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WEEKLY KENTUCKY NEWS

\$1.00 A YEAR

HOPKINSVILLE, CHRISTIAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1888.

VOLUME XVIII, NO 32.

Weather Almost too Cold

—TO THINK OF—

Spring Goods,

But we want it thoroughly understood that we are making great preparations for the coming season. We will commence to open our Spring Stock about February 1st, and will be able to

Show About February 20th,

the most complete line of Spring Goods ever brought to this section of the country. Our buyers are now in the market and from the amount of goods they write they have purchased, it will tax our spacious quarters to put them on sale. Remember we were not in business last Spring, consequently have

No Last Year's Shop-worn, Old Styles On Hand.

Everything, bright, New, Clean and the very Latest Styles.

Our Extraordinary Advantages in Buying

Enable us to sell for less money than other merchants. Everybody who has Dry Goods to buy this Spring should call on Bassett & Co., and inspect their mammoth stock before making purchases. We start in the New Year with the determination to do the largest retail business in Southern Kentucky.

How do We Propose to do It?

- 1st. By carrying the largest stock.
- 2d. By showing the greatest variety.
- 3d. By handling more novelties than other houses.
- 4th. By selling for cash.
- 5th. By marking all goods in plain figures.
- 6th. By having strictly one price.
- 7th. By guaranteeing everything we sell.
- 8th. By refunding money if customers are not satisfied with purchases.
- 9th. By treating customers politely whether they are looking or buying.
- 10th. By saving customers money on every dollar's worth of Dry Goods they buy.

We mean Every word we Say

and stand ready and willing to prove every word of the above, if you will call at Bassett & Co's.,

Wreckers of High Prices.

What Winter Goods we have left are being sold at about half our original price, and you well know that our original prices were 25 per cent lower than other people asked for same goods.

You cannot spend an hour more profitably anywhere than at

Bassett & Co.,

No. 4, North Main Street, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

They Must Go!

This is our great Semi-annual Sale—a closing sale of Winter Goods of all descriptions. The holidays over we settle down to regular business, commencing 1888 with better values than ever. We must make room for our immense Spring stock.

- Do you want the best \$1.50 Overcoat? Buy at Pye & Walton's.
- Do you want the best \$2.00 Overcoat? Buy at Pye & Walton's.
- Do you want the best \$3.00 Overcoat? Buy at Pye & Walton's.
- Do you want the best \$5.00 Overcoat? Buy at Pye & Walton's.
- Do you want the best \$2.00 Trousers at Pye & Walton's.
- Do you want the best \$5.00 Men's Suits at Pye & Walton's.
- Do you want the best \$6.00 Men's Suits at Pye & Walton's.

Our constantly increasing trade is easily accounted for by the fact that we sell thoroughly reliable goods at reasonable prices. We are always glad to show our goods and it will pay you to investigate us before you buy. Call and see us.

PYE & WALTON

Hopkinsville, Ky.

2 Doors From Bank of Hopkinsville.

CONDENSED NEWS.

There were sixty-four deaths in Louisville during the past week.

The Chattanooga Commercial was burned out again Saturday.

An earthquake was felt in the New England towns Monday night.

Fire caused a loss of \$200,000 on buildings in Newark, O., Wednesday night. Heavy snow storm in New York and New England has blocked the railroad.

The weekly meetings in Louisville will be continued till Sunday, February 12th.

The storming of the ice palace at St. Paul Friday was witnessed by 100,000 people.

At a fire in Pittsburg, Monday night \$300,000 worth of property was destroyed.

Charles C. White, editor of the Evening Times-Democrat, has been declared insane.

Speaker Carlisle has gone to Fort Monroe for a few days to seek rest and recuperation.

At Tawas City, Mich., Dennis Clifford and his wife were burned to death in their dwelling.

The nomination of Dr. Curry for postmaster at Nashville, Tenn., has been confirmed.

James Fairchild committed suicide near Nashville Saturday. He said he was tired of life.

