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## THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

Col. Ellison S. Keitt Argues in Favor of It.

[From the Cotton Plant.]

Last summer in my argument discussing the sub-treasury bill the following language appears: "Wherein it is unconstitutional? The writer who has been a student of the government and of constitutional and international law for more than thirty years, unhesitatingly affirms that no man who understands the constitution of the country and the legislation of the government and the Supreme court of the United States and has analyzed the 'bill' analytically and synthetically, if he has any pride of opinion as a constitutional lawyer will say it is unconstitutional."

I will now proceed to make good and clear the above affirmation and demonstrate as clear as a mathematical problem that every principle contained in the "bill" prepared by the Legislative committee and introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Mr. Pickler is constitutional; and the chosen leaders of the Alliance in its preparation displayed more wisdom than has been accorded to them.

Upon an analysis of the "bill" it will be found that it contains six principles. The right of the government to purchase land and to build warehouses, to appoint agents and to receive deposits, to create money and to lend money. These and these alone are the principles involved in the "bill."

There can be no dispute as to the right of the government to purchase land and build warehouses, to appoint agents and to receive deposits of whiskey, merchandise and the precious metals, in the execution of the internal revenue laws and the custom's law, which are intimately interwoven with the United States Treasury. That right has been and is now in full practical operation. We have now only to make clear the right of the government to create money and to lend money. In regard to the former, the following is the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, opinion delivered by Justice Gray:

"The Court holds, therefore, that Congress has power to issue obligations of the United States in such form and to impress upon them such qualities as currency for the purchase of merchandise and payment of debts as accord with the usage of a sovereign government."

"This power of making notes of the United States legal tender in payment of private debts included in the power to borrow money and to provide a national currency is not defeated or restricted by the fact that its exercise may affect the value of private contracts."

Congress as the legislature of a sovereign nation, being expressly empowered by the constitution to levy and collect taxes, to pay debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, and to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and to coin money and to regulate the volume thereof and of foreign coin and being clearly authorized to coin as incidental to the exercise of those great powers, to emit bills of credit, to charter national banks and to provide a national currency for the whole people in the form of coin, treasury notes and national bank bills, and the power to make notes of the government a legal tender in payment of private debts, being one of the powers belonging to sovereignty in other civilized nations, and not expressly withheld from Congress by the constitution, we are irresistibly impelled to the conclusion that impressing upon treasury notes of the United States the quality of being legal tender in payment of private debts is an appropriate means conducive and plainly adapted to the execution of the undoubted power of Congress consistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution; therefore within the meaning of that instrument necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States.

"Such being our conclusion in the matter of law, the question whether at any time in war or peace the exigency is such, by reason of unusual and pressing demands on the resources of the government, or of inadequacy of the supply of gold and silver coin to furnish the currency needed for uses of the government and of the people that it is a matter of fact wise and expedient to resort to this means, is a political question to be determined by Congress when a question of exigency arises, and not a judicial question to be afterward passed upon by the courts."

It is clear from the above decision that Congress has the constitutional right to order an issue of treasury notes, such as is contemplated in the sub-treasury bill, and make them a legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

The only question now remaining for solution is the constitutional right of the government to lend money, which I will proceed to show.

To complete the arrangement in Philadelphia for the Centennial Exposition, aid was asked of the government. On the 16th day of February, 1876, an act was passed by Congress placing \$1,000,000 of government money in the hands of the Centennial Finance Committee for that purpose, and a bond for \$500,000 was taken for the return of this money to the government out of certain funds after the closing of the exposition. After the exposition was closed the committee in winding up its affairs refused to return the government's money to the Treasury.

A law-suit followed which was carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States and exhaustively argued.

The following is extracted from the decision of the court—opinion delivered by Chief Justice Waite:

The act of 1876 requires payment of the United States before a distribution of profits to stockholders. Not a word is said about restoring capital; in fact there is no mention of capital at all. The act of 1872 is not repealed. On the contrary it is left in full force in every particular save that the liberty incurred to the United States is made payable after those contemplated by the act of 1872 are satisfied in full. In this the United States made a concession to creditors, but not to the stockholders. Neither was anything taken from the stockholders; they retain all the rights which the act of 1872 gave them. If there had been no opposition by Congress, the corporation would have been driven to the necessity of raising the required means, by borrowing or a further sale of stock. If by borrowing the debt so created would have to be paid with the others before there could be any dividend to stockholders. If by sale of stocks the new stockholders would come in pro rata with the old upon the final division of assets. Congress might have advanced the money by loan as well as upon the conditions it did impose. It might also have subscribed to the stock. If a loan had been made and there had been no waiver of the legal rights of the government as a creditor this debt would have preference over all others in the order of payment. If stock had been taken, the government would have participated in the final distribution like any other stockholder. It seemed best, however, to adopt neither of those plans, and another was devised, by which creditors were given preference, and the United States renounced their indemnity to the fund which might remain after all the debts were paid.

