beat against heart
In their passionate hold.
Your glances seemed drawing
My soul through my eyes,
As the sun draws the mist,
From the sea to the skies.
Your lips clung to mine
Till I prayed in my bliss
They might never unclasp
From that rapturous kiss.

You kissed me! my heart
And my breath and my will,
In delirious joy,
For a moment stood still.
Life had for me then
No temptations, no charms,
No visions of happiness
Outside of your arms.
And were I this instant
An angel possessed
Of the peace and the joy
That are given the blest
I would fling my white robes
Unreprintingly down;
I would tear from my forehead
Its beautiful crown,
To nestle once more
In that heaven of rest,
Your lips upon mine,
My head on your breast.

You kissed me! my soul
In a bliss so divine,
Reeled and swooned like a drunken man
Foolish with wine;
And I thought 'twere delicious
To die there, if death
Would but come while my lips
Were yet moist with your breath.
If my heart might grow cold
While your arms clasped me round
In their passion to feel
And these are the questions
I ask day and night:
Must my lip taste no more
Such exquisite delight?
Would you care if your breast
Were my pillow as then,
And if you were here
Would you kiss me again?

Railroad Legislation.

The Kentucky Legislature having vindicated its claims to the confidence and admiration not only of Kentucky but of the whole nation by the statesmanlike manner of its proceedings, having in a marvelously beautiful way disposed of the question of prison reform having by rare judgment and courage driven the money-changer and wire-worker from courts of justice; having elaborated a grand scheme of popular education; having in the wisest manner possible settled all question relating to taxation and the collecting of the revenue; the Kentucky Legislature having settled all these questions before the time of adjournment had come, most fitly begins to wrestle with the railroad problem. And a most intricate problem it is. In the older States of Massachusetts and New York legislative interference has done no good for the people; in the younger States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois the Legislature interfered only to intensify the difficulties. Men who have given years of thought to the question confess that it is yet a problem into which the wisest can only look through a glass darkly. It is well then that the Kentucky Legislature, that aggregation of wisdom, experience and intuition, should take the subject into consideration.

It may be that the little which has been done in this way heretofore is calculated to excite uneasiness in some quarters, but only among heretics who have the presumption to doubt the infallibility of the Kentucky Legislature. A Mr. Robinson, Mr. Robinson of Shelby, has prepared a beautiful little bill, a perfect cameo, an exquisite work of legislative art, complete in all its parts. Some presumptious critic has stated that it resembled the Iowa law, but this is a base slander; that Iowa law was not nearly so well finished, while this is so complete in itself that if it can be put into operation it will finish railroad building in Kentucky, and that of course is the end and aim of all railroad legislation.

Mr. Robinson considers and proposes to regulate all railroad measures, classify all freights and prescribe price per car per mile for all freight rates. Glorious Robinson! He, while others were asserting the things could not be done, did it: here is the whole case in a nutshell. No one knew how simple the thing was until Robinson's bill was given to the public. Robinson; he is a born railroad statesman. There is only one omission in his bill and that is a provision compelling the railroads to build a switch to the barn of every farmer in Shelby county We hope this mistake will be corrected before the bill is passed. Shelby county must be protected against unjust discrimination at all hazards.—*Post and News.*

How He'd Do It.

Several men were gathered at the door of a blacksmith shop on Cass avenue the other morning when a school-boy not over nine years of age came along with tears in his eyes, and one of the group asked,

What's the matter boy—fall down?

N-no, but I've got a hard 'rithmetic lesson, and I expect to get licked! was the answer.

Let me see, I used to be a king-bee on fractions.

The man took the book, turned to the page and read.

"RULE 1—Find the least common multiple of the denominators of the fractions for the least common denominator. Divide the least common denominator by each denominator, and multiply both terms of the fractions by the quotient obtained by each denominator."

He read the rule aloud and asked if any one could understand it. All shook their heads, and he then continued:

"Well, now, I think I should go to work and discover the least uncommon agitator. I would then evolve a parallel according to the intrinsic deviator and punctuate the thermometer."

"So would I!" answered every man in chorus, and one of them added; "I've worked 'em out that way a thousand times.

Not one of the men, all of whom were in business and made money, could even understand the working of the rule, much less work examples by it, and yet it was expected that a nine-year old boy should go to the blackboard and do every sum off-hand.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Memphis clergyman takes the position that there is a future state for all beasts of the field and fowls of the air.

A WONDERFUL HEAD.

