

THE GOEBEL CASE.

BRYAN'S INTERFERENCE IN KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Had He Remained Away Peace Would Have Probably Been Effected—Some Quotations from the Speeches He Made There.

(From the Louisville Evening Post, Sept. 1, 1900.)

In 1899 the people of Kentucky fought a great fight for liberty with the combined foes of greed and lawlessness.

It was a simple state issue. Kentuckians had lost the right to vote, and they were fighting to regain it. No national officer was to be elected, and no national issue was involved.

The friends of Mr. Bryan were opposed to Mr. Goebel. Their candidate for governor in opposition to Mr. Goebel was John Young Brown, former governor of Kentucky. In 1896 he led the fight for free silver in the Louisville district against Henry Watterson and his allies, and polled 17,150 votes to 16,707 cast for Mr. Bryan.

Major P. P. Johnson was the candidate for lieutenant governor on the ticket with Gov. Brown. In 1896 he was chairman of the Bryan campaign committee. To him was due the credit for the magnificent fight made for Bryan and free silver in the state in 1896, by which the Bradley majority of 9,000 in 1895 was reduced to 261, and one Bryan elector was secured.

Goebel Spurned Bryan. Mr. Goebel was in alliance with Mr. Carlisle, and by his assistance secured control of the delegation from Kenton to the state convention. It was claimed for Mr. Goebel that when he got to the convention he voted this delegation against Carlisle, but it is not plain how this gave him any claim to Mr. Bryan's consideration.

With Mr. Goebel in 1899 was Henry Watterson. He made a tearful appeal to the railroads to help Goebel, and warned them that they had as well surrender in advance, as Mr. Goebel's election law had eliminated every element of chance from election in Kentucky.

This was the same Watterson who in 1896 telegraphed to Mr. Haldeman, "No compromise with dishonor," meaning thereby that he would not support Mr. Bryan.

In the course of the campaign it became evident that the battle was going against Mr. Goebel. Then he called on Mr. Bryan to come to Kentucky and help win in his state contest with the friends of Mr. Bryan and others who were contesting for a free ballot and a fair count.

Bryan Aided Goebel. Mr. Bryan came. His first speech was made Monday, October 16, and was a plea to the people to accept the rule of Goebel as a substitute for Democracy. At Bardwell, Ky., Mr. Bryan, speaking of state issues, said:

"What difference does it make whether the man nominated is your Democrat or mine? Is not any Democrat who stands for the Chicago platform better than any Republican? When we stand in the presence of an enemy, is it the time to air our personal opinions? I think not."

Bryan Turns a Sumerset. "In this district we had a Democratic majority in 1896, and also in this county, but with all your majorities in this district and the county, you were not able to secure the electoral vote of the state. Shall we divide? The Republicans never divide. There is no principle involved with them, and they never endanger the spoils. You have it in your power to announce to the people and the friends of Kentucky that the state is now Democratic, and will be in 1900, and that it will elect a United States senator to champion Democratic principles in the senate of the United States."

Mr. Bryan spoke at Fulton, Ky., and among other things said:

"You can do some pretty good yelling here, but I want to tell you if you will elect Mr. Goebel governor, and Joe Blackburn senator, there will be more yelling in Nebraska than we have here. I want you to give Goebel a larger majority than you did me in 1896."

"While I appreciate the splendid vote of 1896, I believe our party is stronger than it was then, and there are sixteen reasons to one why it should be." (Cheers.)

Glad to Aid Goebel. At Mayfield great preparations had been made for Mr. Bryan and a great crowd was present. Mr. Bryan spoke exactly forty-five minutes and endorsed in strong terms the Goebel ticket, advising Democrats to give their enthusiastic support. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I believe this crowd came out to indicate what they will do for Goebel and the rest of the ticket. Today I shall accept it as evidence of a larger majority for Goebel than that of '96, and I shall rejoice if it is so. I am glad to come to Kentucky. It is the skirmish line of 1900. The bigger the majority this fall the better the chances in 1900. The skirmish of 1896 was our Barker Hill; that of 1900 will be another Yorktown. This Chicago platform of '96 was a new declaration. Like the declaration of Thomas Jefferson, it was not for a year, but for a generation."

