

# Chase County Current.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XX.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1894.

NO. 18.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The annual convention of the American association of inventors and manufacturers has been in session in Washington.

SENATOR MARTIN has introduced a bill to authorize the Oklahoma Central Railroad Co. to construct and operate a railway through the Indian territory.

SECRETARY CARLISLE, on the 17th, resolved upon an issue of bonds to replenish the treasury and published a circular to that effect.

A WASHINGTON paper prints what purports to be a memorial from the Hawaiian Patriotic league to congress, praying for the restoration to the throne of Liliuokalani.

The net gold reserve sustained a loss of \$862,000 on the 17th and stood at \$70,634,915. The net available balance of the treasury was \$84,105,602, a reduction of \$6,209,933 since January 1.

The issue of Columbian stamps from January 2, 1893, to December 31, the period assigned to their distribution, is the subject of a statement which has been prepared by the post office department. The aggregate number issued to postmasters was 1,999,983,200.

SENATOR CULLOM introduced in the senate recently a bill, the object of which is to remove limitations on the power of the Smithsonian institution to receive money or property given or bequeathed to the institution.

SENATOR JONES, of Arkansas, has introduced a bill to grant right of way through the Indian and Oklahoma territories to the Kansas, Miami & Southern Railway Co.

The full text of the democratic internal revenue bill has been published. The income tax is to go into effect January 1, 1895.

SENATOR WALTHALL, of Mississippi, has resigned because of ill health. He had recently been re-elected for a term of six years.

The sub-committee of the house judiciary has condemned Secretary Carlisle's bond scheme.

The Knights of Labor will seek to enjoin the issue of new bonds by Secretary Carlisle.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S mail brought a number of additional offers to take the 5 percent bonds to be issued by the government on the 1st of February. The prices offered were regarded generally as good, one, it is said, reaching 120.

**THE EAST.**  
AARON MEYER, of Newark, N. J., swallowed a cigarette and it killed him.

JUDGMENTS aggregating \$50,000 have been entered against J. M. Guthrie, the owner of extensive saw mills in Homer City, Pa., and of thousands of acres of timber and coal lands. His liabilities may reach \$200,000. The failure threw several hundred men out of employment.

An outbreak of tuberculosis is prevalent among valuable cattle at the state experiment farm in Vermont and is causing considerable alarm.

A DISPATCH received from Gloucester, Mass., says that the crew of the schooner Maggie E. Wells, reported in a sinking condition, has been rescued by the steamer Magnolia and landed at Halifax.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, the Philadelphia editor, has had a serious attack of vertigo.

THE Pittsburgh (Pa.) Brass Co. has been placed in a receiver's hands. Assets, \$400,000; liabilities, \$175,000.

**THE WEST.**  
By a shrewd scheme \$950 worth of diamonds were obtained at New Albany, Ind., by a crook, who ordered them sent there from New York.

THE Miners' union, of Cripple Creek, Col., is becoming dissatisfied with the nine-hour schedule and has made a demand on all of the most prominent mine owners for a reduction of time to eight hours, but to still retain the nine-hour scale of wages, which is \$3 per day.

THE boiler on the ferryboat Acorn exploded at Middle Port, O. Engineer Joseph Pettit was scalded to death. The boat was badly damaged by the explosion.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS M. B. GARY, of Cleveland, O., received notification from Washington that his resignation is desired. He will be succeeded by August Zehring, a democratic attorney.

THE murder case of the boy Dooley, sentenced to be hanged at Des Moines, Ia., has been confirmed by the supreme court.

HON. T. DWIGHT THACHER, well known in the early days of Kansas, died at Topeka on the 17th.

CHRIST SCHNEIDER, convicted of being a whitecap at Columbus, Ind., was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and costs, amounting to \$2,000.

ALEXANDER ROSS, cashier of the First national bank at Lead, S. D., has been arrested, charged with embezzling nearly \$25,000.

TRAIN No. 3 on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad was held up one mile north of St. Joseph by five masked men on the morning of the 15th. Everything in the express car was taken.

THE Neptune flouring mill and elevator, Charleston, Ill., burned the other day.

THE Ashland, Wis., sulphite fiber works plant has begun operations, giving employment to many idle men. The company will erect paper mills this season.

THE Arkansas Valley smelter at Leadville, Col., has resumed and five furnaces have been fired up, treating 350 tons daily and giving employment to 250 men.

THE Western knitting works, at Rochester, Mich., has started up on full time and with full force.

A FURTLE attempt was made to wreck the Pennsylvania system's pay car near Richmond, Ind.

THE Illinois steel mills at Joliet will start up soon and will employ 900 men.

THE three train robbers, Hardin, Jones and O'Dwyer, who held up an Illinois Central train at Salem, Ill., September 30, have been sentenced to serve terms of twenty years each in the penitentiary at Chester.

MAJ. SIMS, an A. P. A. lecturer, was mobbed at Kaukauna, Wis.

REPRESENTATIVE REED, of Huron county, in a bill introduced in the Ohio legislature proposes to do away with hanging in Ohio and substitute electrocution.

THE fourteenth annual meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance convened at Chicago on the 18th.

SCHEMING stockmen are endeavoring to keep actual settlers off the Indian lands.

A DEAL is said to be on between the Omaha Bridge & Terminal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific to let the latter have a new entry into Council Bluffs.

F. D. WANAMAKER, claiming to be a nephew of ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker, and to be in the employ of the government, was arrested at Fostoria, O., charged with disposing of a fraudulent draft to the proprietor of the Empire house at Tiffin, O. He is now in jail awaiting a hearing.

THE Royal Furniture & Carpet Co., of St. Paul, Minn., has assigned. A recent statement made by the firm places the assets at \$125,000 and the liabilities at \$55,000.

AT Cheyenne, Wyo., in the United States court, William M. Mass, late postmaster of that city, was acquitted of the charge of embezzlement of postal funds.

THE Cherokee council has adjourned. Before adjourning a bill was passed creating a commission of five to treat with the United States commissioner for statehood.

THE board of Kent county, Mich., supervisors has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the murderer or murderers of Mrs. Miles Kendrick.

RUDOLPH J. PESCHMANN, the confessed murderer of Mrs. Schrumms, was arraigned in the municipal court at Milwaukee. He waived preliminary examination and was held for trial without bail.

WILLIAM SUTLEY and Judson Tyler, two young men who had previously borne excellent reputations, were arrested on the charge of burglary at Fort Wayne, Ind. Later they caused a sensation by confessing to seven burglaries in which they were the ring-leaders.

DANIEL BENTON, alias Bill Newby, convicted of presenting a false pension claim, was brought to Springfield, Ill., from the Chester penitentiary, and after giving \$2,500 bond was released, pending the decision of the United States supreme court, which granted a supercedes in the case.

THE chairman of the Democratic state central committee of Minnesota has tendered his resignation, closing his letter with an attack on the national administration.

THE Wyoming supreme court has decided that ditches and water right pass title with the transfer of the land on which they exist.

THREE young men were on trial for two days at Carthage, Ill., on charges of cruelty in killing cats.

ALBERT BAMBERGER, the murderer of the Kreider family of six persons in North Dakota, was hanged on the scene of his crime.

WILS HOWARD was hanged at Lebanon, Mo., for the murder of a deaf mute. Howard had been mixed up in Kentucky feuds and was reputed to have killed many men and been guilty of other crimes.

A WELCOME rain was reported in Kansas and Missouri on the 19th. The drought had lasted many weeks.

THE Standard Oil plant at La Porte, Ind., has been advertised to be sold for taxes. It is a wrangle between the company and the authorities.

**THE SOUTH.**  
JOACHIM INFANTA, a leading Italian cigar dealer, of New Orleans, shot himself through the head.

THE wholesale house of Butt, Young & Co., the largest of its kind in Knoxville, Tenn., has filed a deed of trust to D. A. Gant, as trustee, to secure creditors.

THE Galveston dockmen's strike promises to continue indefinitely. A serious conflict between strikers and an employe of the Mallory Co. occurred, and further trouble was feared.

GOV. FISHBACK, of Arkansas, has received information of a reign of terror which exists among the colored population of the town of Black Rock, Ark.

A RECEIVER for the Fort Smith, Ark., Gazette has been asked for.

An attempt at wholesale assassination of negroes is reported from Clinch county, Ga.

COTTON manufacturing is reported flourishing in North and South Carolina.

GOV. TURNEY has announced that he will call an extra session of the Tennessee legislature.

THE sheriff killed, a convict fatally wounded, a guard dangerously injured, was the result of a battle with several escaped convicts near Pratt City, Tenn.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Gibb Book & Stationery Co., of Lawrence, has failed.

The Merchants' bank at Ellis has gone into voluntary liquidation.

Gov. Leveiling has gone to California on a health recruiting trip.

Zachariah Spencer, an old colored man, was recently run over and instantly killed by a Santa Fe train at Longton.

The residence of Editor T. B. Murdoch, of Eldorado, was badly damaged by a recent fire. There was a partial insurance.

The Merchants' bank, of Ellis, and the Farmers' bank, of Horton, which went into voluntary liquidation, have paid depositors in full.

Hon. T. Dwight Thacher, who was stricken with paralysis in his office in Topeka some days since, died three days after being attacked.

Joseph Young, a farmer living two miles southwest of Rossville, lost his barn, about 150 bushels of corn, seven horses, two buggies, one spring wagon and a lot of farm implements by a late fire. Partially insured.

The open winter is said to be causing much destitution among the coal miners in some parts of the state owing to the decreased consumption of coal.

On the other hand, it has prevented suffering among those who would have been unable to buy coal had the winter been severe.

The night after the jury at Wichita found Clyde Mattox guilty of murder in the first degree the prisoner escaped from jail but was captured on a train going to Fort Scott. C. E. Burrows, ex-chief of police, who was turnkey of the jail, was arrested for permitting Mattox to escape.

The other day John Geiger, a middle-aged German who worked on the farm of J. W. Whittaker, near Buffalo, was fatally injured by an enraged steer and died in a couple of hours. He was in the barn when the animal made for him and knocked him down before he could get out of its reach.

In accordance with orders recently issued by Gov. Leveiling, the board of police commissioners of Leavenworth have taken steps for the removal of the single men from the force. One old bachelor who has been on the force for twenty-five years will either have to get married or give up his club.

THE attorney-general has filed the petition in the quo warranto proceedings against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, on the relation of the county attorney of Neosho county, citing the company to show why its charter should not be forfeited for removing the general offices from the state.

Judge Williams, in the United States court at Wichita, recently made a decision in regard to the new Kansas mortgage law, holding that as to all mortgages made before the passage of the law of 1893 there is no redemption; that such mortgages are governed by the old law. This is the first federal court decision on this law.

THE board of railroad commissioners recently decided another branch of the Wichita case, reducing the rate of freight on coal from Cherokee and Crawford counties to Wichita from \$1.60 to \$1.35 per ton, and fixing the rate from Osage county points to Wichita at 90 cents per ton. These rates are to be put in force February 1.

