

TRIEKERS.
 papers are so busy
 editorials bemoaning
 that have fallen
 on, since the elec-
 and are taking up
 with display heads
 lack of Christmas
 and little room for
 from certain manu-
 course the public
 rain by these news-
 after the election
 can to go to the
 of the revision of
 vital and discour-
 that these influ-
 whatever misery
 d in the year just
 harp of one string
 pulled in season
 in Augusta, Ga.,
 which has no mo-
 and which has
 of publishing fig-
 tions, comes for-
 tanding "impend-
 has been one of
 ern factories. The
 in full time. "With
 water power and
 all large factories
 paid dividends"
 from 8 to 10 per
 cent the capital of
 has been increased.
 mills," says the
 outh is the most
 ethods, and indica-
 future factories
 on." *
 On the same day
 tion manufactur-
 Despite the awful
 of dividends
 thirty-four com-
 O, and dividends
 amounting to

AMERICAN BUOYANCY.
 A recent cablegram reports an interview
 printed in the London *Financial News*, with a
 foreign bond holder of the Union Pacific rail-
 way company, in which is this paragraph:
 He had been struck with the magnitude of the loss
 which America had sustained and the people in
 Europe have no idea of its extent. Only when one
 could realize the severity of the ordeal through
 which America is passing and the enormous loss
 sustained by the whole community could begin to
 realize how splendidly America had behaved under
 such trying conditions and how intrinsically sound
 things must be for the people to brave such a storm.
 Here is a statement of a fact that ought
 to receive more consideration than is given
 to it by the average American. As a mat-
 ter of fact, with all the tremendous pressure
 on business which has been felt for six
 months, the actual business disasters have
 not amounted to half as much as might have
 been expected. If anyone had de-
 clared a year ago that this country would
 pass through such an ordeal as that of last
 summer, and that its business would be in as
 good condition afterward as it is now, he
 would have been considered a person of
 very poor discernment. Ordinarily the mar-
 gin between great prosperity and bankruptcy
 is not very wide with the majority of busi-
 ness enterprises. After such enormous en-
 largement of business as had been in
 progress in the United States for three years
 up to last spring, it was to be expected that
 there would be in existence a great many
 business enterprises built up on credit and
 depending on continuous prosperity for
 their success; it was to be expect-
 ed that thousands of long es-
 tablished houses, in all lines, had
 so extended their operations as to leave them
 in perilous condition should a wave of busi-
 ness depression sweep down upon them. The
 depression came. Business was almost un-
 expectedly contracted 40 per cent or more,
 and for five months the trade of the country
 has been about 30 per cent less than last
 year. Theorizing upon the basis of experi-
 ence and the condition of business a year
 ago, an economist would not hesitate to de-

2,400 cakes were required for the Christmas
 dinner served to the convicts in the peniten-
 tiary at Jefferson City yesterday. It must not
 be forgotten that Missouri is the fifth state in
 the Union.

PUGILIST CHARLES MITCHELL promises to
 give \$5,000 to the poor if he should defeat
CORBETT. It would, however, not be well for
 relief associations to relax their efforts to se-
 cure adequate funds, on any such prospect.

DR. DEPEW wrote out his interview for the
 press before the steamer reached Sandy Hook.
 It is safe to say that if he missed the reporters
 he sent his manuscript down to the newspaper
 offices by special messenger.

THE name of **DORRISON**, the Washington
 crank who has been writing threatening letters
 to prominent public men, suggests the en-
 vironment which would be suitable for this
 dangerous character.

ONLY one newspaper in the United States
 suggested to its woman readers the propriety
 of giving cigarettes to their husbands for
 Christmas gifts, and it, of course, is published
 in Kansas.

THE late earthquake in Pennsylvania does
 not seem to have shaken down the price of
 hard coal.

TOSSING HER HEAD, SHE SAID.

You say you love me, say, can swear it too;
 But stay, air, 'twill not do.
 I know you keep your oaths
 Just as you wear your clothes,
 While new and fresh in fashion;
 But once grown old,
 You lay them by,
 Forgot like words you speak in passion.
 I'll not believe you, I.
 —Dr. John Wilson (1660).