Appealing to the Democrats. He appealed to the Democrats to stand by the state platform and the candidates endorsed by the Louisville convention, and paid a passing compliment to the Brown state ticket and its supporters, holding that principles

are everything and the man nothing. Gov. Brown, believing Mr. Bryan was acting upon misinformation, wrote to Mr. Bryan the following letter, which was delivered to Mr. Bryan by Mr. John Tevis in the presence of Mr. Weaver, Mr. Lyons, Dr. Allen and others:

Bryan's Friend Protests. Gov. Brown to Mr. Bryan, greeting: "Louisville, Ky., Oct. 18, 1899.—The Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, Louisville, Ky.—Sir: I desire very respectfully to submit to you for answer in your speech today the following questions:

"If it be true that a secret written bargain was made prior to the late Louisville Music Hall convention, between Messrs. Goebel and Stone, Democratic candidates for the nomination, which provided that the friends of Mr. Goebel and Mr. Stone should unite their votes upon the temporary chairman thus elected, in the appointment of committees at large, upon resolutions, permanent organization and credentials, should give equal recognition to Goebel and Stone by naming men selected by each of them on each committee; that in all contests as to delegates between Hardin and Goebel, Goebel's delegates should be seated, and in all contests between Hardin and Stone, Stone delegates should be seated, but in all contests between Goebel and Stone, the determination of the committee on credentials should control the combined vote of Stone and Goebel."

"And, if it be true that this bargain was executed, thus placing in this convention over three hundred men selected by this conspiracy instead of the delegates selected by the 64,000 Democratic voters of the state, do you state that the action of such substituted delegates could give Goebel the nomination of the Democratic party?"

Fraud Made Plain. "Was not such a contract fraudulent?"

"Has the chairman of a sovereign body of Democrats met in state convention, the right to deny an appeal from his decision when demanded, and thereby take away from them, who are the people's representative, the right to govern themselves and the proceedings of the convention?"

"If such things were done by the aid of armed police, drawn around this sovereign body, was and is not this a menace to free government?"

"Do you indorse the Goebel election law, which deprives the people of Kentucky of the right to govern themselves? If so, please explain why you advocate free government for the people of the Philippines and deny it to the people of Kentucky?"

"Have you any plea save that of political expediency to justify submission by American citizens to the outrages above indicated?"

Very respectfully,
"JOHN YOUNG BROWN."

Bryan Dodges His Friend. As usual, Mr. Bryan dodged the questions so respectfully submitted to him by Governor Brown. He did not even read them to the audience, but after referring to them he said:

"Let me say, in the first place, that I did not come to Kentucky to investigate the details of a state convention and sit in judgment upon the things done in that convention. I did come to this state to discuss the details of an election law. I came to this state to say, and I want to say it with emphasis, if I was in that convention anything done that a Democrat does not think ought to have been done, I want to ask what remedy that Democrat is going to offer to remedy the wrong that he thinks was done. Is it to elect a Republican governor and Republican officers in the state of Kentucky? (Cries of no, no.) If that is the remedy proposed I want the Democrat who applies the remedy to apply it with a full knowledge of the responsibility that he assumes. The man who attempts to correct a Democratic convention by electing a Republican governor assumes responsibility for all that governor does after he has elected him. (Applause.)"

Bryan Acts as Fraud. "We are on the eve of another national campaign—a campaign that will determine whether this is to be a government of the people, by the people and for the people, or a government of monopolies, by monopolies and for monopolies. (Applause.) You met in convention at Louisville; you indorsed the Chicago platform. The platform adopted at Louisville contained not only an indorsement of the Chicago platform, but it announced the party's position on the new questions that have arisen since; and that platform, among other things, indorsed the Goebel election law. There was no minority report in that convention. There was no fight on that platform, and when that convention adjourned and the ticket was nominated that ticket stood before the country as representative of that platform. Some Democrats met and organized another convention. It was not a convention called in the regular way, nor a convention to which delegates were sent in the regular way. It was a convention formed of those men who were opposed to the other ticket that was nominated. It cannot be called a representative convention. It cannot be called a convention representing the Democratic voters of this state."

Stealing an Election. Mr. Bryan was in Kentucky three days, and it is said that he addressed more than 100,000 voters. He inspired the followers of Mr. Goebel with confidence and enthusiasm.

Immediately after the election, the Courier-Journal began to falsify the returns, and the county boards, and the schemers through the county

boards, were planning to count out the duly elected officers.