CHARLES ERLING, TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS OLD, WHOSE HEAD HAS COMPELLED HIM TO LIE ABED ALL HIS LIFE.

[Philadelphia Times.]

A most remarkable specimen of man, after existing for many years in the wilds of Jersey, unknown to the outside world, has been brought to this city and may now be seen at a saloon on Walnut street. Ever since his birth he has been unable to stand upon his feet, on account of the weight of his head, which is of abnormal size. For twenty-eight years, the length of his life he has been compelled to lie abed continually. His name is Charles Erling, and he was born in Burlington county, New Jersey. He lacks one inch of being five feet in length, but would probably have grown longer had he been in the habit of taking physical exercise. His head appears to be about six times the ordinary size, and, his mother says, has always been as disproportionate in weight to the rest of his body as it is now.

The measurement around the head at the middle of the forehead is thirty-three inches, while the line passing over the crown and under the chin is forty-four inches. Of course the head could never be weighed accurately, but its estimate weight at present is eighty pounds, which is two-fifths of his entire weight. The inner corners of the eyes are four inches apart, the distance from temple to temple is thirteen inches, and the bridge of the nose is six inches below the upper line of the forehead.

If it were a case of hydrocephalus it would doubtless be less remarkable, but there is every physical evidence in support of statements made by several physicians that it is neither more nor less than an abnormal growth of skull and brain. The head is solid, and its part nearly proportionate except the forehead, which, in both height and breath, measures about one and a half times as much as it would if symmetrical with the other parts of even so abnormally large a head. The trunk of the body is about the same in size as that of many a big fat boy who walks the streets, but the muscles are soft and weak for want of activity. The measurement around the chest is forty-four inches, and around the waist thirty-five inches. His legs, however, are no thicker than those of an eight-year old boy of ordinary size.

He extends his hand to visitors, bids them good day and chats with them in a childish manner. He seems to have an every balanced mind, but it is that of a prattling infant. He can not read and never would try to learn even the alphabet, as his neck, although no weaker than might be expected in a person who has been always confined to bed, was not strong enough to move his head without giving him pain. It is thought that he would not be so childish had he been accustomed to sights and sounds beyond the limits of a bed-room which few except his parents and their small number of Jersey neighbors ever entered. His parents have had no child but Charles. The father is dead, but the mother is with him here. Both parents were healthy, of ordinary stature and possessed the average physical development. They were engaged in agricultural pursuits about two miles from the village of Bridgeboro, which is a league from Riverside, New Jersey. A notice of the case got into a rural newspaper not long ago, and this catching the eye of the proprietor of the saloon he sought out the humble homstead and arraigned to have Charles kept at his place for exhibitton.

Mathematical Discovery.

A NEW RULE FOR THE CALCULATION OF PERCENTAGE.

The Courier's able young man has had a revelation in mathematics which overturns all accepted theory and practice, at least as far as the calculation of percentage is concerned. is concerned. His plan is to suppose some other number than the principal, find the difference between the two, and then calculate what percentage that difference is of the supposed number. Business men will doubtless be struck with this brilliant idea, and adopt it at once. They have been following the old fogy plain of calculating percentage on the actual cost of a thing, but the new discovery has the important advantage of enabling them to suppose any sum they please, and thus make any showing of profit or loss that will best suit their purpose.

The able mathematician makes a practical application of his invention. Referring to the fact that he added fifty pounds to the difference in the weight of the Chicago horses, thus fictitiously increasing the 150 pounds to 200, he says:

Instead of the Courier's error in weight of the wonderful horses being 31⅓ per cent., it was but 25 per cent., a difference of fifty pounds in two hundred.

The lightning calculator doesn't stop to tell us where he got the 200. He might just as well have raised the 150 pounds to 300 in which case, according to his new rule, he would have added only fifty per cent. to the true weight? And he actually parades his calculation as a "correction" of the JOURNAL's figures!

"You make at least one hundred per cent. on these pencils," said a customer.

"No such thing!" exclaimed the irate shopkeeper. "I buy 'em for a cent apiece and sell 'em for two cents apiece, so I only make one per cent."

The Courier's young man concludes his startling display of mathematical genius with the following sentence:

There was to be but a difference of five pounds, whereas it was *two hundred.*

Is this only an illustration of the force of habit? or is it another case of the boy who, finding he had sworn that a horse was sixteen feet high, determined to stick to it?

THE WOOING O'T.

How a Louisville Girl Avails Herself of Leap-Year Privileges.

[Sunday Argus.]

