



VOL. XVII.

NORTH TOPEKA, NOV. 13, 1886.

NO. 33

SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

G. F. KIMBALL, Editor.
Seventy-Five Cents a Year in Advance.
Or Two copies \$1.00.
Advertising \$2.00 an inch per month.

You Can Get for \$1.00
This paper one year and the Leavenworth Weekly Times.

New Meat Market.
Mr. J. T. Long, 504 Kansas Avenue, has opened a meat market at 504 Kansas Ave.

Now is the time to give this paper a lift. Let every friend send in a few subscribers.

At 510 Kan. Ave., you can have waves, frizzies and wittches made from your own hair and combings made up at very reasonable prices by Mrs. Norman.

We are prepared to do the neatest kind of commercial and small job printing and can discount any office in the state in prices.

Short-Hand Lessons Free.
A 24 page pamphlet mailed free to all who send their name and address on a postal-card to Reporters Bureau, Iowa City, Iowa.

For 25 Cents.
This paper until Jan. 1, and Dr. Foote's Health Hints, a 25 cent book.

Job Printing.
In connection with this office we have a select assortment of new type and other facilities for doing all at commercial and other printing.

Call and see us at 431 Kansas Avenue.
We are now the longest established of any printing house on the north side.

Why pay \$1.25 for one paper, when you can get the Leavenworth Weekly Times, and this paper, both for \$1.00.

Savage & Kerle at 178 Kansas Avenue, offer the latest fall styles and newest shapes in black straw hats at 50c, 60c and 75 cents.

M. E. quarterly conference last Sunday
Marshall's Grand Band will give their grand concert at the Grand Opera House on the evening of Nov. 15.

Rev. Dr. Lee preaches two Sundays a month, in the afternoon, at the Emmanuel Episcopal church in Monmouth.

David Overmyer has moved to his new home in the suburbs near the cemetery. He will be missed from the first ward.

The Atchison Globe thinks it a great absurdity for Topeka to think of ever getting Missouri river rates on freight.

Rev. T. R. Peters, of the First Baptist Church notified his congregation that \$450 were needed to complete repairs and asked for aid. It took but a few minutes to raise \$600 and free the church from all debt.

Last Friday Wm. D. McGuire, a carpenter working on Sell's new block, near Firststreet, fell while descending a ladder which slipped. He landed in the basement on a pile of trash thirty feet below and was rendered insensible.

A huge blaze with tragical results occurred last Friday night. It was the burning of a stable in the rear of the old Surber house, near Second street and the avenue. A colored man named Payne went there to sleep as usual, in a state of intoxication. A few minutes later the building was in flames.

For the next thirty days we intend to sell goods at very low prices. We are crowded, and must have more room. Our stock of blankets, cloaks, canton flannels, and all wool flannels, is very large and we intend to sell them at prices that will reduce the stock rapidly.

Mr. T. Trevors is now clerk at the Pacific Hotel.
Miss Nellie Weatherholt is clerking at I. K. Lapp's.

Wild geese and excursionists are all on the wing.

Thursday the 25th is the day set by the President for Thanksgiving.

The United States Supreme court will meet in this city on the 22nd instant.

An ordinance is before the city council dividing the city into eight wards.

Dan Lano and Elihu Macomber of Parkdale have been arrested for violation of the liquor law.

It is said that the live stock of Kansas was never in a more healthy condition than at present.

Charles Morgan, who has long been employed by J. S. Morse, died last Saturday of consumption.

It is reported that two hundred insane are unable get admission to the asylum for want of room.

South Topeka will no doubt be made a part of the city during the coming session of the legislature.

Mr. C. W. Lukens has moved from Waukesha county to his farm near Rochester, which he bought recently.

J. C. Carriger of Auburn died on Tuesday of pneumonia, contracted while serving on the late grand jury.

Talk about a cable road in this city is still heard. It is said there are three companies ready to take hold of it.

The Chicago extension of the Santa Fe has been chartered, and the construction work will be pushed with the greatest energy.

Mr. Benjamin Kistler and wife were prevented from leaving for Wymora, Neb. on Wednesday, by his sickness, and they left Thursday.

An effort will be made to have the railroad commission reduced to one man instead of three. It would be well to make the change and save the salary of the other two.

Mrs. Dr. Ellis gave an entertaining free lecture at Lincoln Post hall on Thursday evening, on the subject "Do the plants govern men and things," illustrated by stereoscopic views of the heavens.

Snow Hall, the new addition to the State University will be appropriately dedicated next Tuesday. It will be devoted to the department of natural history of which Prof. F. H. Snow is the head.

Those who did not attend Mrs. Metcalf's exhibition of pattern hats Tuesday afternoon, missed a rare treat. By calling soon, however, you may secure an elegant and stylish hat or bonnet, as a few are left.

John Felker of Silver lake, and Luther Woodford of Tecumseh have been arrested for violation of the liquor law. What the people demand is a liquor law which there can be no great temptation to violate. A little attention in this direction and there would be less court expense for the people to pay.

It looks as if the Kansas and Dakota Company and the Rock Island company are one. If so the county has voted two sets of bonds, but the roads will be worth it all the same. It is probable that the Rock Island will build a direct line from Atchison instead of going round by way of Holton, and the track from here to Holton will be the Kansas and Dakota extension northward.

While an eastbound passenger train was waiting twenty minutes for dinner a few days ago, a woman got off to walk in the park, leaving a babe asleep in the car. While walking a freight train pulled in, and before it passed the passenger train pulled out, leaving the mother behind. She was distracted, but Agent Gwinn telegraphed to Lawrence to have the child held for the midnight train. She may be surprised they were long hours for the mother.

Officers Lucas and Ward on Tuesday night arrested a very artful dodger who had been doing this town as he had others by pretending to have but one arm, and representing that he was on his way to friends in Ohio. He had received several dollars from sympathizing people, during the day, but at night was found drunk with a companion. At police headquarters the missing arm was found carefully tucked along his side within his trousers. He was fined \$25, which he will honestly work out on the stone pile.

It is stated that Attorney General Bradford will assist in the prosecution of the county commissioners upon the indictments found against them for the corrupt purchase of a court house site. On one side it is charged that this is more for the purpose of shielding them than for conviction. The case is, of course, in the hands of county Attorney Curtis. There is a very bad look upon the face of the transaction. If there is any honest defense the people would like to know what it is, and they were entitled to a full clear explanation without any resort to the courts.

For the next thirty days we intend to sell goods at very low prices. We are crowded, and must have more room. Our stock of blankets, cloaks, canton flannels, and all wool flannels, is very large and we intend to sell them at prices that will reduce the stock rapidly.

The cheapest place in the city to buy Millinery is at Savage & Kerle's 178 Kan. Ave. Good felt Hats, extra quality, very cheap. Call and see for yourselves.

Cashmere, 34 inches wide, ootton, at Taft & Curdy's.

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Mr. J. M. Baird has been down with erysipelas in his face.

The ladies of the Good Shepherd gave a social at the house of Clay Bowen Thursday evening.

Gale Nichols and Charlie Conkle came up from Hesper Academy to spend Sunday with friends here.

Miss L. M. Blair is again at her post in the telegraph office after three weeks with Indiana friends.

A successful revival is in progress at the Pleasant Hill M. E. Church, some eight miles north of the city.

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Friday evening the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Monteith surprised them at their residence on Jackson street, it being the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage.

Mr. Jacob Dressler, living eight miles north east of here, lost his little three year old son this week, after several months suffering with summer complaint.

Miss Ruth Farnsworth has gone to Boston, where she is studying in the New England Conservatory of Music. She was accompanied by her mother, who will not return until New Year.

Sunday night the three year old son of Mr. Hilsbard, who lives on Jackson street, had his collar bone broken by a kick from one of his father's horses. Dr. L. A. Ryder set the fractured bone and the little man is doing nicely.

Fifty-five indictments for violation of the liquor law have been served. No law was ever better calculated to provoke violation than the present drugstore law, and consequently to make business for lawyers and to pile up court expenses.

Perhaps the finest thing of the season is the Bristol Sisters flower show that has been the attraction at Library Hall this week. It was a unique conception in itself and in its execution is a most perfect success.

Wilders Annals in its new addition, is considered one of the most remarkable books of the year. It is purely a Kansas book rich in historic details. No other state has such a book. Its sale is great, and in a few years it cannot be had for twice its present cost.

A report is abroad that a scheme is on foot to compel the state fair association to sell its grounds to a syndicate of speculators who want to make another addition to the city. It is said that legal complications will be forced if necessary, in order to accomplish the end.

Miss Lucia B. Griffin, a young lady from Iowa, gave an interesting entertainment at Lukens's Opera House, Monday night. She is a reader of great promise, exceedingly versatile. Her impressions were varied and excellent, while her power of facial expression is remarkable.

The golden beauties have been removed from the reservoir in the Park and taken to the aquarium in the conservatory of the Bristol Sisters for winter. When the warm weather comes again they will be returned to the pool where they are such an attraction.

The postmortem examination showed that the death of M. Jno. Estes of Silver Lake, was caused by cramps which were the result of an abscess in the lower intestine, the abscess being formed by a cherry seed swallowed by Mr. Estes some five years ago, and which had remained lodged in the intestine ever since.