To furnish defense and concealment, the Courier-Journal and Mr. Goebel and their hirelings everywhere were claiming everything and threatening everybody. Mr. Goebel went to Frankfort, declared he was elected and would be seated. In a speech from the Capitol hotel he said:

"I believe that I have been elected; in fact I know I have. I see my friend, Gen. Taylor, says he will assume the office of governor, but I say to you that the people of Kentucky are doing the assuming. All I have to say is, if I have been elected, as I believe, I will be inaugurated in spite of the Louisville & Nashville railroad and Bradley bayonets."

Bloody Revolution Threatened. Mr. Willard Mitchell was there, and the report of his remarks was this:

"Before Bradley can name a governor in Kentucky, by the eternal gods, we will not leave a white Republican in Kentucky. Go home," he said in conclusion, "and prepare yourselves to assist in the inauguration of BJ Goebel."

The report did not please Mr. Mitchell, so he asked the following correction:

"Editor Evening Post: "The Louisville Dispatch of the 9th inst. published an alleged statement made by me in a speech of mine at Frankfort on Wednesday night, the 8th inst., which statement I did not make, as published."

"The statement that I did make was: 'If Goebel was elected, and I believed he was, and William O. Bradley attempted to make a governor other than the man elected by the people, then he and every white Republican who assisted him in the attempt should be killed.'"

"The above sentiment was uttered, and meant, and I think should be indorsed by every fair man in the state, whether he be a Democrat, a Republican, or an Honest Election Leaguer."

"In this heated campaign I think a man should only be held accountable for the utterances he actually makes, and therefore, knowing that you will publish, when presented to you, a correction, even from an opponent, I ask you to publish this card in your paper. Respectfully,

"J. Willard Mitchell.
"Nicholasville, Ky., Nov. 11, 1899."

Details of the Fraud. At that time there was not the ghost of a show for Goebel except for such gigantic frauds as that attempted in Nelson, and that attempted when a motion was made before the Jefferson county commissioners were asked to throw out the vote of Louisville. The lowest estimate for Taylor was this table:

	Goebel.	Taylor.
First district.....	6,505	.....
Second district.....	1,333	.....
Third district.....	1,710	.....
Fourth district.....	195	.....
Fifth district.....	3,255	.....
Sixth district.....	5,806	.....
Seventh district.....	4,261	.....
Eighth district.....	65	.....
Ninth district.....	123	.....
Tenth district.....	412	.....
Eleventh district.....	16,573	.....
Totals.....	18,317	21,922
Taylor's majority.....		3,605

Bryan Indorses It All. This was the condition. Mr. Goebel and his fellow conspirators were moving heaven and earth to create somewhere an opinion that Goebel was elected and thus justify the course necessary to seat him. At this critical moment came this dispatch from Bryan:

"Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 9.—To the Hon. William Goebel, Frankfort, Ky.: I have just learned that the returns are near enough complete to insure your election. Accept hearty congratulations. I am sure your administration will strengthen the party."

Notwithstanding all these schemes for falsifying the vote and reversing the count, the state Returning Board certified to the election of Taylor, issued to him his certificate and he was by the chief justice sworn in as governor of Kentucky.

The Goebel Tragedy Next. Then the fifth act of this political tragedy opened. Mr. Goebel determined to force the Democratic members of the legislature to depose Taylor, and to install him, the defeated candidate, in his stead.

It was no light undertaking. Every citizen of Kentucky knew that in the face of desperate frauds and despicable crimes Taylor had been elected. His election was not open to question. The scheme could be carried through only by extraordinary measures, but it was determined on by Mr. Goebel and his associates that they would have Mr. Bryan come to Kentucky in person and throw his whole influence in behalf of this conspiracy. Nothing was to be left to chance, and Mr. Bryan came and spoke at Frankfort to a banquet, from which all anti-Goebel Democrats had been excluded. Mr. Bryan had a difficult role to play, and he played it to the satisfaction of his fellow conspirators against the ballot.

Bryan Again in Kentucky. That the Evening Post may not be accused of misrepresenting the gentleman from Nebraska, it publishes the verbatim report of that portion of his address, admitting only his tributes to Mr. Blackburn.

"When the campaign was on and the people were considering what they ought to do, I assumed it not only a duty but a privilege to come to the state of Kentucky and tell the Democrats of this state what I thought they ought to do in the gubernatorial contest. (Applause.)"