INFORMATION FOR INQUIRERS.

LINCOLN'S RELIGION.—Abraham Lincoln
 was not a professing member of any church, but was
 a believer in Christianity. Some of his ancestry
 were Quakers.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Cook county, Ill.,
 the county in which Chicago is located, gave at the
 election in November, 1892, 144,004 votes for
 Cleveland and 111,264 for Harrison for President.
 Weaver, candidate of the People's party, received
 1,614 and Edwell, Prohibitionist, 2,500 votes.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
 When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
 When she became a Man, she clung to Castoria.
 When she had a Child, she gave them Castoria.

An El Dorado
 through a dozen sta-
 a rich husband has c-
 on a Missouri Pacific
Hays City Sent
 took ten big drinks
 and so badly rattled
 able to do a lick of w
Iola has struck
 the Iola Register, sa-
 Wednesday afternoon
 it escaped through a
 than a mile away.
Iola Register:
 Colonel J. W. F. H
 members of the Kni-
 night last week at
 Christmas tide turns
 the path of peace.

Minneapolis A
 of the Abilene Refle
 women who are sittin
 for his Christmas
 needn't carry them
 at the office if you ar

El Dorado Repr
 a comb and run over
 man, beggar man, t
 priest," to find out
 to be. Politicians ar
 bine ticket, "Ingalls
 Eastman, Cornell, I
 chances are for kno
 they are all such nic
 job as hopeless.

Ex-State Senat
 Ingalls will do—"
 argues "John Jam
 argues that as
 of James H. Lane
 death and disaster, a
 is environed with re
 till Peffer's time is o
 publican party reser
 states senate, as the
 Ing observed that "t
 way to fly; and lo, t
 eludes not to wait lo
 for the vacancy to b
 meets in January. I
 ture will unquestion
 cessor to John A. M
 though Ingalls never
 and never see the n
 he may forego his ill
 sions, and in his em
 right now candidate
 He thinks he is still
 seanic—eighteen ye
 commencing of the s

No
 No voting or no
 tain a number of f
 follos. Just bri
 branch office of th
 and Grand ave.,
 The stock has been
 now get my numbe

are \$1,622,510 have been paid during the year." Taking into consideration the appalling cloud that is said to have hung over the manufacturers, and the certainty of speedy ruin that has stared them for twelve months in the face, it must be admitted that a dividend within a minute fraction of 8 per cent is a tolerably paying investment.

If this is a "cheerless Christmas," as the opponents of tariff reform persist in clamoring, it surely does not appear that the manufacturers and the stockholders are getting the butt end of it. But what is more to the point the anti-tariff reform grumblers are not in a position to make a very sonorous complaint. The country is traveling along under the provisions of the McKINLEY bill, and the McKINLEY bill alone is responsible for present conditions. If the carpenter take the credit of the full-time mill and the 10 and 8 per cent dividends in the South and in Massachusetts, they must also shoulder the responsibility of the distress which may exist elsewhere. The advocates of tariff reform contend merely that their time is coming, and that a better system of tax equalization will not cripple the receivers of dividends, but will bring about more general prosperity. Time will develop the wisdom of their course. For the present Major McKINLEY and his friends may crawl out of whatever hole they may find.

THE SANTA FE SYSTEM.

The directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad system are probably right in characterizing as a temporary embarrassment the conditions which have forced a receivership for the company. The earnings of the system for the current year have been ample to pay all the fixed charges of the company, leaving a little surplus. The receivership seems to have been made necessary, not because of inability to pay interest, but because the death of GEORGE C. MAGOUN brought to a sudden end negotiations for the renewal of a temporary loan soon to fall due. The officials deny that Mr. MAGOUN'S death had anything to do with the receivership, but the action of the stock market before and after that event seems to indicate that support of the company's securities was withdrawn immediately after the demise of its financial chief. If the day of payment were not so near at hand, it is not improbable that new arrangements might have been made for the extension of the floating debt. The tenor of the statement given to the public by the directors seems to imply that the officials of

clear that such a contraction would be sufficient to close, at least temporarily, half the banks and mercantile houses and factories in the country.