Mrs. McKinley, wife of H. C. McKinley of the Citizens Bank, died Tuesday at her home, 811 Van Buren street, of diphtheria. She was in the thirty-eighth year of her age. The funeral took place Wednesday, at 10 a. m. She leaves four children, some of whom are down with the same disease.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Munn & Co., patent solicitors, in another column. Their name is familiar to patentees through the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN for the past forty years, they have made the drawings and specifications for more than one hundred thousand inventions, and their facilities for obtaining patents were never better than now.

SPECIAL REDUCTION.
We are preparing to meet ALL prices made on First Quality goods. Besides this we shall make a special reduction on our "SKINNER'S BEST" heavy boot, at 50 cts per pair. This boot we have sold for 15 years to the best people in the country. Respy - D. S. SKINNER & SON. A splendid school shoe in good calf.

The cheapest place in the city to buy Millinery is at Savage & Kerle's 178 Kan. Ave. Good felt Hats, extra quality, very cheap. Call and see for yourselves.

Cashmere, 34 inches wide, ootton, at Taft & Curdy's.

Booming Topeka.
Taft & Curdy have the credit of opening the largest store with the largest variety ever opened in Topeka and they are having a large trade.

County Commissioners Arrested.

The arrest of the County Commissioners on charges same as were frequently made during the late campaign, caused no little excitement, within three days after the election.

The indictment on which the arrests were made, is here given. It was presented a week or two before election, but was kept back for reasons that may be readily imagined:

State of Kansas, Shawnee county, in the district court.

The state of Kansas vs. H. C. Lindsey, Thomas Buckman and John M. Wilkerson. State of Kansas, Shawnee county, S. S.

At the September term of said court, A. D. 1886, the jurors of the grand jury of said county, duly impanelled, sworn and charged to inquire and hear presentment made of all public offenses against the laws of the state of Kansas, cognizable by said court, submitted or triable within said county, on their oaths do find and present that on the—day of—, A. D. 1886, in the county of Shawnee, and state of Kansas, one H. C. Lindsey, Thomas Buckman and John M. Wilkerson, each being then and there a county commissioner, and then constituting the board of county commissioners of said Shawnee county, and as such commissioners and members of said board and in their official capacity, did then and there unlawfully, feloniously, knowingly and fraudulently, let said contract to the Pauly Jail building and Manufacturing company, who were not then and there the lowest responsible bidders, with intent to cheat and defraud the county of Shawnee which said contract was then and there unlawfully, feloniously, knowingly, corruptly and fraudulently made, favored and approved by the said H. C. Lindsey, Thos. Buckman and John M. Wilkerson as such commissioners and members of said board of county commissioners of Shawnee Co., and while acting as said board contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the state of Kansas.

Upon a similar indictment former commissioner, J. Q. A. Peyton was arrested.

What the result of this will be, is largely a matter of conjecture. By some it is believed the whole thing will be covered up or whitewashed and that such was the avowed purpose. Meanwhile there is a movement on foot to press the investigation of county affairs, until the maladministration believed to exist is fully shown up. It is backed by men of influence and power, men who were, and have long been satisfied that gross corruption has existed, but who took no part in the late county campaign because little can be really done while party prejudices are active. It is hoped that a clear unbiased examination will now be had.

A literary revolution is going on. Books are now printed at less than half the former prices. The publishers of Wide Awake, the Boston Magazine for young people, announce a reduction of 60 cents a year. The Spirit of Kansas is the first weekly paper to recognize the low price system.

Even the democratic leaders have come to believe that prohibition, simple pure, has come to Kansas to stay, and Gen. C. W. Blair and Judge John Martin will take it in hand to see that hereafter no democratic platform will in any manner recognize the liquor traffic.

The railroad building that is now going on in Kansas has never before been equaled in the state. In almost every county railroads are building and in some there are two or three. The great Rock Island is one of the most important.

Booming Topeka.
Taft & Curdy have the credit of opening the largest store with the largest variety ever opened in Topeka and they are having a large trade.

The Recent Earthquakes

Have shaken the bottom out of prices and you can now get the following goods at H. I. COOK & CO'S at about your own figures:

Chain Pumps, Iron Cistern Pumps, Deep Well Pumps, Farm Pumps, Drain Tile, Sewer Pipe, Cheap Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges, Base Burners, for hard and soft coal.

We also manufacture all kinds of sheet metal works; do roofing, spouting and guttering. Call and see us at

166 Kansas Avenue.

H. I. COOK & CO.

Kaufman & Thompson,

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES,

128 Kansas Avenue.

Just received a new lot of California Fruit.

Country Produce bought and sold.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Ed. Buechner. City Meat Market. Dealer in choicest fresh meats, poultry, game, fish, etc. North Topeka. 406 Kansas Avenue.

J. D. Pattison. Stoves. Dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves, ranges, edge tools, etc. North Topeka. 440 Kansas Avenue.

W. H. Moody. Barber. Shaving, Shampooing and hair-cutting in first class style. North Topeka. 427 Kansas Avenue.

GEO DOWNING. Photographer. Gold, Ebeveled Edge Cabinet Photographs for \$2.50 per doz. until further notice. The German Language spoken. 197 Kansas Avenue, Over Barnums. South Topeka.

TOWER'S SLICKER

The Best Waterproof Coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new FISH BRAND SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine with "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

I am now prepared to make as fine Photos as are made in the state, and am making the finest Cabinets for \$2.00 a dozen.

H. M. ATHERTON,

One Block from the Bridge. NORTH TOPEKA.

A cage of lions belonging to a circus at Kingston, Can., fell into a hole and capsized, the lid being knocked completely out. A fire was built around the cage in order to frighten the animals into remaining inside, and the cage was replaced by the exertions of two elephants.

Two young men of Augusta, Me., who were driving out lately thought it a good joke to scare an old soldier who was standing out in his yard. They fired a pistol at him twice, when the veteran dodged into the house, got a revolver and succeeded in wounding one of the young scamps in the hand. -Boston Journal.

Mr. Frank Stockton is credited by Arlo Bates with sending a ponderous door key to a friend just sailing for Europe with the message: "He says it is the key to one of the very best boarding houses in London. He is sorry he has forgotten the address; but if you turn the doors until you find the one this fits, you may be sure the place is a capital one." -Chicago Inter Ocean.

Patient—Then you think my finger will have to be amputated, doctor? Surgeon—Yes, it will have to come off. Patient—How much will the job cost? Surgeon—Fifteen dollars. Patient—Is that the best you can do, doctor? I'm a poor man. Surgeon—Yes, fifteen dollars is the best I can do for one finger, but I'll cut two of 'em off for twenty-five dollars. -N. Y. Times.

Potato salad: Slice thinly eight or ten good-sized Irish potatoes (boiled and cold), chop finely one good-sized apple, one and a half small onions, rinse and chop the leaves of a large handful of green parsley. Spread a layer of the potato in a chopping tray, sprinkle liberally with salt, then half the parsley, apple and onion pour half a teaspoon of sweet oil or melted butter over the whole, with a small cup of vinegar. Mix the whole carefully, so as not to break the potatoes. -The Caterer.

Millinery.

MRS. E. E. HAPGOOD

Of 101 East 7th Street.

Offers her entire Stock of Millinery at

Greatly Reduced Prices

To close the business.

TOPEKA

TEAM DENTAL

Establishment.

245 Kansas Avenue.

Fine set of Teeth only \$8. Both Upper and Lower, only \$15. warranted wear the same that would cost \$30 elsewhere.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN OR HARM.

All Work Warranted.

ARE YOU GOING SOUTH?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays, and by which through trains are run. Before you start you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Gulf States (Kansas City Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.), the only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in eastern and Southern Kansas, Southwest Missouri and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to New Orleans. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Park Springs, Ft. Smith Van Buren, Fayetteville, and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of the "Missouri and Kansas Ferry" and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Tested monthly and mailed free. Address: G. F. & T. A., Kansas City.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the week ending Nov. 13, 1886

Entitled To The Belt.

Jehu Baker is fairly entitled to the champion's belt as a political campaigner. He made by all odds the best congressional canvass in the United States this year, whether viewed in the light of the work done or of the results achieved. He started in with the rock-robbed and apparently irreducible majority of 2,500 against him, and came out with a majority of half that number in his favor. He ran against the most popular Democrat in the West, a man who is presumably on friendly terms with every man, woman and child in his district. He had four things in his favor—youth, (he is only 65), ability, industry and a good cause. All honor to Jehu Baker and the Republicans of the Eighteenth Illinois district.—Globe-Democrat.

There are comparatively few persons outside of Illinois, and we might almost say outside of the Eighteenth Illinois district, who understand Jehu Baker's power as a campaigner, and the importance of his canvass, and the possible results that may come from it. There has really been no such significant contest between two men in the political arena, since that between Lincoln and Douglas, in the same state nearly thirty years ago. The possibilities that may result from this contest may warrant some comparisons. At the time of the Lincoln and Douglas campaign, the county was in a state of great political unrest. The instincts of the people were seeking a leader adapted to the times. There were none to foresee the calamities then right upon the nation. It is often that the popular instinct is superior to the keenest political acumen of the statesman. So it was at that time. The instincts of the people marked Lincoln for a leader. It is not impossible that the same unerring power may mark Jehu Baker for a similar service.

