VOL. V.

SANFORD

The best data attainable gives the equalities of Columbia a population of S40,000.

THE NORTH CAROLINA GIRLS. SOUTHERN STATE NEWS, an operation on a lady having gangrenous wavend and received the poison through a female Industrial School.

Happenings of Importance For A wavendingly slight abrasion under a finger pail. Republic of Columbia a population o 8,840,000.

An English penny-in-the-slot machin pany has been mulcted in damages the victim of a machine that didn't

Thirty-two out of the 102 counties in Illinois have actually decreased in population during the last ten years.

"Adirondack" Murray, who is pleading for the preservation of American forests from the rostrum, does not regard the lumberman, but rather the sportsman

who idly builds destructive fires, as the

chief destroyer. Major-General O. O. Howard has undertaken mission work in New York since he was stationed at Governor's Island in command of the United States troops, according to the Chicago Times. He and his son have been teaching Bible classes in a miserable room over a stable in Elizabeth street. He is now trying to buy a deserted church in Chrystie street for the use of the school and for services for adults. The General contributes

\$1000, and asks the Christian public to

belp him raise the balance, about \$17,-

The new Anti-Kidnaping League's National Committee recently issued in New York an address to the public stating that many sane persons have been proved in court lately to be illegally imoned in lunatic asylums, and that such imprisonment is easily inflicted without trial and hard to escape from. They say that rich people whose property is coveted and persons whose spouses wish to get rid of them, are specially liable to kidnaping. The committee asks all who know of such cases and all who feel themselves in danger of such recration to write to the Secretary, Miss C. C. Lathrop.

Hypnotism is likely, in the opinion of the New York Mail and Express, to play an important part in the homicidal tragedies in the near future. The inevitable plea of insanity is in bad odor and has lost its effect with the average jury. Hypnotism combines the element of novelty and mystery and has the advantage of exonerating the hypnotic instrument of crime on the ground of irresponsibility when under the dominating influence of a superior will, while it leaves the subject entirely rational and responsible when not in the hypnotic state. This plea is destined to complicate our criminal jurisprudence, and involve the administration of justice in most serious difficulties. If the hypnotized agents of crime are irresponsible, and at the same time are perfectly rational and honorable, the only parties who can be held for such crimes are those who use for criminal purposes this uncanny power. Dr. Liegeois, professor of the edical college of Nancy, testified in the trial of the Paris stranglers, to the effect that not only was Gabrielle Bomy the famous accomplice, an uncons accessory of the crime committed, but that in his opinion there were from four to five persons in every hundred who were similarly susceptible to hypnotic influence.

Chief Justice Bleckley, of Georgia, in deciding that the Antioch Baptist Church at Atlanta must be sold to pay the salary of the preacher, says: "If any debt ought to be paid, it is one contracted for the health of souls, for pious ministrations and holy service. If any class of debtors ought to pay, as a matter of moral as well as legal duty, the good people of a Christian Church are that class. No church can have any higher obligation resting upon it than that of being just. The study of justice for more than forty years has impressed me with the supreme importance of this grand and noble virtue. Some of the virtues are in the nature of moral luxuries, but this is an absolute necessity of social life. It is the hog and hominy, the bacon and beans of morality, public and private. It is the exact virtue, being mathematical in its nature. Mercy, pity, charity, gratitude, generosity, magnanimity, etc., are the liberal virtues. They flourish partly on voluntary oncessions made by the exact virtue, but they have no right to extort from it any unwilling concessions. A man cannot give in charity, or pity, hospitality or magnanimity, the smallest part of what is necessary to enable him to satisfy the demands of justice. The law grants exemptions of property to families, but none to corporations or collective bodies, lay or ecclesiastical. These ust pay their legal debts if they can. All their property, legal and equitable, is subject. We think a court may well nstrain this church to do justice. It is certainly an energetic measure to sell the church to pay the preacher, nor would it be allowable to do so if other

. 4 Lane : " 7

nale Industrial School.

