

OVER THE STATE.

The literary people of Odell have organized a Shakespeare club.

Ladies of Emerson gave a leap year ball, which was a highly successful affair.

ADAM STUDEBAKER of Pierce county has been pronounced insane and taken to the asylum.

TWO YORK urchins who deserted home and parents were overhauled in St. Joseph, Mo.

J. H. DELAND, living at Florence, is 93 years old. He reads and writes without glasses and is quite an active man.

My home made goods and build up home industries, is a good policy. Farrell's Fire Extinguisher, made by Farrell & Co., Omaha.

C. E. CORB, joint agent of the Union Pacific and Omaha railroads at Norfolk, has deserted his family, a wife and three children.

THE Farmers' Mutual Insurance company carried risks amounting to \$196,000 during the year 1895, and did not have a loss.

DR. WILLIAM DAILY, elected coroner of Nemaha county last November, failed to qualify and so Dr. Opperman holds over for two years.

A 4-YEAR-OLD child was killed near Auburn by a playmate, as a result of using a loaded rifle as a toy. The old story, nobody knew it was loaded.

FARMER VANSYCK, living a short distance south of Wilcox, was thrown from his windmill a short time ago and was thought to be fatally injured.

THE Verde State bank pays 4 1/2 per cent interest on \$5,000 of Richardson county funds and the State bank at Falls City pays 4 per cent on the balance.

TEKAMAH shippers are working to secure a cut rate on hay shipments to Iowa and Illinois points. If the rate can be secured thousands of tons will be shipped.

ABOUT 30,000 sheep are being fed in the vicinity of Silver Creek this winter, which has been a good thing for farmers in creating a local demand for hay and grain.

At Lexington the jury in the Walker case, after being out fifteen hours, returned a verdict of sane and the judge ordered the sentence of hanging to be executed March 4.

THE Farmers' and Merchants' bank at Platte Center has resumed business under the new organization, with Fred Jewell as president and D. D. Lynch as cashier. This bank closed its doors about three weeks ago.

FRED LUBBECK, a farmer living near Berlin, while in town slipped on the sidewalk, striking his head on the curb, cutting a terrible gash across the forehead, laying his entire scalp open. He will be disgraced for life.

The annual report of County Treasurer J. W. Lynch of Platte county, who was recently declared short in his accounts, was received last week by auditor Moore. It shows that he owes the state \$13,000 on collections.

MISS NANNIE SHAWHAN of Humboldt ate cream and the services of the family physician were required to save her life. The cream is supposed to have been poisoned by the action of the acid flowing upon the tin freezer.

ALL the people who left Nebraska in the dry year are getting back and thousands are coming who were never here before. Already in the winter months it is heard "the first low wave where soon shall roll a human sea."

STATE Superintendent Corbett contemplates making a trip to Florida to attend the national meeting of state and city superintendents, which convenes February 18. Superintendent Pearse of Omaha and a few others expect to attend.

SECRETARY of State Piper has received a portion of the 2,600 copies of the soldiers' and sailors' roster for the year 1895, and is also wrapping them for shipment. Each Grand Army post is entitled to three copies by provision of the statute.

THE tide of immigration seems to be once more turning toward Nebraska. Many of those who left in 1894 are drifting back from the land of big red apples, and seem perfectly content now to remain in a state which they made a great mistake in leaving.

THE state banking board has made an order permitting the Bank of Wauwata and the Creighton Bank of Commerce to close up their business upon the officers furnishing a good and sufficient bond to pay off all the liabilities within a fixed time.

CALISTE M. ELKINS of Wilcox, a lady sixty-eight years of age, has filed a petition in district court at Minden, claiming damages against the C. B. & Q. railway company for injuries received on a wrecked train of the company at Edgar. She asks the sum of \$5,000.