In the federal court at Wichita the other day Robert F. Dori was found guilty of impersonating his dead brother, Frederick Dori, who was a soldier in the late war, and thus swindling the United States treasury out of large sums of money in pensions and arrearages. Frederick Dori died in 1867 and a few years later the swindle commenced.

During the trial of Clyde Mattox in the United States court at Wichita Deputy United States Marshal George Walker testified against the prisoner and upon leaving the witness stand was attacked by Anna Edwards, who threatened to shoot him. The woman was taken to jail and subsequently fined \$10, besides being forbidden to enter the court room during the trial. She had become infatuated with Mattox during visits to him in jail.

THE secretary of state, upon the advice of the attorney-general, has refused to grant a charter to the "Wage Workers International Military Association" of Hutchinson, the objects of which, as expressed in the application, are "to organize and unify associations of the laboring men and issue charters thereto, under the seal of this order; to bear arms, equip and drill and discipline the same for mutual protection, pursuant to the declaration of independence and of the constitution of the United States. He says that the Kansas law does not provide for or authorize the organization of military associations of this character.

ARTHUR LOCKWOOD, a fourteen-year-old boy from Leavenworth county, who is incarcerated at the state reform school in Topeka, made an attempt to burn the institution the other night. He went into a scheme with a number of other boys to burn the main building, and effect their escape in the confusion that would follow. Accordingly, at midnight, Lockwood touched a match to some old papers which he had piled on his bed and shouted "fire." A guard, who responded to the alarm, threw water on the flames, instead of releasing the boys, and in a few minutes the fire was out, and Lockwood was placed in another apartment.

## DOLE AND WILLIS.

### Later Hawaiian Correspondence Submitted to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The president in a brief note submitted to congress the latest correspondence relating to Hawaii. It comprises some brief notes from Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham which are unimportant, but the chief features of which are letters between Minister Willis and President Dole, in one of which the minister complained of an utterance of President Dole as reflecting upon the president of the United States and a letter from President Dole in which he specifically inquired if Minister Willis' instructions authorized the use of force. Both these matters appear to have been settled by the receipt of the last message of the president to congress and the instructions of Secretary Gresham to Minister Willis.

The most important part of the correspondence consists of a long letter from Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham containing inclosures of correspondence between President Dole and himself.

Letter, No. 20½ dated January 5, to Secretary Gresham, says:

On Wednesday, the 27th ult., at 12 m., the steamship Oceanic arrived with newspapers containing the president's special message in full, together with the instructions to Mr. Blount and myself. The message was reproduced in the afternoon papers under conspicuous headlines.

At 4 o'clock the same day I received a four-page, closely written letter, which I inclose, from Mr. Dole, minister of foreign affairs, asking to be informed with the least delay whether you (I) held instructions to enforce your policy with the use of arms in any event.

The information desired, although fully embodied in the president's message, might have been asked for, and except for the remarkable statements contained in the letter, would have been promptly and satisfactorily given in a few words.

Confident that the charges so surprisingly and unjustly made could not be sustained, an answer herewith enclosed, was on the following (Thursday) morning, sent to Minister Dole, asking that they be made more direct and specific.

On Friday morning, 29th ult., I received a letter from Mr. Dole, herewith inclosed, saying: "The special message of the president has rendered me further correspondence on the subject of my letter of the 27th of December unnecessary as the message satisfactorily answers the question. 'But,' he added, 'if you still require the specifications requested, I will be ready to furnish them.'"

The instructions to me from the president had been strictly followed, or if departed from at all it had been in favor of the beneficiaries of our wrong doing. I felt, therefore, that the statements contained in the letter of Mr. Dole of the 27th ult. were directed, not at me personally, but at the president, and should be qualified or absolutely withdrawn.

Believing from the high character and sense of justice of Mr. Dole that, if he re-examined his letter such would be the result, I wrote him a note which I inclose. This note was delivered at his residence on the night of the same day (Friday, December 29) upon which his second letter was received. Having no answer up to Sunday night, December 31, and having occasion to communicate with his colleague, Mr. Dole, upon another matter, I called his attention to the failure of Mr. Dole to reply to my note, which I explained to him was written with no unfriendly purpose, but was as by itself directed "for the best interests of all." He intimated that the "advisory council met" next day at noon and he thought the subject would then receive attention.

At 3 p. m. of that day, January 1, I received from Mr. Dole a letter, which I inclose, in which he states: "It was not my intention to withdraw any of my letters." This, of course, left every charge and statement in full force as of that date. Believing that these charges, whether so intended or not, reflected very unjustly upon the president, who so agent I was, at 6 p. m. of the same day (Monday, January 1) I replied in the inclosed letter asking that the "desired" specifications be furnished at the earliest convenient hour. Up to this hour (Friday, January 5) no reply has been received to this request nor have I any intimation when one may be expected. My request for specifications is now in the hands of minister of foreign affairs since Monday, January 1, at 6 o'clock. I had hoped to receive it in time to answer by steamer Peking, leaving today at 2 o'clock, and especially as Mr. Thurston and Hatch, late vice president of the provisional government, leave tomorrow on the Australia for the United States. This delay in answering is a great surprise and regret.

I am fully prepared to show that every step taken by the representatives of our government has been in the direction of peace and good order.

On November 13 as is well known here, the greatest excitement prevailed in the executive building, military forces were ordered to parade and the volunteer companies were ordered on duty at night. The preparations were due, not to any fear of any American intervention, but as Mr. Damon, minister of finance, called officially to explain, resulted from apprehensions of many citizens, mostly women children, that as the following day was the birthday anniversary of King Kalakaua large numbers of natives from the adjoining districts would be here and an outbreak might occur.

Very respectfully,  
ALBERT S. WILLIS.

## INDIANS WHO GO WHALING.

THE Makahs, of Washington, Make a Good Living Out of the Sea.

The Makah tribe of Indians of Neah bay have been accustomed for years to cruise on the ocean twenty or thirty miles from Cape Flattery, boldly attacking whales, fur seals and sea lions, catching halibut, the several varieties of cod, salmon and rock fish, all of which abound in great numbers about the cape. It was in 1892 that the government established a reservation and agency at Neah bay under charge of Henry Webster. The Makahs are not an agricultural tribe. They are entirely self-supporting, receiving only about four hundred dollars a year from the government for educational purposes entirely. They derive all of their subsistence from the ocean. They have been encouraged to procure a larger class of vessels than the canoes of their ancestors, and they have been allowed to own and command vessels capable of making voyages to distant seas in pursuit of their vocation of sealing, whaling and fishing.

In 1890 sealing schooners first commenced to take these Indians with their canoes to the sealing grounds, and they thus acquired a knowledge of the superior facility afforded by a schooner for safety and comfort. It was not before 1880 that any Indian had confidence enough to purchase and sail a vessel of his own larger than a canoe. Gradually the Makahs have increased their business, and having been successful in their sealing, they now own a fleet of ten fine schooners, varying in size from twenty-five to fifty tons each. They start out in January, as soon as the seals begin to appear in the vicinity of Cape Flattery, and cruise south, following the herds along the coast to the Columbia river, and returning with the seals as they slowly wend their way north to the Aleutian rookeries. From the Columbia river to Alaska the Makah natives know the coast and can navigate their own schooners, but when they go to Behring sea or to the Japan coast they are compelled to take with them a Caucasian navigator. The young men of the tribe are exceedingly bright. Most of them attend the evening school, where they learn to read and write English. Recently some of them have been studying navigation, and it will not be long before they will be able to navigate their own vessels even in foreign waters. The earnings of members of the tribe from sealing aggregate over forty thousand dollars a year.

Under the present law, as laid down by the Behring sea tribunal in Paris recently, the Indians have considerable advantage over the white hunters. Firearms are strictly prohibited in hunting seals, and this causes the Indians to adopt their old custom of hunting with spears, at which a large number of tribe are adepts. Practical sealers claim that the Indians will fare much better than either the English or American sealers.—Chicago Herald.

—Mrs. Wing—"What do you think of Mrs. Highfill's table manners?" Mrs. Fling—"I don't know. I never have been able to discover them."—Inter Ocean.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### The Proceedings of the Week Briefly Given.

WHEN the senate met on the 15th the house bill to authorize the construction of a dam across the Kansas river at Topeka was, at the request of Senator Martin, taken up and passed. After passing several other private bills the senate went into executive session and when the doors were opened at 7 o'clock adjourned. When the house met the Wilson tariff bill was read by sections for amendment and debate under the five-minute rule, general debate having closed. Only amendments offered by the ways and means committee were agreed to. At the evening session Mr. Hudson (Kan.) spoke in favor of the bill and at 10:30 o'clock the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 16th a spirited discussion took place between Senators Hoar, Gray and Daniel on the Hawaiian question. The federal elections repeal bill came up as the regular order and Senator Palmer (Ill.) spoke in favor of it. A communication was received from the secretary of the treasury in answer to Senator Allen's resolution in regard to the gold coin in the United States and at 5:05 o'clock the senate adjourned. The house continued its work on the tariff bill, the republicans, under the leadership of Mr. Burrows, making the attempt to offer minority amendments alternately with the majority of the committee, but were ruled out under precedents established when the McKinley bill was under consideration. The debate was participated in by many members until adjournment.

The work of the senate on the 17th amounted to little outside of executive session, at which, after some debate, the nomination of Scott Harrison (brother of the ex-president) to be surveyor of the port of Kansas City, was rejected—both Missouri senators opposing him. In the house the tariff bill was further considered, and the committee amendment fixing the date on which the free wool clause should go into effect on August 1, 1894, was rejected and the date made upon the passage of the bill. Deb. Te. on the bill was continued at the night session.

THE senate was treated to a surprise on the 18th by the announcement of the resignation of Senator Walthall, of Mississippi. Ill health given as the reason. Several senators expressed their disapproval of the issue of bonds among them Senators Morgan (Ala.) and Daniel (Va.). The elections bill was considered, Mr. Vest making a speech in favor of repeal. The day in the house was devoted to the tariff bill, debate being on Mr. Burrows' amendment to restore the existing duty on wool. The amendment was defeated by a strict party vote. At the evening session Mr. Sibley (Iowa), of Pennsylvania, spoke against the tariff bill.

THIS senate was not in session on the 19th. The house further considered the tariff bill. The proposition to put steel rails on the free list was defeated and the sugar schedule was considered at length. Progress was very slow. The senate was not in session on the 20th. When the house met consideration of the tariff bill was resumed. Soon after 1 o'clock the president sent in a message transmitting another batch of Hawaiian correspondence, the reading of which was listened to with much interest. The message was referred. At 5:20 o'clock a recess was taken until evening, when the tariff bill was further considered.

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## INTERNAL REVENUE.

### Meeting of a Majority of the Committee—A Minority Plan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—There was a meeting yesterday afternoon of the democratic members of the ways and means committee, Representatives McMillan, Whiting, Tarsney, Turner, Bynum and Bryan being present. Mr. Wilson was detained by illness in his family. The internal revenue tax bill was again considered, but the meeting was entirely informal and no votes were taken.