A petition has been presented to the North Carolina Legislature during its present session praying for an appropriation of \$20,000 to aid in the establish ment of an "Industrial School for the "White Girls of North Carolina." Thi "White Girls of North Carolina." This is a very trifling sum, as the Wilmington Messenger observes, "for 1,500,000 people to give to the cause of womanto the safety and happiness, and comfort, and usefulness, of hundreds of the white girls of Carolina from year to year and from generation to generation." We have little doubt that the Legislature will make the desired grant, and that the school will be established. Certainly the State could not find a better investment, nor one that would pay larger and handsomer returns.

The movement is under the direction of the King's Daughters, who are circulating petitions throughout the State for signatures, and who will doubtless go to Raleigh with so many of the intelligent and patriotic people of the State behind them that, even if it should be so disposed, the Legislature will not dare to refuse their reasonable request. The number of illiterates in North Carolina is positively disgraceful. According to the

positively disgraceful. According to the census of 1880, of persons 10 years of age census of 1880, of persons 10 years of age and upward 38.2 per cent. were returned as unable to write. Of the 52,619 white females, from 15 to 20 years of age, both inclusive, who were returned by the census enumerators, 15,219 or 28.9 per cent. were unable to write, and of the 215,350 white females of 21 years of age and upward, 72,017 or 33.4 per cent were unable to write. More than one third of the ward, 72,017 or 33.4 per cent were unable to write. More than one third of the white women and girls in North Carolina, one of the richest and most flourishing States in the South, cannot write their names, and very nearly as many are unable to read the language which they speak. Surely, something should be done by the State for the education of the future wives and mothers of the State, who are to give character to the citizenship of the generations yet to be. In their present most praiseworthy un-In their present most praiseworthy un-dertaking, as we are told by our Wil-mington contemporary, the King's Daughters 'are moved by a profound apprecia-tion of the necessity of doing something through the State for the benefit of that class of white girls who are unprovided for and have no way of obtaining a

place or 'occupation whereby they may 'earn an honest living.'" We are rejoiced to know that North Carolina is keeping step with her sister Southern States in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the women of the South, who are so largely dependent in this practical age upon their own ex-ertions for the means of making a living. In his inaugural address Governor Tillman directed attention to this importan subject, and, with the co-operation of the State, we have no doubt that his recommendations will assume practical shape and that it will not be long before South Carolina makes ample provision for the education in "the practical arts and sciences" of its daughters, as it has already made provision for the education of her sons. The experiment of industrial training schools for women has been made in Mississippi and Georgia with the best results, and what has been accomplished in these States can be accomplished with even greater satisfaction in the two Carolinas

In Mississippi and Georgia the location of the industrial schools was left open by the Legislature to the competion of rival towns and cities. The Mississippi College was established at Columbus because Columbus, with a population of six thousand, many of whom were colored gave \$90,000 to secure the location of the school at that place. Of this amount 50,000 was represented by suitable build ings and grounds, and \$40,000 was contributed in cash. In Georgia the little town of Milledgeville entered the lists against the burgeoning city of Atlanta, and secured the establishment of the Georgia Industrial and Technological Institute for women within its limits. To accomplish this end Milledgeville, with a population of four thousand, subscribed \$10,000 in cash and made a loan of \$12, \$10,000 in cash and made a loan of the open of the State to aid it in pushing for the open of the open ward the work of construction. Mississippi and Georgia have done in this direction the two Carolinas can do The need for industrial schools is more urgent in the last named States than in the former, and when the public mind shall be fully aroused upon the subject we have no fear as to the ulti

mate result.

Our girls ought to be educated, and educated in the most practical way. North Carolina is moving on the right line, and we shall be much disappointed if the "Farmers' Legislature of 1891" do not take a practical view of the question and extend the aid for which the King's and extend the aid for which the King's daughters pray.—Charleston News and Courier.

STRUCK REV. SAM JONES.

A Texas Mayor Assaults the Evange

list and Gets the Worst of It. Sam Jones is now at Palestine, Texas. He denounced Mayor Ward last year. The Mayor was not home at the time, but this year he laid for Jones. Friday as he was leaving Palestine Ward struck him with his cane. Jones jerked the cane away and beat the Mayor over the head and face. Ward tried to draw a pistol, but was prevented. Jones' Geor-gia grit pulled him through all right. The news of the encounter soon spread throughout Palestine. After a hasty

meeting of citizens, handbills were issu calling a mass-meeting for the purpose of condemning the attack of the Mayor. The act of Mayor Ward is generally de-nounced, while there is an element averse to attacks upon private characters such as are occasionally made by Sam Jones

as are occasionally in his pulpit zeal. in his pulpit zeal.

