A Peculiar but Profitable Mode of Gaining A reporter met a crape-chaser the other day for the first time to know who and what he was. It was in a local florist's shop. A rather seedy and lagubrious individual entered. In his hand he carried a small wire frame lows. The message opens with the with wire lettering. It was apparent that it was one of those frames used by florists in preparing wreaths and the like on the occasion of funerals.

The florist seemed to know the new comer, and he saluted him familiarly. "Well, Jim, what is it?" be asked. "Just a few scraps," said the melan-choly one, "funeral's this afternoon."

"Well. I can't do much for you today. Jim." said the florist. Then he rummaged among his flowers for a few "It's the best I can do," he said.

"Never mind," said the melanchol one, "I reckon I can make 'em do!"

that I've heard of. Jim is a crape chaser, you know." The reporter didn't know, and then he was enlightened as to crape chasers. These gentlemen seem to have shown a very considerable degree of originality in their selection of a calling.

They form a portion of that army of persons who in one way or another make a living out of the fact that men must die. Some of the original members of the army have dropped out of the ranks for good and for all. The professional mourner, for instance, is no longer to be seen. He is no longer an institution respected even by the small boys in the streets.

The crape chaser is another sort of tradesman. If he was vain-glorious he been collected during the time the sum of might call himself a florist, although that would be rather stretching the matter, since he bears about the same relation to a florist proper that a penny cake stand bears to a full-fiedged bakery.

The crape chaser's mode of procedure is simple. He reads the death columns of the daily papers every morning, hangs about undertaker's establishments in the tenement districts waiting for accounts of deaths. He pays no atfamilies. He is at the scene of death as families. He is at the scene of death as soon as or before the crape is hung on the door. He goes armed with frames that are appropriate for floral pieces. that are appropriate for floral pieces.

By the exercise of any wile that may seem to fit the occasion he manages to secure interviews with some member of the bereaved family. The crape chaser displays his frames. He argues that he can supply floral pieces much cheaper than any florist will, and this is true, although he does not tell why

but many more times he succeeds, and in his way does a more or less profitable business, for although he sells so much cheaper than a florist with the flowers he uses for wreaths and the like are the odds, ends and outcastings of the florist's stock. So his profits are fully in proportion to his outlay.

The trade has its ramifications too. Near one of the local cemeteries there is a man who makes a business of buying up the rusty old frames when the graves are cleaned from time to time and the wrecks of floral pieces taken from them. He cleans and repaints the frames, and then sells them for a song. The crape chasers are his best customers. And so this queer business is carried on. -N. Y. Mail and Express.

TURKEY CARPETS. The Primitive Manner in Which They Are A correspondent of the Levant Herald describes in a recent communication the mode of producing so-called Turkey carpets. They are, he says, principally made in the town of Oushak. Ghiordes, Koula, Demirgi, Melas, Ladik, Pergamos and Sparta, and are exported for the most part to England and America. Ladik, Pergamos and Melas are rugproducing centers. At Sparta the industry has just been introduced. The manner of weaving is primitive. The wool, which is obtained from the fattailed sheep reared by the Turks on the 10,553, and they received in salaries \$2,051,349. highlands, is washed by men in the neighboring streams, and spun on the wheels by the old women of the town; it is then sent to be dyed, after which it is sold to the manufacturer. The loom consists of two thick poles fixed firmly in the ground at a distance from each other; two others are joined, one above, the other below, and to these the warp or chain of carpet is attached. At the foot of this loom the weavers sit cross-legged, sometimes as many as ten in a row, each working at a two foot width of carpet. The yarn is taken from bobbins suspended above their

generally supported. By the law of the General Government military instruction to made a part of the curriculum, and the young men accordingly have exercises throughout the year. This commendable feature of the course contributes to the manly bearing of the students, teaching them habits of obedience and soldierly conduct while at the same time, by giving angular exercises, it contributes much to their general health. This is supplemented by regular gymnastic exercises under the discretion of the professor of military instruction to made a part of the curriculum, and the young men accordingly have exercises throughout the year. This commendable feature of the course contributes to the manly bearing of the students, teaching them habits of obedience and soldierly conduct while at the same time, by giving angular exercises, it contributes much to the professor of military instruction to made a part of the curriculum, and the young men accordingly have exercises throughout the year. This commendable feature of the course contributes to the manly bearing of the students, teaching them habits of obedience and soldierly conduct while at the same time, by giving angular exercises, it contributes much to their general health. This is supplemented by regular gymnastic exercises under the distribution of the professor of mall the part of the course contributes to the manly hearing of the students, teaching them habits of obedience and soldierly conduct while at the same time, by giving and a supplemented by regular exercises. it is then sent to be dyed, after which from bobbins suspended above their heads and tied to the warp: it is then cut with a sharp knife, and the pile and wool driven together by means of a attendar comb. A carpet can be made of any length, but its width depends on the size of the loom. Notwithstanding that this is a primitive mode of proceed it is not without its advantages; for in-