At Suquehanna, Pa., a fire broke out Thursday which destroyed \$200,000 worth of property.

The residence of Mr. T. J. Howe, jeweler at Fulton, Ky., burned Saturday. Loss \$4,000.

The printing establishment of H. W. Rokker, Springfield, Ill., burned Saturday. Loss \$75,000.

The Chemical Paper Company's mill at South Holyoke, Mass., was burned Tuesday. Loss \$100,000.

The oil warehouse of Dalsell & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire Thursday. Loss \$50,000.

Ben Chase, a former journalist of Louisville, died of neuritis of the heart at Ft. Smith, Ark., Saturday.

The reports of the trouble in Bell county over Gen. Duffell's survey have been greatly exaggerated.

The Queen's County Bank at Port Washington, Wis., has an assignment. Liabilities, \$111,000.

Patrick J. Towle, wholesale tea, coffee and spice dealer, Chicago, has assigned. Liabilities, \$100,000.

The Howard House at Malone, Frank-land, N. Y., was burned Monday night. Loss \$20,000.

On Thursday morning Harbour & Co.'s threat mill at Albion, Pa., burned with a loss of \$225,000.

At Farmington, near Mayville, Ky., J. M. Hawley's store was burglarized of \$200 Tuesday night.

The residence of Chas. Hazard, editor Sunday Telegraph, Elyria, N. Y., burned Tuesday. Loss \$25,000.

The passenger depot of the New York Central road at Niagara Falls was burned Thursday night. Loss, \$25,000.

Anderson & Frazier & Co.'s car wheel works, of Sydney, O., was destroyed by fire Thursday night, with a loss of \$140,000.

The celebrated Core Lee mupler train at Springfield, Mo., was ended and a verdict of acquittal rendered by the jury.

Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle were received with a salute of seventeen guns when they went ashore to visit Fort Monroe Tuesday.

The residence of Overton Lee, five miles out from Nashville on the Grassy White Pike, was destroyed by fire Monday night. Loss \$45,000.

E. B. Jones, a young man about twenty-one years of age, eloped with his aunt and they were married in Washington Saturday.

The hospital for crippled children in New York caught fire Monday. There were 103 children there under treatment but all escaped.

The citizens of Frankfurt have offered the Louisville Southern \$100,000 to extend its line from Walton, nine miles distant, to Frankfurt.

An explosion of dynamite at the Carbon Limestone Company's quarries near Youngstown, O., killed five men and injured many more.

At Holly Grove, Ark., Jim Packer shot and fatally wounded A. R. Runnels because the latter whipped him in a fight a few days before.

Dr. Asa Gray, a noted botanist and for many years professor of botany at Harvard College, died Monday night at the age of seventy-seven years.

Jesse Crockett, a wife shooter, living near Millington, Ind., was called by the white caps last Tuesday and given fifty lashes on the back.

A half dozen business houses were destroyed by fire on Broadway, New York, Monday night.

Several accidents to the Louisville Southern have occurred in the past few days.

Morison elders are at work in Warren and Terrell counties, Ky.

There is considerable feeling manifested and tar and feathers are talked of at Tarkenton, Ark., a broken man while drunk jumped from a third story window in that place.

A distance of seventy-five feet, a distance of seventy-five feet, a distance of seventy-five feet.

The snow-storm in the west is one of the heaviest known in years. Trains are blocked in every direction. Snow plows are useless on account of drifting.

A mob at Plymouth, N. C., took three negroes from the jail at that place, hanged them and then riddled their bodies with bullets. The negro's crime was murder.

A drunken man turned over a lamp in a Dallas, Tex., boarding house, which set the building afire. He was burned to death and several others had narrow escapes.

Christian Feick, of Snowden, Pa., killed his wife with a shot-gun and then himself last Monday night. He was temporarily insane, the result of brooding over poverty.