Below is given a copy of genuine leap-year letter received by a Louisville gentleman recently. The missive is written on perfumed paper and in a beautiful hand, with any amount of italics, which are not followed, as the language is sufficiently expressive without emphasizing. The young man is one of those recently recommended by the Argus in its list of eligible bachelors, and if he doesn't respond to this tender epistle, he is a stony-hearted brute, and ought to be run out of town:

LOUISVILLE January 13, 1880.

Positive Dear, Comparative Dearer, Superlative, Dearest Jimmie:

They say "absence conquers love," but oh! believe it not, dearest, I never realized, until you ceased your visits, how deep and lasting an impression you had made on my heart. Every linement of thy dear face is indelibly printed on the walls of the gallery of memory, never to be effected.

The morning cloud and early dew
May quickly pass away,
But oh! the love I have for you
Will last through endless day,

never to be effaced, though I should live to the age of a Methusaleh. Thy face will be my "guiding star" on the wide expanse of the "sea of life"—my cynosure around which revolve the affections of my heart.

"Oh! for a thousand tongues to tell
How much I love thee, and how well"

With thee would life be life indeed; without thee, a living death, a never existence; a dreary, desolate waste; an immeasureably wide and dark-some desert. I have waited long, and am waiting still, for some word of love. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." I attribute your silence to bashfulness, and have therefore decided to make to you the offering of my heart (my life, if needs be). Accept, oh! accept, I pray thee, though poor the offering be. Oh! yes, so well so tenderly thou'rt loved, adored by me, fame, fortune, wealth and liberty are worthless without thee.

"Though brimmed with blesses pure and rare,
Life's cup before me lay,
Unless thy love were mingled there
I'd spurn the draught away."

Dearest, send me one word that you favor my suit; that you will give me hope to expect that one day you will be mine. Will you not send me the likeness of thy dear face? Although I could not see the original (because you are afraid to call), I could gaze upon thy likeness with love unspeakable.

Your true, devoted, worshiping, would-be wife, KATIE.

P. S.—My dear Jimmie, this is leap year, and my heart leaps toward you, and if you are willing, I would join leap into your arms KATIE.

Brave Women.

The extraordinary courage of the Albanian women has been displayed over and over again in the history of the country; but one of the most celebrated instances was that recorded of the branch of the Albanian people represented by the Suliotes, when they were besieged by Ali Pasha in 1792. The Suliotes formed a semi-independent confederacy, comprising sixty-six villages, in the Districts of Margariti, Paramythia and Janina. Up to the time of Ali Pasha, they prided themselves on the regularity of the payment of their dues to the Porth. But the intrigues of the cunning old *Veli*, who wanted to get the whole of the *spahilik* of Suli into his greedy hands, soon roused the people into rebellion, and they commenced their glorious and lengthened war against the far greater resources of the renowned Pasha. The latter, by means of the duplicity of which he was such a consummate master, had entrapped Tzavelia, one of the Suliote heads of houses, into his power, and then laid siege to the town of Suli. He endeavored by bribes to induce Tzavelia to turn traitor. Cunning here met his match the crafty Suliote pretended compliance, and even left his own son, Foto, in Ali Pasha's hands as a hostage. He returned to Suli under pretense of betraying the town, but no sooner had he arrived than he sent a letter of defiance to the Pasha. All then assailed the town, and it was here that the heroism of the Albanian women became so conspicuous. Mosko, the wife of Tzavelia, and mother of Foto, showed prodigies of valor during the siege. She broke open some cartridge-boxes with a hatchet, and then loaded them on the other women, and rushing into the trenches, distributed them among the Suliotes. As threatened to roast alive her son Foto; but she replied she was young, and could have other children; and that she would eat a bit of the roasted flesh of her son rather than betray her country.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Kentucky Mormons.

[Catlettsburg Democrat.]

About a year ago a Mormon missionary went up to the Big Sandy, and began his labors in the adjoining counties of Lawrence and Johnson. Of course, those who listened to his teachings were the *canaille*—for no people in the world are more above such degradation than the respectable citizens of the named counties. There seems to have been some kind of organization formed at once, but of no considerable importance, and matters dragged along until last summer, when the peculiar tenets struck the popular fancy, and many saints and salutesses were added to the church.

They gathered together in Lawrence county, upon George's Creek, which is thirty-seven miles from Catlettsburg. The colony at present contains about fifty persons, a few are scattered along the edge of Johnson county, and nearly all are native Kentucklans. Two missionaries, young preachers from Salt Lake City, are there now, preaching the genuine religion and making converts.

