

of latter day rail-
abandonment of cer-
ains between Topeka
andoned trains are
opped at the little
few years ago voted
which it is still pay-
From now on the
ers of Harris will re-
money will be the

two streaks of rust as
ough the tall grass
r away. But the ex-
eppers who are man-
enchantment are in no
od or by marriage,

ouis an institution
PHY fund," arising
by the late BRYAN
relief of distressed im-
ouis *Chronicle* gives
he management and
und, and discovered
35 was disbursed for
and \$4,829 for ex-
of the *Chronicle*, "It
s, salaries and other
y a single dollar."
id to be of Arkansas
wind that blows no-
ent shade of the late
PHY may smile at
the "fund" may not
essed immigrants it is
ressed trustees.

n in Kansas without
nder that prayer meet-
there without habeas
proceeding being filed
the fact that the state
the Topeka Club's in-
rawn down a torrent
are threatening all
the noise of the filing
heard clear across
Commissioner Lind-
oking at the club un-
the members of the
ANDRAY for malicious
to return is going
he club for all sorts of
litigation. Once begun
ing sire to son, though
you." But in the
and streets of
a most black a-little
are going through all
the royal privilege
gear away from their

South Carolina
though men,
against the
of the

people with ample money to proceed with
buying and spending as they were accus-
tomed to do are smilingly trifling with the
plea of "hard times" and making it an ex-
cuse for withholding such assistance as they
could and should extend toward maintain-
ing business and labor and hastening a re-
turn to normal conditions.

It is a wretched, disheartening thing, this
playing at poverty.

RAILWAY DISCRIMINATION.

It is a peculiarity of the late and degener-
ate school of railroad managers that they
seem to have no correct idea about the re-
lations of established and existing communi-
ties and the railroads. The first railroad
builders had the sense to construct their
lines to natural business centers, through
natural channels, while some of the latest
constructed lines have been built without
any reference to this purpose, the idea being
that if the railroads did not go to the towns,
the towns, no matter how long established,
or how well satisfied with their locations,
would arise and go to the railroads. The re-
sult has that been railroads run through vast,
non-paying regions, and that the discarded
towns have sought and found new commu-
nications.

This reckless and costly stupidity in con-
structing railroad lines has been followed up
by other follies in the way of attempts to
build "railroad towns" where there was no
use for them, and senseless and unfair dis-
criminations between cities that were im-
portant points of traffic. To build up one
town and tear down another, when the pat-
ronage of both is important to the roads, is
another aim of certain modern railway
managers.

Kansas City has had abundant reason to
notice this indiscreet discrimination. Kan-
sas City is, from natural reasons, a great de-
pot of produce and a shipping point. It
was so in the beginning, when what is now
the great transmissouri agricultural coun-
try was possessed by wild men and wild an-
imals. The "commerce of the prairies," such
it was fifty years ago, started and gathered
here. The first railroad builders built
their lines accordingly. They accepted the
operation of natural causes, and availed
themselves of them and profited thereby, so
that Kansas City now has more business to
give railroads than any other city west of the
Mississippi.

It requires only the exercise of the com-
monest reflective qualities to perceive that
mere business policy, outside of any senti-
ment, should induce the railroads to deal
not only fairly but liberally with Kansas
City, but there are repeated instances of con-
trary treatment, culminating now in an at-
tempt to set Kansas City out of the advan-
tage of geographical position in the way of
mail service, to incumber the business of
the city, and put the same on a level

States. That is, a continued use of silver in
such a way as will maintain the value of it
and its position as a money metal without
endangering the stability of the currency of
the country. That is the only solution of
the question which Congress can accomplish
at the present time. The unconditional re-
peal of the SHERMAN law would be a death
blow to silver as a money metal and would
quicken the present tendency of gold appre-
ciation. The adoption of free silver coinage
would be an unsafe experiment. The use of
silver bullion at its market value as a basis
for notes, without attempting to coin it,
would enlarge the money supply and uphold
the value of silver without weakening con-
fidence in the ability of the government to
maintain its money system on a stable and
equable basis.

The Backsliding of Brother Ingalls.