asmuch as the texture must be looser than the machine-made carpets, the colors can blend more easily, and the carpet or rug becomes softer and more pliant ho sees that they work diligently. Although the cold in winter is intense, and the workers suffer considerably, they has been inspected mass will not accept the humanitarian efforts made to procure them some comfort. Mr. d'Andria, one of the largest carpet merchants in Smyrna, offered to build for them a large factory with glass windows, wherein they could work com-fortably, though it blew a tempest with-out. Whether from fear of being seen, or from some equally valid reason, they refused this kind offer, and continued to work in wretched hovels, barely fit Amount paid State Treat for pigsties, warming their frozen fa-gers over the smouldering contents of braziers. During the reign of Abdul-Aziz, bright colors were in vogue, and the manufacturers had recourse to minred, and indigo for blue.—Machanical

"You hard! Last Now Year Day you told me you would never drink a drop of liquor while you breathed." "Nor do I," replied the smiling Jaggs. "Watch

ed Mr. Bullion. "They know I'm

## THAYER'S MESSAGE

old Work and the Bollen War Ti at Longth State Planness will be Matters of Interest-Irrigation

lows. The message opens with the drought sufferers, of which the Gov-

hold of the business of affording relief, it seemed to be the duty of the Governor to nmmaged among his flowers for a few inutes and finally handed Jim a few unches of withered flowers and ferm. It's the best I can do," he said.

It's the best I can do," he said. The Governor pays a compliment to the B. & M., Union Pacific, Eikhorn Valley and Mis-

Then he went away as lugubrious as he was when he came.

"Lost some of his family?" the reporter asked.

"Gracious, no," answered the florist with a laugh, "Jim never had any family that I've heard of. Jim is a crape To relieve this suffering an appropriation of \$201,000 with an emergency class ded. Also the creation of a board of relief whose duty it shall be to make a just

and impartial distribution of the funds to those in need. The message presents the matter in a strong light and recommends The Indian affairs are touched upon cial condition of the State shows a balance The total receipts from all sources being \$4,-

588,328.43. The Auditor's report gives the asersed valuation of taxable property in the State for 1800 at \$192,952,48 44, and for 1800 at \$181,770,304.14, bring an increase since 1998 of 98.787.481.07. The rate of taxetien for State purpose

1679 was 612 mills and for the year 1880 614 mills on each dollar valuation, and there has \$2,434,459 28. The report of the Secretary of State pr

sents a complete showing of the business of his department during the past two years. It furnishes conclusive evidence of the remark-able enlargement of all business enterprises, and contains the following tables: County and other bonds, incorporations, county off cers, notaries, commissioners of deeds of Nebraska and other States, elections and other statistics. It also contains a Constitutional amendment making the board of transportation a commission, to be elected

by the people. The report of the Attorney-General shows creased in the number of cases in the Sucentrating the purchase of supplies. He also recommends that the interest on school esses be reduced.

The report of the Commission of Public Lands and Buildings furnished in detail a large amount of valuable information in regard to the various institutions and properiles of the State. It shows that during the last two years there has been more building and improvements at the different State in-stitutions than in any previous biennial period in the history of the State.

The report upon the educational lands and

extend the time of payment ou such as are Lands and Buildings, which shows a larger amount of public improvements during the last two years than at any other period in the State. He presents the following table showing the number of acres of lands grant-ed to the State for educational durposes:

2.732.500 Common school scres Agricultural college, acres.. State university, seres ...... State normal school, acres.

Total number of scres.. Of this amount 2,645,600 acres are still the property of the State. Of the common school lands 155,000 acres are under contract of lease and 518,000 are vacant. The permanent school fund contains securities that amount to \$2,222,600, and cash to the amount of \$522,000, making a total of \$2,745,000 assets in the permanent school fund, which is an increase of \$554,000 during the last two years. To this amount may be added the unpaid principal on sales of school lands amount-ing to \$2,786,000, which raises the grand total of the assets of the permanent school fund of the State to \$6,512,000, exclusive of the value of school lands still vacant and not

leased. The annual income from interest on sales and annual restals of leased school The amount of money expended on public schools in Nebrasks during the last year was \$1,215,665, and the total number of chil-The State University is also in a prosperous condition, and the enrollment steadily increasing from year to year and should be generally supported. By the law of the Gen-

The report of the principal of Normal school shows it to be in a highly

The State Librarian recommends an appropriation of \$4,000 for the purpose of build-ing a vault in which to keep the records of

the Supreme Court.

The report of the Deputy Commissioner of Labor treats of unskilled wage workers, loan and building associations, farm mortgages, Australian system of voting, sugar best industries, etc. ioan and building associations, farm mortgages, Australian system of voting, sugar
best industries, etc.

The State Oil Inspector recommends that
the law he so amended as to prevent the
sale of one grade of oil for that of another of

beautifully dressed, and handsome on

derbred literature (so called) that is
of the corporations with those of our people.