What were the actual results? The record of bank failures has been carefully kept. Of the 9,500 banks in the country, less than 7 per cent closed their doors and of these about a third have resumed business. No data on the percentage of bankrupt commercial enterprises are available, but the total number of failures was less than twice the number in years of normal business conditions. It is safe to say that not 2 per cent of the mercantile and manufacturing enterprises of the country were wrecked by the financial storm.

The foreign bond-holder has reason to be struck with wonder and surprise. The American business man, reviewing the record, has reason to be buoyantly hopeful for the future.

Gubernatorial Paresis.

There is a demand for a society for the prevention of imbecility in weak minded governors. Something lurks in the gubernatorial chair which steals away the brain. Alcohol is debilitating, but even a confirmed inebriate has his sane moments; morphine deadens the moral sense and laudanum makes men tamper with the truth at times; but there are seasons when even the worst morphine fiend or the most depraved laudanum drinker is rational. But when a man is attacked with the gubernatorial paresis nothing can save him.

This disease seems to be having a terrible run this year. Governor LEWELLING brought it up from Wichita, Kas., last January, and came very nearly breaking a main and flooding Kansas with gore last winter. Some time after Governor ALTGELD got a fearful dose and put his name down for Anarchy; Governor TILLMAN was taken down with a mild case that manifested itself in a state liquor law; and then the bacteria got in some requisition papers, and the country was shocked to see Governor WAITE of Colorado attacked with horrible spasms and hemorrhage at the mouth and gibbering about bloody bridles and other idioecy equally incoherent. Following him Governor PENNOYER of Oregon came down and was out of his head several days, but careful nursing seemed to bring him around for the time. By this time LEWELLING was convalescent, and, save for his "Western Confederacy," was getting along as well as could be expected. Just at this point Governor HOGG of Texas began to put his feet in the trough and tear around the lot in a proclamation offering executive amnesty to tramps, and, before anyone knew it, all eyes were on Governor STONE who was acting strangely and trying to set Thanksgiving day in Missouri a week ahead of its usual date.

COST OF ENGLISH CA

Official Returns Show That Expenses Were Less Than From the Chicago Herald.

From an official return just issued by the House of Commons, it is stated that the last general election entailed less than the maximum expenditure. They were entitled to a maximum outlay of £1,129,439, but the actual amount certified is £958,532, a considerable sum, and it may be some form an appeal to the effect of upwards of 1 million sterling to the House of Commons. What was the approximate cost before the passing of Sir Henry James's practices act, which placed a limit beyond which a candidate is not allowed to go, and abolished the firing of the party? There is no doubt that the parliamentary aspirant has a considerable material check imposed upon the wasteful extravagance of former days. It might go so far as to say that every vote in England cost 4 shillings 2 pence, in Scotland 4 shillings 8 pence, and in Ireland 2 shillings 8 pence. It is more economical to seek a seat in the House of Commons than in the House of Lords. The Unionists claim to have carried a general election for £15,000, and if that is correct, a balance of \$35,000 was disbursed by the Unionists and the Liberal Unionists. The returning officers figure in the accounts of about one-fifth of the entire cost. "Personal expenses" are by no means bagatelle. It is easy to see the side which is victorious in a general election does not usually desire an adjournment of parliament. The fine is frequently courted.

John L. Sullivan in Favor
From the Chicago Post.

John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, has serious designs on the field. He confided as much with last to John Hogarty, business manager of Peter E. Dailey. And Mr. Dailey, a witness, Mr. Sullivan expressed that the public was heartily pleased to be pleased to term "dis set." They wanted something laughable to do his share towards want. "Don't you think I e Pete?" he asked Mr. Dailey. "I e funny to me, John," said D. Sullivan's response to this unfit for publication. But he expressed his views, and he do so in his own forcible style. "De guys don't want d ness at all," he said. "Shake right in his time, but he's a d So is the mug wot wrote dis Dere's no money in bein' sc stance: A young feller, say wid his head full of feggers, lea night all tired out. He's goin way he sees a show bill. He sa de show, so he stops down to per and den he coughs up his