Miss Etile Shattuck, a young school teacher living in Holt county, Neb., was badly frozen during the recent blizzard that both her legs had to be amputated. She will recover.

An eighteen-year-old girl, daughter of a wealthy Missouri farmer, has disappeared from her home at Barnard, St. Louis, after the faculty, as they would say nothing about her.

To win a wager of \$10, Tommie Con-ly, a sporting man of Bedford, Mass., ran a hundred yards through the streets of that city in a nude condition, with the mercury at six degrees below zero.

NEWS OF INTEREST.

While a gang of men were at work digging the snow out of a cut on the Connecticut River railroad near Springfield, Mass., Saturday, a train ran into them, killing three and wounding another.

At Pirell, I. T., a desperado named Jim McKnight in a fight with officers who attempted to arrest him for a murder committed a few days previous, killed two of them, and was himself killed.

A printer named Dwight Stevens attempted to commit suicide in Louisville Friday night. He stabbed himself with a knife in the region of the heart, but the knife blade was not long enough to reach the vital organ.

W. N. Costleman, a young man who came to Louisville from Frankfort, was arrested Friday for forging the names of Peter and Emmet Barley to a note and discounting it at the Citizens Bank.

Rev. E. P. Miles, pastor of the Church of Reformation, New York, who has been missing from his home since December 29th, has just been seen in Memphis, Tenn. He can't explain how he came there.

The second section of a passenger train on the Savannah, Florida & Western road ran into the first on last Tuesday evening. An engineer was killed and a driver dangerously wounded. Four sleeping cars were burned.

Jno. D. West, Knoxville, the young man who was wounded by Jas. F. Rule, associate editor of the Knoxville Journal, is dead. A warrant has been sworn out against Rule charging him with murder in the first degree.

A farmer in the Indian Territory, while endeavoring to hang a snake, was killed by the snake, which he had placed a rope around its neck, tied it to a projecting log and jumped on the snake's neck. He had recently lost his wife and child.

The Evansville Tribune tells of a beautiful young lady of that city who was lured by a fortune teller to forge the name of a rich society lady to a note ordering military goods from a house in that city. She was not prosecuted.

James Britton, charged in a Chicago court with an assault upon a young lady, was found not guilty, whereupon the father of the girl drew a pistol, attempted to shoot him, but was prevented by the fire which he was begging him to desist.

The grip on a cable car at St. Paul, Minn., refused to work while on a steep grade and the car ran away down the hill, causing a collision with a street car. A sharp curve at the foot of the incline caused the car to fly the track and overturn. One man was killed and fourteen injured.

Two little children of Mrs. Mary Brown were burned to death at Dawson, Ga., Sunday. She went out for a walk and left the children in the house, and when she returned found the building in flames. She could see them running about on the roof.

A was imminent between the citizens of Bell county, Ky., and Gen. Duffell's surveying corps, who are running out some old land grants under an order of the United States court.

The residence of the surveyor camp is surrounded by angry citizens who threaten to kill every man of them unless they leave at once.

A dispatch from Atlanta says: "A bottle of cognac whiskey, taken from a prisoner, exploded at the police station Thursday. The noise was deafening, and a piece of glass struck a policeman and tore his forehead to pieces. A citizen was seriously injured in the head by the explosion of the bottle. The whiskey was sold in a high class saloon."

Dr. Geo. S. Meigs, a dentist of New York city in good standing, suicided Tuesday by taking twelve drops of prussic acid, a quantity sufficient to have killed ten men. Dr. Meigs was a cousin of Quartermaster General Meigs of the army, whose daughter recently married Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent.

Eugene Tappel, nephew of a Louisville drugist, and principal of the Fulton-street school at Columbus, O., who absconded with \$800 entrusted to him to pay the teachers, committed suicide Monday night at Columbus.

He said he was between the penitentiary and death, and he preferred the latter. He had been gambling.