"To this the corporation operated and the stockholders cannot now complain. Creditors were protected and stockholders not injured."

"The decree of the circuit court must be reversed, and the case remanded, with instructions to enter a decree directing the payment of the sum of \$1,500,000 into the Treasury of the United States by the commercial board of finance before any division of the remaining assets of that corporation is made among the stockholders."

In pursuance of the act of Congress passed on the 16th day of February, 1876, and the above decision of the Supreme Court of the United States the board of the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition held in New Orleans, applied in 1884 to the Government for a loan of \$1,000,000.

The following act was passed by Congress:

"An act to make a loan to aid in the celebration of the world's Industrial and Cotton Exposition."

"Section 1. That the sum of \$1,000,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the public Treasury not otherwise appropriated as a loan to the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, to be used and employed by the board of managers thereof to augment and enhance the success of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition in such manner as the said board of management may determine."

It is not clear from the above cited acts of Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States that Congress has the constitutional right to order an issue of Treasury notes and make them a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private and to lend money? Where were those members of Congress who say the sub-treasury bill is unconstitutional, and the Government has no right to lend money when these bills were enacted into laws and these decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States were promulgated? Can it be possible they were in their seats in the Legislative Halls? If they were is it not clear from the ignorance they have displayed they are utterly unfit for the position they hold? As long as such men are members of Congress the people may go through the hot and the cold, the wet and the dry, they may wear shoes without soles and clothe themselves in rags and live in huts on the coarsest food and their condition instead of improving will grow worse with each year. That noble order "The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union" has not come a day too soon to trace up the acts of these "little fellows" and expose them. Slick and fat, and dressed in purple and fine linen, and from spools wrang from the oppressed, when in Washington city, they feel their oats, and care not a stiver for the people; only for their votes. The common good demands that every one of them should be left at home and their places filled with solid, successful, business men of known integrity, acumen and perseverance, if the demands of the people are to be heeded and their rights asserted and the country blessed with prosperity and contentment.

Having demonstrated from the legislation of the Government and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and the practices of the Government that every principle contained in the sub-treasury bill is in full accord with the constitution, I will now proceed to show that its enactment into law will be a wise thing. Before I proceed, however, I will make clear two minor points. It has been asserted that the Government cannot borrow money at 4 per cent. and lend

it to the people at 1 per cent. per annum. The Government will not have to borrow any money. All she will have to do is to order an issue of Treasury notes to meet the demand of production and declare them a full legal tender in payment of all debts both public and private. For this she will get 1 per cent. per annum for all notes advanced. Instead of an expense it will be a source of revenue to the Government. It has been objected to the bill that the manager of the sub-treasury, and under it, is elected by the people when the constitution requires the president to appoint. How does the president make his appointment? Are they not made on the recommendation of members of Congress or personal friends? Would it not be better for the manager to be recommended by the votes of the people of the locality whom he is to serve and pass up through the members of Congress to the president and he, then make the appointment? If the people get a bad officer they will have no one to blame but themselves and Congressmen and the president will be relieved of a great responsibility, and it will be in keeping with a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Instead of its being an objection, it appears to be a good thing. I will now proceed to make clear my last proposition; that the enactment of the sub-treasury bill will be a wise thing to do. Money is oil upon the spindles of civilization and progress. There can be no advancement without it. This fact, the history of mankind as they traveled down the ages, clearly demonstrates. As a gentle and softly falling April shower gives life and vigor to all vegetation, so a sufficient supply of money for the transaction of business infuses energy into the people and vitalizes every enterprise. The enactment of the sub-treasury bill into law will evolve a new principle in economic science. It will give the country a flexible currency, which is badly needed possessing the power of expansion and contraction to meet the demands of production and trade. The volume of notes can never exceed the urgent demand for them as they will be cancelled within the year in which they are issued. One business year will be so blended into another it will be impossible to distinguish them except by the date of the notes. Under this system there can be no forced contraction of the currency by a combination of men to the detriment of business. The people will be as happy as "morning around the mountain spread" is beautiful. Mankind will be under a lasting debt of gratitude to the chosen leaders of the Alliance for involving this new principle in economic science which is a movement forward to the next station on the highway of progress. We have now demonstrated by the legislation of the Government and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and the practice of the Government that every principle in the sub-treasury bill is constitutional and the enactment into law of the bill will be a wise thing to do. What now will those Congressmen do, who hearing some ignoramus, no doubt soaked with whiskey, say the sub-treasury bill is unconstitutional and caught it up and repeated it, saying "it is unconstitutional, and that is all I want to know." What will they do? Will they straighten up and stiffen their backbone vote for the bill; hoping to appease an outraged people and hold their places, or will they crawl into their holes and stink. The people are not petitioners. They ask no favors. They demand their rights and they intend to have them or know the reason why. Let them raise themselves and rally upon hilltop and in valley throughout the land, and move in solid columns with a firm and steady tread, without a waver in the lines, under their chosen leaders, and the day is near at hand when their rights will be asserted and prosperity bless the land. Respectfully,