An order has been made by the supreme court suspending the sentence of Edward C. Hockenberger of Grand Island, pending the hearing of the application for a new trial. Hockenberger was convicted of embezzlement of \$1,000 of school money while secretary of the school board of grand Island district.

THE 3-year-old son of James Moody was brought to Ansley, having received a severe wound to the left hand by an ax in the hands of an older child. The children were playing with an ax, one chopping off a string while the other was holding it on a block, when the ax came down on the hand, severing the little finger and almost severing the one next to it from the hand.

WORD was received at Friend that Charles E. Gridley was dead. He went to the Indian territory about a year ago. Gridley served a term in the penitentiary for assault with intent to kill, and after having served ten of a thirteen years' sentence was pardoned by Governor Thayer.

STEEL CITY is kept well stirred up over succeeding developments in the Steel City bank failure. The latest discovery consists of \$17,000 worth of forged paper, Chester Andrews being the party imposed on in this case. No loss attached to the batch of forgeries, however, as the forged notes had all been canceled.

Militia Liable to Service.

For the information of the Nebraska National Guard, the opinion of Judge Advocate General Stark has been adopted and promulgated by Governor Holcomb and the military board. For a long time it has been a mooted question whether the president of the United States could call for the national guard to go outside of the limits of the state on military duty. According to the statute of Nebraska he cannot do so.

In this the Nebraska law conflicts with the statutes of the United States, as is shown by the opinion of Judge Advocate General Stark, who points out that under the laws of the federal government the militia is subject to the command of the president, in case of invasion or rebellion, and liable to all military duty whenever it may be required.

Dakota City Man Hangs Himself. A dispatch: George C. Cummings committed suicide last night about 9 o'clock by hanging. He was 31 years old and his home was in Minnesota. He came here in June last, giving his name as Andy Dale, hunting work, and was employed on farms here during the summer. December 19 he was married to Mrs. Nellie Stoner.

Their married life was not very pleasant, he being extremely jealous, and last week his wife had him arrested for assault and battery, but later dismissed the case. For three days he had threatened to take his life by cutting his throat and hanging, and while his wife was lying on the bed last evening he went into the kitchen, and, tying a clothesline over the door, succeeded in strangling himself before his wife discovered him. She alarmed the neighbors, but he died before they arrived.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by hanging at his own hands. He had a brother near Sheldon, Ia., and owned a farm near North Platte, Neb.

Charged With Court House Burning. Aurora dispatch: Sheriff McCaughey came in yesterday evening from Lincoln with William E. Myers in custody, and this morning he arrested Charles J. and P. A. Farney. These arrests were made on indictments returned by the grand jury, it is supposed, charging the persons named with complicity in the burning of the court house in January, 1894.

The journal correspondent has not been able up to the present time to ascertain the exact charge. These arrests are a surprise to most people here and nothing seems to be known outside of the members of the grand jury and county attorneys as to the nature of the charges upon which the indictments are founded. It is not generally believed, however, that the indictments can be sustained.

Flagrant Violation of Law. Beatrice dispatch: A copy of the Bank Examiner McGrew's report of the Lincoln Springs bank was filed in district court to day in connection with a petition from the attorney general's office asking for the appointment of a receiver. He finds that the bank was absolutely insolvent and has been conducted in an unsafe manner, and says that the books have been falsely and fraudulently kept and that false statements have been made to the banking board and published in violation of the law.

The examiner recommends that the attorney general ask for the appointment of a receiver, and that the assets of the bank be sold to pay its liabilities. The amount of the notes and bills discounted is given as \$32,863. overdrafts, \$2,290; shortage, \$6,580.90; deposits, \$29,319.51. He says he finds the loans are about \$4,405 and that the cashier can give no account of them, although carefully questioned and every opportunity given him to find them. During the examination he made several statements in regard to the discrepancy which upon investigation proved false.