A dog saved the life of George Hegel, of Long Island recently. During the cold spell he was out walking, when he was seriously injured by a falling tree. He lay on the unconscious. His dog, trying in vain to arouse him, seized his hand and ran back home, where he was picked up by one of the men employed, believing someone had been followed home by his master, who was found almost frozen.

A special from Key West, Fla., states that a collision occurred on the Ocala road, running from Havana to Key West, between a passenger and freight train. The engineers and firemen of both trains were killed and about forty passengers were injured. The conductor of the passenger train had to walk twelve miles to a telegraph station for help, consequently many of the injured died before assistance reached them.

The Hatfield-McCoy trouble is settled for the present. The agent sent down by Gov. Connelley to investigate the matter reports that the parties have all laid aside their arms and that peace reigns. He has countermanded the order calling out the military and the state militia, who were ordered to them.

In the Kinship mountains, Indian Territory, five masked men called at the house of Reuben Williamson, a wealthy cattle owner, living near Spring Station, and to make the old man tell where his money was hid. He was unsuccessful. His wife told him he was unsuccessful. He told her she was unsuccessful. She told him he was unsuccessful. He told her she was unsuccessful.

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Accidentally Shot—Badly Harmed—Miraculous Escape—Other News.

News comes to us that R. E. Allen, of the White Plains country, had the misfortune to shoot himself accidentally last Saturday. He was out hunting and slipped up on the frozen ground when his gun was discharged, shooting him in the hand, leg and body. The wounds are not considered dangerous, although they are very painful.—Madisonville Times.

Several days ago a tramp stole a fine overcoat from one of the firms in front of Schlesinger & Gelber's dry goods store. Immediately the theft was discovered, information was given to the police and a search for the culprit commenced. The search was fruitless until twenty-four hours after the occurrence, when the tramp was arrested with the overcoat in his possession. Yesterday he was taken before Judge Ward, and during his examination was asked where he had been hiding. His answer was that he had been hiding in the store of a man who doesn't advertise, for he knew no one would go there. What a lesson this teaches!—Henderson Journal.

On Wednesday of last week John Kennedy, a man well known in Princeton, was in the "Williams" pool-room on Main street, and in some manner hurt his hand. The wound was only slight, and at the time Mr. Kennedy did not pay much attention to it further than to tie it up; but in doing this, however, he saturated the cloth used in wrapping up his hand pretty thoroughly with turpentine. He is boarding at the Simpson House, and that night when he went to retire, in lighting a match he let the flame come in contact with the turpentine cloth on his hand, and in an instant that member was all a-blaze. He "yelled" an alarm and rushed down stairs at a break-neck speed, and entered the office of the hotel "One sheet of flame." Everybody in the house was alarmed and awakened by his piercing cries, and engineer Hope and others rushed to his assistance as quickly as possible. Buckets of water were forth-coming, and the "blazing man" was soon under a deluge of water.

Mr. Kennedy was not seriously hurt, but he was in a state of great alarm and was just in time to extinguish a small fire which had broken out in the room. Kennedy was suddenly emerged from the room, and a few moments later he was seen running down the street. He was not hurt, but he was in a state of great alarm and was just in time to extinguish a small fire which had broken out in the room.

There is a region surrounding Barton's Mill on Barton's Creek, in district No. 16, of this county, that surpasses anything in Tennessee for rugged, steep bluff cliffs, which give the locality a most desolate and gloomy appearance. During the recent cold spell, while the face of the earth was as slippery as the skin of a live eel, Bolliver Barton was engaged at work just west of the crest of the bluff, and he reached the edge of the bluff. While thus engaged Barton lost control of his feet and began slipping down the face of the cliff. He was so near the edge that he was unable to stop himself before he reached the edge of the bluff. In this he was mistaken for his speed increased and finally away he went over the first edge of the cliff, a distance of sixty feet; striking the rocks below he quickly rebounded and went over the bluff, fully forty feet, and then he rolled and slipped as fast as he could to the bottom of the cliff. He was so near the edge that he was unable to stop himself before he reached the edge of the bluff. In this he was mistaken for his speed increased and finally away he went over the first edge of the cliff, a distance of sixty feet; striking the rocks below he quickly rebounded and went over the bluff, fully forty feet, and then he rolled and slipped as fast as he could to the bottom of the cliff.