ELIASON S. KEITT,  
Enoch Plantation, S. C., October, 20, 1890.

## The Farmers' Alliance.

[New York Herald.]

Keep your weather eye on the Farmers' Alliance. It is getting to be a powerful organization, and if it continues to grow in the next two years it will become a political factor in the campaign of 1892.

It represents a tendency of the times—the tendency toward a paternal government—which in our judgment is fraught with boundless danger. The Alliance must think a little more profoundly on this subject. Its present position is that of a tyro in political economy. As it grows older, however, it will probably grow wiser, and so become a healthy, hearty, vigorous and inspiring element in our American life.

The bottom fact is that the government at Washington should be curtailed, not enlarged. A president is nothing more than the people's servant. If he is ever allowed to become their master, you may as well order a tombstone for our liberties and languish and die.

The less government you have, the better off the people are; the more you have, the worse off are the people. It is the people's business to run this country, not the president's. The Alliance folk must come round to that basis before they can stand firm.

If you feel "out of sorts," cross and peevish take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla; cheerfulness will return and life will acquire new zest.

## HAVE WOMEN GOT SENSE?

The Views of Women Newspaper Writers.

[From the Business Woman's Journal.]

One of the cleverest newspaper women I know confessed to me recently that she had become an utter pessimist in her opinion of newspapers and of the stuff they print. Her writing is principally along the line of special correspondence, and of general interest to women and adapted for the columns or departments designed for the feminine mind. She also handles for her own paper most of the out-of-town exchanges, and she has found it, she says, to be an almost invariable rule that the sillier and more trashy of her screeds are widely copied in the newspapers, while those which are of a better sort in both subject and treatment are left unnoticed.

"The fact is," said she, "if I should write as well as I can, so that I really could take pride and pleasure in it, I should very soon lose my situation. If, on the other hand, I could bring myself to write the perfect 'trash' which I see is most popular, I could double my income. As it is, I reconcile my self-respect and my pocketbook by pursuing a medium course."

I have talked with many experienced newspaper women on this topic of late, and their testimony is invariably like that quoted above. Many, however, unite with her in drawing from these facts an erroneous conclusion to the effect that the women readers of the newspapers do not want good things, nor even know them when they see them. The contrary is proved by the success of really first-class periodicals designed especially for women, such as Harper's Bazar, the Woman's Journal, Good Housekeeping, and those newer claimants of popular favor, the Business Woman's Journal, the Woman's Cycle, and the like; while the high-class monthlies confidently count on three-fourths of their readers being women.

The fact is that women have no voice and no choice as to what shall be sent for their perusal in the newspapers. With two or three notable exceptions among our large newspapers, the women's departments are edited by men. The staff furnished by the syndicates comes next; and the articles to be used are usually chosen by men who almost invariably select the most fantastic and improbable, the slangest and loudest. When a paper has women writers upon its staff even, they are expected to furnish original articles for the woman's column; they seldom have much liberty, writing usually only what is ordered, while the final authority which accepts or condemns remains a man, who knows nothing about it.