The bill will be reported to the house probably Tuesday morning. Members of the minority in favor of making the bill a part of the pending tariff bill say an amendment will be offered soon after the bill is placed upon the calendar to have it considered at once as an amendment.

This motion will probably be made by Mr. McMillan, chairman of the subcommittee which drafted the bill. These plans may be overthrown at any time, either by the act of the democratic members who are opposed to an income tax, and who may vote with the republicans and defeat the measure in full committee, or by the refusal of Chairman Richardson to recognize the representatives of the democratic minority members, when he attempts to have the bill taken from the calendar and considered as an amendment.

WISHES.

I asked a little child one day
A child intent on joyous play:
My little one, pray tell to me
Your dearest wish: what may it be?

WHIBLEY'S SPIRIT.

His Experience with It Was Rather Expensive.

I never met it myself, but I knew Whibley very well indeed, so that I came to hear a goodish deal about it.

It came with a carved cabinet that Whibley had purchased in Wardour street for old oak, but which, as a matter of fact, was made of chestnut wood, and manufactured in Germany.

Whibley could amuse himself of an evening asking it questions, being careful to choose tolerably simple themes such as "Are you there?"

After awhile Whibley bought it a table and encouraged it to launch out into more active conversation. To please Whibley I assisted at some of the earlier seances, but during my presence it invariably maintained a reticence bordering on positive dullness.

We fancied at first it was talking about somebody named Hester; it had spelled Hester with a "t" before. We allowed a margin for spelling—and we tried to work the sentence out on that basis.

This time we abandoned the "Hestur" theory altogether. Jobstock suggested "Haste" for the first word, and thought the spirit might have gone on phonetically.

Whibley asked him sarcastically if he'd kindly explain what he meant. I think Jobstock was getting irrita-

ble. We had been sitting cramped up round a wretched little one-legged table all the evening, and this was almost the first bit of gossip we had got out of it.

"It can't spell," he added, "and it's got a nasty, sulky temper. If it was my spirit, I'd hire another spirit to kick it."

Whibley was one of the mildest little men I ever knew, but chaff or abuse of his spirit roused the devil in him, and I feared we were going to have a scene.

Under these more favorable conditions, the spirit plucked up wonderfully and talked everybody's head off. It could never have been a cheerful companion, however, for its conversation was chiefly confined to warnings and prognostications of evil.

They could not tell what they wanted; they did not know themselves, and the man would use bad language and slam the door in their faces.

He was the first man who had ever said a kind word about the spirit, and Whibley loved him for it. He seemed as though he could never see enough of him after that evening, and the three of them—Whibley, the count and "Maria"—would sit up half the night talking together.

The precise particulars I never heard. Whibley was always very reticent on the matter. Whether "Maria" really did exist, and the "count" deliberately set to work to bamboozle her (she was fool enough for anything); or whether she was a mere hallucination of Whibley's, and the man tricked Whibley by "hypnotic suggestion" (as I believe it is called), I am not prepared to say.

"You are sure," I said, after thinking awhile, "that this Maria is a good spirit? There are all sorts going about, I'm told. You're sure this isn't the spirit of some deceased lunatic playing the fool with you?"

"Well, I should certainly make some inquiries into its character before I trusted it any further," I answered, and left him.

at Queensferry, only a few miles outside the city."
"I'm glad of that," I answered; "I mean, of course, for Maria's sake. It was lucky you went then."

"Well, not altogether," he replied; "at least, not in a worldly sense. He left his affairs in a very complicated state, and his eldest son went straight up to London to consult me about them; and not finding me there and time being important, went to Keble. I was rather disappointed when I got back and heard about it."

After that his affection for "Maria" increased tenfold, while her attachment to himself became a burden to his friends. She grew too big for her table; and dispensing with all mechanical intermediaries, talked to him direct. She followed him everywhere.

"I should really be glad," he once confessed to me, "to get a little time to myself. She means kindly, but it is a strain. And then the others don't like it. It makes them nervous. I can see it does."

"Entirely your own inspiration, or suggested," persisted the major, who had, of course, heard of "Maria." Whibley admitted the play had been suggested to him. The major rose from the table.

"You've no right to say that," cried Whibley, hotly. "I apologize," returned the major, coldly; "we will wish the blessed spirit. I decline to play whist with spirits of any kind; and I would advise you, sir, if you intend giving many exhibitions with the lady, first to teach her the rudiments of the game."

He was the first man who had ever said a kind word about the spirit, and Whibley loved him for it. He seemed as though he could never see enough of him after that evening, and the three of them—Whibley, the count and "Maria"—would sit up half the night talking together.

The precise particulars I never heard. Whibley was always very reticent on the matter. Whether "Maria" really did exist, and the "count" deliberately set to work to bamboozle her (she was fool enough for anything); or whether she was a mere hallucination of Whibley's, and the man tricked Whibley by "hypnotic suggestion" (as I believe it is called), I am not prepared to say.

"You are sure," I said, after thinking awhile, "that this Maria is a good spirit? There are all sorts going about, I'm told. You're sure this isn't the spirit of some deceased lunatic playing the fool with you?"

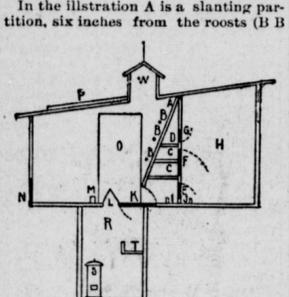
"Well, I should certainly make some inquiries into its character before I trusted it any further," I answered, and left him.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

KEEP THE HENS WARM.

Description of Poultry House with Heating Arrangement.

The object of the accompanying illustration is to give a design of a poultry house for a cold climate and to accommodate those who desire a cheap system of heating. The house is shown by the interior end view, in order to explain the arrangements. It is 14 feet wide, 5 1/2 feet high on the south side, 7 1/2 feet on the north side and 36 feet long, divided into six rooms, each room being 6x9 feet on the floor, and ten or twelve fowls to occupy each room.



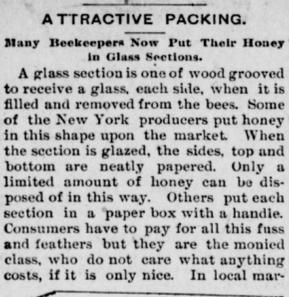
POULTRY HOUSE WITH HEATING ARRANGEMENT.

B), and C C are the nest shelves, with an opening at one end, and a door from the hall also, D being the sitting-shelf, with a door from the hall only. E, F and G are narrow doors, nearly the length of each room. The hall, H, is 5 feet wide, the partition dividing the hall and rooms being made with common lath, as also the doors; but partition A is made of matched boards. J is a water-trough, I a feed-box, and K a hatch, hinged by pivot in the center, for convenience in cleaning the floor; L being an opening in the floor covered with wirecloth, cone-shaped. M is a 2x6 board or studding, placed on the floor to divide the litter from the clean floor. N is a door opening into the yard, O being a door from one room to the other. P is a skylight on the roof, one for each room, and W is a ventilator, one at each end of the house. R is a cellar, which may be larger if preferred, and S is a small oil-stove, no pipe being necessary. T is a dirt-trough the full length of the house. Two feet of the bottom portion of each dividing partition is made of boards and above the boards is lath. The hall may be only 3 feet wide if preferred, and the other arrangements may be altered for convenience, as circumstances demand.—Farm and Fireside.

ATTRACTIVE PACKING.

Many Beekkeepers Now Put Their Honey in Glass Sections.

A glass section is one of wood grooved to receive a glass, each side, when it is filled and removed from the bees. Some of the New York producers put honey in this shape upon the market. When the section is glazed, the sides, top and bottom are neatly papered. Only a limited amount of honey can be disposed of in this way. Others put each section in a paper box with a handle. Consumers have to pay for all this fuss and feathers but they are the monied class, who do not care what anything costs, if it is only nice. In local mar-



A GLASS SECTION.

kets, the price is governed by supply and demand. The best market for honey is a home market, and a fair price should be demanded. If an export price is charged, it will remain upon the producer's hands, and other sweets will be used instead. Choice white comb honey is quoted in most large cities of the union at sixteen cents per pound. At St. Louis, Mo., it is usually a few cents lower than at other cities.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Geese on the Farm.

The Embden, a white goose (both male and female), is, with the Toulouse, the largest of all breeds. The best cross for the market is the Toulouse gander and Embden goose. The Toulouse is parti-colored, and the male and female are alike. In fact the male and female of any pure bred are alike in color. The large breeds do not forage over as much ground as the common kinds, but produce twice as much feathers, in weight, and fatten more readily for market. An adult gander of the Embden or Toulouse breeds should not weigh less than twenty-five pounds and the goose twenty-three pounds, though individuals have been known to reach as much as fifty pounds. The best way to grade up a flock is to procure a gander of the Embden breed, mate him with large common geese and mate the female offspring with a Toulouse. The males should then be pure-bred Embdens, as they are pure white, which is an advantage where the feathers are considered a valuable product.

If the horse becomes restless do not jerk the lines; a strong, steady pull will be more effective and will not injure a tender mouth.

TRAINING THE HORSE.

How to Educate Animals So That They Will Obey the Voice.

There are many things that should be carefully observed in the education of horses that are entirely omitted. Too much dependence is placed in the bits, lines, strength of the harness, the use of the whip and the ability of the driver to control the horse by sheer brute force. Hence there are so many fatal accidents.

The horse is a sensible and sensitive animal, possessed of many attributes, among which fear often predominates. On the road a horse sees or imagines danger, and the ignorant driver, instead of allowing time for the horse to take in the situation and satisfy himself that he is mistaken, plies the whip in the most vigorous manner. The sensible horse always resents such treatment and, scared and angered, dashes off in fright and fury. If the harness is strong, the bits reliable, the driver able to guide and control the horse, all may be well; should something give way the results are serious.

A safe horse must be one with sense enough and so trained that in emergencies it does not become frightened and uncontrollable. It may require some patience and tact to talk a horse out of running away or kicking things to pieces, but this should be possible with a safe horse. A horse must be taught to stand still when it is desirable either for getting in or out of the wagon, or to mount or dismount under the saddle. The horse should understand that it is not to start until the word is given. It is of the highest importance that the horse should be taught to stop for the word whoa, whether on the farm or on the public highway. It might be considered ridiculous for the driver to be calling out gee, haw, whoa, get up, etc., to a team of horses on the boulevard, but it would be a wonderful safeguard to have a horse so trained that he knows what to do when spoken to by his driver in a firm, quiet manner. Horses should be taught to go down a hill in a slow, careful manner, and to stop and hold the wagon whether going up or down a hill. In no case should a horse be allowed to cross a bridge in any gait but a walk. This should be drilled into a horse, so that in case it should be running away it will come to a walk when a bridge is to be crossed.