There is a greater similarity between Lincoln and Baker than between Douglas and Morrison. Douglas was a statesman and an astute politician. Morrison is neither. Douglas was a strong speaker. Morrison is not. In this era Douglas could have become a real party leader. Morrison can at best but partially lead a faction. Douglas had great intellectual power. Morrison has not. In this we do not underrate Morrison's real ability. He has many elements of strength and popularity. He is what is called a jolly, genial good fellow, and everybody likes him personally. He is more social than Baker. He is not a scholar, and has none of the political philosopher in him. The prominence he has reached in national politics is more the result of circumstances, and his long service in Congress, than from any innate power that he possesses. In no respect is Morrison a stronger man than Douglas.

In many respects Baker is a stronger man than Lincoln. Intellectually he is one of the great men of the nation. As a deep continuous thinker, he has few equals. He is an adept in political philosophy in its broadest sense. He is a masterful orator, with the power to hold an audience on the most abstruse subject. There is magnetic power in his oratory, without that fire and rhetorical flourish that is seen in Geo. R. Wendling's stage declamations. He is without Lincoln's fund of humor, although he has a quiet vein that sometimes bubbles forth, and he has a keen appreciation of the ridiculous. He is an advanced thinker, abreast with the progress of the day. Like Lincoln, he is a native of Kentucky, and left his native state early in life, because of the evil effects of slavery. Personally he is as pure and incorruptible as Lincoln, and much like him in that respect. His modesty is genuine and remarkable. While serving in Congress twenty years ago, he would not allow the public printer to affix the title "Hon" to his name in his public addresses. At that time when railroad passes were sent him, they were politely returned.

Mr. Baker has been an unswerving republican from the first organization of the party, without always approving party policy or party methods. His campaign work is open, frank and manly. He has none of the tricks of the demagogue, has no use for money in a campaign except that for legitimate personal expenses. He is a poor man and lives in a very modest way.

As a statesman he has broad views and his sympathies are all on the side of virtue, of temperance and with the laboring people. He has nothing in common with the plutocratic tendency of the day and these views he so impresses upon the people with whom he comes in contact that they trust him, believe in him, and vote for him. We here venture the assertion that

if Jehu Baker had espoused the cause of free trade in his late canvass he would have been equally as successful. Morrison made a saloon canvass in a district where the saloon is all powerful. Baker had favored the Maine liquor law thirty years ago, and has never changed on that question. He did not attempt to gain the saloon vote by any sacrifice of his temperance principles and Morrison's supporters made the most of these facts as they did twice before, twenty years ago without effect.

Mr. Baker is opposed to the national bank system, and to the perpetuation of the national debt. He is for the protection of labor, and the elevation of the laborer. He is emphatically and in the highest sense of the word, a democrat, a man from the people and with the people.

In this state of public unrest it may be that Jehu Baker combines those qualities necessary to consolidate in a safe conservative whole those elements of reform that cannot be ignored much longer, if we would insure domestic tranquility and popular liberty.

The nation needs a statesman today as it has not for years, a score or more. The labor and cognate questions, must be met and that soon. They must be solved, and that, too, without bloodshed, without resort to violence, and to the satisfaction of both capital and labor. It is folly to say that this is impossible. Labor will not be unreasonable with a leader in whom it has confidence, nor will it insist upon a violent warfare. It will not insist upon a resort to anarchy, or even socialism, if a more peaceful remedy can be found.

In his late campaign Mr. Baker had the Knights of Labor with him, at the same time that he was supported by the great iron manufacturers of Belleville. There will be no antagonisms. He has clear, practical views on this, as on all other great political questions, and as a republican leader in 1888 for President would be far more powerful than James G. Blaine. He has no assailable points.

We suggest that Topeka would be an excellent place for Jehu Baker to make an address during the coming session of the legislature.

It is said that Mr. Blaine declares positively that he is not a candidate for the presidency. It will be well for him if he is content to take his place with the great defeated presidential aspirants like Clay, Webster, Seward, Cass and others.

It has been decided by the Supreme court that a poll tax is constitutional and must be paid. A case was taken up from Leavenworth and decided. A poll or citizen tax is one of the most appropriate that can be levied, except that of a tax on incomes, and the right to vote should be made contingent upon the payment of the poll tax.

In the next congress the house will have a smaller democratic majority than at present, while the Senate, now republican, will be more democratic and may be a tie. Neither party gained a decided victory at the late election. But there is a growing dissatisfaction among democrats, at the lack of partisan enthusiasm shown by the president.

The politicians who could not beat John A. Anderson before the people will now try and make him governor, or senator or foreign minister, or to do something with him that will get him out of their way. A man who is stronger than the politicians is dangerous to have around. As they could not beat him in war they will try what virtue there is in diplomacy.

The ovations paid Jehu Baker, who has downed Bill Morrison, are something wonderful. At his home in Belleville he was given a magnificent reception. Then the people of Alton sent down a delegation and escorted him to that town where another demonstration was made such as would naturally be inspired by the memory of E. P. Lovejoy's martyrdom. This was followed by ten wagon loads of republicans who went up from Morrison's own county, headed by a band to give him a serenade. Arrangements had been made for forty wagons but a storm and a twenty-five mile ride reduced the number that held out to ten. Morrison only carried his own little county which has never been republican, and there his majority was about 500 less than usual. If the republicans had continued Baker in the field when he was in Congress before,—1864-1866—Morrison would never have been known in history.

John A. Martin has been elected governor for another term by the usual republican majority. Attorney General Bradford has also been re-elected, and the whole republican ticket, on a strictly prohibition issue. A serious charge stands against the party in this connection. It is that of playing the hypocrite. It is idle to argue that the charge is without foundation. There is altogether too much truth in it. In fact to all appearances it abounds in truth.

It has been said that Gov. Martin has become a full convert to prohibition. We ask for the evidence of it from his works. He will be held responsible for the work of his administration. His administration is responsible for the present drug store law, although he did not approve all its features. There has been one opportunity to repeal it. Another will soon come. The people will note what is done toward closing the drug-store saloon by the next legislature.

Meanwhile there is a pile of work in Leavenworth and other towns that Attorney General Bradford began, some time before election, as would appear, for mere effect. Was it a feint, only, when Mr. Bradford went to Leavenworth with a grand flourish to make war upon the 200 saloons of that city? If not, we expect to see him buckle on his armour once more and renew the attack. He has now two years of solid work before him. He and the party are on trial for two years more. If in that time something more effective is not done in the way of perfecting and enforcing a prohibitory law, the 40,000 republican majority will be wiped out.

The day of pretences is about past. The liquor interests of Kansas have nearly all gone to the democratic party. The prohibition interests have been kept together by tolerance, by hope, by expectation that republican professions in favor of prohibition would become realities.

It is true that we have many republican leaders who talk for prohibition and vote for prohibition when pressed to the wall, but who go to Leavenworth to get drunk, and who are seldom without a liquor flask in their pockets. They are with the party because it is the party in power. They sooner get there the better it will be for prohibition.

What we ask of Gov. Martin is that he give us an honest prohibition administration; that he see to it that not only the saloons of Kansas be closed, but that the liquor traffic be suppressed as contemplated by the constitution, and the oft-expressed wish of the people. Let there be no dallying, no milkop policy, no hypocrisy, no crying for prohibition from the housetops and the concealing of ginshops in the cellar.

There is no campaign on now and it is a good time for the people to demand a little square action, and to prepare for more independent voting at the next election if these reasonable demands are not fairly heeded.

What the full meaning of the present activity against the drugstore liquor sellers may be we are not able to say. It is notorious that for a year or more liquor has been sold at scores of drugstores in this city almost as openly as under the old saloon system. It has further been stated and believed that those engaged in the business have been forced to divide their large profits with certain county officials, and that when this is refused permits have been denied, or prosecutions commenced. To what extent this is true we are not able to say, but it is a wide spread conviction that in the regulation of the whole business very little thought is had to temperance interests. The enforcement of law has been little more than persecution. Those who have been able to buy themselves free are allowed to go unmolested. When they could not they have been made to give way to others who would. Some of the men who have been in the business affirm that this pressure has been so heavy of late as to be unendurable, hence the "kicking" of some and their consequent arrest. It can be said that many circumstances give color to these charges.

It is awful hard for the Ethiopian to change his skin, and it is just as hard for one who has once been a low down black-guard, to be anything else. Hence we are willing to be very charitable toward Mr. M. V. B. Bennett, when he calls us a "scab." He is making a noble effort to conquer himself and we believe he will succeed to a much greater degree before he has been half as long in prohibition work as we have, or has spent half the money.

The democratic party has no further use for the nigger, and the republican party wouldn't have if it did not get his vote.

The people defeated the constitutional amendment providing for an increase of supreme court judges, and it was well that they did. It is interesting to note some of the reasons why this was done, as we find them given by friends of the amendment. The real reason was that people are not in favor of providing soft nests for a greater number of officials. The people are not in favor of taxing themselves in order to pay big salaries to somebody else.

Van Bennett, our good friend of the Prohibitionist, who is trying to run the prohibition party of Kansas, and at the same time support a straight out southern democrat for Vice President, finds it very difficult to avoid the use of low, vulgar, slangy epithets for which he has long been noted. When Van sees fit to attack this paper from this low plane, we shall always find it convenient to remain above his level and let him fire away. If he thinks the old party policy of covering up corrupt and unworthy practices to be wise for a reform party, he is at liberty to follow that course.