Payment of Penitentiary Help. Lincoln dispatch: Attorney General Churchill sent to State Auditor Eugene Moore the opinion asked for respecting the legality of payment of penitentiary help from the \$102,000 maintenance fund appropriated by the last legislature. The opinion is favorable to such payment. The warrants were drawn this afternoon for a total of \$3,325.62.

The amount of vouchers filed called for \$4,136.64. Steward Deek's salary, \$240, was thrown out entirely, \$160 had been paid by A. D. Beemer, and the salaries of the other guards and keepers have been scaled down \$273.95. It is the opinion of a number of attorneys that the opinion of the supreme court in granting Warden Ledigh's application for a writ of mandamus against the Board of Purchase and Supplies fully covered the case on which the attorney general has just passed. In that opinion it was distinctly enunciated that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings possessed the same powers of management over the penitentiary that it had over any other of the public institutions, asylums, reform schools, etc.

A Bill by Senator Allen. Washington dispatch: Senator Allen has introduced a bill to authorize creditors of insolvent national banks to select a permanent receiver and prescriber in the manner of his selection. The bill is the outgrowth of much objection on the part of creditors of defunct Nebraska banks to the present manner in which receivers are appointed and the gross partisanship shown in the selection of the receivers, who are paid at the expense of creditors, fat offices being thereby created for henchmen of those having appointing power. A notable instance of this may be found in the case of the Citizens' National bank of Grand Island, which failed about two years ago. Tobias Castor's son-in-law is receiver of this bank at a salary of \$2,500 per year. The expenses of the bank to the present time have been about \$800 per month and from now on will be about \$600 per month. Several attempts have been made to have the assets of the bank turned over to the depositors, but this effort failed for its success would mean the cutting down of a fat job. If something is not done in all probability the expense of the bank will consume the assets, leaving nothing for the depositors in the defunct institution. It is contended that if the depositors could control their property it would be more economically looked after than by an outsider, and consequently with the right to dispose of property, to make sales and to change securities, depositors would realize dollar for dollar nearly so. Grand Island is not alone in this matter; depositors of banks at Lincoln, Kearney, North Platte and other towns are urging action on the part of the congressional delegation for relief.

CLAIM 6,000,000 VOTES.

THOUSAND LEADERS OF THE A. P. A. IN SECRET SESSION.

TALK ABOUT ELECTIONS.

The Availability of the Presidential Candidates of Both Parties Discussed—Especially Hostile to Reed—An American Party to Oppose Both the Old Ones Is Aimed at by Leaders.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The Times-Herald prints from its New York correspondent: One thousand delegates of the superior council of the American Protective Association met in annual session last Tuesday and Wednesday in Rochester. The convention represented an actual voting strength in this State of 315,000, and in the nation of about 3,500,000. The business of the convention was conducted with such secrecy that not even the wide awake Rochester newspaper reporters had a suspicion that a meeting of vast concern to the public and politicians was being held in that city, and that in Main street, Rochester's Broadway.

From one of the heads of the association was obtained the facts that are given here and that will form the most important and most sensational story of secret political development, and actual, active political strength that has been made public in many years.

One of the peculiar features of the convention was that in the resolutions that were adopted no mention was made of any candidate for President or any office, State or Territorial. Discussion of candidates came up either informally on the floor of the hall or else in committee. The superior council, in following out the requirements of its constitution, declared it would endorse only that party or those parties who should nominate candidates whose records are not opposed to the principles of the association, upon a platform which should embody patriotic utterances consistent with these principles.

One of the startling statements made by a member from Albany was to the effect that Senator David B. Hill had acknowledged to a friend a lack of political foresight when he undertook to carry the State for the Democratic party in 1894 upon an anti-A. P. A. platform. Another candidate, who was declared to be persona non grata to many in the association, was Roswell P. Flower.