Mayor Ward was subsequently arrested and placed under bonds of aggravated assault and for carrying a patol. The mayor avows his right to carry weapons, and declares that he had no intention of carrying his resentment further than cau-ing the evangelist.

The Sultan has made Professor Koch means of satisfying the debts were within first-class member of the Osmanish

Dwellers in City and Country Get Write-Up Here Free of Charge, and No Questions Asked

VIRGINIA

A new town is soon to be built in

Prince George county. The dwelling house of John J. Russell, a wealthy resident of Petersburg, took fire Monday and before the flames could be extinguished, Russell, who was asleep, was suffocated to death.

Contracts for the construction of the Danville and East Tennessee Railroad 150 miles from Danville, in this State, to Bristol, Tenn., have been awarded to the Inter State Construction Company, of New York. Work began under contract

Thursday.

The proposition to remove the body of Mr. Davis from New Orleans to Richmond for permanent burial has been revived. Mayor Ellyson, of Richmond, will consult Mrs. Davis in regard to the matter upon his approaching visit to New York, and it is hoped that she will consent that her husband shall find a resting place in the old Confederate capital. No other city in the South can offer so appropriate a place of sepulchre for the sacred dust of the greatest of Presidents

NORTH CAROLINA.

An act to incorporate the North Caro lina Society for prevention of cruelty to children and animals was passed by the Legislature Friday.

Charlotte had a \$100,000 fire last week The Belmont hotel and the Wilson Drug ompany building were burned.

Many county Alliances are instructing nembers of the Legislature to vote for a bill increasing the school tax from 12 1-2 to 25 cents on the \$100 valuation

of property. Large droves of mules from Kentucky and Tennessee are being brought to Ral-eigh and Charlotte, and find ready sales at good prices.

Bills passed the Legislature prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors, and amending the Constitution so as to elect the District Solicitors by a vote of the

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Episcopal churches of Charleston have organized a Church Guild. The bank of Georgetown has been granted a charter, petitioners being A. A. Springs and others. Capital slock \$50,-

At the Young Men's Christian Associa tion county convention, which will be held at Edgefield on February 28 and March 1 and 2, ex-Governor J. C. Shep-pard will make the opening address.

The ball team of the South Carolina University has organized for the season and sends a challenge so all whom it may concern to contest for the State championship in a series of three games during he Columbia Centennial festival.

The executive committee of the State Grange met at Wright's Hotel, Columbia Master of the Grange Thompson in the chair. All of the committe, with one exception, were present. The general af-fairs and prospects of the Grange were thoroughly discussed, and it was deter-mined that the executive committee shall ssue an address to the patrons through out the State, urging organization and reorganization. There are already well organized branches in Kershaw, Chester, Oconee, Florence, Marion, Abbeville and Anderson. All of these branches have been in existence since 1872, and have well sustained the honor, credit and usefulness of the organization. The committee also discussed the recommenda tion made to the last Legislature that the State should establish at the Peni-tentiary a manufactory for bags and bagging from the available fibres of the Stat nd from jute.

GEORGIA.

Gen. R. S. Henderson, a prominent Confederate officer, died in Atlanta Thursday.

Half the county officers elected in Lumpkin county are Alliancemen.

A pitiful sight on the streets of Co lumbus recently was a boy 9 years old in a beastly state of intoxication. He was arrested, but the Black Maria had to be summoned in order to convey him to the lock-up. He raved and cursed fearfully while being carried there.

The oldest colored woman in Georgia died in Rockdale on Wednesday morning last. She was one hundred and five years old.

Mrs. Berry was found in her room at Columbus late Tuesday night with her throat cut from ear to ear. The murderer is believed to be Mrs. Berry's husband. The couple had been living apart, but on Monday they were apparently reconciled.