The doctrine of free trade is utterly inconsistent with the best interests of the workingmen and all true Americans. The free trader says in substance: "Buy where you can buy the cheapest," which is only another way of saying: "Hire the cheapest labor you can."—Journal.

If there is any one subject upon which there is more ignorant discussion than another, it is the tariff question. Abstractly speaking, trade should be free, as thought and action are free. As a matter of policy, it is dependent on circumstances. Free trade is not inconsistent with the best interests of all laboring men, even in this country, nor is a high tariff. The term free trade itself is a very loose one. We have free trade now in some things, while a prohibitory tariff is placed upon others. What would be very tariff legislation for England, might be very foolish for the United States. England itself does not enjoy free trade, in some respects being as far from it as we are. Politicians are now using the tariff question as a blind. It is not an issue and will not be one. True statesmanship will simply seek such adjustment of the tariff, as will most benefit the whole people, he who makes, or buys, or sells, or uses. And this implies such modifications as may from time to time become necessary. It is perfectly right for people to buy where they can buy the cheapest, as well as to hire the cheapest labor to be had. Every one does this and will continue to do it and any attempt to prevent it would be an unwarrantable interference with the real right to free trade.

It is somewhat interesting to read the reasons given why the constitutional amendment to increase the number of judges was defeated. One talks about what the people wanted in the premises. Another tells us that too many extra burdens were attached. All seem to take for granted that the people made themselves acquainted with the details of the long and complicated amendment as proposed. The probability is that not one in a hundred were at all familiar with the proposition. They felt with out being able to tell why, that the plan proposed would bring increased expense, furnish more persons with a fat salary, and probably bring no relief, and they were right. It is not more judges that we want. It is not more courts that are needed. We have already too many lawyers, too many courts and too many judges. What is wanted is not so many drones. We want less litigation. Let some means be devised to prevent law suits, to do away with the necessity of courts as far as may, and the people will as instinctively endorse it as they condemned the other. Our statesmen, who are mostly lawyers, unfortunately, do not seem to think that a good way to relieve our courts would be to take some means to check litigation, to aid people in trouble by some inexpensive methods, to arrive at a settlement without appeal to courts. Even under the present system, the right to appeal might be cut down and a great saving be realized. Our courts are largely run at public expense, and there is no reason why men who can get along without going to law should be taxed heavily for the benefit of those who cannot or will not. It might be a good thing to make litigants pay all the expenses of the courts.

The Magazines.

THE NOVEMBER CENTURY marks a new era in the history of that magazine, in beginning the publication of "The Life of Lincoln," by his private secretaries, John G. Nicolay and Colonel John Hay. Two prefaces, one editorial and the other by the writers, give ample account of the work and call attention to the exceptional opportunities which these gentlemen have had to prepare what is certain to be the fullest and most authoritative work on the subject. Its authors were, in a sense, the chosen biographers of Lincoln, by whose aid they were re-enforced in the collection of material during the war. From an historical point of view the value of the work—largely resting on documentary evidence not attainable by other writers—must be ranked high. In fact, the inner history of the war waits upon this work. The first part is concerned with the Lincoln family as pioneers including their relations with Boone in Kentucky, and their subsequent life in Indiana and Illinois down to the Black Hawk War, and a picture of the society and surroundings of young Lincoln, in a concise history of the Western States of that day. On the pictorial side there is a frontispiece portrait of Lincoln in 1860, from a remarkably fine and unbacked photograph, a portrait of Boone from Sully's painting from life, and the traditions of the Lincoln homes and localities are carefully gathered up pictorially to supplement the text. A facsimile of a passage of Mr. Lowell's "Commemorative Ode" referring to Lincoln, is printed at the beginning of the magazine, and certain other facsimiles throw new light upon the early history of the Lincolns.

A timely paper for election day is contributed by Theodore Roosevelt, on "Machine Politics in New York City"—a subject of which he may be said to have made a comprehensive and suggestive study—including among his topics "Reasons for the Neglect of Public Duties," "Organization and Work of the Machines," "Healers," "The Social Side of Machine Politics," "Boss Methods," and "Beating the Machine."

The climax of the war is reached in the military series at the battle of Gettysburg, which is to be described by General Hunt, Longstreet, Doubleday, Law and Alexander. The part of General Hunt's contribution which deals with the first day's battle appears in the present number, prefaced by a paper on "Hooker's Appointment and Removal," by "An Officer at the Headquarters of the army of the Potomac," revealing the political aspects of those events. The illustrations include numerous maps showing the progress of the campaign as well as the field itself.

THE NOVEMBER ST. LOUIS MAGAZINE is crowded with interesting contributions and handsome illustrations. The stories are "At the Dance on Big Jim Creek" by Prof. Gibson, "Across the Country with Bob" by Annie F. Wilson, and others by Minnie C. Ballard, Enrique Harmer and Brad Courtland. Editor De Meil has his caustic "Home and Society," "Light Moods" and other departments, "Mrs. Cleveland's Projected Book" THE ST. LOUIS MAGAZINE CO., 213 N. Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

"Mind in Nature" for November, has a report of the paper read before the Association for the Advancement of Science, by Rev. William Tucker, on "The Philosophy and Logic of Science." R. W. Shufeldt contributes "Some Curious Facts," B. W. Conant, M. D., in "False Lights," offers some suggestions to those who are searching for truth. A. N. Waterman gives some "Reasons for Belief." Lady Murray-Ainsley treats of the "Unconscious self," and Rev. H. Slade of "The Science of Mind." There is also a report of the case of a child that was born drunk, and various other items pertaining to psychology and research. Published by the Cosmic Publishing Company, 171 W. Washington Street, Chicago. Price 10 cents.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE is now issued in Weekly Parts, these being at the close of each month brought together into a monthly Number. Those who receive the periodical week by week get for a cost of about two cents, nearly as much of well-chosen and solid reading, as most persons will have time to peruse. The issue for November 13 contains the following papers. An article by Mr. ARCHIBALD GRIFFIN giving a full account of "The Recent Volcanic Eruption in New Zealand," one of the most remarkable of the modern phenomena of this class. An exhaustive paper by Mr. ANDREW LANG presents a popular view of the "Egyptian Divine Myths." THE REV. J. G. WOOD, perhaps the foremost Naturalist of the day, writes of "Man-Eating Tigers" in a graphic manner. A London Mechanic, gives a plain, almost homely account of "A month in Search of work," during which he traversed most of the great industrial districts of England. There is a curious paper by Dr. PERSIFOR FRAZER, upon the Signatures of Washington, showing the exact signatures, all of which, written from time to time during many years present such a remarkable uniformity. For \$1.00 a year THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE gives 1248 small quarto pages of such literary matter as here indicated. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, New York, offers a specimen copy free to any applicant, also, free, his wonderful "Literary Revolution," catalogue of standard books.

Business Tact and opportunity. A streak of pure good luck in business, or the sudden achievement of success and wealth by a happy hit is rare, but there are many lucky and prosperous folks who are so, because they watch their opportunities and make the best of them. Mr. Koehler, of Rochester, N. Y., tried his hand at canvassing for "PLAIN HOME TALK" and made four dollars in the first two hours. Mr. Sandford, of Maine, took 43 orders from 47 persons to whom he showed the book. Mr. Taylor, in Cleveland, took 19 orders in one day. Why do smart, capable men complain of hard times and "nothing to do" when equal opportunities are open to them? They have only to call for circulars, prospectus and terms of the Murray Hill Publishing Co., 129 East 25th St., New York City.

The Husband's Pocket-Book. There has been quite a lively discussion going on in THE HOUSEKEEPER as to whether the family pocket-book belongs to the husband, the wife, or a little of both. One thing is sure, the pocket-book ought to be open long enough

for the wife to get one dollar to pay for THE HOUSEKEEPER, one year, especially as the publishers send the last three numbers of 1886, all of 1887, and a choice collection of imported bulbs for fall planting or forcing for winter blooming in the house, to any new subscriber who orders now, so as to get the first numbers of the story by the brilliant new editor, Maud Meredith. Address for premium list and full particulars, Buckley Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

ORANGE JUDD, who has long been well known to all farmers, and multitudes of others in the United States, and even throughout the world, is now with his SONS, Editing and Publishing the Weekly Prairie Farmer, in Chicago, Ill.—one of the oldest, and now one of the best Rural and Family Publications in America. All his Old Readers, and others, are invited to send him for a Free Specimen Copy of the paper.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for December, may be called a "prize number." It has two splendid steel engravings: one, "Meadow-Sweet," and a title-page, with a beautiful girl's face. "Peterson" is now the only magazine that goes to the expense, all the year through, of these costly and elegant original steel engravings. There is also a mammoth colored fashion-plate, colored by hand. Still more, there is a colored pattern, in Berlin-work, such as would sell for fifty cents, but which is given, gratis, to subscribers, for a Christmas-gift. Beside these, there are some fifty wood-cuts of fashion, embroidery and crochet patterns, etc. The History contains more than maintain the long-established reputation of "Peterson," Sherwood etc., etc. We do not see how any lady or any family can be without this magazine; its tone is always high and pure, so it is just the one for the home-circle. The price is but Two Dollars a year. To clubs, it is cheaper yet. Four copies for six dollars and forty cents, with an extra copy to the person getting up the club. For larger clubs, costly premiums are given in addition. Now is the time to get up clubs. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This paper and Peterson for \$2.00.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Fresh water sponges have been discovered in the lake at Chautauqua, N. Y.