It is the reckless driving of horses, the depending on the man, and what is called good luck, that causes so many disasters and fatalities. It is time to train drivers of horses as well as the animals. It is not every man who can fit a pair of lines and a whip that is fit to do so.—R. M. Bell, in Farm and Fireside.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

THERE is no profit in founded pigs. Poor quality lowers prices more than overproduction.

THERE is always a good demand for strictly first-class stock.

MORE fat can be laid on with ground than with whole grain.

VENTILATION and warmth should go together. Avoid draughts.

THERE are reported to be 998 abandoned farms in Massachusetts.

If turnips are fed before milking they will affect the flavor of the milk.

LEAVES are excellent as a mulch, as stock bedding and as a stable absorbent.

STATISTICS show that England annually spends \$80,000,000 for foreign butter and cheese.

BEFORE setting, air your milk thoroughly, so as to allow animal and other matter to escape.

It is said that when the cows have been fed on bran the milk rises slowly and is hard to churn.

FIREWOOD is more easily cut when green and makes quicker and better fires when well seasoned.

THOSE trees whose leaves stick to the branches in the spring are to be looked upon as lacking in stamina.

If the stock are to be kept thrifty they need more variety of food in winter than at any other season.

THE largest creamery in the world is said to be at St. Albans, Vt. The capacity is 22,000 pounds a day.

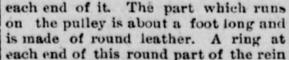
In many parts of India oxen still serve as carriers of merchandise, and buffaloes are kept for milk and plowing.

BUTTER from fresh cows is more highly flavored than that from cows long in milk, so the latter requires more care in ripening.

A NEW CHECK-REIN.

Said to Be the Most Comfortable Bit Ever Invented.

Mr. I. Z. Merriam, of Whitewater, Wis., sends to the Rural New Yorker the following description of a check-rein device of his invention: The reins and check line are continuous, and, instead of being fastened rigidly to the bit, they pass over a small pulley at



A NEW THING IN CHECK REINS.

each end of it. The part which runs on the pulley is about a foot long and is made of round leather. A ring at each end of this round part of the rein prevents its passing through the pulley. Accordingly, when the reins are taken in hand and drawn on, the horse's head is lifted till the bit comes to the upper ring, when the pull becomes direct. On hitching the horse he can drop his head thus giving all the ease of an unchecked rein, and at the same time preventing his head from reaching the ground. While the bit is very effective in handling a horse, one of its chief merits is its humane features. It is seemingly the most comfortable bit ever put in a horse's mouth, and doubtless will receive the earnest commendation of every humane society.

Hood's Permanently Cures

Because it reaches the seat of disease in the blood. By purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, it expels every taint of Scrofula, Catarrh, Malaria, etc., and so renovates and strengthens the vital fluid, and through it the whole system, as to enable it to throw off future attacks of disease. Be sure to get Hood's, and only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion. Try a box. 25c.

FREE. If you have not received one of the August Flower and German Syrup Diary Almanacs for 1894, send your name and address on a postal at once, asking for Almanac No. 4, and you will receive by return mail, free of all expense, one of the most complete Illustrated books of the kind ever issued, in which you can keep a Daily Diary or Memoranda of any matters you desire. Write quick, or they will be all gone. Address, G. G. GREEN, WOODBURY, N. J.

A Weak Digestion

strange as it may seem, is caused from a lack of that which is never exactly digested—fat. The greatest fact in connection with

Scott's Emulsion

appears at this point—it is partly digested fat—and the most weakened digestion is quickly strengthened by it.

The only possible help in Consumption is the arrest of waste and renewal of new, healthy tissue. Scott's Emulsion has done wonders in Consumption just this way.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Three Good Things VERY CHEAP.

SPECIAL OFFER I SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE (one year) \$3.00 WORLD'S FAIR BOOK (cloth bound) 1.25 EXHIBITION NUMBER (Scribner's) .25 \$4.50

All for \$3.35.

World's Fair Book.

Advertisement for Scribner's Magazine, featuring a portrait of Charles Scribner's Sons and details about the magazine's content and pricing.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co. Cocoa and Chocolate, highlighting their highest awards and product quality.

Ely's Cream Balm

Advertisement for Ely's Cream Balm, specifically for Catarrh, with a detailed illustration of the product packaging.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

Advertisement for a weight reduction product, featuring a portrait of a man and details about the treatment.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

Advertisement for Mother's Friend, a remedy for various ailments, with an illustration of a woman and child.

A LESSON FROM THE BIRDS.

"Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?" Last night I heard a bluebird singing. The south wind woke and brought the brook-lets down. And near our gate, its tale of summer bringing, Leaped a first violet by a bank of snow.



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VII.—CONTINUED.

Then Bonelli could hear sounds of altercation in the room, and Mr. Doyle's voice, very angry, and the strange gentleman came out, and one of the men who'd been waiting said he had a cab, if that would answer, and he'd fetch it right off, and by the time he got back it was raining hard again, and he took his cab in under the shed where the carriage had been, and a couple of soldiers from the barracks then came in, wet and cold, and begged for a drink, and Bonelli knew one of them, called Dawson, and trusted him, as he often had done before. When Dawson heard Lieut. Doyle's drunken voice he said there'd be trouble getting him home, and he'd better fetch Mrs. Doyle, and while he was gone Lascelles came out, excited, and threw down a twenty-dollar bill and ordered more Krug and some brandy, and there was still loud talk, and when Bonelli carried in the bottles Doyle was sitting back in a chair, held down by the other officer, who was laughing at him, but, nevertheless, had a knife in hand—a long, sharp, two-edged knife—and Doyle was calling him names, and was very drunk, and soon after they all went out into the rear court, and Doyle made more noise, and the cab drove away around the corner, going down the levee through the pouring rain, one man on the box with the driver. That was the last he saw. Then Mrs. Doyle came in mad, and demanded her husband, and they found him reeling about the dark court, swearing and muttering, and Dawson and she took him off between them. This must have been before eleven o'clock; and that was absolutely all he knew.

Then Mr. Allerton had told his story again, without throwing the faintest light on the proceedings, and the hack-driver was found, and frankly and fully told his: that Lascelles and another gentleman hired him about eight o'clock to drive them down to the former's place, which they said was several squares above the barracks. He said that he would have to charge them eight dollars such a night anywhere below the old cotton-press, where the pavement ended. But then they had delayed starting nearly an hour, and took another gentleman with them, and that when driven by the storm to shelter at the Pelican saloon, three squares below where the pavement ended, and he asked for his money, saying he dare go no farther in the darkness and the flood, the Frenchman wouldn't pay, because he hadn't taken them all the way. He pointed out that he had to bring another gentleman and had to wait a long time, and demanded his eight dollars. The other gentleman, whom he found to be one of the officers at the barracks, slipped a bill into his hand and said it was all he'd left, and if it wasn't enough he'd pay him the next time he came to town. But the others were very angry, and called him an Irish thief, and then the big soldier in uniform said he wouldn't have a man abused because he was Irish, and Lieut. Waring, as he understood the name of this other officer to be, told him, the witness, to slip out and say no more, that he'd fix it all right, and that was the last he saw of the party, but he heard loud words and the sound of a scuffle as he drove away.

And Mme. d'Hervilly had given her testimony, which, translated, was to this effect: She had known the deceased these twenty years. He had been in the employ of her lamented husband, who died of the fever in '55, and monsieur had succeeded to the business, and made money, and owned property in town, besides the old family residence on the levee below. He was wedded to Emilie only a little while before the war, and lived at home all through, but business languished then, they had to contribute much, and his younger brother, M. Philippe, had cost him a great deal. Philippe was an officer in the zouaves raised in 1861 among the French Creoles, and marched with them to Columbus, and was wounded and came home to be nursed, and Emilie took care of him for weeks and months, and then he went back to the war and fought bravely, and was shot again and brought home, and this time M. Lascelles did not want to have him

down at the house; he said it cost too much to get the doctors down there; so he came under Madame's roof, and she was very fond of the boy, and Emilie would come sometimes and play and sing for him. When the war was over M. Lascelles gave him money to go to Mexico with Maximilian, and when the French were recalled many deserted and came over to New Orleans, and M. Lascelles was making very little money now, and had sold his town property, and he borrowed money of her to help, as he said, Philippe again, who came to visit him, and he was often worried by Philippe's letters begging for money. Seven thousand dollars now he owed her, and only last week had asked for more. Philippe was in Key West to buy an interest in some cigar business, M. Lascelles said if he could raise three thousand to reach Philippe this week they would all make money, but Emilie begged her not to, she was afraid it would all go, and on the very day before he was found dead he came to see her in the afternoon on Rampart street, and Emilie had told her of Mr. Waring's kindness to her and to Nin Nin, and how she never could have got up after being dragged into the mud by that drunken cabman, "and she begged me to explain the matter to her husband, who was a little vexed with her because of Mr. Waring." But he spoke only about the money, and did not reply about Mr. Waring, except that he would see him and make proper acknowledgment of his civility. He seemed to think only of the money, and said Philippe had written again and must have help, and he was angry at Emilie because she would not urge with him, and Emilie wept, and he went away in anger, saying he had business to detain him in town until morning, when he would expect her to be ready to return with him.

Much of this testimony was evoked by pointed queries of the officials, who seemed somewhat familiar with Lascelles' business and family affairs, and who then declared that they must question the stricken widow. Harsh and unfeeling as this may have seemed, there were probably reasons which atoned for it. She came in on the arm of the old family physician, looking like a drooping flower, with little Nin Nin clinging to her hand. She was so shocked and stunned that she could barely answer the questions put to her with all courtesy and gentleness of manner. No, she had never heard of any quarrel between M. Lascelles and his younger brother. Yes, Philippe had been nursed by her through his



"BE READY TO TELL THE STORY I GIVE YE."

wounds. She was fond of Philippe, but not so fond as was her husband. M. Lascelles would do anything for Philippe, deny himself anything almost. Asked if M. Lascelles had not given some reason for his objection to Philippe's being nursed at his house when he came home the second time, she was embarrassed and distressed. She said Philippe was an impulsive boy, fancied himself in love with his brother's wife, and Armand saw something of this, and at last upbraided him, but very gently. There was no quarrel at all. Was there anyone whom M. Lascelles had been angered with on her account? She knew of none, but blushed, and blushed painfully. Had the deceased not recently objected to the attentions paid her by other gentlemen? There was a murmur of reproach among the hearers, but Madame answered unflinchingly, though with painful blushes and tears. M. Lascelles had said nothing of disapproval until very recently; on the contrary, he had much liked Mr. Waring. He was the only one of the officers at the barracks whom he had ever invited to the house, and he talked with him a great deal; had never, even to her, spoken of a quarrel with him, because Mr. Waring had been so polite to her, until within a week or two; then—yes, he certainly had. Of her husband's business affairs, his papers, etc., she knew little. He always had certain moneys, though not large sums, with all his papers, in the drawers of his cabinet, and that they should be in so disturbed a state was not unusual. They were all in order, closed and locked, when he started for town the morning of that fatal day, but he often left them open and in disorder, only then locking his library door. When she left for town two hours after him, the library door was open, also the side-window. She could throw no light on the tragedy. She had no idea who the stranger could be. She had not seen Philippe for nearly a year, and believed him to be at Key West.