Berry is missing. Brunswick will have some very important meetings of associations, encamp-ments and conventions during the next ments and conventions during the next three months. They are: The state con-vention of the Young Men's Christian Association, from February 20th to 23d; the annual convention of the Georgia Teachers' Association, from April 23th to May 1st; the annual encampment of the grand lodge of Kuights of Pythias of

Georgia, to begin on May 19th and con-tinue for a week. These are all meetings

of great importance to the people of the State generally. TENNESSEE. A newspaper reporter on the American, at Nashville, committed suicide Thurs-day evening at the Capital City.

A special from Dunlap says that light-ning struck the livery stable of J. R. Huddlestoa at that place, killing three

Gen. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, is one of the many Congressmen who will re-tire to private life on March 4. He says, though, that at his age—nearly seventy though, that at his age—nearly sevent —and after twenty years' service at Wash ington, he is glad to doff the harness.

Dr. C. C. Lancaster, one of the leading physicians of East Tennessee and a mem-ber of the faculty of the Tennessee Med-terl College, died Tuesday night of blood

FLORIDA.

Pasco county has a genuine coffee free on exhibition at the Ocala Semi-Tropical Expositon. The eleventh annual assembly of the Springs Wednesday The exercises will continue six weeks, with a programme rich in music, literature and art.

Edward Bosenquest, son of a wealthy London banker, was bitten on the leg by a rattlesnake near Dayton Sunday, while hunting, and is beyond hope of recovery.

Surveys of the Mexican Gulf, Pacific and Puget Sound railroad has reached Pensacola and grading is to be commenced the middle of March.

ALABAMA. The race war in Alabama seems to be a very small affair. The killed are re-duced from sixteen to one.

A biography of the celebrated South Carolinian and adopted Alabamian, William L. Yancey, is one of the promised books. Col. John W. Dubose, of Bir mingham, Ala, is writing it.

The dead and mangled body of a man was found at a railroad crossing in the heart of Birmingham Friday night. He has been identified as a harness maker named King, who got on sprees.

The Southern Exposition will open at Montgomery on October 28, and close November 11. Capt. H. G. Bibb has been elected president. Preparations are being made to make the exposition the greatest fair ever held in Alabama.

WOULDN'T ACCEPT NOBLE'S PLAN.

The Governors of Virginia and Gergia Disagree With the Secretary of the Interior.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb 9.—Secretary Noble has insisted that the money appro-priated under an act passed at the prespriated under an act passed at the present session of Congress for the support of agricultural and mechanical colleges should be divided equally between the white and colored institutions.

white and colored institutions.

Gov. McKinney took issue with him
on this point, and hold that this money
should be distributed in secondance with
the school laws of this State. Gov.
Northen, of Georgia, took the same position, and sent this letter to Gov. McKinney on January 31.

stion, and sent this letter to Gov. Mc-Kinney on January 31:

"I enclose a clipping giving you some-what the condition of matters in this State touching the apprepriation made by the Federal Government for the en-dowment and support at colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts. Secretary Noble is demanding a distribution of the funds between the whites and the negroes not contemplated in my opinion, in the bill as 'equitable and just.' Until he assigns stronger rea-sons for his conclusions than he has yet presented it is my purpose to insist upon the terms of the act of the General Asthe terms of the act of the General Assembly of this State giving one-third to the negro college and two-thirds to the State College for the whites. This division is based upon our school population. I will be glad to have you give me the conditions in your State and the course you have pursued in this matter." Secretary Noble expressed the desire that the same rule should be adopted in the distribution of this fund in Virginia. the distribution of this fund in Virginia as in Georgia, Gev. McKinney maintain ed that equitable division did not mean equal division of the money between the colored normal school at Hampton and the Blacksburg College. As is the case in Georgia, the Virguia school law gives the whites two-thirds and the colored ones one-third of the school fund, and Gov. McKinney went so far as to give condition would he accept ginia's share of the appropriation. The Secretary has forwarded he money here, and it has been divided between the two colleges in the ratio named in the State

SETTLED AT LAST.

The Official Announcement of the Change in the Richmond & Danville Railread.

The following official circulars settle the question of the long rumored promotion of Mr. W. H. Greet to the position of general manager of the Richmond and Danville road, and the resignation of General Manager Peytor Randolph:

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R R CO. OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, 80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. GENERAL OLDER.