The members of the A. P. A., Democratic as well as Republican, are anti-Tammany through and through. They will not support for president or for any other office candidates who are nominated mainly through the help of the hall. Notwithstanding his nominal association with Tammany as a representative Democratic organization, W. C. Whitney did not seem to have many enemies among the Democratic members. Many favored the nomination of some man like Colonel Morrison of Illinois or ex-Governor Byles of Iowa. Stephen B. Elkins of the A. P. A. would have none of it.

HOSTILE TO REED. There was evinced a considerable antagonism to the candidacy of Thomas B. Reed, who, it was declared, had spoken against the A. P. A. in an interview in the Columbian of Portland, Me., the only Roman Catholic newspaper in that State.

No charges were preferred against Governor Morton, ex-Governor McKinley of Ohio, Senator Allison of Iowa, Robert T. Lincoln of Illinois, Governor William O. Bradley of Kentucky, or any other Republican candidate.

Mr. Cleveland, were he to be renominated, would not receive the support of the Democratic members of the order, although Mr. Olney, secretary of state, was not charged with any act inconsistent with public principles.

The support which Richard Kerens of Missouri, where the association is very strong, and Thomas Carter of Montana are giving to General Harrison's candidacy, has caused some of the members of the association to question his availability. This adverse sentiment, however, is being counteracted by the publication of an interview in which W. J. Traynor, the supreme president, advocates the renomination of General Harrison, because of his ardent support of the Indian school bill and his appointment of Thomas Morgan to be commissioner of Indian affairs.

CLAIM THE BALANCE OF POWER. The allied orders make claim to a membership representing more than one-fourth of the voting population of the United States. They assert that they hold absolutely the balance of power to elect or defeat any Presidential nominee. This table shows their voting strength, as it was represented by a delegate to the Rochester convention, who gave this information:

Table listing various organizations and their membership counts, including American Protective Association, National League for the Protection of American Institutions, Junior Order United American Mechanics, etc.

Regarding the personnel of its membership, an interesting report was read at the Rochester meeting. It was said that 108 members of Congress, the governors of four states, majorities in the legislatures of several states, the school boards of 21 cities and towns, and a majority of city and town officials in every Central and Western state are members of or allied with the A. P. A. The membership in this state is growing at the average rate of fourteen councils a week, to

which belong, at the lowest estimate, 1,000 members.

The national representation according to the report, is divided as follows: Ohio, 400,000; Pennsylvania, 220,000; Indiana, 100,000; Illinois, 350,000; Michigan, 285,000; Kentucky, 80,000; Wisconsin, 175,000; Iowa, 200,000; Pacific coast, 125,000; New England, 500,000; Southern and Southwestern states, 750,000; other states, 500,000.

The political complexion of the State American Protective Association organization corresponds with the politics of the dominant party. In the South it is Democratic, in the East and Pennsylvania and New England it is Republican, and in New York State it is divided on the basis of three Republicans to two Democrats.

The Republican delegates say the American Protective Association is growing at the rate of 50,000 members a month and that in two years it has grown from 2,000,000 to 3,500,000. It has long been the avowed purpose of some of its leaders to form with it an American party to oppose both of the old parties. This is the dominating object of the organization in the South. The order claims that it effected the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1892, and that it is responsible for the tidal wave which then surprised and defeated the Republican party.

JUDGE PEERY A SUICIDE.

A Former Citizen of Trenton, Mo., Takes His Life in Arizona.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 3.—Judge Stephen Peery, late of San Diego, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the heart. Illness that had fair to end his life shortly is believed to have caused him to take his own life.

John Peery was a native of Virginia and removed to Trenton, Mo., some time before the war. He removed to California three years ago and had only been a resident of this city three months.

Judge Peery was a graduate of Grand River, Mo., college and also of Kendrick college, Lebanon, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was an able lawyer and a prominent politician, being at one time state senator from this district.

Morton Men Hustling in Alabama. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 3.—Hon. Cornelius Van Cott of New York, ex-postmaster of that place, having served under President Harrison, is in Birmingham, and it is given out that he is here on political business. It is said he is to step in where the breach exists between McKinley and Reed.