There is a pear tree in Windsor, N. S., which produces annually two crops of pears.

A two-legged colt died at Brockville, Va., recently. The owner had refused fifteen hundred dollars for it two days before.

Persons who wish to avoid drowning are advised by an Eastern physician to lock the hands behind the back, fully inflate the lungs and close the mouth.

Jewelry manufacture in Providence, R. I., which has been practically dead for five years, is enjoying a boom, the greatest since 1881.—Providence Journal.

Carp is used by Hartford, Conn., to keep the city reservoirs clean. The fish have completely cleaned one reservoir of vegetable growth, and are now at work upon a second.

Boys destroyed a quantity of water-melons on the farm of William Avery, near Paris, Ky. Avery's hounds followed the trail and chased one of the boys up a tree after a run of several miles.

The time made by the fast trains between Chicago and St. Paul is fourteen hours and thirty-five minutes; the distance is about four hundred and fifty-seven miles, making nearly thirty-two miles an hour, including stops.—Chicago Journal.

State of Kansas, Shawnee County, In the District Court of said county. To Perella McClary: You will take notice that you have been sued by Isiah McClary in the above named court and you must answer the petition filed by the plaintiff, Isiah McClary, on or before the 27th day of December, 1886, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment divorcing said Isiah McClary from said Perella McClary will be rendered accordingly. ISIAH McCLARY, by Gunn & Starbird, his attorneys. Attest, B. M. Curtis, Clerk. By A. B. McCabe, Deputy clerk.

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A NEW VIEW OF CONSUMPTION.

And One which Appeals to Common Sense. Many Curable Cases.

(Medical Stylus.)

"Many persons die of Consumption who could easily be cured," says Dr. S. C. Clark, of Water-own, N. Y., "if they would go at it right. I have a new view of the disease. Consumption is not always of lung origin."

"How so? What is it then?" "Many cases of consumption are secondary. The disease itself prevails every where, but the best practitioners refuse to attribute it entirely to inheritance or the weather. If a person lives in the most favorable climate in the world and has any tendency to lung weakness, if certain conditions exist in the system, that climate, however favorable, will not prevent development of the disease. The disorder in such cases is only a secondary symptom in the lungs of some other ailment, and can never be cured until approached through its source."

"Yes, doctor; but what is the method of approach?" "If you dip your finger in acid you burn it; do you not?" "Yes."

"If you wash this burnt finger every second with the acid, what is the result?" "Why, constant inflammation, festering and eventual destruction of the finger."

"Precisely! Now then for my method, which commends itself to the reason and judgment of every skillful practitioner. You know certain acids are developed in the body. Well, if the system is all right these acids are neutralized or utilized and carried out. If the system is run down by excess, anxiety, continual exposure, or overwork, these acids accumulate in the blood. If there is any natural weakness in the lung, this acid attacks it, having a natural affinity for it, and if the acid is not neutralized or passed out of the system, it burns, ulcerates and finally destroys the lung. Is this clear?"

"Perfectly! But how do you prevent the accumulation of these acids in the system?"

"Irregularities of the liver and kidneys create this excess of acid and the supply can be cut off only by correcting the wrong action of these organs. The kidneys alone should carry out in quantity, in solution, enough of this acid daily, which if left in the blood would kill four men. When the stomach, the liver and the kidneys are all conspiring to increase the acid, the wonder is that weak lungs resist death as long as they do!"

"But you have not told us how you would treat such cases."

"No, but I will. The lungs are only diseased as an effect of this acid or kidney poison in the blood. After having exhausted all authorized remedies to correct this acid condition, I was compelled, in justice to my patients, to use Warner's safe cure; though a proprietary remedy, it is now recognized, I see, by leading physicians, by Presidents of State Boards of Health and by insurance physicians, as a scientific and the only specific for those great organs in which over ninety percent of diseases originate or are sustained."

"Is this form of treatment successful?" "It is wonderful so and for that reason I am only too willing that you should announce it to the world of consumptives."

Note by the Publishers:—We have received the above interview from H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y., with the request that we publish it for the good of suffering people. In a footnote to their letter they say: "The experience of Dr. Clark is not strange to us. In our correspondence we have found that many thousands of people are suffering from what they think is Consumption, whereas the real difficulty is with the liver and kidneys, proven by the fact that when these organs are restored to health, by the use of Warner's safe cure, the consumption disappears, and so does uremic or kidney poisoning, which causes so many symptoms of diseases that the human system is subject to. The same may be said of rheumatism caused by an acid condition of the system. We insist upon what we always have claimed, if you remove the cause, the system will soon perfect the work already begun. Mrs. Rev. Dr. Theodore Wolf of Gettysburg, Pa., wife of the editor of the Lutheran Quarterly, said her friends thought her 'far gone with Consumption,' but after a thorough treatment with Warner's safe cure, she says: 'I am perfectly well. We can cite thousands of such cases, but one is enough. If you publish the above article, kindly send us a marked copy.'"

We gladly give place to the article, for if we can in any way stay the ravages of Consumption, which carries away so many millions yearly, it is our bounded duty so to do.—Pub.

A good rule is, when you see a limb interfering with another, out with it, whatever the time of year. When the sap is in full flow wounds will heal over quickest.—N. Y. Times.

A Pennsylvania farmer last year sold over six thousand dollars' worth of potatoes from twelve acres. He fertilized with a compost of hardwood ashes and water shell lime, plowed deep, planted medium sized, well formed, neat potatoes three feet apart, gave level cultivation and cultivated often. From one hill he took thirty-one fine, large tubers.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Thanksgiving.

The Governor has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

The people of Kansas have manifold reasons for acknowledging the goodness and mercy of God. The growth of the State during the past year has been unexampled in the history of American commonwealths. Possibilities are realized and our harvests have been gathered. Our industries have multiplied and prospered. Peace and good order have gone hand in hand with sobriety and obedience to law.

Therefore, I, John A. Martin, Governor of Kansas, do hereby designate Thursday, November 25, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and do recommend that the people of the State forget their accustomed employments on that day, and assembling in their usual places of worship, give thanks to the Divine Ruler for the blessings He has vouchsafed, and do suggest and recommend that those who have been blessed with abundance should, while giving thanks for the bounty they enjoy, remember with generous hearts and bountiful hands those who are needy or suffering.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Topeka this 9th day of November, A. D. 1888, and of the independence of the United States the 17th.

JOHN A. MARTIN.

Miscellaneous.

The following is a statement showing the various extensions of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, completed to November 1. Great Bend extension, 35.1 miles; Hutchinson extension, 84.3; Little River extension, 30.2; Independence extension, 58.8; Chanute extension, 36.5; Mulvane extension, 34.5; Colony extension, 1.8; Osage City extension, 21.2; Ellinor extension, 2.6; Douglas extension, 18.7; Benedict extension, 4.0; Arkansas City extension, 5.1; Larned extension, 22.9; total, 346.2 miles. On the Arkansas City extension, which is being pushed through to connect with the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, work has been completed five miles and it is progressing rapidly at the rate of one and one-half miles per day.

It is said that the rush is so great at the Garfield City land-office that the various land firms in the city and men at night stand in front of the United States land-office, and by that means have the "first chance" in the morning.

It is recorded that the newspaper fraternity will be well represented in the next State Legislature.

The little daughter of Reed Carter was seriously injured at Topeka the other day by a runaway horse as she was crossing a street. The same day another little girl was injured by being tipped out of a carriage which ran over her.

The Fort Smith, Kansas & Western Railway Company recently filed its charter with the Secretary of State. It is proposed to build 1,200 miles of main line and branches. To do this, capital stock of \$5,000,000 will be issued in 50,000 shares of \$100 each. The Wichita, Dodge City & Trinidad Railway Company has also been chartered to construct a line from Wichita to Dodge City and thence westerly, an estimated length of 258 miles. Capital stock, \$5,200,000.

The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee on the 5th estimated Governor Martin's plurality in the State at 35,000.

FRANK PAINE, a colored man, while recently intoxicated, set fire to a barn at Topeka and was burned to death before he could get out.

J. C. SEARLE died recently at Topeka at the age of ninety-two.

MAC OVERTON, a colored man, defeated Captain J. B. Evans for re-election to the office of justice of the peace of Soldier township, Shawnee County.

A FRIGHTFUL accident occurred the other day at Topeka. William D. McGuire, a carpenter, engaged on the job of erecting the second floor of a new house, attempted to descend upon a ladder. The ladder was not well braced, and slipping off the plank on which it rested, fell down through the first story and into the basement. McGuire being precipitated with it a distance of thirty-five feet. When picked up he was found to be insensible, and it was feared his injuries were fatal.

The Supreme Court lately decided a case of considerable importance. E. W. Dasher of Leavenworth was sued to pay his road or poll tax to the street commissioner of the city, and as a consequence was arrested and fined. He then brought proceedings in the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the poll tax law, and that tribunal has decided the law to be constitutional. This decision also settles several other similar cases pending. The poll tax, therefore, must be paid.