Mr. W. H. Green has been elected gen Mr. W. H. Green has been elected gen-cral manager of this company, with office at Washington, D. C., taking effect Feb-ruary 1, 1891, vice Mr. Peyton Randolph, elected third vice-president. He is charged with the direction of the

operations of the transportation depart-ment in all its branches, and will report to the first vice-president. JOHN H. INMAN

Jan. 81, 1891. President RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. Co.,) Office of General Manager, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 43. The office of general superintende and assistant general manager is hereby abolished, and all reports heretofore made to that office will hereafter be sent direct to this office. W. H. GREEN, Feb. 2, 1891. W. H. GREEN, General Manager.

The Cotton Crop Movement.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.-The cotton Port receipts for five months 5,278,065 bales, against 4,954,151 last year; net overland to mills 795,706, against 187,overland to mills 795,706, against 187,-240; interior stocks in excess of September 1, 487,382, against 300,982; Southern mill takings, exclusive of consumption at outports, 393,255, against 301,-829; crop in sight Feb. 1, 6,814,408, against 6,392,202 last year and 5,766,750 year before last; crop brought into sight for January, 961,084, against 766,989 last year, and 762,895 the year before. The last comparisons for the previous year embrace all corrections attached to the proper periods, instead of adding them in lumps later in the season.

THE FARMERS' SENATOR.

A Sketch of the Man Who Defeated Ingalls.

The New Senator is a Six-Foote of Slender Build-Ingalls Takes His Defeat in Good Humor.



WILLIAM PEEFFER

TOPEKA, KANSAS, February 8 .- Sena tor Ingalls takes his defeat philosophi-cally. He remained in his room at the cally. He remained in his room at the hotel while the ballot was taken, accompanied by three or four friends, and when the news of his defeat came to him when the news of his defeat came to him he gave no evidence of disappointment or feeling, but took it as a matter of course. He had to push his way through a big crowd as he entered the Copeland dining room shortly after 10 o'clock. He held his head erect and there was a suggestion of a sarcastic smile on his face. Everybody within sight wanted to get a look at him to see how he took his delook at him to see how he took his de-leat and a few shook hands with him and attempted to hurriedly express their regret. He simply acknowledged their regrets by a nod and a "Thank you."

IT DIDN'T SPOIL HIS APPETITE. Gen. and Mrs. Humphreys sat just a-cross the table from him, while Eugene F. Ware sat at his left. He ordered a dinner which suggested a good appetite and likewise encouraged one, and he ate it with evident relish, talking cheerfully and almost incessantly to his friends. The large dining room was crowded and every one paid more or less attention to the distinguished Senator. In fact all eyes seemed to be directed toward the table at which he sat, and a large crowd pushed and jostled around the dining room to get a glimpse of him. He seemed not to pay the slightest attention to any one except those at his table, being oblivious to the fact that a hundred pairs of eyes were constantly upon him. He was at dinner an hour and when he left the dining room for his room be again had to press bis way through a crowd.

Senator Ingalls' friends, to all appearance.

senator Ingalis' friends, to all appearances, take his defeat much more to beart than he does. Senator Buchan, chairman of the Republican Central Committee, who has been closer to him, in this fight than anybody else, and who has had charge of the Campaign, is the picture of dispair. He has stood by his chief with uncustioned levalty and chief with unquestioned loyalty and

Senator Ingalls conceded his defeat to-night. He did not conceal his disap-pointment, but he said the result was not wholly unexpected to him. Nearly a year ago he expressed a doubt of his re-election. The old Kansan delegation in Congress at that time began to show signs of disintegration. Congressman Thomas Ryan was made minister to Mexico; then Congressman Peters an nounced his determination not to be a candidate again; then Congressman Turner was defeated for re-nomination Congressman Anderson was also defeat ed in the nominating Convention, and Ingalls said the Convention was like a row of bricks, one being pushed over the others were likely to follow. He seems to be prevently gratified at the seems to be personally gratified at the choice of Pfeffer and extended his congratulations today.

REPUBLICAN HOPES.

Republicans generally are well satisfied with Judge Pfeffer, whom they have looked upon as the best of the several Alliance aspirants. It is thought he will affiliate with the Republicans in the Senate in all matters not directly antag-onistic to the interest of the farmers and laboring classes of the country. Hi record as a soldier helped him to tri umph over his competitors, and he will be an advocate of the veterans in all legislation affecting them. One objection urged against him by his Alliance opponents was his age and physical infirmi-ty. Some of the members who at first opposed him feared that he might not like to serve his entire term, in which event a republican Governor would un-doubtedly appoint Ingalls to succeed

A SELF-MADE MAN.