If these companies were made to share the
vicissitudes of the public, to suffer by its prosperity,
complaints of discrimination and extortion
would not be heard. In solving this impor-

fraud in this matter of substituting the cheaper grade for the higher.

The Inspector's report for the two years ended November 20, 1890, shows that there ended November 20, 1890, shows that there

of the Union in the late civil struggle.

The condition of the soldiers' and solders home at Grand found to reported as most

ero are two regiments o

The condition of the State industrial chool is reported as very presperses. The basse for the friendless to accom-

plicking a great deal of good.

The Nebraska industrial home for fallen women should be encouraged as a matter of philiumthropy and good will.

The work of the fish commission has been proceeded during the two years past with increased energy and success. The new hatching house provided for by the last Legislature has been built and fixed up in a

islature has been built and fitted up in a complete and substantial manner, without exceeding the appropriation for that purate made to the horticultural association was \$2,600 per year during the last two years, and this amount has been expended in the An appropriation of \$150,000 is recom-mended to maintain exhibits at the Colum-

length, the ex-Governor saying: "In tem years you may expect to see Nebraska the leading sugar-producing State in the Union. Other States will take hold of this new agricultural pursuit, and the West will supply the sugar of the country and the price to the sumer will be reduced from Z to 30 per

The present laws relating to assessment taxation and revenue are recommended as At subjects for revision. Governor Thayer says on the subject:
"In my judgment it is your imperative duty

to revise our present laws relating to assessment, taxation and revenue. That a vast amount of propety, real and personal, es-capes assessment and taxation every year is too plain and palpable for denial. That there is a vast amount of inequalities in the assessments of the same kinds of property but in the possession of different individuals is equally clear. The rich can easily hide stocks and bonds, but the little, unpretending house of the assessment of the assessme eye of the assessor. There is no juster or fairer method of deriving revenue than by a fair assessment of all property alike at its full value. Make the laws so stringent that they can not be evaded. Punish those who evade them, with an unspairing hand. I be-lieve that the statutes can be so amended that all persons can be compelled to disclose all their property. The penalty should be made more severe upon assessors who connive at false valuations and receive rewards. Public opinion can enforce an honest assess-ment. Provisions should be made by statute for the infliction of severe penalties upon assessors who knowingly value

property falsely. It is not necessary to make the levy according to the full assessed value. It can be reduced to whatever per cent. you deem proper. If all property is for the present rate of taxation. Nebrasks has the reputation of being a high taxed State; and this impression has caused great injury to the State. It alarms capital and frightens away investors. Our policy has been and is, low assessments and high rates of taxation. It should be high assessments and low rates of taxation." On the subjects of railroads and transpor-

tation the ex-Governor says: "While rail-roads are a necessity to the people, the people are a necessity to the railroads. The relations they sustain to each other must be mutual and should be so adjusted that the nterests of both would be promoted and protected. Those who invest their means in railroad property have a right to expect a fair return on their investment. Those who labor have the same right to expect a fair reward for their labor, which is their capital invested. Railroads should so adjust their tariff charges that farmers, grazers, manufacturers, merchants and all who ship over them can do and receive a remunerative prof-it for their business, in so far as this end be attained by reasonable freight rates, the power of the Legislature to establish and en-force reasonable charges on the part of common carriers has been fully established by a decision of the Supreme Court. And that power must be exercised in all cases where the people are subjected to extertionate charges. The rights of the people must be protected. The power which creates is greater than that which is created. The people create and their power is supreme, and they speak through the Legislature to the agencies which have been created for the

executing of their will. And it is your duty to see that reasonable rates are established "I advise the passage of a joint resolution providing for the submission of an amend-ment to the Constitution to be voted for at the next general election authorizing the people to vote for three Railroad Commis-sioners, who shall have supervision of all matters relating to transportation and to whom all complaints should be addressed." The Australian ballot system is recomnended as the best system of preventing

Farmers' institutes are also spoken of as deserving of encouragement, as also are The creation of a Board of Pardons and Hehment of an immigrant bureau is

to being a most beneficial institution.

The labors of the State Banking Board have been attende ! with much success. The matter of irrigation is strongly comnended, and a recommendation made that a oint resolution or memorial be passed urging Congress to further the adoption of necessary measures to irrigate the arid lands of

evoldence of all rash and extreme measures and the adoption of wise, conservative legis

UNDERBRED BOOKS.