What can one do, however good intentions, abounding enthusiasm, or broad an outlook she may have, if the manager of her paper says, "The trouble with all you newspaper women is that you shoot over your readers' heads. The average woman never gets to be more than 16 years old. She leaves school then and marries and settles down. After that all she cares for is her crocheting work and her babies and new cooking recipes; and that's what she wants to read about in the newspapers?"

And yet the man who to my knowledge, made the above remark is an unusually clever and able editor and manager, who has achieved an almost phenomenal success. With eyes wide open to every new thing in his profession, and brain quick to grasp any idea which might be turned to the advantage of his paper, the modern editor yet fails to read the signs of the times so far as women are concerned. He still persists in holding to his preconceived ideas of her, ideas obtained from good-natured know-nothing sources; for the type described above is as surely extinct as the dodo! He obtains the services of high-priced experts to take charge of his yachting, base ball, military, political, labor, secret society, and a score of other columns, but he thinks anybody, especially any man, can manage the woman's department. The material which goes to make up that department consequently is not what a little honest investigation would show women to be interested in to-day, but what some man thinks women like, or should like.

That newspaper will certainly score high in fame and fortune which shall be the first to give to woman's distinctive activities and interests—her clubs and societies, her education, her philanthropies, her duties public and private, her amusements, her thought, progress, and pursuits—the same attention now accorded to those of men; which shall represent fairly, in short, the woman's side of life.

This cannot be done in a column or a department. The trouble is that most editors, when they devote any attention to women's affairs whatever, think they must give a lot of stuff which in reality no woman expects a newspaper to print or thinks it for printing—matter which she can find in better reliable form in the class periodicals on fashions and household matters. Let a newspaper keep to its text and print the news. Much of this is of equal moment to both men and women; but let it give news which is of importance to women alone as well as that which interests men only. If a prize fight witnessed by 200 men and a convention attended by as many women occur on the same morning, why is not one worth a column of space as well as the other? And if a man who knows all about prize fights and fighters be sent to the first, is it too much to ask that the reporter assigned to the other shall be able to grasp at least the idea of what it's all about? The reports made

by men reporters of two conventions of women which were held recently in New York city—conventions by many delegates representing thousands of women all over the land—were, for the most part, perfectly expiring in their blundering inaccuracy, their stupid indifference, and their utter frivolity and flippancy. There are scores of clever newspaper women in New York; but only two or three papers thought it worth while to see that they were set to do this work.

## THE VICTORY IN MICHIGAN.

Bigger Than It Looked a Little While Back.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Frank H. Hosford, Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee of Michigan, has arrived here for the winter, and gives to the Evening Critic interesting facts about the results of the recent election in the Wolverine State. According to Mr. Hosford, the Democrats have gained much more there than is generally supposed. He says they have elected nine of the eleven Congressmen, and that this number will be increased to ten when the Fifty-second Congress meets. Julius Caesar Burrows of Kalamazoo. According to Mr. Hosford's statement, it seems quite likely that this action will be taken. Mr. Burrows, he says, has a plurality on the face of the returns of about 200. His competitor, George L. Yaple, who defeated him at re-election to the Forty-eighth Congress, will contest the election on the ground that more than 200 negroes were brought over the Indiana line and voted for Mr. Burrows. This claim, it is said, can be easily proved, and, if so, the callous voice of the gentleman from Kalamazoo, who is a leading member of the Ways and Means Committee, will not be heard in the new Congress.

Mr. Hosford says that the Democrats have elected their candidate in the upper peninsula district, although it was generally supposed that he was defeated. The "upper country," as it is known in Michigan, is the mining region of the south shore of Lake Superior and has always been the stronghold of Republicanism and the place where the G. O. P. always got the big majority that offset the Democratic gains in the lower part of State.

The real importance of the Democratic victories in Michigan, however, Mr. Hosford says, lies in the fact that the Democrats having carried the counties and the Legislature, will at once proceed to redistrict the State and pave the way for the easy election of a Democratic Legislature in 1892, which will promptly elect Don Dickinson Senator to succeed Stockbridge. The programme which the Democrats have marked out provides also Mr. Hosford says, for retiring Senator James McMillan in 1895, and sending in his place the eloquent young tariff-smashing advocate Yaple, who is to get Mr. Burrows's seat in the next House.