Alphonse, the colored boy, was so terrified by the tragedy and by his detention under the same roof with the murdered man that his evidence was only dragged from him. Nobody suspected the poor fellow of complicity in the crime, yet he seemed to consider himself as on trial. He swore he had entered the library only once during the afternoon or evening, and that was to close the shutters when the storm broke. He left a lamp burning low in the hall, according to custom, though he felt sure his master and

mistress would remain in town overnight rather than attempt to come down. He had slept soundly, as negroes will, despite the gale and the roar of the rain that drowned all other noise. It was late the next morning when his mother called him. The old mammy was frightened to see the front gate open, the deep water in the streets, and the muddy footprints on the veranda. She called Alphonse, who found that his master must have come in during the night, after all, for the lamp was taken from the hall table, the library door was closed and locked, so was the front door, also barred within, which it had not been when he went to bed. He tapped at the library, got no answer, so tiptoed to his master's bedroom; it was empty and undisturbed. Neither had Madame nor Mlle. Nin Nin been to their rooms. Then he was troubled, and then the soldiers came and called him out into the rain. They could tell the rest.

Cram's story is already told, and he could add nothing. The officials tried to draw the batteryman out as to the relations existing between Lieut. Waring and Madame, but got badly "bluffed." Cram said he had never seen anything in the faintest degree worthy of comment. Had he heard anything? Yes, but nothing worthy of consideration, much less of repetition. Had he not loaned Mr. Waring his team and carriage to drive Madame to town that morning? No. How did he get it then? Took it! Was Mr. Waring in the habit of helping himself to the property of his brother officers? Yes, whenever he felt like it, for they never objected. The legal official thought such spirit of camaraderie in the light artillery must make life at the barracks something almost poetic, to which Cram responded: "Oh, at times absolutely idyllic." And the tilt ended with the civil functionary ruffled, and this was bad for the battery. Cram never had any policy whatsoever.

Lieut. Doyle was the next witness summoned, and a more God-forsaken-looking fellow never sat in a shell jacket. Still in arrest, physically, at the beak of old Braxton, and similarly hampered, intellectually, at the will of bold John Barleycorn, Mr. Doyle came before the civil authorities only upon formal subpoena served at post headquarters. The post surgeon had straightened him up during the day, but was utterly perplexed at his condition. Mrs. Doyle's appearance in the neighborhood some weeks before had been the signal for a series of spree



"BE READY TO TELL THE STORY I GIVE YE."

on the Irishman's part that had on two occasions so prostrated him that Dr. Potts, an acting assistant surgeon, had been called in to prescribe for him, and, thanks to the vigorous constitution of his patient, had pulled him out in a few hours. But this time "Pills for the Less" had found Doyle in a state bordering on terror, even when assured that the quantity of his potatoes had not warranted an approach to tremors. The post surgeon had been called in too, and "Pills for the Less," as he was termed, thanks to his unflinching prescription of quinine and blue mass in the shape and size of buckshot, having no previous acquaintance, in Doyle, with these attacks, pool-pooled the case, administered bromides and admonition in due proportion, and went off about more important business. Dr. Potts, however, hood by his big patient, wondering what should cause him to start in such terror at every step upon the stair without, and striving to bring sleep to eyes that had not closed the livelong night nor all the balmy, beautiful day. Once he asked if Doyle wished him to send for his wife, and was startled at the vehemence of the reply: "For God's sake, no!" and, shuddering, Doyle had hidden his face and turned away. Potts got him to eat something towards noon, and Doyle begged for more drink, but was refused. He was sober, yet shattered, when Mr. Drake suddenly appeared just about stable-call and bade him repair at once to the presence of the commanding officer. Then Potts had to give him a drink, or he would never have got there. With the aid of a servant he was dressed, and, accompanied by the doctor, reached the office. Braxton looked him over coldly.

"Mr. Doyle," said he, "the civil authorities have made requisition for—" But he had got no further when Doyle staggered, and but for the doctor's help might have fallen. "For God's sake, colonel, it isn't true! Sure I know nothing of it at all at all, sir. Indade, indade, I'm blind drunk, colonel. Sure they'd swear a man's life away, sir, just because hb was the one—he was the one that—" "Be silent, sir! You are not accused, that I know of. It is as a witness you are needed. Is he in condition to testify, doctor?" "He is well enough, sir, to tell what he knows, but he claims to know nothing." And this, too, Doyle eagerly seconded, but was sent along in the ambulance, with the doctor to keep him out of mischief, and a parting shot to

the effect that when the coroner was through with him the post commander would take hold again, so the colonel depressed more than the cocktail stimulated, and, as luck would have it, almost the first person to meet him inside the gloomy inclosure was his wife, and her few whispered words only added to his misery.

The water still lay in pools about the premises, and the police had allowed certain of his neighbors to stream in and stare at the white walls and shaded windows, but only a favored few penetrated the hallway and rooms where the investigation was being held. Doyle shook like one with the palsy as he ascended the little flight of steps and passed into the open doorway, still accompanied by "Little Pills." People looked at him with marked curiosity. He was questioned, questioned, cross-questioned, but the result was only a hopeless tangle. He really added nothing to the testimony of the hack driver and Bonelli. In abject remorse and misery he begged them to understand he was drunk when he joined the party, got drunker, dimly remembered there was a quarrel, but he had no cause to quarrel with anyone—and that was all; he never knew how he got home. He covered his face in his shaking hands at last, and seemed on the verge of a fit of crying.

But then came sensation. [TO BE CONTINUED.] WANTED IT BRIEF.

The Marriage Ceremony of a New York Newspaper Man. A New York Presbyterian minister has given a curious account of his first marriage ceremony. The groom, a friend of the minister, was a young newspaper man. On the afternoon of the wedding day he called upon the clergyman. "I suppose it does not make any difference to you what form you use?" the young man said. "Not the slightest," answered the clergyman.

"Well," said the prospective bridegroom, "I have looked over a number of services, and have picked out the Dutch Reformed because it is the shortest. But even that is much too long. You preachers can't be expected to know anything about boiling things down. I have brought you a Dutch Reformed prayerbook, and you will see that I have knocked out all that I think is unnecessary."

"With that," says the minister, "he left me, and I opened the book at the marriage service. It was a network of black lines. That young man, so used to cutting copy, had actually edited the marriage service, and had knocked out, as he expressed it, at least two-thirds of it."

"It shocked me at first to see a prayerbook so mutilated, but in the evening I followed copy like a faithful compositor, and the whole ceremony did not take more than three minutes. He was delighted, but the bride had a little bone to pick with me."

"She had had a hand in the editing, I imagine, for in the promise to 'love, honor and obey,' the word 'obey' had been marked out. But in the excitement of the moment I left it in."

"Do you know," the clergyman continued, "that young man taught me a lesson about using gorgeous lithographed marriage certificates. I bought the handsomest one I could find and carried it with me, filled out and ready. When I handed it to him he looked at it and smiled."

"Nonsense," said he, "do you think I'm an art store?" and he tore a blank leaf from a book on the parlor table and wrote upon it these words with his stylus:

"This certifies that at Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, the 18th day of March, 1873, I united John Smith and Abigail Jones in the bonds of matrimony." "I signed it, and the deed was done." —N. Y. Sun.

A WICKED DOG.

It Would Not Acknowledge Its Master When Sober. An enemy to the cause of teetotalism has arisen in Ohio in the shape of a dog. For years, according to the Buffalo Express, Henry Taylor, a farmer, has lived on a farm just north of the village of Van Wert. Henry was a good and upright citizen, but he would get boiling drunk whenever he went to town. He has a dog, and this dog, with the members of his household, always expected him to come home with a pronounced load. The dog met him at the gate and guided his uncertain footsteps to the house after each trip to town.

One day Henry went to town, and while there experienced a change of heart. He decided not to get drunk, took the pledge and started for home in a state of painful sobriety. His dog was at the gate to meet him. Henry walked in straight as a string. The dog, expecting a man with a wobbly gait and a thick voice, did not recognize him and jumped upon him, biting him severely several times and otherwise maltreating him after the manner of dogs. Thereupon Henry swore an oath that he would never again return from town without a load, and he has kept the vow. It is clearly the duty of Murphy or Col. Bain to bring that dog into the fold.

A Strange Operation. A little boy whose father never uses a razor was much amazed and interested on the morning after his arrival at his uncle's house to see that gentleman shaving.

"Why, Uncle Fred!" he exclaimed, after watching the operation for a few moments. "I don't see what makes you wash your face with that little broom, and wipe it off with a knife. Papa doesn't!" —Youth's Companion.

Her Hope Realized. Pugilist's Mother—And how did Jack come out? Pugilist's Father—He won the battle, of course. Pugilist's Mother—There! I always knew Jack was born to be an actor.—Pack.

Turks believe that women have no souls.

TAX REFORM DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY BELTON HALL. [This department aims to give everybody's ideas about taxation (not tariff). It agitates a subject connected with nearly every social question, and seeks for the best system of taxation. Land owners especially should be interested, as the principal benefit of any improvement or social advance goes to them in the increase of value given to land. Write your opinions briefly, and they will be published or discussed in their turn. Address this office, or P. O. Box 22, Buffalo, N. Y.]

TO TAX PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Hundreds of Thousands of Honest People Obligated to Come to Poverty in Old Age. LONDON, ENGLAND.—The Trades Union Congress at Belfast reported in favor of state aided pensions for the aged poor. Owing to the stress of competition and a low rate of wages, many people have labored their whole life long, and yet have never earned sufficient to furnish themselves with more than the bare necessities of life and hardly even those. In their old age they eventually and inevitably come face to face with starvation or the workhouse. How many choose the former from dread of the latter the records of the coroners' courts show. Illness, the breaking of a bank, the failure of a building society or other commercial mishap, are among the unforeseen misfortunes that bring numbers of deserving and respectable persons to destitution.

Canon Blackley is the pioneer of the idea of providing pensions for the aged poor, free from the taint of pauperism, in England. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., has a scheme, Mr. Charles Booth is another reformer, who besides his own plan for pensions for the poor, has in addition supplied the most valuable and exhaustive statistics ever obtained by individual enterprise respecting the condition of the laboring poor. He is on the royal commission.

The question of cost is the chief obstacle to acceptance of most of the schemes. Mr. Booth's proposal would it appears, require \$85,000,000 for its accomplishment, though Mr. John Morley, M. P., puts the expense at \$50,000,000.

The liberal press condemns any proposition to raise such an amount by the taxation of the necessities of life, such as sugar, tea, etc., or from the income tax; and the Tories scream with horror at the idea of taxing the land values.