He was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was an able lawyer and a prominent politician, being at one time state senator from this district.

A Ball for a Peeping Tom. FAYETTE, Mo., Feb. 3.—As a result of "Peeping Tom" proclivities, Charles Harris, a negro farmhand in a precarious condition. Last night he went to the home of Sol Hieronymus and peeped in at a window, frightening his wife. Harris then stepped to the door, and opening it, poked a pistol into the room, but had no sooner done so than Hieronymus shot him, the ball knocking out one tooth and passing through the tongue and down his throat, where it cannot be located. Harris will probably die.

No Indictments Against Ghouls. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 3.—The grand jury, which has been investigating the recent body stealing cases, generally known as the Kansas medical college body-snatching affair, adjourned yesterday without having returned any indictments. It is said, however, that the matter will be taken up again in two weeks, when the sheriff will present important witnesses, who left here when the trouble was about to be investigated, and on their evidence indictments are expected.

Oklahoma Marshalship Fees. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Attorney General has prepared for Congress some sensational information on the Oklahoma marshalship scandal. He shows that during the last fiscal year the marshal of Oklahoma drew from the United States treasury \$248,479.33. Of this sum \$212,956.71 was in fees claimed by deputy marshals. The clerk hire of the marshal's office was only \$7,200.

Murder Without Cause. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 3.—Richard Stumpf, aged 51, a prominent business man, was killed to-day by W. J. Keller, aged 26, a laborer, employed by Stumpf. The man quarreled last night over a trivial matter. This morning Keller armed himself, sought Stumpf and deliberately fired four bullets into him, killing Stumpf instantly. The murderer was arrested.

Canada's Poor Militia Showing. OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—The annual report of the master of militia, now before Parliament, gives the total expenditure for militia last year as \$1,574,013. The permanent corps has been reduced to 800 men. Only 20,877 put in their annual drill of twelve days last year. The adjutant general calls attention to the obsolete rifles with which the force is equipped.

Kentucky for McKinley. LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 3.—A poll of Republican members of the Kentucky Legislature as to their preference for the Republican nominee for President was completed last night. All but three members who were out of the city were seen, and the almost unanimous preference is for William McKinley.

Judge Young for Congress. LEXINGTON, Mo., Feb. 3.—Judge William Young has written a letter to a local paper in which he makes the formal announcement of his candidacy for Congress in the Fifth district, the district in which Kansas City is. He is a Democrat of high standing and the present probate judge of Lafayette county.

FINANCES DISCUSSED.

SENATOR VILAS DENOUNCES THE BOND BILL.

He Describes it as a Sham and a Fraud—While Recognizing the Suggestion of the President, the Measure, He Says, Was An Insincere Effort Toward Relief—The Silverites Roundly Scored.

Mr. Vilas on Finance. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—When the senate convened to-day it was technically a continuance of the session of Thursday, as a recess was taken last night. There was a meager attendance. Mr. Allen of Nebraska, Populist, called attention to the absence of a quorum. This necessitated a roll call, which brought senators from committee and cloak rooms and disclosed forty-six senators present, one more than a quorum. Mr. Vilas then addressed the senate on the silver substitute for the house bond bill.

"It will doubtless be necessary to discuss this bill as it came from the House," said Mr. Vilas, "but it may be said that it deserved its fate strangled by silver. It was but the fraudulent pretext of response to the exigency which it professed to meet, and to the reasonable suggestions of the President, which it denied, while it avowed their wisdom. With the exception of provision for emergency certificates—which ought to stand in the permanent statutes—the House bill contained nothing commendable, everything else was but mercenary legislation not demanded by our financial conditions. And so again, as a year ago, partisanship or imbecility, or both, has stricken Congress with paralysis, and the rescue of business prosperity from its recurring peril has been thrown upon the executive. It is almost as fortuitous as fortunate that an old statute has remained untouched during our financial madness, which can again serve the turn.