## Christmas Number.

The Christmas (December) number of Frank Leslie's Popular-Monthly is bound in a special illuminated cover of beautiful design, in lithographed colors and gold; and the contents amply fulfill the promise of this elaborate exterior. The leading article is a richly illustrated narrative of "Dr. Talmage in the Holy Land," describing the Palestine of to-day as seen by the great preacher during his recent visit. The life-story of Louisa, "the ideal Queen and ideal woman of Prussia," is told, accompanied by Mme. Lebrau's exquisite portrait, and many views. "An Old-time Chronicle" is gleaned from the famous Paston Letters, familiar to all students of medieval English literature. Other articles having profuse pictorial embellishment are: "Bits of the Black Forest," "Canine Pets," by Edwin H. Morris, "The Early California Missions," by Caroline Stevens Walter, "One Christmas in Egypt," by Colonel J. Milliken, and "China-painting" by Lily Marshall. There are short stories by Lucy Hooper, Nora Marble, Etta W. Pierce, Fanny Isabel Sherriok, and others, and illustrated poems by W. E. Henley and Georgia A. Davis.

She Knew.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

An up-town teacher asked a girl how many bones there were in her body, and the girl girl nearly swallowed her chewing gum in her haste to answer 208. "Wrong, there are only 207," said the teacher. "Yes'm," was the triumphant response, "but I swallowed a fish bone to-day."

## Barefooted Scotch Girls.

[From the Chicago News.]

In the rural parts of Scotland the young women go barefooted most of the year. On Sundays these buxom damsels may be seen proceeding to church with their shoes in hand and their stockings hung properly over their arms. When they reach the churchyard they sit down on the grass and with more ease than modesty proceed to don their hosen and shoes, for it would be regarded quite improper to enter the kirk without these articles of attire properly disposed.

The quality of the blood depends much upon good or bad digestion and assimilation. To make the blood rich in life and strength-giving constituents use Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla. It will nourish the properties of the blood, from which the elements of vitality are drawn.

Children who are troubled with worms may be quickly relieved by giving them Dr. J. H. McLean's Liquid Vermifuge. It kills and expels worms

## KOCH'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

The Wonderful Discovery Still Creating Great Interest Throughout the World.

[From the New York Herald.]

VIENNA, November 18.—The first Vienna doctor who went to Berlin to study Koch's cure has already returned, and his report of his experience is very interesting. He is Dr. Carl Hochsenger, of the Rudolph Hospital, and his earnest advice to patients is at present to refrain from going to Berlin. The influx of doctors and patients is so very great that it will not be possible for Koch to hold back the composition of a remedy which is being applied for to such a degree that it would be cruel not to place other cities in a position to make the lymph for themselves.

Dr. Hochsenger has five days in Berlin, and has had every opportunity of watching the immediate effect of Dr. Koch's remedy upon tuberculous diseases. He saw the injections made by Drs. Cornet, Krause and Levy upon consumptive adult patients, cases of diseased larynx and scrofulous or tuberculous children, whose glands or bones were infected.

He says it is as if Koch's lymph acted contained some magic fluid, the immediate influence of which, watched by a physician's eye, is indeed a miracle. A milligram, the thousandth part of a cubic centimeter, was injected under the skin of a child which had scrofulous glands on the neck, each as large as a man's fist. Six hours after the injection had been made the glands began to swell, the skin over them reddened and became hot and gave pain. Still the gland did not burst nor show signs of becoming an abscess. Six hours later the swelling had abated and the glands were hard and gave no pain. They were only a third smaller than before the treatment began.

The impression produced upon a medical man is overpowering. That a remedy should have been found which destroys the tubercle without hurting any other part of the body, and that through the blood it should be able to approach the infected tissue, is a triumph of science.

After having expressed himself in the most enthusiastic words respecting the discovery, Dr. Hochsenger explains that the way in which the Koch method is practically applied in Berlin at this moment is by no means worthy of its great master and discoverer—that those doctors whom Koch has designated as his assistants, Drs. Cornet, Levy and Dengler, make several hundred injections every day upon as many patients in ten sanitary establishments. Each of these doctors treats between two hundred and two hundred and fifty patients daily. These three doctors alone have the lymph. They are not assisted by any other medical men. They have no time to question their patients or observe them. They make no notes and do not control the effect of their powerful medicine. The manner in which the patients are treated is absolutely scientific.