PROPOSED PLAN TO RAISE THE FUNDS BY TAXING AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Malins Q. Holyoake, who for ten years has been advocating a new source of revenue, submitted his proposal for the consideration of the royal commissioners. He suggests the imposition of a proportional stamp duty of one penny in the shilling (two cents in 24) on the price of tickets of admission to theaters, music halls, and "gate money" race meetings. In every European country except England amusement is taxed in some form or other. There are no statistics of public attendance at places of amusement from which the actual amount to be derived from such a duty can be ascertained. It is apparent, however, that a considerable revenue would accrue, from the fact that an average of nine years' receipts from the municipal tax upon the 27 theaters of Paris, amounting to \$510,000 per annum.

ARGUMENTS FAVORABLE AND UNFAVORABLE.

The only known objections urged in official quarters are that the estimate of the revenue to be derived is excessive, and that it presents technical and other difficulties which would have to be overcome. It is very possible that the first mentioned point is correct, and that, owing to the absence of any reliable data upon which to base calculations, the view of the revenue to be derived was too sanguine. Regarding the second objection, it may be stated that a stamp duty is simplicity itself, compared to many of the complicated and intricate duties now in existence. These taxes would be on the unproductive labor of civilization, and would not retard the productive industries that make the wealth and power of a nation, or affect any article of necessity of food. In these days of penny postage, penny fares, penny papers, etc., penny taxation should be popular if any form of taxation can be so. Food, work and dwellings are the first requirements of the poor—not amusement—yet the former are taxed and the latter is not.

Truth, whose proprietor, Mr. Labouchere, M. P., can not by any be regarded as prejudiced against theatrical enterprises, indorses the view that amusement and pleasure should be made to come to the rescue of age and poverty, with the remark: "Practically, the tax would fall on the frequenters of theaters, for the amount would be added to the price of entrance." —The Voice.

Income Tax Absurdities.

If there is to be an income tax, what shall its exemption be and shall it be progressive in rate increasing with the sum of income?

Either of them will, on careful analysis, turn out to be rank communism and the last will be confiscation. The federal income tax of 1863 exempted \$600 annual income for each person and whatever was annually paid for rent and repairs of residence. Five per cent was levied on all income above \$600, seven per cent on all above \$5,000, and ten per cent on all above \$10,000.

Why exempt any sum? There is only one defensible reason, which is that unless a bare subsistence is exempted the tax taken from a taxpayer must be returned to the poor man as a pauper. A bare subsistence is then to be the test of exemption, and not such large sums as populist congressmen demand.

If an income tax law exempts \$2,000, then at four per cent interest, the sum of \$50,000 capital is exempted. One owning that capital will get free of tax, but what will he pay who has \$50,000?

The federal income tax in 1868 exempted \$1,000, and only 259,335 persons paid any tax on income. When the ex-

emption was \$2,000, only 116,000 paid at first, and finally only 73,000 out of a population of 40,000,000. Was not that a burlesque on taxation?

If \$2,000 shall be now exempted the income exempted will in the aggregate, be greater than the income taxed. What absurdity?

If it were proposed to tax all incomes below \$2,000, and exempt all above that sum, the insanity of it would be obvious.

If one's income only keeps him alive, then taxing him and paying back the tax to a pauper will be needless circuity, but one with \$50,000 capital or who earns \$2,000 a year is not a pauper. And besides, if a manufacturer with only \$50,000 capital is untaxed he can undersell him with four times the capital. The profits of two farms of two persons alongside of one another, each being \$2,000, would be untaxed, but taxed if owned by one person. Why?

When an income tax is levied it is not maned, fetid communism to exempt anybody's income except in the case of pauperism? Is it not a lack of political virtue and courage which, in an income tax, exempts any of the wages of labor or any of the profits of capital or business or the rent of land?

Some populist congressman may plead that it won't "pay" the federal treasury to be uncommunitarian and collect the tax on small incomes. Then do not levy an income tax!

A self-respecting man, having an annual income of \$1,999, should be ashamed to go untaxed in presence of his tax-paying neighbor having only \$2,001.

If income be taxed, and all property be also taxed, then the portion of income saved is twice taxed.

Here It Is, in Congress.

Judge Maguire, of California, said: Philosophers have traced to their primary and universal cause these periodical calamities which blast the happiness and desolate the homes of half the people of the civilized world once in every decade. That cause is the constantly recurring pressure of ground rent, as a factor in the distribution of wealth against the profits of capital and the wages of labor.

gentlemen forget that our splendid and inexhaustible natural resources are all monopolized, and that nine-tenths of our people are obliged to pay tribute to less than half of the other tenth for the privilege of living in this country.

The small percentage of land monopolists who own this country exercise an absolute despotism over the masses of the people of this country, and fix the conditions upon which they shall live. [Loud applause.]

The census of 1890 shows approximately that the land of this great country is owned by about ten per cent of our people; that about three-fourths of that ten per cent own no land but their homes, upon which there is an aggregate mortgage indebtedness of \$6,000,000,000. The present crisis will bring about the foreclosure of thousands of these mortgages, and will largely reduce the percentage of land owners in this country.

Take for public use, by the forms of Taxation, all of the unearned increment which attaches to land as a result of the presence, industry and virtues of the general population of every community, leaving to landlords only such values as result from their own improvements upon the land.

Encouraging Manufacture.

For the year just ended the total revenues of Pennsylvania were \$13,250,000. These were the largest receipts in the history of this state, and were mainly made up as follows, in round numbers.

The balance was made up from various other forms of stealing which are too numerous to mention. Corporations.....\$6,000,000 Personal Property..... 3,500,000 Licenses..... 1,300,000 Inheritances..... 1,120,000

This system of taxation is very satisfactory to the politicians because it readily yields a large revenue to make good their raids upon the state treasury. It also pleases the granger statesmen because they imagine that it puts the burden on other shoulders, but it is largely responsible for the removal of industries to other states and the restriction of commercial enterprise. Generally speaking the Pennsylvania plan is, down with commerce and up with monopoly, steal from dead men and manufacture liars.—A. H. Stephenson.

Good Christians who sit still on easy chairs And damn the general world for standing up! —The Review of Reviews speaking of Jay Gould's sins of omission regarding paying personal taxes and other philanthropy and of the duty of millionaires to remember with public benefactions the people from whom they have drawn their great wealth, said:

"The time may come when our system of production and our system of taxation may be so arranged that what we term 'social wealth'—the unearned increment in expanding land values, the productive value of railroads and other franchises, and the other forms of wealth arises out of conditions which society itself creates—will all accrue to the state for the benefit of the whole people."

That is, this may come about if our millionaires do not remember their obligations and found libraries, universities, hospitals, etc. If they will do that we will not too closely examine where the wealth really is.

Charmed, You Know!

Van Alen is charmed that a tax is to be laid on luxuries. He is a luxury himself and was duly taxed by Mr. Whitney.

The Farmers' Crop.

At home he raises buckwheat In a manner neat and plain; In town he'll raise the taxes, And in congress he'll raise Cain.





## BOLD TOM JOHNSON.

His Reply to the Cloakmakers' Plea for Protection.

The following letter furnished to the newspapers by Congressman Tom L. Johnson explains itself:

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 29.  
To Joseph Lachnet, Emil Weisels, Joseph Frankel and others, tailors and tailoresses in the employ of Messrs. Landeman, Hirschelmer & Co., coat manufacturers.  
Ladies and Gentlemen: I have received your communication and that from Messrs. Landeman, Hirschelmer & Co. to which you refer, asking me to vote against the Wilson tariff bill, unless it is amended by adding to the duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem, which it proposes, an additional duty of 49 1/2 cents per pound.

I shall do nothing of the kind. My objection to the Wilson bill is not that its duties are too low, but that they are too high. I will do all I can to cut its duties down, but I will strenuously oppose putting them up. You ask me to vote to make cloaks artificially dear. How can I do that without making it harder for those who need cloaks to get cloaks? Even if this would benefit you, would it not injure others? There are many cloakmakers in Cleveland, it is true, but they are few as compared with the cloak wearers. Would you consider me an honest representative if I would consent to injure the many for the benefit of the few, even though the few in this case were yourselves?

And you ask me to demand in addition to a monstrous ad valorem duty of 45 per cent. a still more monstrous weight duty of 49 1/2 cents a pound—a weight duty which will make the poorest sewing machine manufacturer, the best cheap shoddy cloak as Mrs. Astor or Mrs. Vanderbilt would be called on to pay on a cloak of the finest velvets and embroideries! Do you really want me to vote to put the burden of taxation on the poor, while letting the rich escape? Whether you want me to or not, I will not do it.

It is, as your employers say, a servicable cloak can be bought in Berlin for \$1.25 affords no reason in my mind for keeping up the tariff. On the contrary, it is the strongest reason for abolishing it altogether. There are lots of women in this country who would be rejected to get cloaks cheaply—lots of women who must now pinch and strain to get a cloak, lots of women who cannot now afford to buy cloaks, and most wear old or cast-off garments or silver with cold. It is not enough to say we should abolish every tax that makes it harder for them to clothe themselves.

No I will do nothing to keep up duties. I will do everything I can to cut them down. I do not believe in taxing one citizen for the purpose of enriching another citizen. You elected me on my declaration that I was opposed to protection, believing it but a scheme for enabling the few to tax the many, and the few who opposed even to tariff for revenue, believing that the only just way of raising revenues is by the single tax upon land values. So long as I continue to represent you in congress I shall act on the principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and wherever I can abolish any of the taxes that are now levied on labor or the products of labor I will do it, and where I cannot abolish I will do my best to reduce. When you get tired of that you can elect some one in my place who suits you better. If you want duties kept up, you may get an honest protectionist that will serve you; you cannot get an honest free trader.

But I believe that you have only to think of the matter to see that in adhering to principle I will be acting for the best interests of all working men and women, yourselves among the number. The demand for protection is for the benefit of the American workman in the world's market. You cannot protect labor by putting import duties on goods. Protection makes it harder for the masses of our people to live. It may increase the profits of favored capitalists. It may build up trusts, and create great fortunes, but it cannot raise wages. You know yourselves what your employers pay you in wages does not depend on what the market may enable them to make, but on what they can get others to take your places for. You have to stand the competition of the labor market, why then should you try to shut yourselves out from the market by the protection of the goods market should give to you? It is not protection that makes wages higher here than in Germany. They were higher here before we had any protection, and in the absence of protection that has remained here for some years past you have seen wages go down until the country is now crowded with tramps, and hundreds of thousands of men are now supported by charity. What is the cause? Wages higher than in Germany is the freer access to land, the natural means of all production; and as that is closed up and monopoly sets in wages must decline. What labor needs is not protection, but justly legalized restrictions which permit one set of men to tax their fellows, but free opportunity for all for the exertion of their own powers. The real struggle is not for the tariff, but for those fair wages which consist in the full earnings of the laborer is the struggle for freedom and against monopolies and restrictions. And in the effort to cut down protection it is timely beginning. I shall support the Wilson bill with all my ability and all my strength. Yours very respectfully,  
TOM L. JOHNSON.

## IT WAS A "TARIFF PANIC."

Infant Industries Getting So Thick in the Government That They Are Eating Each Others' Heads Off.