William Alfred Pfeffer has lived life of toil and hardship very similar to that of Lincoln and Garfield before they came into public notice. He has met all the common vicissitudes that beset the human family, such as poverty, poor crops, unfortunate investments and impaired health. He has been a pioneer farmer, a pedagogue, a soldier, a lawy a legislator, a lecturer and an editor. lawyer, Mr. Pfeffer was born in Cumberland County, Pa., on September 10, 1831, his parents being farm people of small mesns. The locality offered limited means. The locality offered limited advantages for education and training, and young Pfeffer had no opportunity for advancement except such as he could make for himself. He attended the little neighborhood school in the winter months between the age of 7 and 17. He was a close student and reader,

17. He was a close student and reader, and at the age of 15 had a teacher's certificate, and was given charge of a district school at \$16 a month, from which he paid for his board and clothing and saved something for books and papers. He taught school for several winters and worked on the farm in the summer, and employed every spure hour in reading.
At 19 he possesed a miscellaneous library of one hundred volumes, was a ready debater, and some of his communications had been published by the anti-slavery and temperance press.

AS A HOOSIER FARMER.

He married in December, 1852, and removed to St. Joseph County, Ind., where he bought a small tract of timber where he bought a small tract of timber land and began to clear it for a farm. He was not successful in the undertaking, and in 1859, he went to Southwest Missouri and purchased a farm in Morgan County. Then the war trouble came on, and, as he had expressed strong Union sentiments, it became prudent for him to make another move—this time to Warren County. He was here the warren to the county of the clean of the county of the clean of the clean of the county of the clean of the clea County, Ill., where he rented a farm. put in a general crop, and in August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company F, of the 83d regiment, Illinois Infantry.

IN THE ARMY. Private Pfeffer was commissioned second lieutenant, and was subsequently made depot quartermaster in the engineer department at Nashville, handling the supplies for the military divisions of Mississippi under General Sherman. He served without sick leave or furlough until June 26, 1865, when he was honor-

ably discharged.
Such leisure as came to him in the Such leisure as came to him in the army he had devoted to study, and after his discharge he opened a law office in Clarksville, Tenn. He secured a number of important cases growing out of the war, and prosecuted them successfully. In the work of re-establishing peace and good will in the South he took issue with the extreme radicalism of Governor Brownlow and labored for the organization of a Conservative-Union party in tion of a Conservative-Union party in harmony with the National Republican party. After a four year's residence at party. After a four year's residence at Clarksville he grew tired of the social and political condition, and sacrificing his property there, he removed to Wilso a claim and again engaged in agriculture. He also established a newspaper and opened a law office at the county seat. He was in the legislature of 1874 as Senator from Wilson and Montgomery coun-

AS A JOURNALIST.

He met with financial reverses in 1875, and changed his location to Coffeyville, Montgomery county, where he started the Coffeyville Journal and abandone the Coffeyville Journal and abandoned his law practice on account of failing health. He was a Republican Presiden-tial elector in 1880, and gave up party politics with the election of Garfield and removed to Topeka in 1881, and subsequently accepted the editorship of the Kansas Farmer, and became special editorial writer for the Topeka Daily Capital.

Mr. Pfeffer has been a prominent cham pion of the interests of the farmers for many years, and was their principal spokesman in the successful campaign of 1890. He is a strong Prohibitionist but has always acted with the Republican party. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and is a Master Mason and a Knight of Labor. He fawors free coinage and endorses the demands of the St. Louis platform, upon which the People's party was founded. His principal hotely to the Covernment of north and south ailroads in the west, and the loaning of money by the Government to the farmer at a low rate of interest. His article in the Forum on the "Defensive Movement of Farmers" gave him the general favor of the farmers. He is the author of "Pfeffers Tariff Manual," which was considered a good Republican campaign document in 1888. He also published another pamphlet in 1889 under the title of "The Way Out," which embodied his peculiar ideas of government loans to

Judge Pfeffer is six feet in height, of slender build, wears a full black beard and in general appearance is plain and unpretentious. He is slow and methodi cal in manner, but in addressing an au dience he talks rapidly, earnestly, persistently and diffusively.

representative of As the his whole effort will be devoted to secur ing a more abundant circulation of money

and cheaper rates of transportation.