Dr. Levy has taken the Germania Hotel, and Drs. Cornet and Dengler have rented seven and eight boarding houses respectively. These are filled with wealthy patients, and scientific observations and treatment are altogether out of the question. Professor Von Bergmann only treats such patients as have skin tuberculosis, but the much more important consumptive patients are treated so that men of science can learn nothing concerning their cases.

It would be very difficult if such men of science as Drs. Leyden, Gerhard, Scaetor and Franzel were those whom Dr. Koch had instructed with the practical application of his remedy. It is, therefore, but fair that a general demand should arise that the remedy should not be kept a secret, but that Koch should make both the lymph and the mode of application the property of science.

Another eminent physician, Professor Schnitzler, who has also just returned, says the effects of the medicine are phenomenal in a very short time. The healing effects are no doubt great, but still very favorable, are its effects upon tuberculosis in the bones; where consumption of the larynx or lungs is in the very first stages, there seems to be a good chance of cure, but where the disease is advanced there is certainly danger in applying the remedy.

The Professor saw a female patient who, after the first injection, lost consciousness for thirty-six hours, and was feverish during the whole time. After the second injection she was unconscious for eighteen hours. Several other patients had high fever and showed signs of irresistible sleepiness. Light attacks of pleurisy also result from the injection in some cases.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Professor Gerhard to-day explained Professor Koch's method to a large number of foreign doctors, exhibiting three cases in illustration. The first was a case of aggravated disease in the throat. The patient received an injection yesterday of two milligrams of the lymph. To-day there was a decided reaction and a cure is expected. The second was a case of phthisis, in which the treatment had already advanced with marked success. In the third case the treatment was applied as a means of diagnosis, and as no reaction followed Professor Gerhard assumed that the patient was free from tuberculosis. In the course of a lecture Professor Gerhard warned his hearers against the idea that Koch's treatment merely required the injection of the lymph to drive out the disease.

For rheumatic and neuralgic pains, rub in Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, and take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla. You will not only feel better, but you will gain weight and become more energetic.

A course of P. P. P. your health bad feelings, and restorative power to perfect condition out of sorts and ous are marvelous yourself and the world is a new world.

Professor Koch is chagrined over the reappearance of lupus in a patient reported as cured. This is the only instance, however, of the return of the disease after a supposed cure.

## THE LONE "LYNCHER" CONVICTED.

Case of David Ready, Who Tied a Negro to a Tree and Blew His Head Off.

[Special to News and Courier.]

BARWELL, S. C., November 17.—The jury brought in a compromise verdict of manslaughter against David Ready, after being in the jury room from about 10 o'clock on Saturday morning until they agreed on a verdict. The jury stood six to six between acquittal and conviction. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

## THIRTY YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

BARWELL, November 18.—Ready's sentence is thirty years at hard labor in the penitentiary. The Judge said that inasmuch as the jury had recommended him to mercy he had been somewhat puzzled to decide what weight he ought to attach to it in passing sentence. By their verdict the jury had said that Ready was sane. Whatever weight the recommendation might have with the Governor, so far as he was concerned it was merely advisory and conferred no legal rights on the prisoner. He was under his oath of office to administer justice without fear and without favor. He was sorry that consistently with his conceptions of duty he could not regard the recommendation. The Legislature had fixed a maximum punishment to the crime of manslaughter, and if he were to address himself to the task of conceiving a case involving circumstances calculated to induce a recommendation to mercy he could think of none with fewer mitigating elements. It is, therefore, considered and adjudged, &c.

There will be an appeal to the Supreme Court. The motion in arrest of judgment was overruled.

## Two Big Fensons.

[From the Washington Star.]

One of the biggest pension allowances made to disabled private soldiers of the war of the rebellion has recently been secured by John Jones of the town of Richfield, N. Y. Jones belonged to a New York regiment of volunteers. He claimed a pension on the ground that at the battle of Chancellorsville the explosion of muskets or cannon caused inflammation of his eyes, which has since terminated in total blindness. He is allowed \$72 a month during life, with \$15,806.27 back pay.

A pension allowance only a trifle less in amount has been awarded to another blind veteran of the ranks—Henry Wright, of the town of Windsor, N. Y. He served in a Pennsylvania regiment, and while on a long march suffered a sunstroke, which caused total blindness. He has been awarded \$15,750 a year and \$72 a month. The veteran has a passion for horses, and his first move after getting the check for his back pay was to pay \$5,500 for a farm and then to stock it with twenty-two horses and fourteen sets of harness at a cost of nearly as much more.