"There is now a contest before the legislature. I am going to do my duty now, as I did it in the campaign. (Great and continued applause.) I am afraid that you have applauded too soon. When it was persuading a citizen how to vote, I took my position and did what I conceived to be my duty. You are now engaged in a contest that is to decide not what ought to have been done, but what was done. Your legislature is the court. That legislature must decide upon the law and upon the evidence; and every member of that court will be better informed upon the law and the evidence than I am, and it is as much my duty now not to interfere as it was in the campaign to interfere, and I shall do my duty as I see it now, as I did then."

Bryan to Goebellists. "I neither advised a contest, nor advised against it. I took no position on this subject. I would be ashamed if I were presumptuous enough to attempt to interfere with the conscientious performance of a duty that devolves only upon the members of the legislature. I want to say this, however, that when men say you cannot expect a just decision from the legislature because it is Democratic, I want to say that every contest in regard to human government must be settled by human tribunals, and that whether a contest is presented to a court or to a legislature it must be decided by men, and that those men must have political opinions, and if this was a Republican legislature it would have the same power to decide that a Democratic legislature has."

"I am glad it is a Democratic legislature. When questions have to go before a court, I am always glad when it is a Democratic court that they go before, and if the Republicans of this state feel that they are unfortunate in having to submit their questions to a Democratic court, they can come out to Nebraska and console with us Democrats, who for years have had to submit our differences to a Republican court." (Applause.)

What Bryan Stands For. This closes the story. Mr. Bryan has not appeared in Kentucky since January. He will no doubt be brought here again before the campaign closes, but when the significance of these three invasions is borne in on the minds of thoughtful men nothing Mr. Bryan could say about duty, morality, loyalty to popular institutions and obedience to the will of the people can have the least consideration. Here in Kentucky Mr. Bryan stands for Crokerism, for Goebellism, for Haldemanism.

French Naval School Studies. The commission appointed to consider the reforms in the French naval school has adopted a resolution to the effect that the programme of competitive examination for admission should be so arranged as to permit the candidates to present themselves without previous special preparation, the programme of the class in elementary mathematics to be the basis of the competitions. The Journal de la Marine points out that this resolution does not decide the question, by forcing the candidates to turn toward mathematics instead of letting them pursue at will the normal course of their classical studies. If specialization no longer exists, it asks, why are 30 points accorded those who are provided with a classical or modern baccalaureate? This commission was appointed as a result of the bad condition of the naval school as shown by the poor recruiting for it. Among the causes to which is attributed the deterioration of the school two are conspicuous. One is the obligation on lads destined for the school to abandon their general studies and from the age of 13 or 14 years to make special preparation. The other is the attachment of these lads to the service at an age when it is practically impossible to know whether they have any natural aptitude or the character necessary to make good sailors. These two points do not appear to have been treated definitely, and conditions, it is predicted, will remain as before.

Tea at \$400 a Pound. At the exposition the other day I bought a pinch of the "emperor of China's tea," writes the Paris correspondent of Truth. "The cost of a pound would have been about \$400. The price of the pinch was 40 cents. This will give you an idea how tiny it was. The emperor's tea, when dry, is of a pale color, and long and delicate in grain. It is composed of the top shoot of endless plants. Infused by itself it is flat, but as a blend gives delicate and delicious flavor. One should never drink it out of a deep cup—only out of porcelain or glass. I find, however, that if taken in the evening it causes a sleepless night."

Forty-Five Days Passage. The New York harbor tug L. Luckenbach has started on a voyage to San Francisco, around the Horn. The tug, one of the fastest and staunchest, is scheduled to make the passage in forty-five days, record time for a tug. Much difficulty was had in finding fifteen men who would make up the crew, as the dangers that the little vessel will encounter will be enormous, even for an ocean-going tug. Only three or four tugboats have made the trip around the Horn, the best record of sixty-three days, having been made by the G. W. Fride, which successfully navigated the southern seas eight years ago.

Good Manners was Tied to make anyone attractive.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, OCTOBER 14, LUKE 14:15-24.

Golden Text: Come; For All Things Are Now Ready—Luke 14:17—The Parable of the Great Supper—The First Excuse.

15. "One of them that sat at meat with him." Reclining on couches around the table, which formed three sides of a hollow square. "Heard these things." Which Jesus had been saying, as recorded in our last lesson; especially concerning the feast to which the poor and afflicted were invited. "Said unto him." Perhaps he felt assured that himself and the other Jews were sure of the blessing of him "that shall eat bread (partake of a feast) in the kingdom of God." Either the expected kingdom of the Messiah in an earthly reign, taking the place of the hated Roman supremacy, or the future kingdom in heaven.