While Anthony Collins, of the same district, was on his way to work, he slipped over a bluff and dropped his gun as he fell. The weapon followed him in the wake and during its fall both barrels were discharged by the hammers striking obstructions. Mr. Collins was seriously bruised but not dangerously hurt. Silas Hightsmith, of district No. 5, while going down a hill to a spring, fell and slipped under a rail fence in such a manner as to break both legs. Syre J. H. Akeley slipped on the hill 200 feet, landing in a sink hole with two rocks. He shoulder and a rib or two were broken. Syre Mabee, of district No. 16, slipped from the bank of a creek and landed in water five feet deep. His escape was a narrow one. Mr. Polk G. Johnson, C. & M. of the clayton court, attempted to shoot a rabbit, while standing on the slick ice. As the gun discharged his feet flew up and he received a fall from which he is still suffering. A white laborer consequently known as "Black" Graham, attempted to alight from his horse in district 4 Thursday morning, when he fell heavily on the ice and the animal kicked him, breaking his back. His injuries are fatal.—Clarkeville Chronicle.

Do Not Think For a Moment that catarrh will in time wear out. The theory is false. Men try to believe it because it would be pleasant if true, but it is not, as all know. Do not let an acute attack of cold or the lead remain unabsorbed. It is liable to develop into catarrh. You can rid yourself of the cold and avoid all chance of catarrh by using Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy. It is a white, laborer consequently known as "Black" Graham, attempted to alight from his horse in district 4 Thursday morning, when he fell heavily on the ice and the animal kicked him, breaking his back. His injuries are fatal.—Clarkeville Chronicle.

A freight train on the Lake Shore railroad near Chicago, carrying naphtha, broke through a culvert Tuesday and took fire. One man is missing and the whole train was destroyed by fire.

Buckley's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. B. Garner.

In the Interest of the Louisville Southern.

SPRINGFIELD, Ky., Jan. 25.—A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: The Kentucky legislative mill has been at work all the past week with but a few items of special interest. The matter which has probably excited most interest during the session is a quiet change in the Louisville Southern, which was made up in a little bill the apparently innocent purpose of changing the name of a projected railway, chartered some fifteen years ago, and allowing it to consolidate with another road, now in process of construction, the Louisville Southern. On Thursday the bill was brought up for passage by Senator Harris, of Madison, to change the name of the Richmond, Irvine & Three Forks to that of the Louisville Southern & Madison Railway. Not trusting entirely to the innocent appearance of the measure, Gilbert, from Spencer, objected to its immediate passage, and it went into the orders of the day.

Investigation on the part of a number of members of the senate showed that Senator Harris' little bill revealed some of the most extraordinary taxing powers ever granted, contained in the original charter of the Richmond, Irvine & Three Forks Company, passed in 1873.

The powers were mandatory in their nature in requiring county courts, town trustees or city councils to order a vote for a tax to aid the company, on a petition of its own directors, and without limit as to the amount. Further than this, the extraordinary provisions had been extended to apply not only to counties through which the line was projected, but to counties adjacent thereto, and to apply for a vote in any city or incorporated town in the state.

When this was developed on investigation by a number of the senators the purpose of the bill was to expose the trick and to relieve their own districts from the operation of the bill, allowing it to apply to Madison county if Senator Harris, its representative, so desired.