An underbred book-that is, a bo in which the underbred characters are the natural outcome of the author's own mind and apprehension of life-is worse than any possible epidemic; for while the epidemic may kill a number of useless or vulgar people, the book will make a great number. The keen observer must have noticed the increasing number of commonplace, undiscriminating people of low intellectual taste in the United States. These are anomic and physically undeveloped, has not had proper nourishing food. But we seldom think that the mentally

Mrs. Watts-I don't know what I should do if I thought Mr. Watts ever

Mrs. N. Peck-Oh, I shouldn't worr about that. I think that after a wife gives her husband his weekly allownce, he should be allowed to do as he ses with it. It is a great strain on married couple's happiness for the

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 9.—The me vernor Bord, which was sent w Priday, in its principal

via, I mope that in all things concerning the dignity of citizenship and the public west we may go hand in hand toward the faithfu fulfiliment of our accepted trust; guided by our best wisdom, ambitious in the perform-ance of our labors, and at all times true to the honor and the coeutcheon of the State. action yet the same in end. As public servants, with express commands, we payment of premiums at the State fair and be held to strict account by those at the winter meetings. and weak expedients will all be swept away when we are called upon to explain the record made within these walls. Our principle abandoned and our pledges unperformed the people disregarded and the State be trayed, means to-morrow, as it meant yes-terday, swift and complete political death. In all that pertains to blooming fields and prosperous homes, in all that brings the peo-ple of the prairies in close alliance with the people of the towns, in the promotion of their welfare, in the protection of their rights, the redress of their wrongs, in lifting their burdens and the speedy granting their appeals, and finally in strict and evenanded justice to all, I herewith extend you my bearty approval in advance.

I have the honor, therefore, gentlemen. uggestions of what appeared to me to be es-

sential to the welfare and contentment of

the people of this State. ECONOMY IN PUBLIC APPAIRS. The public business should be conducted on the same business principles that charcterize the prudent man in the management of his own private affairs. Unnecessary expense should not de indulged. The public ervice should not be a nest for useless apintees. As disbursers of the public funds rour duty and your official trust should be sidered too sacred to be thus prostituted and abused. No official, high or low, should be generous at the expense of the people The administration of every State Institu tion should be conducted with strict fidelity to its object and purpose, and on a basis of exact economy, and in every instance, all, without which if such should be found, all supernumeraries pleasing charm. should be promptly dismissed. In the man-agement of that branch of the public affairs confided to my charge, all those clothed with power by me shall be held to the line of impartial duty, their fitness be made paramount, and full and complete service be exacted and required. As trustees of an .x. pressed trust let us get together on all matbe made prosperous and the CommonWealth exalted to a proud position in the history of the land. From the length and breadth of the State comes the cry of oppressive taxa-tion. Living is high and the markets are hear the plaint of suffering and distress. It

a useless employe is a theft from the pockets Two and three per cent per montal e too often exacted in this State from the lowly and the poor. Our present interest law fixes neck, coaxingly. 7 per cent. per annum as the legal rate, but permits 10 per cent. per annum by special contract. If more than the latter amount is orfeiture of all interest, and the lender can love. only recover the amount actually loaned suggest the enactment of a law with severe enalties, ample to reach and destroy that class of extortion and punish those who

is our duty to lessen these hardships and

soften these pains. Every dollar paid out to

practice it. PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Our State is to be congratulated on the efclency of its public teachers and the high ducational standard to which our youth has attained. In public education, as in every line of progress the State has made a proud record. In the past twenty years our chool districts have increased from 797 to 6,243. State interference or State supervision chools ought not to be encouraged. ment of public education and the dissemina

over private, parochial or denominations Any action taken by you for the advance tion of knowledge will receive my most cor dial indorsement. Much complaint has been heard regarding the excessive prices demanded for most of the standard books used in our public schools. We need such legislation as will furnish books to our chools, if not free, at least at the publisher's wholesale price.

SUMPTUARY LAWS. The people of this State have recently declared themselves on that class of legislation known as sumptuary laws. The ques-tion of the manufacture and sale of liquor, after full investigation, broad discussion and cool contemplation was duly presented to the people at large. The result is known. What was then a matter of vital import to the State's onward march to prosperity and renown would seem to be wrapped in that sleep of death which hath neither resurrection nor remorse. So pronounced a speech by the people should not by you be ignored. The line of duty would seem to be to accept

the people's declaration and lay all thoughts of such enactments saids RAILBOAD LEGISLATION. The platform of the political parties represented in this Legislature all favor revision of our law relating to the subject of transportation by rail. Our present system per mits the practice of unjust discrimination and extertion. It is claimed to be carried on to such extent as to rob the farmer of prosperity and impede the advancement of the State. To provide such relief as the condition requires is one of your most serious tasks. Your discretion will be taxed to remedy one grievance without imposing an other. Remembering the important rights at stake on all sides, your actions should be well studied, deliberate and free from proju-

dice or personal pride.
Study for yourselves the cause of popula complaint and grant due relief, but do not unjustly burden and oppress the heavy vested rights in these lines of transportation which have done much and promised more for the full development of this State. Of all substitutes offered for our present mode of controlling such transportation, examine and study each and every one; select the taste in the United States. These are to a degree the result of the feeble, unto a just and dispassionate law. The object derbred literature (so called) that is But we seldom think that the mentally vulgar girl, poverty-stricken in ideas, has been starved by a thin course of diet on ansemic books. The girls are not to blame if they are as vapid and uninteresting as the ideal girls they have been associating with in the books they have read. The responsibility is with the novelist and the writer of stories, the chief characteristic of which is vulgar commonplace.—Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine.

been satisfactory to the producers. These corporations are ereatures of, and under control of, the law, and you should so legislate between them and the people as to protect all and injure none. Having full control of the inland carrying trade of the country, these corporations are in position to exact unjust tribute from the people, and that they will do so, unless carefully guarded by the Legislature, needs no proof here. It is the duty of the State Government to studiously watch over and protect the rights of the people in the matter of railroad tarlift, to the end that they may enjoy in the benefit of the lowest rates consistent with honesty and fair dealing. Let me announce here my favor to any measure

wonth's Pain.