Now it is a "tariff panic." So say all the "protection" authorities from the St. John's to San Diego. And for once they are right, though not exactly in the sense in which they use the term.

In 1878 the mining camps demanded protection, not in the form of a tariff tax on foreign silver, for that would have done them no good because they were exporters of silver, but in the form of compulsory government purchases. And they got it. The republicans could not refuse it consistently, because they professed to believe in government aid to every "struggling industry that asked for aid." And they could not refuse it without danger of losing the electoral and senatorial votes of their beautiful system. And so the mining camps were cared for.

Then came the tariff revision of 1883, which under the false pretense of reducing war duties, took more struggling infants into the government almshouse. The tariff panic of 1884 speedily followed. It was not so severe and prostrating as the panic of 1873, but it took the country two or three years to rally.

Next came Harrison, Reed and McKinley in 1890 with more protection. As Senator Jones, of Nevada, has confessed, the republicans had to make further concession to the mining camps in order to secure the support of the senatorial representatives of those camps for the McKinley bill. Hence the Sherman law, which was the immediate cause of the panic. The panic was thus a direct outcome of the republican tariff system, for the Sherman law was part and parcel of that vicious system of legislative dickering and trading.

And it was hastened and intensified by the republican congress, which emptied the treasury by applying its contents to the payment of certain bonds as they became redeemable and by the purchase of a much larger amount not due. It was further hastened and intensified by the McKinley congress, which not only cut off \$60,000,000 of revenue by putting raw sugar on the free list, but also enormously increased the expenditures by pension

and sugar bounty legislation and in other ways.

These administrative and legislative measures, too, were parts of the republican tariff system. They were intended to deplete the treasury and cut down the current surplus of revenue over expenditure in order to render it difficult if not impossible to relieve the country from its burden of tariff tribute. They stripped the treasury of resources so as to shake confidence in its ability to meet government obligations on the gold basis. Thus the tariff legislation and policy were at the bottom of the panic and hastened its coming, though the Sherman act was its more immediate and obvious cause. It was essentially a tariff panic.

And so it was in another and more radical sense. Stalwart and overgrown infants were fed with larger spoons in the government almshouse, and more and more struggling infants were taken in until there were more inside than outside, and those inside were devouring one another's portion and eating one another's head off. The insiders were levying greater and greater contributions upon the oppressed outsiders, trying, meantime, to pacify the latter by passing back empty dishes labeled "duties on farm products." And so dog ate dog and all the dogs ate sheep, until the supplies were on the point of giving out and the whole colossal system of reciprocal devorment was ready to collapse. It needed but an empty treasury and a note of alarm to bring it down with a crash. It was indeed a tariff panic and it is now a tariff depression. And there is no preventing the recurrence of both with increasing frequency and severity save by the total abandonment of the abominable system under which a horde of hungry industries is quartered upon the self-supporting people, like a ravaging army upon an enemy's country.—Chicago Herald.

## LAYING UP WRATH.

Manufacturers Discharging Workmen for Having Views of Their Own on the Question of Protection.

There are certain tariff fanatics in various parts of the country who are discharging democrats from their employments, or making discrimination against democrats. There was a rather celebrated case in Ohio in Mr. McKinley's district two or three years ago, where a manufacturing firm discharged a number of men with whom they found no fault except that they had voted for Mr. McKinley's opponent. There was another case of the same kind at Norwalk, Conn., a few days ago, and there is a fresh outbreak at Ambler, Pa., where a manufacturing company has given public notice that it will hereafter give a preference to republicans as against democrats. It is a curious state of mind that these people have got themselves into. They are all working, tooth and nail, to defeat the Wilson bill, and they must gain a certain number of democratic votes in house and senate.

What is the meaning of this discrimination anyway? Democratic workmen are as much opposed to wage-reduction as republicans. They believe that the tariff is not a factor in determining the rate of wages. A resolution to this effect was actually passed by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers at Pittsburgh at or about the time of the strike in the Carnegie works at Homestead, but the republicans managed to prevent the publication of it at the time. Now, why may not the men in the Norwalk iron works and in the chemical factory at Ambler, Pa., honestly hold the same opinion? Some of them—indeed, all who look to Henry George as an authority—hold that a protective tariff reduces wages, and this is the opinion of the Evening Post also. Cannot a man hold this view, and vote it when the time for voting comes, without being discharged from employment in consequence? Let us put a hypothetical case. Suppose that the Amalgamated association and kindred bodies throughout the country should pass a resolution that the discharge of workmen for their political beliefs would constitute a ground for strikes. Certainly the political party discriminated against would make common cause with the strikers. Then suppose that the militia were called out to deal with the strike, as they were at Homestead. Is it likely that the democrats would respond with any heartiness to such a call? Is it not likely that they would find means in every case to make the strike successful? We think so. We think also that those fanatics who are advertising their intention to discriminate against the members of a political party which constitutes more than one-half of the people of the United States are preparing a day of judgment for themselves which will be most unpleasant when it arrives.—N. Y. Post.

The really great and beneficent reform of the bill is the release from taxation of the great basic materials of modern industry. If a large part of our revenues must be gathered from a tax upon consumption, let there be but one tax, and that tax upon the finished product, not upon the processes and materials of industry. If we lay heavy duties on wool, and machinery, and fuel, and transportation, and dyes, and everything else that goes to the making of the final product, it is clear that the fabric reaches the consumer freighted with a medley of cumulative taxation that is burdensome and oppressive.

But even more beneficial and necessary is it to the workingman to have untaxed materials to work with. His wages, his steady employment and his personal ability to influence both, are dependent on a full and expanding market for the product of his labor and his skill.—William L. Wilson, in Forum.

If all this seems apologetic, it is because I believe that, if the proposed bill needs any apology, it is to those who looked and voted for a thorough and radical overhauling of our tariff system, not to the interested classes who are now denouncing the measure as an extreme and destructive proposition.—William L. Wilson, in Forum.

## THE TARIFF AND WAGES.

False Alarm of Monopolistic American Manufacturers.

From many quarters we hear of reductions of wages in manufacturing establishments, and from more we hear threats of reduction in case the Wilson bill becomes law. The reductions which have actually been made are the results of the business depression, which is due primarily to the panic of last summer and the inevitably slow and painful process of recovery. The threatened reductions are vociferously declared to be the necessary result of the lower duties. For twenty years it has been preached and proclaimed that a high tariff makes wages high, and that a low tariff means a reduction of wages to the pauper limit of Europe. We are told that now we shall have the proof of the pudding in the eating. What is the truth of the matter?

The notion that the general high range of wages in the United States is due to the high protective system is really one of the most preposterous of the many preposterous ideas on economic subjects which have had vogue in this country. The reader who will look in the books on political economy to see what they have to say about wages and about the causes which make them high and low will find plenty of difference of opinion on this topic among the economists; but the one thing he will not find any reputable writer to say is that the protective system makes wages high or that a free-trade system makes them low. If the books are supposed to be the works of abstract theorists, who keep far from the realities of life, we need only regard a few simple and obvious facts of history to discover that a high tariff cannot be the cause of high wages. This country has tried almost every sort of tariff system, beginning in 1789 with duties which the protectionists of our day would consider outrageously low, and ending a century later in the McKinley tariff act, with duties which the free-trader considers outrageously high. Throughout all the vicissitudes of tariff policy, under revenue tariffs and moderate tariffs and extreme tariffs, wages here have been steadily higher than in European countries. The simple explanation is that this is a country of rich and abundant resources, developed by an active, energetic and ingenious people, in which the great productivity of industry insures a high range of material welfare. Wages with us are high from permanent and abiding causes, and, fortunately, do not depend on tariff legislation or any other artificial prop.

With this it is not inconsistent to admit freely that the wages of some particular classes of laborers, in some limited groups of manufacturing industries, may be seriously affected by the duties. The high duties of the last generation have forced into existence some industries in which the efficiency of labor and capital is not up to the general average, and in which the manufacturer who pays high wages to his workmen is not compensated by their greater skill, energy and productivity. In industries of this sort the free competition of foreign producers, paying lower wages, would compel either a reduction of wages or an abandonment of the industry. Where there is really such a connection between the duties and high wages every one would say that congress should proceed with the utmost care, and should not expose to a sudden reversal of fortune or a sudden change of occupation the workmen whom our tariff legislation has induced to enter into weak-kneed industries. The same is true of the capital embarked in them. Vested rights should receive their due consideration. We believe they have received their due consideration in the Wilson bill. There may be reductions that go beyond the danger-line in some particular duties; but have we not been authoritatively told that even the McKinley bill made a mistake or two? The common-sense and the political interest of the democrats may be trusted to prevent them from making changes that promise to be really destructive; and the testimony of the protectors, manufacturers as to the effect of duties must be received with the same allowances as the pleading of a lawyer for his client.

But the number of shaky and dependent industries, as compared with the whole manufacturing system, is insignificant; and in any case there is no threat of free competition from abroad. From the clamor which has been raised it might be supposed that the Wilson bill gave up all protective duties entirely, and that all foreign goods were going to come in on easy terms. The fact is that the Wilson bill is a careful and conservative measure, and that the duties, even as reduced, still leave a large margin of protection for the domestic manufacturer. It must be remembered, too, that the temptation to make partisan capital out of reductions and threats of reductions of wages is one of the many bad results of that unfortunate alliance of politics and manufacturing which has marked the history of the last ten years. The manufacturer who objects to the Wilson bill because it will cut down his profits or compel him to introduce economies and improve his methods to meet foreign competition is likely to proclaim that he will reduce wages, just as he will virtually compel his operatives to sign petitions against the tariff bill, all with the hope of staying off the inevitable. No doubt, too, many manufacturers are in good faith fearful of the consequences of the proposed measure. They have been told for years that their business depends upon the tariff, and that they cannot pay their wages unless bolstered up by the tariff. They are fearful and uncertain of what may happen, and they join in the general alarm. Under these conditions the thing to do is to pass the tariff act with all possible speed, and get the element of uncertainty out of the way. When this is done it will appear that the cry of wolf has been raised for naught, and that the labor of the country is in no danger from a loosening of the bands which have fettered our industry and enterprise.—Harper's Weekly.

## STEVENS' DON QUIXOTE ACT.

What an Authority on International Law Says of Him.

One of the points most hotly contended for by the defenders of Mr. Stevens is that he only gave his recognition of the provisional government, as the de facto government of the islands, after the committee of public safety had taken possession of the government buildings, archives and treasury, and after the provisional government had been installed at the heads of these respective departments. Possibly this may be true, although very strong evidence to the contrary is offered. It is possible that Mr. Stevens may have actually deferred recognition of the provisional government until such occupation of the public buildings, but that does not seem to be the only, or indeed the important, question in the case. If by his action he coerced the feeble administration of the queen to yield up its power and to succumb before the authority of the United States, then to argue that he should escape criticism because of this delay is simply pettifoggery. The expression may be harsh, but it is the only proper one. The truth seems to be that he had arranged the matters with the insurgents; that he had given them his promise; that the moral forces at his command were used and the physical forces held ready for action, and when, under these combined influences, the government resigned, he appeared for the first time formally to recognize an administration of his own creation. But even this attempt at palliation is disposed of by Judge Dole, a gentleman in whom Mr. Stevens places the highest confidence, and whose veracity he must be the last man in the world to impeach. Judge Dole writes on January 17, 1893, the very day on which Mr. Stevens had refused any longer to regard Mr. Parker and others as ministers, and says:

"I acknowledge receipt of your valued communication of this day recognizing the Hawaiian provisional government, and express deep appreciation of the same. We have conferred with the ministers of the late government, and have made demand upon the marshal to surrender the station house. We are not actually yet in possession of the station house; but as night is approaching, and our forces may be insufficient to maintain order, we request the immediate support of the United States forces," etc.