Harris again called the bill on Friday morning, urging its passage as a local measure of interest to his constituents. Sam Leavy, of the Woodford district, at once jumped on it with both feet. He showed the extraordinary powers of the original charter which had been buried for so many years on the state books. He described that set of laws as the most vicious in the state's best interest, and such a nature as would prohibit its enactment in this assembly as an original measure. He did not propose to have those rights revived to the injury of his district and submitted an amendment relieving Woodford, Jessamine and Scott counties from its operation. The Louisville senate, after the exposure, came up at once to Captain Leavy's support and McCann and English amended by relieving Jefferson county and the city of Louisville. These were followed by others until a large number of counties had been exempted, and, seeing the drift of sentiment, Harris asked the reference of the bill, with amendments, to the railroad committee. It is thought it will slumber there, or if revived for the interest of Madison or other counties it will be in an essentially modified form.

The friends of Senator Harris claim he was not aware of the extreme provisions of the old charter or the effects of his little bill. It is recognized here as having been brought up for the benefit of the Louisville Southern Railway Company, now constructing some sixty or seventy-five miles of road in the state, and this fact has revived some old gossip that was on everybody's tongue two years ago. At that session it was reported that a bill had been passed at the previous session of the general assembly with the same innocent purpose as this, namely, to change the name of the old Louisville, Harrodsburg & Virginia Road to that of the Louisville Southern and conferring some additional powers thereon.

This was all right and simple enough, but after adjournment, when the Louisville Southern plans were being agitated, it was discovered that in some way extensive powers for city aid from Louisville and county aid along the line had been conferred. But the gossip last season was to the effect that these powers had been incorporated in the bill without the knowledge or approval of the railroad committee that had acted on it. Whether they had been interpolated or not was never positively known or stated, but all the powers that had been so conferred on the Louisville Southern Company from the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson were of the unanimous request of the Louisville delegation then repealed, followed by similar action for most of the counties affected.

This action and the circumstances surrounding it had dropped out of public attention here to a large extent, but until revived by the attempt of last week on the same innocent plan of changing the name of an old corporation and conferring the same powers on it, the Louisville Southern Railway Company were in the other extreme, the Louisville Southern Railway Company. The Louisville papers have kept remarkably and suspiciously quiet about this effect, too, the action of the senate.

The bird that flutters least in the air remains longest on the wing. The effects of Warner's Log Cabin Syrup and Buchu Remedy are lasting because it puts the stomach in good working order, and thus the whole system is restored to its normal, healthy condition.

In Rowan County. Mr. Stevens, Ky., Jan. 27.—To Kentuckians of prior factions (and to some of great annoyance, Eastern Kentucky in particular) has been an impediment to progress much more so than a locomotive conflagration, and it is almost impossible to put this harring element under control.

The last collision between the warring elements of Rowan resulted in the death of the fighting leader, and it was then supposed that the troubles of this county were at an end; but recent developments indicate that the affairs are yet unsettled. Within the past two weeks the guns which were shipped to this city for the purpose of being used in that county, if necessary, and which have been in a hardware store here for sale, have been sold to Rowan county parties. The cartridges have all been disposed of to these parties, and they have it from reliable authority that the faction known as the Tolliver, are being thoroughly organized in order to attack those now in possession at Morehead, who are following their respective avocations. In the event of another attack it will be more serious than ever before, and the streets of this ill-fated mountain town will flow more profusely with human gore. The energetic population of this town are at work, and business is being transacted at a lively rate, and it would be too bad to have their anticipations again blighted.—Correspondence Louisville Post.

Regulate the Regulator with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. Largest bottle in the market. Manufactured by proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure.

Favors to the Rich.

The "Industrial States," as Mr. Blaine calls them, are the six New England states, together with New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—nine in all. They are called industrial states because they are engaged chiefly in manufacturing, and to distinguish them from the other twenty-nine states, which are engaged chiefly in farming. The nine industrial states represent the manufacturing interest of the country, and the twenty-nine other states represent its agriculture.

It is held that the manufacturing interest cannot thrive without the policy favor of the government, and the policy of the government has been founded on this theory for twenty-five years. The manufacturing interest has been favored at the cost of the agricultural. The nine industrial states have been granted special privileges of enormous value at the expense of the twenty-nine farming states.