There may be a vague intention on the part of the saints to emigrate to Utah at some time in the distant future, but they have as yet made no such intention known, and seem content to remain among the foot-hills of the Cumberland Mountains.

GIVEN AWAY.

List of Premiums to be Distributed to our Subscribers at our 2nd Annual Distribution.

Encouraged by the success of a similar undertaking last year, we have determined to distribute a number of valuable premiums among our subscribers next fall. Every cash subscriber will get a ticket in the distribution and have an equal chance at the premiums.

Those who have already paid for the paper can get tickets by showing receipts.

We have selected the premiums with care and offer nearly three times as many as we did last year. As will be seen from the list below there are thirty prizes, ranging from eighty dollars down.

1. A No. 1 Two-horse Wagon, made by M. C. Forbes $80.
2. A No. 1 White's Sewing Machine..... $50.
3. An elegant Silver Tea-set of six pieces from J. M. Howe. $50.
4. One gents' Saddle, made by J. A. B. Johnson..... $20.
5. A genuine 3. ox. Silver Watch, Waltham movement, from Jas. L. Wahl,..... $20.
6. South Bend Chilled Plow from Winfree & Hart..... $15.
7. Oliver Chilled Plow, from C. G. Shanklin,..... $13.
8. Improved Dexter Cornsheller, from M. Gregory & Bro. $12.
9. Silver Butter Dish, from Robert Mills, Jr..... $10.
19. Solid 18 karat Gold Ring, from Jas. L. Wahl.... $10.
11. Extra Large Farm Bell, from Winfree & Hart..... $10.
12. Double Plow, manufactured by Moore & Edmunds.. $10.
13. Silver Cake-basket, from Robert Mills, Jr..... $8.
14. Set of Table Spoons, from J. M. Howe,..... $5.
15. Gold Pen and Holder, from J. M. Howe..... $5.
16. Carving Knife and Fork, from C. A. Thompson..... $5.
17. Tin Chamber Set, three pieces, from C. A. Thompson.. $5.
18. Walnut Baby Cradle, from A. W. Pyle..... $5.
19. Fine Riding Bridle.... $5.
20. Box best 5c Cigars, from J. W. Lander..... $5
21. Silver Goblet..... $4.
22. Silver Goblet..... $4.
23. Nickle Plated Clock.... $3.
24. Good Riding Bridle.... $3.
25. Good Riding Bridle.... $3.
26. Gold Front Sleeve Buttons..... $2.
27. Weekly Courier-Journal one year..... $2.
28. Weekly Courier-Journal one year..... $2.
29. South Kentuckian one year..... $2.
30. South Kentuckian one year..... $2.

He Didn't Believe in Telephones.

Detroit Free Press.

You've got a telephone here, havn't you? asked a citizen as he yesterday entered an office on Griswold street in a seeming great hurry.

Yes, was the reply.

Well, I never believed in 'em to any great excent. but I want to order some coal from a yard up the river.

The owner of the office proceeded to 'call,' and when he got the coal dealers he said:

Mr. Blank is here and he wants to know if you have any soft coal?

Yes—500 tons, was the answer.

Well, he wants you to send him up a ton.

We'll see him blowed first! He has owed us a bill for over two years.

Yum; muttered the man as he stepped back.

Did they say they'd send it? asked the other.

N—o, not exactly.

What did they say?

I—I didn't catch it very well. Let me repeat. Picking up the trumpet again he stood with it to his ear and asked:

Did you say you'd send it?

Not by a blame sight! came the response.

Well, asked the man, as a painful pause ensued.

Well, replied the operator, this line isn't working very well this morning, and you'd better go to the office four doors below. The dealers seem to me well enough, but I don't get hold of their answer plainly. The other instrument is probably working all right.

But I shan't bother any one else, growled the man. As I said before, I never did believe in 'em to any great extent and now I've lost what little faith I had. Much obliged—good day.

If his ear had been at the trumpet his faith would have been as big as a mountain.

Once upon a time, the mule without having received an invitation, attended a convention, of animals that was called for the purpose of discussing the best methods of family government.

What do you know about all this? asked the president tauntingly; have you ever raised any children?

The mule wept.

Ah, no, she said; I have never raised anything but full-grown men; but, land of the Pilgrims! you should see how I raised them, you should see me raise a man that weighs as much as David Davis.

Upon a rising vote the mule was immediately elected Financial Secretary, with power to send for persons and papers.—Burdette.

A Remarkable Electrical Invention.