Judge Pfeffer lives quietly and comfortably in a small cottage on Fillmore street in Topeka. His tastes are domes-tic and studious, and his home life is de-void of display or fashion. He has a wife and four children—two girls and two boys—the latter being practical printers working in this city.

FOUGHT TO THE LAST.

A Mad Stallion and a Jackass, in Mercer, Fight a Terrible Battle.

LEXINGTON, Kv., Feb. 10.—A battle to the death took place in Mercer county, between a valuable saddle stallion and a jackass, belonging to William Thomas, a stock raiser.

A few days ago a mad dog bit Thom-as's little boy and the stallion. The horse went mad, and knocking down the door of the jack's stable commenced biting him. The jack retaliated, and for fifteen minutes they fought, using their teeth, heels and fore feet. Finally the jack tore the stallion's left ear with his teeth and the stallion then bit a piece from the jack's neck. This seemed to make the jack more ferocious than ever, and grabbing the lower part of the stallion's neck in his teeth, he tore out stallion's neck in his teeth, he tore out his wind-pipe. But the high-mettled stallion did not give up, and before fall-ing he kicked the Jack's left hind leg, breaking it just below the hock. He then fell dead. The jack uttered a long loud bray and went into his stable. He covered with blood and wounded death, so that his master killed him to

put him out of his misery.

The boy was taken to a madstone. The stone stuck three times, and he shows no signs of madness. It is believ ed he will recover.

A Rocking Stone.

Rev. Charles E. McGowan, of Mont-ville, writes to the New London (Conn.) Day: "I found a new 'rocker' on the southwestern slope of Houghton's Mountain in Montville, not a mile from the railroad station. Weighing a ton at least, it may be rocked with one hand easily To most people it does not seem very strange that a large rock is balanced so nicely that it will rock. But the student knows that these rockers are few and far between and are eloquent of prehistoric time. It is a genuine boulde

The Empress of Germany

THE LABOR WORLD.

THERE IS a des. -:) of sailors THE South has 1,634,335 spindlers Chicago, Ill., has 29,000 unemployed. Denver, Col., boasts 100 manufactori FOUR THOUSAND strikes occurred in 1890 THE Iron Moulders' Union pay \$100 at

New York has a Hebrew Federation of Labor. BROOKLYN (N. Y.) furniture hands work

nine hours.

There are about 75,000 femals typewriters in this country.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has 60,000 members.

SHEEP butchers at the Chicago (III.) Stock Yards are on strike.

THE strikers on all Scotch railways have returned to work at last.

ARMOUR, the great Chicago (Iii.) pork-packer employs 6000 men.

ANOTHER outbreak of strikes in English shipping circles is threatened.

Eight-Houn demonstrations will be held in every part of Portugal May 1.

THERE are 100,000 miners in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. GIRL delegates have been admitted to the Central Union of San Francisco, Cal. THE Fur-skin Dressers' Assembly is being reorganized. It died three years ago. Balroug's light railways in Ireland have given work to 7412 unskilled laborors.

OF the 3000 striking cigarmakers at Ham-burg, Germany, not one deserted the union AT Cologne, Germany, 1300 idle men will be employed by the city at eighteen pence a

THE Ohio House of Representatives passed a bill making eight hours a day's work, except

A Brewers' union at San Francisco, Cal., as nearly doubled waged and reduced hours almost half.

almost half.

Or the 17,000,000 wage earners in this country, 7,000,000, or forty four per cent., are engaged in farming.

STENOGRAPHERS and typewriters can be had in bunches at \$4 a week. Cooks at \$30 a month cannot be found to supply the demand

THE laborers working at the salt works in the Government of Kursk, Russia, receive twelve cents for twelve hours hard work—

one cont per hour.

C. G. CONN, horn manufacturer, of Elkhart, Ind., has determined to divide seventy-two per cent. of his profits for the year in January, 1882, among his employes.