Though of prime importance that the runt federates and productions of one file federates and known and the industrie our people be adequately represented a feetbeaming Columbian Expedition.

represented at this expection, and they s making liberal appropriations in that beha it behaves Nebrasia to maintain her pro-tanding in the front rank. The natu standing in the front rank. The natural wealth of our State, its resources, its ingle-rial prespectly and the advanced industries of its people should be made known to the world, and that the same may be succes-

many of the cottlers are in a needy condi-tion and will require aid from some source until the crops of next season will afford

A bill appropriating \$100,000 for that per-pose has already been approved by me and if any further aid is needed to sustain our suffering people until another crop will sup-ply their wants, I will sanction such approprintion as may be necessary. The Governor recommends changes in

the voting system in line with recent changes in other States. He wants more Supreme Court Judges with better remuneration. Reform is asked for in the method of choosing Presidential Electors which he thinks has much to do with "pivotal State" having so large a pull in conventions. With reference to public warehouses the Illinois law is recommended. The National Guard comes in for high commendation, attenon the frontiers. Concluding his mespresent briefly for your consideration a few sage the Governor makes the following appeal for harmony: In conclusion, gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, I am prompted to

ask of you that close communion which should always exist between your honorable selves and the executive of your State. Let all personal and political considerations for the time, be laid aside. Let us be distinguished in our labors for the good our fellows and the glory the State, by that exalted position which rises above party affiliations and party strife. and when at last we part and go out from the scenes of our public service, let us bear with us that high consideration, each for the other, that endearing remembrance of our public and social relations and that sterling confidence in the sincerity and honor of us all, without which public life loses its most

JAMES E. BOYD A PRICELESS WIFE.

Her Husband. "My dear, you look worried," said Mrs. Fosdick to her husband, when he "Do I?"

"Yes; and you have hardly eaten any thing. What has gone wrong?" "I didn't intend to betray any anxielow, while back in the stricken sections we ty, my dear;" and Mr. Fosdick tried to look cheerful. "But I can tell from your manner that something has gone wrong. You must

> tell me all about it." Mrs. Fosdick went over to her hus band and entwined her arms around his "O. it's nothing."

"You can't put me off like that, Hareserved or contracted for the penalty is a ry. Tell me what is on your mind, "Well, I have met with losses."

"Never mind, cheer up!" "But I have lost all I possessed." "Not all, dear," replied the sweet woman, "you have me yet." "Yes, bless your loving little heart, I

"And you have your health." "Yes." "Then don't worry."

"But, my dear, we shall have to leave our home that you are so fond of. That slump in stocks took every thing." "Harry, dear, come up stairs." Mr. Fosdick followed his wife into her dainty boudoir, and watched her as she opened a drawer in her escritoire. She took therefrom a large envelope

and hade him open it. He did so, and to his surprise found that it contained five hundred dollars in bank notes. "Whose is this?" he managed to ask

Instead of answering his question his wife handed him another envelope and told him to examine its contents. He did so. Like the first, it contained just five

hundred dollars in large bills. "But whose money is this, love?" he asked again. For reply the little woman handed him a third envelope.

This, too, contained five hundred dol-"Are you acting as banker for anybody?" Fosdick asked. "Yes," replied his wife, smilingly. and she handed to her husband another

envelope, similarly filled. "Who is the depositor?" Another envelope was handed to Mr. Fosdick, and it, too, held five hundred dollars.

"That's all," said the happy little woman. "That is twenty-five hundred dollars. And that's what you have to of Lincoln, accidentally killed her baby begin life again with, Harry.' Mr. Fosdick's eyes opened widely.
"Is it yours? Where did you get it?" "It was mine, but I have given it to most incessantly. A neighboring the view of determining from them a you to begin life with, love."

"But where did you get it?" "Why, I have made my own bonnets "Why, I have made my own bonnets so as to stupesy it and more for the last two years."—William Henschous of pain. She did so, but being great deal of progress has been made unaware of the deadly qualities of the ry Siviter, in Munsey's Weekly.

THEY WERE TOO LATE.