Special dispatch to the Enquirer.

PITTSBURG, PENN., Feb. 17.

Connelly and McTighe, of this city, patent attorneys, sent their application for a new invention to Washington to-night. This has not been christened as yet by the inventors, but may be called a telephotetelicon, or telopticon. The claim made is the ability to transmit the physical wave force of light electrically, similar to transmission by the telephone. It having been demonstrated that electricity is a creation of solar light, the principle basing this invention is that of the convertibility of electricity back again into light, and in the process undergone the reproduction at the point of reception of the object submitted to the action of the solar or powerful electric rays at the point of transmission.

It is claimed by Mr. Tighe, with whom your correspondent conversed last evening, that when the new invention is sufficiently perfected for practical use, it will be possible for one of the two persons conversing by telephone to perceive distinctly at the same time the image of the person with whom he is engaged. The practical utility of the invention will however, be more thoroughly apparent when I is stated that the inventors believe they will be able to transmit instantaneously, from point to point, any written or printed document, as for instance, one entire side of a newspeper. The reproduction of the image is the result of chemical changes, which are now utilized in the science of photography, and are perfectly familiar to all.

The inventors began their investigation of the subject several years ago, the idea being obtained from the first attempts made at the development of the telephone. In order to be able to work understandingly, Mr. McTighe and Mr. T. Connelly, the Washington member of the firm, took up the subject of photography and mastered it completely. From time to time as they made new plans and discoveries, drawings and papers relating to the same were filed away at Washington, with proof of the same, that they are fully prepared to prove the priority of all their claims should any effort be made to dispute the same. The comparative impracticability of Dr. Lick's diaphote is made apparent from the fact that it requires seventy-two wires to transmit the image. The telephote like telephone, requires but a single wire. it will transmit the image of any object, however large, which, while sent in diminished size, is magnified at the receiving point, before its reproduction, to to the required size.

Mr. McTighe states that by his experiments he has been able to reproduce clearly and faithfully, in a dark room at his residence, the images of persons at the other end of the line, extending from another part of the house, and that while the telephote is yet in its infancy, of its ultimate perfection and utility there can be no doubt whatever.

Excited his Curiosity.

[Hartford Courant]

Deadwood, said the stranger, putting down his half eaten slice of lemon pie and taking a long pull at the milk, I went there when the first rush was made for the hills. Rather a rough crowd the first lot, you bet; more wholesome now. When I got there I was dead broke—didn't have a dollar, didn't have a revolver, which a man'll often need out there worse than a meal's vittals. I was probably the only man in the Hills who didn't carry a firearm, and I was some lonesome, I tell you. The only weapon I had—I'm a blacksmith—was a rasp, a heavy file, you know, 'bout eighteen inches long, which I carried down my back, the handle in easy reach just below my coat collar. Understand? Like the Arkansaw man carries his bowie knife. I am not exactly a temperate man. I just don't drink an' don't meddle with any other man's drinkin'—thats all. One day—hedn't been in Deadwood more than a week—I was sitt'n in a s'loon, only place a man can set to have any society—when a fellow come in, a regular husler, with his can full and quart over. Had a revolver on each side of his belt an' lookin vicious. Nothin mean about him, though. Askt me to drink. Not any, thank you, sez I. Not drink with me! Me! Bill Feathergill! When I ask a tender foot to drink I expect him to prance right up an' no monkey-in! You hear me!

Well when his hand went down for his revolver, I whipped out my old file quicker'n fire'nd scorch a feather an' swipped him one right across the face. When he fell I thought I'd killed him, an' the s'loon filin' up with bummers I sorter skinned out, not knowin' what might happen. Purty soon a chap in a red shirt came up to me. Sez he, You the man as ke-arved Bill Feathergill? Cos, if so be as you are, if yur don't wan't ev'ry man in the Hill to climb you, don't you try to hide yourself—the boys is askin' fur you now.

It struck me that my friend had the idee, so I waltzed back and went up and down before that s'loon for night three hours. I'd found out that Bill wasn't dead an' was bad medicine, but it wouldn't do to let down. Purty soon I see my man a-headin' for me. His face had been patched up until it looked like the closing out display of a dry-goods store. There was so little countenance exposed that I couldn't guess what he was a-aiming at, so I brought my hand back of my collar an' grabbed my file.

Hold on there, there; hold on, sez he 'gimme y'r' hand, I'm friendly; I've got nothin' agin you, not a thing, but—you'll pardon my curiosity—what sort of a d—d weapon was that, stranger?