16. "Then said he unto him." The remark of the guest gave Jesus a natural opportunity for stating some very practical and pointed truths. "A certain man." Corresponding to the king in the parable of the wedding feast (Matt. 22:2).

17. "Made a great supper." Only two regular meals are ordinarily partaken of in Eastern lands. "And bade them." This was the preliminary announcement, which was necessary because the exact time of a great feast could not be pre-arranged.

18. "And sent his servant at supper time." When the evening approaches, the servants are sent round a second time to announce that the feast awaits them, and it is a slight, even a mortal offense, to disregard the summons. "Tristram." "Come; for all things are now ready." The preparations were complete. Everything was prepared for the redemption of man—benevolence, love, the atonement, the strongest motives, the power of the Holy Spirit.

19. "They all with one consent." They agreed in spirit and motive, while they differed in the form of excuse. "Began to make excuse." The Greek word is the exact equivalent of our "to beg off." Cambridge Bible. "I have bought a piece of ground (a farm), and I must needs go (out) and see it." Not look it over, but see to its cultivation.

20. "I have bought five yoke of oxen," etc. His oxen could have waited, but he made his plans so as to have an excuse. His excuse was like the one "which Mark Twain's Oriental made for himself when, having declined to lend an axe, saying he needed it himself to use in eating soup, and being reminded that one does not eat soup with an axe, he replied: 'When one is determined not to do a thing, any excuse is good enough.'"

21. "I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come." He is so positive because he thinks he has a good excuse. "He relies doubtless on the principle of the exemption from war, granted to newly married bridegrooms, in Deut. 24:5" for a year.—Cambridge Bible.

22. "Then the master of the house being angry." Not the anger of passion, but of indignation, the revulsion of a holy, moral nature, against such insane folly and wickedness. "Go." There was need of haste, for the feast was waiting. "Streets." The broader streets and squares. "Bring . . . hither the poor, and the maimed." The picture is one impossible for us to realize in our land.

23. "The servant" reported that he had obtained all he could of these, but "yet there is room." There were not enough people of these classes to fill the kingdom or do its work. It must be incomplete without more.

24. "Go out." Beyond the city walls; that is, beyond the confines of Judaism to the Gentiles; beyond the limits of civilization into the lands where the gospel is not heard. "Into the highways and hedges." The highways are "the broad, well-trodden ways of the world," where are the active and notorious sinners. The hedges shelter the unemployed loungers, the inactive, the less known and secret offenders against God. "And compel them to come in." Not by force, by persecution, which is contrary to the whole spirit of the gospel, but by arguments, by persuasion, by the force of love and entreaty, by persistent and untiring efforts, by the attractions of the feast, by the goodness of him who gave it. "That my house may be filled." It was regarded as a disgrace to hold a feast and the company not be present.

25. "None of those men which were bidden." And refused to accept the invitation. "Shall taste of my supper." No matter how rich or respectable they are in other respects.

Champ Clark's Freedom. "Champ" Clark of Missouri lives in a small house at Bowling Green, as modest as any in the district. When he visits or campaigns in the various counties, at every Democratic household he is welcome. He has a buggy furnished him by every admirer to carry him to the next stopping place. "How do you do, Mr. Clark?" said the mother of one of these Democratic households, when he appeared unexpectedly at the door during the campaign. "I'm sick," was his reply. "What can I do for you?" she asked. "You can give me a bed," he muttered. He was ushered at once into one of the big bedrooms, and, without a word, stretched himself and went to sleep, leaving when he was wested to make a speech farther on.—Ainslee's Magazine.

Volunteers for West Indies. There is quite a martial feeling throughout the British West Indies. Offers to form a West Indian contingent for service on the gold coast from among the local volunteer and police forces have been forwarded to the secretary of state for the colonies, by whom they have been acknowledged with much satisfaction at the spirit displayed. Mr. Chamberlain has also promised to accept them in the event of it being necessary to increase the present expeditionary force for the relief of Kumassi. The enrollment of volunteers is proceeding rapidly in Jamaica, Demerara, Trinidad and St. Kitts.—H. Burrows in Chicago Record.