Somebody Had Probably Been Already Esfirst acquaintance—who have been bred on this kind of book. They are betrayed by their speech, their taste, their manners. Yet there is a marked public insensibility about this. We all admit that the scrawny young woman, ansemic and physically undeveloped, here not had marked public insensibility about this. We all assemble and physically undeveloped, ansemic and physically undeveloped, been satisfactory to the producers. These so a copy of the reprint was folded inthe clerk that they had come in answer thieves got for their dastardly deed. to the advertisement in the morning's THE other evening Mrs. M. S. Nowat the office of the paper for particu-lars—the man to attend cows and the band through a mistake, resulting in wife to act as general servant in the inflicting frightful burns that it was house. The clerk could not remember | thought would prove fatal. any such advertisement: but, to oblige | Tax Grand Army post at Albion has them, as they were evidently from the sent over \$000 worth of food and clothcountry, and very positive, he went ing to a Grand Army post in Custer with them through the advertisement country for distribution among the columns, but nothing of the sort could needy. seen it in that morning's paper, both and has been sold and transformed into finger and swoke. solicing the day of the mouth. Then a storage, commission and transfer de Adding the first figure printed copy of the one-hundred-yearsold paper, and there he found it. It was with some difficulty he convinced drove it into the ground of the disappointed visitors that they were exactly one hundred years too late.—

A verse man by the second of the second N. Y. Examiner.

ding." "The negative is all right," said the customer, picking up his het; "all I wanted was a portrait to send to

HERRAREA STATE NEWS

Want the Senate med on the tesh the chalf red Supplore Storons, Hill, Rec Nes and Woods as the committe afternoon sension bills were considered in Committee of the Whole. When the House mot it want into Committee of the Whole to consider the concurrent resolution fining the time for hearing the contested election cases. The resolution was formally reported and passed by 74 to 16. The bill appropriating simple for drought sufferers passed. At the afternoon pression the bill for a recount of the rute on the prohibitory amendment was indefinitely restreeted.

indefinitely postponed by a vote of \$1 to 12.
The bill passed providing for the issue of \$100,000 in 4 per cent, bonds to run five years, o be used in relieving the necessities of the trought stricken sufferers and for purchasng seed. Also the legislative appropriation lenate on the Sist. Several committees reported and Mr. Switzler introduced a resothat had gone abroad) that it is the sense of the Senate that it is unwise to change the present interest law and inexpedient to extend the time of stays of execution on mortgages. The resolution went over. Adjourned . In House a resolution was adopted for a committee to inquire and report to the House pon certain matters in regard to the power

the Whole and at the afternoon session bills vere introduced. The Railroad Committee eported back a substitute for the Newberry aximum tariff bill, fixing freight rates the same as now exist in lows, and recomsended the bill for passage. Adjourned. THE Senate met at 4 p. m. on February 2, when committees reported and many bills were introduced. No other business was tion being drawn to its late campaign transacted ... The House met with barely a morum, Mr. Newberry's bill to classify reight and fix max mum rates was taken up in Committee of the Whole but it developed that the committee amendments had not been printed and after much talk the bill was laid aside and bills on general file considered. The bill to repeal the sugar bounty was discussed at length and recommended for passage. Many other bills were considered and a motion for a three days' ad journment created a lively debate and pend. ing its consideration the House amid some confusion adjourned until next morning. Bur little business was transacted in the Senate on the 5d. A resolution of regret at the death of Secretary Windom and of sympathy to his family passed unanimously. The chair announced Senators Eggleston, Mattes, Taylor, Van Housen and Shumway the standing committee on fish and game. The House adopted a resolution asking the defeat of the Conger lard bill and for the passage of the Paddock pure food bill. The tailroad Committee favorably reported the bill reducing fares to two cents per mile. Mr. Howe's bill in regard to chattel mortgages failed to pass. The bill passed to prohibit bucket shops and speculation in options. Many bills were considered in Committee of the Whole. The Speaker appointed Wilson, tend the convention at Galveston.

> AFTER standing committees reported the Senate on the 4th the joint committee appointed to wait on ex-Governor Thayer announced that he had prepared a message as retiring Governor which he was ready t deliver whenever the Legislature was ready to receive it. It was voted to receive the message Thursday at 2 o'clock. The House bill appropriating \$100,000 for the drought sufferers was recommitted in order to sup-ply an omission. The House bill appropri-ating \$75,000 for the sufferers passed. In the House many bills were introduced. The House fixed upon Thursday to receive ex Governor Thayer's message. Bills passed requiring railroads to build cattle guards at farm crossings; accepting donations from the United States for the agricultural de-partment of the State University, and repealing the bounty on sugar. After a stormy and exciting debute a resolution inviting Governor Boyd to send any communication

adopted by a vote of 55 to 40, and the House PETITIONS and resolutions were introduced n the Senate on the 5th and many bills were reported on by standing committees. Bills were introduced and a resolution adopted ernor Boyd's message was read. At the hour of 2 o'clock the Senate joined the House to receive Governor Thayer's message. Upon returning the Senate soon adjourned .. Petions for municipal suffrage for women were presented in the House and standing committees reported A resolution was unanimously adopted appointing a committee to their messages. After much talk a resolutio was adopted for the appointment of a committee to attend the deep harbor convention at Galveston. The message of ex Governor Thayer was then received, read and ordered

printed and the House adjourned. THERE are three insane convicts in the penitentiary whom it is not possible for the officers paid as they are to look after the sane men, to care for. The superintendent thinks they should be sent to the insane asylum.