The Social Sciences Club of Kansas and Western Missouri recently held its sixth semi-annual meeting at Emporia. A large number of ladies were present, mainly from the western part of the State.

There are on the docket of the district court at Leavenworth thirty-three divorce cases for trial at the ensuing term.

LILLIE BOND, sixteen years old, was adjudged insane in the probate court at Leavenworth the other day. Her hallucination was that a young man had proven false to her.

JIM DRUMMOND, the young tough who is one of the principals in a late Illinois murder, was well known in Leavenworth as a hard character.

RETURNS from seventy-six counties gave Martin, for Governor, a plurality of 33,000, which is a considerable increase over the vote of 1883. Governor Martin's plurality is estimated at between 35,000 and 40,000, and the majority at about 30,000.

The Prohibition vote of the State was something over 3,000.

The chrysanthemum show and floral exhibition lately given by the Bristol sisters at Topeka was opened by Governor Martin in the presence of a large assembly. It is the first exhibition of the kind ever given west of Cincinnati.

CONNECTED petitions seem to indicate that the Democrats will have 25 members in the next Kansas House. The total membership is 125.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Association of Trotting Horse Breeders was recently held at Topeka, when officers were elected and the work of the ensuing season mapped out.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Several States Send in Belated Returns.

A Washington Newspaper Figures on the Next Senate—The Democrats Win in California—Other Election Cleanings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Star figures out a probable tie in the Senate after March 3. It says: "On March 3 the terms of sixteen Republicans and nine Democrats will expire. Of the sixteen Republicans who will retire twelve will certainly be succeeded by men of the same party. Messrs. Sherman, Aldrich and Edmunds have been re-elected, and the Legislature of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are Republican. The Democrats lose one of the nine whose terms expire, Fair, of Nevada, and are secure of the remainder. So that if the Legislatures of California, Indiana and New Jersey prove to be Democratic, the result of the change in the Senate after March 3 will be a net loss of three to the Republicans. A Democrat having been chosen to succeed Mahon from Virginia. The present Senate stands: Forty-one Republicans, thirty-four Democrats and Read-John Riddleberger; but Senator Van Wyck comes last from Nebraska as a Republican representative. He made his fight before the whole people and won on an issue of opposition to corporations. During his present term he has not hesitated on occasions to antagonize his party, and under the conditions of his re-election he will be more independent still. Leaving Van Wyck and Riddleberger out of the count the next Senate will stand, providing the Democrats secure the three doubtful States mentioned, 37 Republicans, 37 Democrats. Thus Messrs. Van Wyck and Riddleberger would hold the balance of power. In connection with this probable situation it is a fact worth mentioning that both Van Wyck and Riddleberger have given evidences of a kindly feeling for each other. In the event of any conflict between the Executive and the Senate the two votes from Nebraska and Virginia would determine the issue. Van Wyck and Riddleberger would have it in their power by co-operating with the Democrats to organize the Senate, and to do so they would have the support of the Republicans and Riddleberger with the Democrats on the question of organization there would be a tie, as there is no Vice President to throw the deciding vote."

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The First Congressional district is the only one now doubtful. Biggs, Democrat, is elected in the Second; the remaining four have been carried by the Republicans. Returns from the Legislature are still incomplete, but it is not doubted that the Democrats will probably have at least a majority on joint ballot. Changes from the interior precincts of the State reduce the plurality of Bartlett, Democrat, over Swift, Republican, for Governor, to 203. The remaining precincts to be heard from in which the returns will probably increase these figures for Bartlett, but the final result can not yet be determined. The Republicans assert that Swift was counted out in San Francisco. The Republican State Central Committee has by permission placed seals on packages containing the returns from the counties in which they have been placed. They have also placed two men to watch the vaults.

NEW JERSEY. NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 6.—The boards of canvassers met in all the counties yesterday, the second day of the canvass for the election. In Essex County no result was arrived at, and the board adjourned until today. A recount will be ordered in the Second district, where Peck, Republican, was elected over Denny, Democrat and Brown, Prohibitionist. In the Sixth district, where Crane, Democrat, was elected over Ward, Republican, by 22 majority. In the Second district of Passaic it is not yet decided whether the tie between Emley and Carroll will be settled by a recount or a new election. The Legislature will be Democratic by one majority on joint ballot without the Essex district.

PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Official returns of the vote for Governor has been received from the majority of the State except Philadelphia. With Philadelphia placed at 26,100 plurality for Beaver, Republican, the latter's plurality in the State over Black is 42,980. The estimate in Philadelphia is based on official footings of complete returns, and the official count, which is not yet completed, will not materially change the figures given. Wolf, Prohibitionist, for Governor, received about 3,000 votes.

LICENSE CARRIES IN ARKANSAS. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 8.—Official returns have been received from about 70 of the 75 counties of the State, showing the Prohibition vote in the election held September 6. The total vote was 105,000. The vote for license was about 75,000, while that against approximated 65,000. The Prohibitionists carried some thirty counties. The vote shows a large gain for that element. In 1882 the Prohibitionists polled less than 20,000, and in 1884, 44,000.

THESE WILL CONTEST. CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—George Thobee, the candidate for Speaker of the House for Congress in the Sixth Kentucky district, announces his intention of contesting the election. He claims that after the contest became very close the returns in his back counties were "doctored" and that his representatives were to watch the official count were given no consideration whatever and in one instance were threatened with bodily injury.

COLORADO. DENVER, Col., Nov. 6.—Alva Adams has been elected Governor. The Democrats place his plurality at from 1,500 to 2,000. The Republicans concede his election, but at a smaller plurality. The Congressional race between Symes, Republican, and Rev. Myron Reed, Democrat, is close, but the chances are now in Symes' favor.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 8.—The election of Congressmen is still undecided. The Republicans claim Symes by 800, while the Democrats claim Reed by 1,500. An official count alone can decide. It is rumored that there will be a contest by the party defeated by the count.

INDIANA. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—Complete returns from all the counties in the State save one and one official, give Robertson, Republican, for Lieutenant Governor, 3,067 plurality. The Democrats have the Legislature by two majority on joint ballot.

WEST VIRGINIA. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 6.—From most reliable information received here, the next Legislature will be Democratic on a joint ballot by 9 votes. This will elect a successor to Senator Camden.

WON BY REPUBLICANS. ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 8.—The Pioneer Press has official returns from all but two counties in Minnesota which give McGill, Republican, for Governor, 2,817 majority. The missing counties can not materially change the result.

THE KANSAS HOUSE.

Probable Composition of the Next House of Representatives.

Below will be found the names of members elected to the next Legislature of Kansas. A star thus *, indicates the election is probable:

- First district—B. A. Seaver, D, Highland, Douglas County.
Second—W. Henning, R, Atchison.
Third—Joseph Donahue, D, Atchison.
Fourth—S. S. Cooper, R, Olathe.
Fifth—George W. Adams, R, Valley Falls.
Sixth—Ed. Carroll, D, Leavenworth.
Seventh—A. H. Hurd, D, Leavenworth.
Eighth—G. W. Deane, R, Leavenworth.
Ninth—F. M. Gable, D, Leavenworth.
Tenth—Porter Sherman, R, Wyandotte.
Eleventh—J. P. Ammons, D, Wyandotte.
Twelfth—Nick Heitz, R, Monticello, Johnson County.
Thirteenth—Joseph J. Cox, R, Lawrence.
Fourteenth—J. D. Bowersock, R, Lawrence.
Fifteenth—J. Polinger, Ind. Ottawa.
Sixteenth—J. W. Hostetter, R, Wellsville, Franklin County.
Seventeenth—William H. Whitthit, D, Paola, Miami County.
Eighteenth—C. H. Lewis, R, Fontana, Miami County.
Nineteenth—Alfred Blaker, R, Pleasanton.
Twentieth—J. P. Sawhill, R, Welda, Anderson County.
Twenty-first—E. D. Lacey, R, Moran, Allen County.
Twenty-second—A. E. Currier, R, Hammond Station, Bourbon County.
Twenty-third—Wiley Bollinger, R, Mill Creek, Bourbon County.
Twenty-fourth—A. N. Chaskey, R, Cherokee.
Twenty-fifth—E. H. Brown, R, Girard.
Twenty-sixth—J. H. McGowan, R, Baxter Springs, Cherokee County.
Twenty-seventh—H. R. Hubbard, R, Boston Mills, Cherokee County.
Twenty-eighth—F. R. Morton, R, Parsons.
Twenty-ninth—H. Morrison, R, Osawatomie.
Thirtieth—J. H. Burdick, R, Sedalia, Jackson County.
Thirty-first—J. B. Zeigler, R, Independence.
Thirty-second—W. McGargat, R, Liberty, Montgomery County.
Thirty-third—J. Martin, D, Neosho County.
Thirty-fourth—J. Miller, R, Erie.
Thirty-fifth—C. J. Butin, R, Fredonia.
Thirty-sixth—W. H. Slaves, R, Yates Center, Montgomery County.
Thirty-seventh—Frank Focke, D, Burlington, Coffey County.
Thirty-eighth—W. Doty, R, Burlingame.
Thirty-ninth—J. V. Adair, R, Osage City.
Fortieth—G. P. Bolmar, R, Topeka.
Forty-first—G. W. Wylie, R, Topeka.
Forty-second—J. B. McAfee, R, Topeka.
Forty-third—S. E. Kamm, R, Hudson.
Forty-fourth—J. E. Edith, R, Morrill, Brown County.
Forty-fifth—G. W. Conrad, R, Capoma, Nemaha County.
Forty-sixth—A. L. Coleman, R, Centralia, Nemaha County.
Forty-seventh—W. S. Glass, D, Marysville.
Forty-eighth—J. F. Rhodes, R, Frankfort.
Forty-ninth—H. Arnold, R, Louisville.
Fiftieth—Thomas Boate, R, Wamego.
Fifty-first—William Fryhofer, R, Randolph, Riley County.
Fifty-second—C. L. Van Trovinger, D, Junction City, Davis County.
Fifty-third—Charles Taylor, R, Eskridge, Wagoner County.
Fifty-fourth—George Johnson, R, Emporia.
Fifty-fifth—D. A. Hunter, R, Emporia.
Fifty-sixth—R. J. Dogston, R, Eureka.
Fifty-seventh—Assa Thompson, R, Howard.
Fifty-eighth—C. M. Furr, R, Sedalia.
Fifty-ninth—J. A. Eaton, D, Winfield.
Sixtieth—Lewis P. King, R, Winfield.
Sixty-first—J. D. Maurer, R, Dexter, Cowley County.
Sixty-second—D. W. Poe, R, Leon, Butler County.
Sixty-third—E. Stratford, R, El Dorado.
Sixty-fourth—M. A. Campbell, D, Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.
Sixty-fifth—S. B. Rodgers, D, Marion.
Sixty-sixth—J. H. Morey, R, Peabody.
Sixty-seventh—J. S. Earswiny, R, Council Grove, Morris County.
Sixty-eighth—Harrison Flora, R, Abilene.
Sixty-ninth—M. L. Potter, D, Hope, Dickinson County.
Seventieth—A. J. Banner, R, Clifton, Clay County.
Seventy-first—Dr. Charles Williamson, R, Washington, Washington County.
Seventy-second—A. Hazen, R, Barnes, Washington County.
Seventy-third—Gomer T. Davies, R, Republic City, Republic County.
Seventy-fourth—John A. Jacobs, R, Wayne, Republic County.
Seventy-fifth—George W. Knapp, R, Clyde.
Seventy-sixth—James McCall, R, Jamestown, Cloud County.
Seventy-seventh—E. B. Crow, R, Delphos.
Seventy-eighth—W. Wado Adams, R, Oypsum City, Saline County.
Seventy-ninth—A. W. Smith, R, Groveland, Marion County.
Eightieth—J. M. Simpson, R, McPherson.
Eighty-first—J. T. Matlock, R, Burdett, Harvey County.
Eighty-second—R. Hatfield, R, Wichita.
Eighty-third—R. E. Lawrence, R, Wichita.
Eighty-fourth—A. H. Carney, R, Valley Center, Sedgewick County.
Eighty-fifth—L. C. Murkley, D, Belle Plaine, Sedgewick County.
Eighty-sixth—John A. Murray, R, Wellington, Sumner County.
Eighty-seventh—Levi Thrallkill, D, Caldwell, Sumner County.
Eighty-eighth—B. C. Cook, R, Attica, Harper County.
Eighty-ninth—E. E. Gillette, R, Kingman.
Ninetieth—A. McNeale, R, Medicine Lodge, Lincoln County.
Ninety-first—J. N. Bowman, R, Pratt County.
Ninety-second—T. T. Taylor, R, Hutchinson, Reno County.
Ninety-third—E. J. Arnold, D, Nickerson, Reno County.
Ninety-fourth—Frank Cox, R, Stafford, Stafford County.
Ninety-fifth—H. J. Rootzel, D, Great Bend.
Ninety-sixth—G. H. Hamer, R, Spring Hill, Stafford County.
Ninety-seventh—F. P. Bond, R, Sterling, Rice County.
Ninety-eighth—S. W. Bard, R, Ellsworth.
Ninety-ninth—J. B. Corbett, R, Bunker Hill, Russell County.
One Hundred—J. D. Miller, R, Lincoln.
One Hundred and One—L. Calderhead, D, Beloit, Mitchell County.
One Hundred and First—Z. T. Walron, D, Osborne, Osborne County.
One Hundred and Second—B. F. Wallace, R, Jewell City, Jewell County.
One Hundred and Third—C. W. Wilson, R, Superior, New, Jewell County.
One Hundred and Fourth—W. M. Skinner, R, Smith Center, Smith County.
One Hundred and Fifth—H. N. Boyd, Anti-Monopolist, Phillips County.
One Hundred and Sixth—L. H. Leach, Ind. Rt.wood, Rooks County.
One Hundred and Seventh—L. D. Kirkman, D, Walker, Ellis County.
One Hundred and Eighth—F. C. Brooks, R, Newton, Rush County.
One Hundred and Ninth—C. E. Edwards, R, Larned, Payne County.
One Hundred and Tenth—L. G. Bois, R, Kinsley, Edwards County.
One Hundred and Eleventh—E. S. West, R, Avilla, Osage County.
One Hundred and Twelfth—Francis C. Price, R, Belinda, Clark County.
One Hundred and Thirteenth—M. J. O'Meara, D, Meade Center, Meade County.
One Hundred and Fourteenth—W. H. Young, R, Spearville, Ford County.
One Hundred and Fifteenth—T. S. Haun, R, Nowata, Hodgeman County.
One Hundred and Sixteenth—Gilmore Kinney, R, Schoharie, Ness County.
One Hundred and Seventeenth—W. S. Tilton, R, Wa-Keeny, Trego County.
One Hundred and Eighteenth—James Justice, R, Mankin, Graham County.
One Hundred and Nineteenth—A. D. Kuey, R, Norton, Norton County.
One Hundred and Twentieth—E. L. Henshaw, D, Oberlin, Decatur County.
One Hundred and Twenty-first—M. A. Chaskey, R, Hoxie, Sheridan County.
One Hundred and Twenty-second—H. P. Myron, R, Garden City, Finney County.
One Hundred and Twenty-third—G. W. Goodree, R, Colby, Thomas County.
One Hundred and Twenty-fourth—E. D. Young, Willard, Kearney County.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth—J. H. Kirland, R, Hartland, Hamilton County.

The Right of Petition. BRUSSELS, Nov. 10.—One thousand women dressed in black arrived yesterday in a body from Charleroi to petition for amnesty to the men convicted for participating in the labor riots of last March. The women had arranged to walk in procession from the railway station to the Legislative chambers, but the burgomaster refused to permit this, though he allowed the delegation to present their petition at the city hall. The women were greeted at the railway station by a crowd, who cheered them heartily.

The schooner Detroit is reported lost off Hummer Island, Lake Michigan.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Its Composition as Shown by the Late Elections.

The Democrats Appear to Have a Majority, But Several Districts Are in Doubt—Two Labor Representatives Chosen.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The list given below shows the latest authentic compilation, according to the returns, of the members-elect to the Fiftieth Congress with their political status. Members of the Forty-ninth Congress who have been re-elected are marked with a star. The First California district is still in doubt, requiring official count to determine. The Colorado membership is in a like condition, although in this case the Democratic committee is inclined to concede the election of Symes, Republican. The First North Carolina district is disputed with the chances largely favoring the Democratic candidate. The Second West Virginia district is claimed by both parties, and is still in doubt with the Democratic candidate. In Virginia, while the list shows that the delegation stands: Democrats 3, Republicans 5, Labor 1, and Independent 1; yet the political classification should be Republicans 6 and Democrats 4, since Brown, Independent, of the Fifth district, will vote with the Republicans, and Hopkins, Labor, of the Sixth district, is a Democrat and will align with his party.