That must have been a bountiful pouring
out of grace at Hutchinson the other day.
Comrade INGALLS was unusually blessed with
the gift of tongues and great and abundant
manifestation of the power were the grateful
result. It is reported that several of the way-
ward and straying sheep who, to use Mr. IN-
GALLS'S expression, had voted for the return of
the Confederacy were garnered back into the
fold, and there was much rejoicing among the
elect. But the visiting comrade from Atchison
showed signs of breaking away from the old
faith and leaving the smouldering altars of his
tradition for strange Gods and a new light. Mr.
INGALLS is quoted as saying: "I do not be-
lieve the party in power desires a restoration
of the old things and a dissolution of the
Union; I don't pretend to affirm that to-day it
would bring about what it sought to accom-
plish." This, coming from such a straight laced,
orthodox "Republican Republican," scarcely
escapes the confines of heresy. It is not likely
that such flagrant digressions from doctrinal
precepts will be allowed to go unanswered.
Deacon HUDSON of the Topeka charge, Elder
MURDOCK of the Chisholm Creek synod, the
Rev. MILNER of the Manhattan district and
Bishop HIGGINS of the Copeland diocese, will
doubtless be greatly pained and sorely puzzled
at Comrade INGALLS'S unwarranted and doubt-
less hasty asseverations.

There will be a loud clamor among the
stricter sect in the Kansas "Auld lights" for
the immediate "ehurching" of the er-
ring brother. These apostles of the old
faith will have no mercy for a man who will so
stretch his catechism and warp his creed as to
deny, even in a moment of oratorical passion,
that Mr. CLEVELAND, being a Democrat, is not
only in favor of returning the negroes to
slavery, but that he will in a few months make
out papers that will restore the Confederacy
to its place among the nations and have all
old soldiers placed in chains charged with
high treason. This is the faith as it is taught
in the old time Kansas creed. This creed has
made "John Brown" and "Marchia" Thro'
Georgia" the national hymns of the Arkansas
valley and the Kaw. To deny this creed in
one jot or one tittle means death and everlast-
ing hell fire. And was to Comrade INGALLS
when the news of his heavy gross absurd in-
terview was made known to the people of this

matter is taken from the bed of
immense dredging machine, w
through half a mile of 22-inch
The dredge is 135 feet long a
feet wide and nearly every foot
with machinery. There are six e
of it, one triple expansion en
horse power, which sucks the
from the bottom of the river
through the long pipe with tren
Projecting from the forew
the dredge is a wheel, whic
place by cables suspended from
crane and connected with a sep
It consists of a series of steel
three feet in length arranged a
cumference. The interior is l
suction pipe runs down to the
of this wheel. This wheel is l
clined into the water by means
which run from the iron cr
touches the bottom it is set in r
its way into the bed of the riv
steel knives cut it up, and as
falls into the hollow center of t
caught by the suction pipes
through the tubes for half a mil
A large percentage of water is
with the sediment, and in fact it
possible to force the sedimen
tubes for so long a distance with
The dredge can do the work of
dredges, and in one month it fil
about a quarter of a mile square
to eight feet in depth.

Stage Difficulties.

From Loudon Figaro.
The hushing down of applaus
progress of a Wagnerian opera a
to disconcert Mr. Lassalle, who,
first appearance this season in
Dutchman," at Covent garden h
received absolutely without a ha
the acts, however, he was accord
applause as he could have desir
formance of "The Flying Dut
have been considered a strange
members of the Wagner party
been present. Some of the artis
ance with Italian precedent, sun
lights instead of to each other, t
ducted by the Italian, Mr. Han
it with vigor, the drummer part
ing a night of it, while
in the stage arrangements
very laughable. To see several
the trough of the sea pulling a
phantom ship of the Dutchman
other "Get on!" and "Who"
from time to time struck on a r
ing enough. Mild wagers were
Flying Dutchman" would never
all, and, indeed, Mr. Manciuelli
bation and stopped his band whi
being maneuvered. It was not
Lassalle, for he clearly could not
to walk the waves. In the last
ship absolutely refused to sma
was left still swimming the ocean
tain finally fell. In compensati
of thing, Wagner's music was
Albani, Mr. Lassalle and Mr.
Reszke, as certainly no German
the stage could possibly have su

Gout and Rheumatism.

From the New York Ledger.
A Frenchman, being afflicted
was asked what difference there
that and the rheumatism.
"One very great difference,"
sieur. "Suppose you take one
your finger in, you turn de sure
him no longer--but in de ri
of you give him one more
of you."