"If," he continued, "any trusted agent in private affairs should so deny duty and abuse trust as Congress did a year ago and now repeats, no judgment in their condemnation would be too severe. Over \$5,000,000 were then thrown away in the reckless rage of partisanship, and the injury that must now be sustained by the people for the same reason is probably not less, although the exact measure of it is not quite so clear. Then Republican management was able to show pretense that but for the Populists and the free silverites there might have been relief. But the pretense was not sincere, and this bill has not only asked the fact by denying, under Republican dictations, the only remedy available to the increased mischief."

Mr. Vilas declared that the bill, as it came from the House, was a sham and a fraud. Then he proceeded to show that the Senate substitute and the amendments that had been proposed made it worse than the original measure.

"The best hope is," said he, "that both will shrivel and die in the desert air of the Senate." He had hitherto concluded that it was the wisest policy to remain silent and allow the silver advocates to do the talking, as they were in the habit of doing at the ratio of about 16 to 1, but he had heard it asked why the opponents of free coinage did not justify their faith in debate.

He then discussed the free coinage provision of the pending bill, declaring that the financial distress and public misery for the past three years were the direct products of the efforts to force silver upon the country.

"And," he said, "our course of relief is a return to sound principles." He believed every step of the fatal progress in error had been opposed to the cardinal doctrine on which the Democratic party is based, and by which it must abide or sink in recreancy while the spirit flies from our institutions of liberty.

He divided the silver advocates into three classes: First, those who were interested in silver mining; second, heavy debtors, and third, those who believe in the principle of bimetalism. The first class were few in number, but wonderfully potent. The second might deserve sympathy if they did not show it. The third class is regarded as honestly mistaken, and to them he addressed his argument.

"The veriest despot of story, the 'grand khan' of Tartary, the great mogul, never had more submissive subjects than the silver king of the Rockies; nor was ever tyrant more pitiless or exacting. No independence of thought or speech is tolerated there. No party, no creed, no leniency can they have who dare to doubt in the realm of that monarch, the law of finance, as it is in silver. The business men find it prudent to say nothing, and as for the politician who dares to flout his independence, woe betide him.

"Where," he exclaimed, is that sturdy Senator, the brave unbending Carey? Where is Dolph, the brave, strong and indefatigable? Look on the bloody Moloch of silver to learn their fate."

Mr. Vilas' speech was a vivid word picture of "Democracy," menaced, on one hand by federalism rejuvenated in the Republican party, and on the other by that portentous cloud of a party never known in the days of Democratic justice, charged with wild, fantastic theories of social disorder and wilder schemes of remedy, threatening, should it grow apace, no one can foretell with what violence of social tempest."

After reciting the glories of the old party of Jefferson and Jackson, the Senator concluded: "This party will continue on its great career, yielding neither one side or the other to the reactionary forces of old absolutism or red fires of anarchy."

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 1.—Dr. John A. Brooks has received a call to the London tabernacle, the largest Christian church in Europe. Dr. Brooks was the first Prohibition candidate for governor of Missouri, in 1884, and in 1888 he was nominated for Vice President by the national Prohibition convention. He was for many years supreme master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He resigned the pastorate of the Memphis Linden Street Christian church in July last, and has devoted himself to evangelical work since that time. Dr. Brooks has not yet accepted the call to London.

LOUISIANA DELEGATES.

McKinley Will Have Ten and Reed Six—Fusion Ticket Indorsed.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—The Republican State nominating convention held its second day's session yesterday, and at a late hour last night was still in session and very noisy. Kellogg's men, who are for Reed, lost ground all day. The business men of New Orleans and the sugar planters, when it became evident that Kellogg would carry the convention for Reed, got together quietly and such pressure was brought to bear in behalf of the McKinley men that a caucus of all the leaders except Kellogg was held, and it was decided to send by McKinley delegates at large and two Reed men to St. Louis. There is but little doubt that the decision of the caucus will hold, and that Henry Demas and J. M. Vance will be the McKinley delegates, and Albert Leonard and Andrew Hero the Reed men.