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 1880.

Congress stubs along at a moderate pace with a pretty strong indication that it won't tire out as soon as has been predicted. During the last few days matters of little more interesting and sensational character have been coming to the front, and all things considered, life at the Capitol is growing less monotonous, from a political standpoint at least. An event very rare in any Congress—the expulsion of a member—threatens to shortly occur. Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana, stands accused of a serious breach of honor among members, in presenting to the house what he represented to be the report of the committee, and asking to have it received and printed. These things are always accepted on the word of a member, and when it was discovered that the paper presented was not a committee report and that Mr. Acklen had no authority whatever to so represent it, there was a great indignation. An investigation was ordered and the result reported places him in a very bad situation. He is a Democrat, but nearly every Democratic member believes he should be expelled, while on the Republican side he has several active friends who favor milder treatment. Mr. Acklen's career has been a little checkered since his election to Congress, and he has been accused of some unmanly things both here and at home, in consequence of which some newspapers have dubbed him the "Louisiana Goat," yet he has generally managed to Whitewash himself. It is not known whether he had any corrupt motive in the matter now pending, and an investigation into that feature of the case is being made by the Judiciary Committee. If any bad motive is found he will certainly be expelled.

The contested election cases that have occupied the most attention so far are Curtin vs. Yocum in Pennsylvania, and Donnelly vs. Washburn in Minnesota. Both are practically decided. The radical press is making a terrible howl over the finding of the sub-committee in the latter case, because they say washburn's majority was 3,000. But when the report of the full committee is made, I think it will convince all fair-minded men that it is not partisan and that the sitting member secured all his apparent majority by means which give him no legal or just claim to the seat. The record contains evidence of the grossest frauds perpetrated in Washburn's interest. An example of the kind of testimony before the committee is this: Washburn came to Minneapolis from the country with a majority against him. He is confessedly unpopular in the city, and yet he overcame this adverse majority and ran up a majority for himself of 3,500 in seven precincts of the city where the regular Republican majority never exceeds 350. This was done by resort to the statute that each voter's ballot and name on the registry should be numbered, so that it might be known how each man voted. This law facilitates bribery and had been declared unconstitutional by the Court, and Judge of Elections had decided the evening before the election day that they would abide by that decision. Governor Washburn, the contestants brother, and the latter's book-keeper. Hall, are said to be convicted of bribery, and it will be held that W. D. Washburn must have been privy to it. This is but one of a number of pieces of testimony on which the sub committee base their finding

The new rules of the House are still pending. Closing the open debate in Committee of the whole did not bring an early disposition of the subject as was supposed, and there have been indications that the whole revision would finally be defeated on account of some of the amendments. The greatest danger has grown out of the contest between the Appropriations Committee and some of the other less important ones. The first named committee desires to retain the power it has always had, while four of five others are fighting for greater importance by securing a division and distribution of the bills appropriating money. The older and wiser members, like speaker Randall and General Garfield, oppose the change, but by combining the strength and influence of these little unimportant committees against the Appropriations Committee they have come very near doing considerable damage. Any one experienced in legislation will see at a glance that the effect of distributing the control of the appropriations increases the danger of raids upon the Treasury, and it will be noticed that the lobby is unanimous for the change. Another thing that threatened to aid in defeating the revision was the attempt of the Republicans to amend the rules so as to prohibit attaching riders, containing political legislation, to appropriation bills. A few Democrats took a position in favor of these amendments at first, and things looked a little equally, but after the speech of Frank Hurd, who showed these Demorrats how much they were indebted to this privilege for the legislation in favor of Constitutional liberty already obtained, they were not so ready to play into the hands of the radicals.

As I indicated three months ago, the courtesy of the Senate is strained to the utmost in the report of the Senate committee on the Ingalls case. It finds that bribery and corrupt means were employed by the friends of Ingalls to secure his election to the Senate, but that these friends were acting in the most disinterested way on their own hook, so to speak, and that poor Ingalls knew nothing of the crimes committed in his name and for his advantage. The committee does not say what it thinks of the corrupt proposition made by General Ingalls to Governor Anthony. But perhaps, Senators generally think that in matters of this kind it is better to let bygones be bygones. Possibly many of them know the obstacles sometimes to be encountered in obtaining a re-election, and recall the means resorted to in their own cases. The first step toward such a result as has been reached was in the delay of action until Ingalls had ample time to fix the worst evidence against him. That his election was bought and paid for with Jay Gould's money, those who know most about it still have no doubt.

PIRONO.