The present situation is summarized as follows: Democrats, 165; Republicans, 152; Independents, 3; Labor, 2; doubtful, 3; no choice, 1; total, 325. The Democratic committee claim that with the 165 assured Democrats, and the present doubts being resolved in their favor, the political status of the Fiftieth Congress will be at least 169 Democratic to 156 opposition, being a clear Democratic majority of 13. This is predicated upon the assumption that the vacant Rhode Island district will be Republican. The next House will probably be as follows: Alabama—Democrats, 8; First, J. T. Jones, D.; Second, H. A. Herbert, D.; Third, W. C. Oates, D.; Fourth, A. C. Davidson, D.; Fifth, J. E. Cobb, D.; Sixth, J. H. Hankland, D.; Seventh, W. H. Forney, D.; Eighth, Joseph Wheeler, D. Arkansas—Democrats, 5; First, P. Dunn, D.; Second, C. B. Breckenridge, D.; Third, Thomas C. Melton, D.; Fourth, John H. Rogers, D.; Fifth, Samuel W. Peel, D.; Sixth, J. H. Brown, D.; Seventh, J. H. Rogers, D.; Eighth, J. H. Forney, D.; Ninth, L. E. Payson, R.; Tenth, P. S. Post, R.; Eleventh, W. H. Gesler, R.; Twelfth, G. A. Anderson, D.; Thirteenth, W. M. Springs, D.; Fourteenth, H. H. Rowell, R.; Fifteenth, J. G. Cannon, R.; Sixteenth, S. E. Landes, D.; Seventeenth, Ed. Lane, D.; Eighteenth, J. H. Baker, R.; Nineteenth, R. Townshend, D.; Twentieth, J. H. Thomas, R. California—Democrats, 10; First, H. O'Neal, D.; Second, G. Howard, D.; Third, W. S. Bolman, D.; Fourth, C. G. Mason, D.; Fifth, T. M. Browne, R.; Sixth, W. D. Bynum, D.; Seventh, J. T. Johnson, R.; Eighth, J. B. Cheate, R.; Ninth, W. D. Owen, R.; Tenth, G. W. Steele, R.; Twelfth, J. H. White, R.; Thirteenth, B. F. Shively, D.; Fourteenth, J. W. Fuller, R.; Fifteenth, Daniel Keen, R.; Sixteenth, J. D. Weaver, D.; Seventeenth, E. H. Conger, R.; Eighteenth, A. R. Anderson, J.; Nineteenth, E. H. Fuston, R.; Twentieth, E. W. Perkins, R.; Twenty-first, T. Ryan, R.; Twenty-second, A. Anderson, Ind.; Twenty-third, E. J. Turner, R.; Twenty-fourth, S. Peters, R. Kentucky—Democrats, 6; Republicans, 4; First, W. Durbin, R.; Second, Frank Reed, D.; Third, William E. Mason, R.; Fourth, G. E. Adams, R.; Fifth, A. J. Hopkins, R.; Sixth, R. H. Pitt, R.; Seventh, T. N. L. E. Payson, R.; Tenth, P. S. Post, R.; Eleventh, W. H. Gesler, R.; Twelfth, G. A. Anderson, D.; Thirteenth, W. M. Springs, D.; Fourteenth, H. H. Rowell, R.; Fifteenth, J. G. Cannon, R.; Sixteenth, S. E. Landes, D.; Seventeenth, Ed. Lane, D.; Eighteenth, J. H. Baker, R.; Nineteenth, R. Townshend, D.; Twentieth, J. H. Thomas, R. Louisiana—Democrats, 7; Republicans, 7; First, A. P. Hovey, R.; Second, J. H. O'Neal, D.; Third, J. G. Howard, D.; Fourth, W. S. Bolman, D.; Fifth, C. G. Mason, D.; Sixth, T. M. Browne, R.; Seventh, W. D. Bynum, D.; Eighth, J. T. Johnson, R.; Ninth, J. B. Cheate, R.; Tenth, W. D. Owen, R.; Eleventh, G. W. Steele, R.; Twelfth, J. H. White, R.; Thirteenth, B. F. Shively, D.; Fourteenth, J. W. Fuller, R.; Fifteenth, Daniel Keen, R.; Sixteenth, J. D. Weaver, D.; Seventeenth, E. H. Conger, R.; Eighteenth, A. R. Anderson, J.; Nineteenth, E. H. Fuston, R.; Twentieth, E. W. Perkins, R.; Twenty-first, T. Ryan, R.; Twenty-second, A. Anderson, Ind.; Twenty-third, E. J. Turner, R.; Twenty-fourth, S. Peters, R. Maine—Republicans, 4; First, Thomas B. Reed, R.; Second, N. Dingler, Jr., R.; Third, Seth L. Milliken, R.; Fourth, E. A. Boutelle, R. Maryland—Democrats, 6; Republicans, 1; First, C. H. Gibson, D.; Second, F. T. Shaw, D.; Third, J. H. Bayne, D.; Fourth, W. H. Rusk, D.; Fifth, B. Compton, D.; Sixth, E. McComas, R. Massachusetts—Democrats, 4; Republicans, 5; First, R. T. Davis, R.; Second, John D. Long, R.; Third, Leopold Morse, D.; Fourth, P. A. Collins, D.; Fifth, E. D. Hayden, D.; Sixth, H. C. Lodge, R.; Seventh, William Cogswell, R.; Eighth, Charles H. Allen, R.; Ninth, E. C. Burnett, D.; Tenth, J. E. Russell, D.; Eleventh, William Whiting, R.; Twelfth, F. W. Kockwell, R. Michigan—Democrats, 5; Republicans, 6; First, J. L. Chipman, D.; Second, Edward P. Allen, R.; Third, J. O'Donnell, R.; Fourth, J. C. Burrows, R.; Fifth, M. H. Ford, D.; Sixth, Mark S. Brewer, R.; Seventh, J. H. Whiting, D.; Eighth, E. E. Tarney, D.; Ninth, B. M. Cutcheon, D.; Tenth, S. O. Fisher, D.; Eleventh, S. C. Moffatt, R. Minnesota—Democrats, 3; Republicans, 2; First, W. Wilson, D.; Second, John Lind, R.; Third, J. T. McDonald, D.; Fourth, E. Rice, D.; Fifth, Knute Nelson, R. Mississippi—Democrats, 7; First, J. M. Allen, D.; Second, J. B. Morgan, D.; Third, T. C. Catchings, D.; Fourth, F. B. Barry, D.; Fifth, C. L. Anderson, D.; Sixth, T. B. Stockdale, D.; Seventh, C. E. Hooker, D. Missouri—Democrats, 12; Republicans, 2; First, William H. Hatch, D.; Second, C. H. Mansur, D.; Third, A. M. Decker, D.; Fourth, J. N. Burress, D.; Fifth, W. Warner, R.; Sixth, John T. Heard, D.; Seventh, E. Hutton, D.; Eighth, John J. O'Neil, D.; Ninth, J. M. Glover, D.; Tenth, Martin I. Cady, D.; Eleventh, H. P. Bland, D.; Twelfth, W. J. Stone, D.; Thirteenth, W. H. Wade, R.; Fourteenth, J. C. Walker, D.; Fifteenth, J. H. McMillan, D.; Sixteenth, J. H. McMillan, D.; Seventeenth, J. A. McMillan, D.; Eighteenth, J. A. McMillan, D.; Nineteenth, W. Stahneck, D.; Twentieth, H. Bacon, D.; Twenty-first, J. H. Ketcham, R.; Twenty-second, S. H. Hopkins, R.; Twenty-third, R. W. Greenman, D.; Twenty-fourth, R. Kane, D.; Twenty-fifth, George West, R.; Twenty-sixth, John B. Moffett, R.; Twenty-seventh, A. X. Parker, R.; Twenty-eighth, J. S. Sherman, R.; Twenty-ninth, J. S. Sherman, R.; Thirtieth, J. S. Sherman, R.

THE CORN CROP.

The Latest Estimate on the Crop in the Western States. CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The following crop summary appears in the Farmers' Review: "The more complete returns from the corn belt confirm the earlier reports of the averages of yield, as disclosed by husking and the predictions made early in the year that the total yield would fall considerably under that of 1885. Reports from fifty-three counties in Illinois show a still smaller average than by first returns. The reports of the yield made from forty-nine counties in Iowa show an average of 20 1/2 bushels or a slight increase over earlier reports. Thirty-two Kansas counties show an average of 2 1/2 bushels, or a decrease of 9 1/2 bushels from the first reports. Twenty-six Missouri counties disclose an average of 2 1/2 bushels, or a decrease of 1/2 bushel. The reports from these States are now so complete that it is not expected that the final report will show any material change. Twenty counties in Indiana show an average yield of 2 1/2 bushels. Twenty Ohio counties disclose a yield of 41 bushels. Twenty-seven Minnesota counties show an average yield of 38 1/2 bushels. Nine Wisconsin counties show a yield of 27 1/2 bushels. Nine Nebraska counties show an average of 25 bushels. The reports of the yield made from Michigan are the only ones disclosing an unusual yield. Thirteen counties report an average yield of 64 1/2 bushels, and it is certain that the average yield for the State will far exceed that of any other great corn raising State in the Union."

FOTHERINGHAM INDICTED.

Sensational Developments Expected in the Express Robbery Case. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Louis Fotheringham, the messenger of the Adams Express Company, who has occupied so much of the public attention since the sensational robbery of \$50,000 in the city, was figured as a victim, on October 25, of a local indictment by the grand jury. Indictments were also found against "Jim Cummings" and against two other men, whose names are for the time being suppressed.

The Globe-Democrat several days ago received a letter signed "Jim Cummings." The communication contained a lot of information upon which it is alleged the detectives acted and secured information which led to the indictment of Fotheringham and three other men. It is claimed by the express company officials that they are ready to close in on the robbers. Sensational developments are expected here today.

A Banquet for Beecher.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The common council has unanimously passed resolutions expressing pleasure at Henry Ward Beecher's safe return home, and requesting the mayor to extend the city's hospitality to him by a banquet, by which the people of Brooklyn might express the esteem in which they, without regard to creed or party, hold the distinguished and beloved fellow citizen. The mayor will preside, and will be assisted by the aldermen and city officials. The time has not yet been fixed.

Striker Pardoned.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 9.—Henry B. Davis, the Knight of Labor who was sent to the State penitentiary from Franklin County in May under sentence of two years for obstructing the passage of trains on the Missouri Pacific during the strike last March, was pardoned yesterday by Governor Marmaduke. He is afflicted with a disease from which he can not recover.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The list given below shows the latest authentic compilation, according to the returns, of the members-elect to the Fiftieth Congress with their political status. Members of the Forty