No resolution referring to the presidential candidates will be passed by the convention. This will give McKinley a large majority of the delegates from this State. Four have already been elected. Governor Warmoth says two will go from his district. A. T. Wimberly and Richard Sims have an easy fight in the Second district, and both are enthusiastic McKinley men. This makes ten of the sixteen delegates to be elected who will be for McKinley. A fight was made in the convention on A. C. Cage, who is a candidate for re-election as chairman of the state central committee, and who is a McKinley man. The excitement rose to such heights that chairs were overturned, Chairman Guizard thrust from his place on the platform, delegates knocked down and trampled under foot, and the utmost confusion reigned. The fight against Cage was not successful.

About midnight the convention settled down to work and the first important move was accomplished. The fusion ticket put up by the sugar planters was indorsed, making three conventions which have declared in its favor. The nomination of presidential delegates was taken up. Kellogg, who has been handling Reed's cause here, was first nominated and a move made to elect him by acclamation, but this failed and it was decided to first make all the nominations before taking a vote.

W. C. T. U. PROTEST. Are Opposed to Military Instruction in the Schools of This Country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Frances W. Leiter of Mansfield, Ohio, superintendent of the department of physical culture in the National W. C. T. U., through the department of legislation and enforcement of law, of which Mrs. Margaret B. Ellis, of East Orange, N. J., is superintendent, is sending out the following petition to each legislator at Washington:

"We, the undersigned, in behalf of 300,000 members of the National W. C. T. U., and the homes which these members represent, do most earnestly protest against the passage of any measure by your honorable body which aims to provide military instruction in the public schools of the country. We believe that these schools have been established, and are supported, for the purpose of developing citizenship, and should, therefore, teach the principles of true government and peace rather than the science of warfare. We further believe that systematic body training in all grades of these schools will help produce the best of which each child is physically, mentally and morally capable, insuring to the government the support of loyal citizens under any and all emergencies. Will you use your influence and vote against all bills which in any wise design to introduce and establish military tactics in the public school curriculum.

A DEMOCRAT SEATED. Rosenthal, Republican, of Texas Gives Up His Contest Before the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The house passed a bill to-day granting the Christian Endeavor society the use of government reservations in Washington during their meeting here next summer.

Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin, Republican, called up the elections committee report on the contest of Rosenthal, Republican, vs. Crowley, from the Tenth Texas district. He explained that Mr. Rosenthal had decided not to avail himself of the courtesy of an hour's speech granted yesterday. Accordingly, the unanimous report in Crowley's favor was adopted without debate or division.

Politics in the Bayard Matter. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—No decision on the matter of censuring Ambassador Bayard was attained by the House committee on foreign affairs, but the discussion upon the question, which absorbed the entire hour, was one of the most interesting which that committee has indulged in for a long time. The members were practically opposed along party lines, the Republicans urging a resolution of censure and the Democrats standing by the Ambassador.

Hugh Dempsey Pardoned. PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 1.—Hugh Dempsey, the ex-district master workman of the Knights of Labor, sentenced to the penitentiary three years ago for complicity in the poisoning of non-union men at the Homestead steel works after the great strike of 1892, was released from prison at 10 o'clock this morning. The pardon was received from Harrisburg in the morning mail and a few moments later Dempsey left the prison in company of his wife.

NEWS IN BRIEF. A wedding was postponed at Louisville because the groom came not.

The custom of serving wines at Cabinet dinners is said to be going out of date.

The Choctaws organized the Tuskska Honma party to organize their interests in the Indian Territory.

Cuban insurgents are not expecting any good to result to them from the Senate resolutions, it is said.

Members of the National Board of Trade were received at the White house by President Cleveland.