And yet these industrial states, which, on the plea of being unable to help themselves, are asked by the government, are the richest in the Union. They are the money-lending states. They are the creditor states. They are the states of wealth and opulence. They are the centers of the money power. They are the homes of thousands of millions of dollars, of hundreds of millions of dollars, of hundreds of millions of dollars.

The nine industrial states are as rich as all the other twenty-nine states put together; they own one-half of all the wealth of the entire country. The settled policy of the country, then, for twenty-five years, has been, and still is, to compel the twenty-nine farming states to pay an enormous sum of money to the nine industrial states for the benefit of the wealthiest section. There are no millions in Kansas. The whole state, with all its farms and railroads, is mortgaged for half it is worth to rich money-lenders in the industrial states; and yet the United States government forces a Kansas farmer to give \$20 to 100 bushels of wheat, raised on his mortgaged farm, every year, to the prosperous manufacturer in an industrial state, who holds the mortgage.

The per capita wealth in the industrial states is twice as in the farming states. It is \$1,230 in Pennsylvania; \$1,267 in New Jersey; \$1,268 in Connecticut; \$1,490 in New York; \$1,519 in Rhode Island; and \$1,568 in Massachusetts—the largest per capita being in that state where manufacturing is the largest interest. In the farming states it is \$400 in Kansas; \$320 in Arkansas; \$359 in Georgia; \$351 in Indiana; \$387 in Michigan; \$737 in Wisconsin; \$841 in Nebraska; and \$817 in Minnesota.

The whole farming interest of the country, that is of all the thirty-eight states and six territories, with \$12,000,000,000 capital and 7,570,000 workers, made a total farm product in 1880 of \$2,212,402,000, while the nine industrial states, with less than one-seventh as much capital (\$1,700,000,000) and less than one-fourth as many workers (1,775,000), made a net product of manufactured goods (exclusive of the cost of materials used) of \$1,211,142,000, or more than half as much as the value of all the farm products of the entire country.

The net profits on manufacturing in the industrial states in 1880 amounted \$444,000,000, or 35 per cent on the total capital invested, or \$58,000,000. The United States agricultural report for 1880 estimates that the net profits on the farming industry of the whole country are 3 1/2 per cent on the capital invested.

The average value of labor of the 7,570,000 persons engaged in agriculture in the country in 1880 was \$288; and the average value of the labor of the 1,775,000 persons engaged in the industrial states was \$700. This means that a person can make (for himself and employer) two and a half times as much in the industrial states as he can in agriculture in the farming states; or that 1,000 persons can earn as much in cotton mills in Rhode Island as 2,500 persons can earn on farms in Kansas.

In 1880, according to the official report of the bureau of statistics at Washington, the nine industrial states had \$444,000,000 in savings banks, or the amount (probably \$500,000,000) which was on deposit at other banks. All the other states together had only 217,200 depositors, with \$408,347,000 deposits. The smallest of the industrial states, Rhode Island, had more saving deposits (\$31,561,000) than all the twenty-nine agricultural states, except California, put together, and the single state of Massachusetts had more than twice as much (\$274,309,000) as all the twenty-nine agricultural states, California included.

In 1880, of \$645,000,000 United States registered bonds, the country in the industrial states held more than four-fifths (\$325,000,000) of all the other states less than one-fifth (\$315,000,000). These figures show clearly, not only where the wealth of the country is centered, but where the greatest prosperity and the largest profits in business are to be found; and they prove, too, that under the present policy of protecting and favoring the special interests of one small section of the country at the expense of other sections, there has been for the twenty-five years past a steady and rapid drain of wealth from the agricultural to the industrial states.—St. Louis Republican.

The poetical which draws out a man's virtues is the soil that covers his grave. If you don't want all your virtues known to posterity, regulate your life with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. It makes pure blood, which gives sound health. Largest bottle in market. Manufactured by propriet