An Arapahoe business man has been taken in to the extent of \$55 by a C. O. D. express package which consisted of a cigar box containing two brass rings. OSWALD BAIRS, of Weeping Water, who obtained a verdict at Plattamouth in the district court against the Missouri Pacific railway for \$3,500 for the death of his wife in December, 1889, has now begun suit in the district court at Nebraska City against the same company claiming \$5,000 damages for the same cause. The verdict in the Cass district court was set aside and a

new trial granted. THE other morning Mrs. J. H. Redd, by giving it an overdose of laudanum. The little one had been ailing from some childish complaint and cried alwoman happened in and advised Mrs. basis upon which the three syste Redd to give the child some laudanum so as to stupefy it and make it uncon- the control of a single operation. A drug, gave it an overdose and the little Mr. Gould is absent from the city. one went to sleep never to awaken.

BURGLARS entered the residence of S. B. Cowles, president of the Pacific Bank | San Francisco to take part in the work Some years ago a newspaper publat Clarks, the other night, and when and it is trustworthily stated that Sonlished in Newcastle, England, com- Mr. Cowles heard them in one of the stor Stanford has given his one memorated its centennial by reprinting rooms he went to investigate and was the scheme. As yet none of the three evidently having strangled her in their afternoon of that day a middle-aged efforts to keep her quiet. About seand strongly in favor of its afternoon some jewelry was all the reward the paper, which directed applicants to call comb, of Beatrice, was given a tea-

chard, held a post while a neighbor drove it into the ground with a sledge.

son was recently killed by the accidental discharge of a gun at Dorsey. per stone was opened it was found that it had been robbed of its contents, a

burglar got into a house and rummaged of Hastings, was called away from her around, and secured only two dollars in house to see her sick mother and left change. Next day the papers said he her two little children alone. During mixed 1900, which was in a toilet but he shad set saids, and the dispusted man hung himself in a coal shed.—Detects ing fire from a storic.

MATIONAL CALL

at Comment Tornes Kan. Feb 4-W. P. 1 mire, secretary of the National Cità Alliance, has issued the following Alliance, has broad the following call for a National conference of references for a National conference of references with the status of corporate memory of the chains of corporate memory of the chains of corporate memory of the chains of corporate memory of the chain of that a general conference should be held to arrange a miss of all reference who an federate upon a platform demanding relief on the inverse of currency, land gad transportation, to arrange a systematic plan for the coloration of the memory land gad transportation for the political confirm fifth as such a conference may deem best; therefore.

We, as friends of such a conference, hereby units and call a general tenderance of posts, as friends of such a conference the most in Circinate, the short a reader and call a general tenderance of posts, and the adopt a platform and make on the conference may down fitting. Representation to be the lighting and fitting of such dispatce from each country or district or can itself of such as dispatce from each country or district or can itself or of each Alliance, amendity and assembles, and dispatce from each country or district or can itself or of each Alliance, amendity and assembles, and dispatce from each accountry or district or can itself or each accountry and dispatch of each alliance, amendity and assembles, and dispatch or each accountry or district or can itself or each accountry.

delegates from each county or dis-ganization of such bodies, and the and business managers of each reform paper belonging to the reform press assessi-

party, Ottawa, Kan ; W. & Borgon, State president Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, Hardy, Ark.; A. J. Coroster, How Windsor, Ill.; Albert & Anderson, momber of Congress, Sidney, la . James B. Woover, Des Moines, In ; A. R. Graham Lampanna, Tvz.; Captain C. A. Power, Turre Bauto, Ind.; J. P. Hadley, Hardman, Ore; E. G. Napon, Pomeroy, Wash. & F. Morton, Chicago Sentinei, Chicago, Ili; John McGovern, Chicago Express, chairman L. L. con-vention of Illimois; J. H. Allen, chair-man People's party of Indiana; W. P. farm out convict labor at the penitentiary. tills were then considered in Committee of McMahon, secretary People's party of Indiana, C. J. Howard, Lorenie, Wyo.; Deniet ana; C. J. Howard, Loramie, Wyo.; Daniel Campbell, Riencoe, Ia; George C Bereber, Syraruse, N. Y.; Charles A. Ford, Gowage, N. Y.; S. J. Bronson, Dallas, Ton.; C. J. Jorbson, Corn Hill, T. E.; Robert Schilling, charman U. L. party of Wisconsin; S. W. Chars, chairman People's party of Ransas, John F. Willitte, National lecturer F. A. & E. U., Me-Louth, Kan.; W. A. P. Ser, United States Sec. stor from Kaness IL Vincent, editor Non Conformist, Winfield, Kan ; W. L. D. Guffey. Kentucky ; N. G. Katon, Missouri; W P. Right Kentucky; N. G. Eaton, Missourf; W.F. Right-mire, National secretary National Citizens' Industrial Alliance; F. W. Gilruth, Setional president National Citizens' Industrial Alli-ance, Kansas City, Mo.; Aos E. Antiodole, New York; M. C. Rantin, secretary Union Labor National committee, Indiana; C. V. Vincent, editor Reenomie Quarterty, Win-field Nan. J. G. Kingston, editor Alliana. field, Kan.; J G. Kingsbury, editor Alliane Advocate, Indiana; J. V. Rondolph, Emporia Ran ; P. B. Mazon, Emporia, Ran ; Von B. Prather, State lecturer, Farmers' Alliance, Columbus, Kan ; R. M. Humphrey, Nouston, Tex.; Ignatius Donnelly, Minaconta, Noah Allen, vice president National Citizens' In dustrial Alliance, Wichita, Kan.; # M. Salder, Vational lecturer National Citizens' dustrial Alliance Kingman, Kan.; Hagh Cavanaugh, Cincinnati; John Soita, Ohio; Charles Jenkina, Ohio; J. H. Pow-re, No. braska; H. S. Schilling, Guthrie, Oh.; John H. Bire, Fort Scott, Kan.; J. C. Hendrichone issouri; J. F. Leonard, Missouri: Charles Ward, New York; William & Bombe, New York; G E. Hammond, Tennessee; J. C. Val lette, Norwich, Conn ; James Coebrott, Einmundy, Ill.; E. H. Snow, State Printer, Ot tava, Kan ; J. P. Latimer, Pirasanton, Kan.