Remedies for a Childish Ailment. Earache, so often common with little children, is a severe pain and is usually accompanied with a sharp scream. The pain is likely to be prolonged and continuous. Twenty drops of warm water should be put into the ear, and a position of flaxseed applied warm, but not too hot, or the hot water bag may be held against the ear. A good device is to fill the little finger of a kid glove with hot salt and insert this in the ear before the heat is applied to the outside.

THEY CATCH FROGS.

Industry of Considerable Importance on the Shores of Oneida Lake.

Among a class of people residing along the shores of Oneida lake in the vicinity of Upper South bay the industry of hunting frogs is surpassed in importance only by that of fishing. Frogs' legs and fish go together in making up an appetizing meal at many of the Oneida lake summer hotels, and killing frogs and catching fish are kindred pursuits. In this manner a score of Oneida lake longshoremen make a livelihood. The frog business, however, is comparatively new. During a greater part of the season frogs are found in marshy places along the lake shore. A frog hunter sometimes uses a spear, but more often a long, stout club. The club has a flat end, and one well directed blow will add another frog to the collection in the hunter's basket. During the summer months frogs are found on high ground, having migrated from the bogs bordering the lake. Hay fields are a favorite abiding place for them in summer, and it is no unusual sight to see a frog hunter following a mowing machine and aiming blows at frogs that are exposed to view as the grass falls. In the southeastern part of the state there are inclosed frog farms with artificial ponds. Here frogs are raised for the New York city market. While central New York cannot yet boast of a real frog farm, an Oneida lake man is proprietor of something closely resembling such an institution. The Oneida lake man has a large yard of his premises inclosed by a tight board fence. In the yard are thousands of fine looking frogs. They were picked up along the lake shore last spring before they had awakened from a stupor brought on by a few days of cold weather. The owner of this collection of frogs is able to fill orders from hotel proprietors for fresh frogs' legs promptly. By going into the yard with a lantern at night as many frogs as are required may easily be picked up by hand, providing the collector is careful to make no noise. Frogs' legs, after being dressed, are left on ice for a day or more to make them good for eating. Twenty or twenty-five cents a pound is the price usually paid by Oneida lake hotel proprietors.

A Strange Malady. A strange malady is going the rounds of north Alabama, says the Atlanta Constitution. It is some kind of a germ which is attacking the ear drum of the people, causing risings and abscesses, which prove very painful and troublesome. In Birmingham many people have been attacked by this malady and much suffering has been heard of. Gov. Joseph E. Johnston has been detained at his home in this city during the past week with trouble in his ears and physicians had to attend him. Mr. John W. O'Neill, the popular president of the Birmingham board of trade, is now suffering agonies with the pain in both ears. There are many other people troubled in the same way. The germ seems to come with the least warning and the pain that follows can only be allayed a little until the rising ether bursts on its own accord or an operation has been performed, when the pain ceases and the patient recovers. So far the disease has not proven fatal, though it has given the people whom it has attacked considerable pain.

Exchange Children for Outings. There is a pretty custom in vogue in Denmark which might with advantage be copied here. During the summer holidays an arrangement is made by which little Danes from town and country change places. The parents of town children send their little folks off to the country, and receive in exchange country children. The result is that the town children are strengthened and gladdened with country air sights, while the little rustics enjoy the pleasures of town life, and the festivals which are for their benefit. This exchange system results in 10,000 children from Copenhagen getting a country holiday, and another 10,000 are brightened up by a visit to the Danish capital.

Paddling Is Beneficial. People who frequent the many bathing beaches about Chicago have often noticed the number of people who merely "paddle" in the water instead of swimming about. Speaking of the practice a well known physician says: "My own experience, extending over some thirty years is that the practice is most beneficial. The children love it, and a child who has once paddled when at the seaside always craves to do it again. I have no idea on what grounds the medical objection is based, but for some reason or other the prohibition is strongly impressed on the parents."

Exhibits and Awards at Paris. There are 75,531 exhibitors at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and 42,780 of these received awards in five different grades. Out of 2,825 diplomas given of the Grand Prix, the United States received 218, and out of 8,166 gold medals given, the United States received 488. There are about 6,000 exhibitors from the United States at the Paris exposition, and about 2,500 of these, or more than one-third, received an award in one of the five different grades.

Steamer's Railroad Career. John C. Ribbin, who is now third vice-president of the Southern Pacific railway and who may succeed the late President Huntington, is 52 years old. He was born at Ashland, O., and began his railroad career in the freight department of the Pan Handle system at Columbus, O.