## Disastrous Fire in Lexington.

[Lexington Dispatch.]

Thursday evening, about 8 o'clock, a kerosene lamp exploded in Mr. Simon Corley's residence on upper Main street. The flames were quickly extinguished by Mrs. Corley. An hour later Mrs. Corley made a careful inspection of the premises, to be certain that there was no fire about, and returned feeling that all was safe. About 12 o'clock the inmates were awakened to find the house in flames. They gave the alarm and went to work to save the property. The building, with its entire contents, was completely destroyed, including Mr. Corley's fine library. A friend of the family, who was spending a night at them, lost an India shawl valued at \$80.

## A Midget Will Wed a Tall Man.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 13.—Nellie Branham, the dwarf of Paris, Mo., is to wed one of the leading society men of Quincy in a few weeks. She is 23 years old and is twenty-two inches high. She has a faultless form and a charming address. Her intended husband has lately come of age and will disregard the protest of his family and marry the beautiful midget. He is unusually tall, and as the couple walk along the street the young lady can hold to the tip end of her lover's coat tail, provided it is a long one.

## The Old Man's Opportunity.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

"What is your idea, Mr. Smith," asked the friend who had dropped in to look at the baby, "in calling the little fellow John? Aren't there enough John Smiths already?" "I named that boy John instead of Montmorency or Vere de Vere or Algeron," said the father, looking dubiously at the infant, "because I want him to feel, when he grows up to be a young man of the period, that there was one time in his life when his father had the bugle on him."

For rheumatic and neuralgic pains, rub in Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, and take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla. You will not only feel better, but you will gain weight and become more energetic.

If you are run down—have no energy, and feel very tired—the remedy—take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla. It will impart strength and vitality to your system.

## School Districts and Trustees.

"We demand that the school districts in the various counties of the State be as nearly square as practicable, and of an area to allow only one white and one colored free school in each district; and that the school trustees be elected instead of appointed." Sixth Article of one platform of the March Convention.

To the first part of the demand (school district), I am not so much opposed, an even in favor of its being tried. Should it prove a failure, we can return to the township system. There are a great many, however, who have studied the system carefully, believe that the township system is the better.

There are a few objections to the district system that should be noticed. First: The school fund is apportioned according to the average attendance of pupils in the different districts.

Suppose that a certain district has an average of one hundred and fifty pupils, and an adjoining district has only fifty. The first district then would receive three times as much money as the second, could run its schools three times as long. The schools of one district would be open six months, perhaps, those of the other two months. Under the old system this is not the case. All the schools in one township run the same length of time.

Second: It would necessitate the building of a great many new school houses. Very few school houses now in existence would be in the proper places were the districts changed. In consequence of this, therefore, there would necessarily be a considerable outlay of money before the new system could be carried into effect.

Third: It would create a great many more office-holders than we now have, and as a consequence some, if not many, would be incompetent. Not every man qualified to discharge the duties of school trustee.

Fourth: The lines bounding the new districts would have to be run, and at a good deal of expense. In difficult localities this would cause much dissatisfaction, because certain parties would wish to be in particular districts. As to dissatisfaction, however, this would be nothing unusual, for there are always chronic grumblers in every community. Notwithstanding the foregoing objections, let us make the experiment.

Should the school district plan be adopted it would settle the matter as to the location of school houses. There could be no changing of school house sites on account of prejudice, or for convenience of individuals.

There would be only two schools for each board of trustees to attend to, and they would attend to them much better than they do when they often have ten or fifteen.

The trustees would be anxious to have a large attendance and would see to it that every child in the district went to school.

The legislature, however, would make a fatal blunder should it pass a law to leave the selection of trustees to the people. But why, some one will ask. Because as soon as this is done the trustee becomes a politician. All offices filled by the people have very little merit in them, and are held more or less political. The best men would not always be selected, for party strife and prejudice would often run high—we have all noticed this, even quite recently—and the most incompetent might be chosen.

I object to the election of trustees, again because nearly every trustee in fact, every one, that I have spoken to about the proposed change thinks that it would be unwise and a great mistake.

The last and greatest objection, is that the intelligent and ruling race can, by the old system run the schools. Let the trustee be elected and we would not get the best. Yes, let the trustee be elected by the people, and we would soon find that very few honest, faithful and competent men would permit their names to go before the people.