THE RAILROAD AGREEMENT.

Kansse, and many Ahora

elerk of the House of Representatives of

NEW YORK, Feb. 8. The Sun to-day says: "It is an open secret among their immediate associates that although Mr. Jay Gould and Mr. C. P. Huntington, representing respectively the Missouri Pacific and the Southern Pacific systems, gave their assent to the agreement, which is the basis of the new Western Railway Traffic Association, that agreement did not win their

"It did not go far enough to suit efther of them, but they accepted it as a he might have to send to the Legislature was step in the right direction simply beause it was a sort of compromise measure upon which all the companies represented at the conference at Mr. Morgan's house could agree. It is to the credit of Mesara, Gould and Huntto attend in House in a body when Gov. ington that they not only yielded their personal views, but that they have since entered into the spirit of the agreement with as much, if not more, earnestness than certain of their com

"Mr. Huntington's remedy for the waitu pon retiring Governor Thayer and evils of excessive competition is con-Governor Boyd and arrange for receiving golidation. His conviction is based on experience. He has welded his interest into one great company - the Southern Pacific over 7,000 miles of railway. forming a system extending from Portland, Ore., to Galveston, with a monopoly of the rail transports tion on the entire Pacific coast. Mr. Gould's plan was the adoption of joint agencies for the conduct of all competitive traffic and the discharge of the vast army of freight canvassers whose zeal is largely responsible for the almost constant demoralization of rates. Mr. Huntington's views were considered too radical for immediate adoption. Mr. Gould's plan was referred to the commissioners of the new

association. "Since that association was formed, neither of these railway managers have been idle nor have they abandoned hope of ultimately perfecting an alliance between the railways west of the Mississippi, which will reduce the evils of competition to a minimum. Counting upon acquiescence of the managers and stockholders of the Atchison company. Mesars. Gould and Huntington have had their lieutenants prepare eshaustive analysis of the capita the indebtedness, earnings and mileage of the Missouri Pacific, the Southern 100 1,000 Telement Pacific and the Atchison systems, with may be consolidated or brought under Executive officers of the Bouthers Pocife system have been some

Marshel Grimes, of Maryeville, Kan., while returning from a best in cre through a hadge feare sociá charged his gun. The contents of or barrel passed entirely through his is side, killing him instantly.

got up in her sleep, lighted a lamp

in 1601 gives us the third, and unbei

And the leche grow arent and allvery, to The second of Bostotter's Steward Bitters, and and indire of second and indire of second and indire of second and indire of second and indirect and

the real depley and the dealer did as



"Weat an ace al ii"

The am thought himself as fine lookher as his polyhbor, the hore, until he, one day, mer himself in the lookingglass, when he said "What on are am I!" Are there not scores of people who connet one themselves as others see them? They have bed blood pimples, blotches, eruptions, and other kin-dred disfigurements. All these annoying things could be entirely eradicated, and the skin restored to "lily whitenom." If that world-famed remedy, Dr. Plerer's Golden Medical Discovery,

were given a fair trial. It cures all humors, from the ord mary blotch, pimple or eruption to the word secolula, or the most invetorate blood-tolots, no matter what their noture, or whether they be inherited or acquired. The "Golden Medical Discovery" to the only bland - purifier guaranteed to do just what it is rec-WORLD'S DESPRISARY MEDICAL AS-SOCIATION, Proprietors, No. 663 Main



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wishes to try it. Do not accept CALIFORNIA FIO SYRUP CO. MANAGER AS MEN TONE O.P.

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