FREDERICK H. FISHER, a railway engineer who died in Chicago, Ill., recently, had been in active service for over thirty years, and during that time never had an accident.

The Federation of Labor has decided to sechew politics, maintaining that labor organizations which went into statesmanship have waned in influence and membership.

The New York factory inspector recom-

have waned in influence and membership.

THE New York factory inspector recommends that women under twenty-one and youths of eighteen in mercantile houses be limited to sixty hours a week, and the prevention of overcrowding.

THE dwellings for workmen which the German Government proposes to build in north Berlin will cost \$1000 each. They will be purchasable on terms equal to a deposit of \$75 and weekly payments of \$1.25.

Many labor organizations have of late and Many labor organizations have of late appointed press secretaries, whose duties consist in furnishing correct reports to the newspapers, all other members being forbidden to talk to reporters or write to editors about the business of their organiza-

PROMINENT PEOPLE. THE Pope is confined to his bed with a cold. SENATOR CARLISLE is now fifty-five years

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON indulges a weak-JAMES E. MURDOCH is probably the oldest American actor; he will soon be eighty years

MOUGEL BEY, who originated the idea of daming the Nile for purposes of irrigation, Ir is said that Chauncey Depew, the famous New York after-dinner speaker, has 600 namesakes.

SENATOR-ELECT PEFFER, of Kansas, is said to be taller and even more slender than Senator Ingalls.

The remains of Miss Emma Abbott will not be cremated, her mother strongly objecting to this method. LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA, of Arctic will be a cripple for life as a result of his re-cent accident at Mason City, Iowa.

King Milan will soon return to Belgrade to assert his rights under the constitution as father of King Alexander, of Servia. * GENERAL MILES is referred to affection ately by his old soldiers as "Paddy Miles, though he has no Irish blood in his veins.

RIDER HAGGARD, the novelist, came up for membership in the Sziety of Antiquaries in London, England, recently, but was pitilessly blackmailed. blackmailed.

THERE is a female revolutionist in Japan who is described as young, pretty and

who is described as young, pretty and wealthy, but who is burdened with the name Kageamer Hiddo. J. R. McKer son-in-law of President Harrison, has arranged to settle with his family in Boston, Mass., having established a business connection there with an electric company.

BERRY WALL, the ex-king of the du making a success as a hard-workin ance and domestic man. The tran

of this young gentleman is as striking as that of Oscar Wilde. QUEEN VICTORIA'S experiment with the sitting-still mode of prolonging life is said to be encouraging so far as she has gone. The process is a simple one. When her Majesty feels like taking a walk she dozen't do it.

feels like taking a wak she dosar to tak.

W. CLARK RUSSELL, whose see stories have such remarkable dash, breezings and out-of-door freedom, has long been a hopeless and well-nigh helpiess invafid, chained to an indoor existence in an inland town.

AMERICAN HORSE, the Ogallala Chief, is known as the Daniel Dougherty of the Sioux tribes. He is the most eloquent, silver-tongued aborigine on the continent. He is naturally a man of great influence among the Indians.

naturally a man of great instead to the Indians.

The fortune of the richest Californian, Senator Leland Stanford, is estimated now at \$50,000,000. He is a native of New York and was a lawyer in a Wisconsin village before he went west in 1850 with the other Argonauts.

SIONOR CRISPI, the deposed Bismarck of Italy, is a Sicilian by birth. His tall figure and snow-white moustache have made him one of the most striking individualties in the Chamber of Deputies. He has been an ndefatigable worker.

SENATOR EDMUNDS, of Vermont, is one of

ndefatigable worker.

SENATOR EDMUNDS, of Vermont, is one of
the few Congressional orators who preserve
the "town meeting attitudes." He is simple
in his language, old-fashloned in his manners,
and there are but few flights of fancy or
figures of speech in his speeches.

The Preacher Made Whisky.

The Preacher Made Whisky.

Nashville, Tenn., February 9.—General Deputy Collector Spurrier captured an illicit distillery at the residence of Rev. Berry Bridges. a Presbyterian preacher, near Flintville, Lincoln county, which Mrs. Bridges explained the doctor had been operating in making a little whisky for his own use. The still was a crude affair, but capable of making a gallon a day, and was locked in a cellar, under the smoke house.