We must leave this highly respectable man, Judge Dole, to reconcile his statement with Mr. Stevens' declaration. If Judge Dole was telling the truth, at a time when there was no reason why he should dissemble or dissimulate, he was not in possession of the station house at the time when he was thanking Mr. Stevens for his recognition of the provisional government. Until these two gentlemen have settled this question, it must be assumed, with all the probabilities in favor of the assumption, that Mr. Stevens had actually, as he certainly had in intent, promoted, encouraged, aided and abetted the insurrection.

The downfall of the monarchy may or may not be a desirable event, the queen may or may not be what her enemies charge; Judge Dole and his associates may absorb in themselves all the cardinal and other virtues, but it is difficult for an impartial man to escape the conviction that whatever good, whatever credit and whatever praise may attach to the downfall of Queen Liliuokalani belongs mainly to Mr. Stevens. Judge Dole and other excellent gentlemen may have a just claim to a small part of the success, but the chief actor is undoubtedly Mr. Stevens. Truly he did it; and if it be part of the occupation of United States envoys to act the part of international Don Quixotes, to use their office and their power to subvert governments that do not suit their tastes, and to arrange new establishments more to their own liking, he has earned the gratitude of his countrymen. In the meanwhile, his zealous efforts have made it imperative upon our people to decide how far they will ratify his acts, thereby establishing precedents which are very sure, if followed, to relieve our international relations from the reproach of being tame or monotonous.—F. R. Coudert, in North American Review.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

—Speaker Crisp is not so brash in the matter of counting quorums as ex-Speaker Reed is in furnishing the provocation. The Reed rules still lie mouldering in the crypt.—Boston Herald.

—Assistant Secretary Reynolds decides that a soldier, while hunting for pleasure, is not entitled to a pension. That is sense, and it is a pity that any of President Harrison's assistants ever held otherwise.—Buffalo Express (Rep.).

—The republican members of congress are doing what they can to postpone consideration of the tariff bill. They are using the extreme resort of preventing a quorum. They cannot depend upon reason to accomplish their ends for the reasons are all favorable to democratic purposes.—Albany Argus.

—The small politicians in Washington who would like to drive Gresham out of President Cleveland's cabinet make poor headway in this business. There happens to be a great obstacle in their way, viz., Cleveland himself, who partially bears in mind just how unfriendly these political intriguers have been to him from the start.—Boston Transcript (Rep.).

—At last we have evidence that McKinley did learn something, after all, from the terrible beating his party got under his leadership in 1890 and 1892. In his recent message to the Ohio legislature, he warned the majority that it would be held by the people to strict accountability. He said "it should keep the expenses safely within the revenues," evidently having in mind the awful blunder he and his party made in congress in bankrupting the treasury. "There should be no increase in the rate of taxation," he added, as though to say: "Take warning by me and my bill and avoid the fate that overtook me."—N. Y. Post.

## COCKRAN ON THE TARIFF.

The New York Statesman Exposes Some Republican Fallacies.

In the debate on the tariff bill in the house on Friday, January 12, W. Burke Cockran, of New York, presented his views on the proposed reform, the leading points of which are here given.

Mr. Cockran said he had consented to speak partly because he did not believe he would retard the passage of the bill by so doing and partly in the hope that some of his remarks might lead to some counter assertions from the republicans. Objection had been made to the bill on the ground that it would not raise enough revenue for the use of the government. The objection presupposes that the reduction of tariff rates means a reduction of tariff receipts. If he believed that this bill would reduce the revenue he would not support it. He believed, on the contrary, that the revenue would be increased by decreasing the tariff, and his belief was based on the experience of all the civilized nations of the world. Referring to that free trade nation, par excellence, Great Britain, he showed that the revenues of that country had been materially increased since the extension of the free list. The dutiable list in England has been steadily decreasing and now contains only about six articles, as it was found that a larger list was not needed for the support of the government, and the income from those six articles was greater than when the list contained hundreds of thousands of articles. The breaking down of the old barriers to the free exercise of the skill and industry of a nation was of equal value to the discovery of a new and better element of nature, the opening of a new continent, the birth of a new nation.

It had been said that the reduction of the tariff would paralyze trade and destroy the industries of the country. He denied it; on the contrary, he asserted that it would increase trade, would increase consumption, enlarge our markets and would not only increase the revenues of the government, but would also increase the opportunities of the people to earn the money they need for existence.

He showed that the burdens of tariff taxation eat deeper into the roots of industry and bear more heavily on the people than appeared on the surface. For every dollar which went into the treasury from the collection of tariff taxes hundreds of dollars were collected by the processes of consumption and trade throughout the country. The tariff granted to a few protected individuals letters of marque to prey on the industry and commerce of their fellows.

"Custom house arithmetic two and two do not always make four, but sometimes only one. This reduction of the tariff laws, which was about to be accomplished, would operate to so increase the revenues of the government that the treasury would soon again be in the condition in which the democratic party left it in 1888, and the chief trouble would become the question of how to dispose of the surplus which would accumulate.

"Now, we have heard a great deal of protection. It is a word we are thoroughly familiar with. But what is protection in the concrete? A gentleman on the other side (Mr. Baile) has declared that the time would come when the country would have protection. If we have not got protection now, then what is protection? Have we not got it now? Is not the McKinley bill protection in all its perfection? Then what is the tariff? The republicans seem to think that it is something sacred, something mystic, something wonderful, something which should not be touched, looked at or spoken of except with bated breath. It is like the ark of the covenant of old, which it was a sacrilege to look upon and death to touch. And the mystic tariff went triumphantly into the election of 1890 and the democrats who were bold enough to discuss it were sent into the cold abodes of "the opposition." But is the tariff law of 1892 the largest and final jewel in the crown of protection? Are we to sit down at last to have "protection"? Or is there to be another advance in the life of protection? Is the wall to be built still higher? I do not know whether we have protection in its fullest sense or whether you gentlemen on the republican side are only started on your tariff career and will ultimately give us a tariff law which will give us a home market where our wants will be supplied by trusts and by the favored monopolist under the tariff.

"Are we to be told that the further we progress in wresting the secrets of nature and obtaining control for our industrial pursuits, even of the elements themselves; that when we can harness up the lightning to do the work of commerce, and when we can use forces which (in operation day-to-day) transcend in power the very miracles with which Moses sought to convince Pharaoh of the divine mission with which he was charged; are we now to confess, I say, that our possession of those powers and advantages of this march along the line of civilization makes us helpless as against a lower level of civilization?

"Sir, barbarism has prevailed against civilization, when barbarism used the weapons of brute force; but in economic contests, the higher level of civilization the more sure the result of the contest. And because we, in this country, are the most civilized people that the world has ever seen, because we have reached the highest level of civilization of which the human mind ever dreamed, we are for that reason and for that reason only charged with the highest purpose of effecting the industrial and economical conquest of the whole world.

Quoting approvingly a sentence from David Hume, Mr. Cockran said: "Like him, I pray for the commercial success and prosperity of the sons of men wherever they are. I believe that the children of Adam, whom Christ died to save, are all our brethren, and that the mission of the republic is to elevate all of them."

Mr. Cockran went on to argue that as an individual should confine himself to the business that was within his practical capacity, so also a people should confine itself to those industries which it can carry on advantageously. The protectionists seemed to believe that the condition of the laborer was best when he was confined to one job. "But," he said, "the condition of the laborer is best when he has two jobs. And we believe that if the provisions of this bill go into effect the country would begin on a grand march of progress, on a wise era of prosperity and usefulness, such as has never before been witnessed. It would reach a position of eminence which it could never attain until it is realized that its children are entitled to enjoy its fruits at the cheapest rates.

"We have heard it said," Mr. Cockran continued, "that all through Europe there has been a reaction and that a revival of the protection sentiment is in progress. That sentiment is to be explained on the theory that the immense standing armies maintained by the military nations of Europe make it necessary to keep so many men in the armies."

After giving figures as to European armies, Mr. Cockran said:

"Now do you see why a protective system is necessary in those countries? Now do you understand the growth of the protective sentiment in Europe? Now do you realize that it may be necessary to the existence of a country from a military point of view? So, as a measure it is competent for a government to protect its industries, which is simply a bounty to private individuals for the benefit of the people; but in no case is it admissible to give them a bounty for the benefit of themselves. If this protective tariff wall were to be thrown down in Germany or France, the industries of these countries would grow with giant strides, and there would be a demand for labor which could not be supplied while the governments were maintaining in military idleness countless hundreds of thousands of men in the very flower of their youth. And that is one of the reasons why those military countries keep their protective tariffs."

Mr. Cockran then said his republican colleague from New York (Mr. Payne) had told the members of the committee that the Wilson bill was unpopular with the people throughout the country; that men could walk through any city in New York and see the evidence of its unpopularity at any corner. An untried policy, Mr. Cockran said, was likely to be looked upon somewhat dubiously, but he had found no such evidence of unpopularity. He believed that it was a question which would grow in popularity as its provisions became known and understood, while he knew that the McKinley policy would have but an ephemeral existence and was only a passing policy. Mr. Cockran continued:

"As the chairman of the committee on ways and means, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. Wilson) has stood here in the house and launched the tariff bill on its successful voyage; as he stood here and withstood the angry protests of some men in his own state, some of whom added threats to remonstrances, certainly we, who have less to lose, can do the same.

"The Wilson bill is a step in the direction of economic reform and the commercial freedom of the country. Let us pass this bill and I promise you that it will take more than six months of hard times to put soup kitchens in every city. Mr. Wilson told us, in words that will last long after he has disappeared from this scene of his activity, which he has done so much to adorn; he has told us that the prosperity of this country depends not on the tariff, but on its labor; not on its mines, but on its men; not on the republican party, but on Almighty God."

## OLD JOE KILLED BY A BEAR.

A Noble Fate Compared with the One He Once Escaped.

A horse belonging to Samuel Pettibone, of Elk Run, and known far and wide as Old Joe, was found dead in a field where he was pasturing one morning, and a ragged wound in his throat led to the belief that he was killed by a bear, says a Roulette (Pa.) correspondent.

It is customary for bear trappers in this part of Pennsylvania to purchase old and worthless horses for the purpose of using them as bait for their traps. When a horse is to be used in this way he is taken to the woods where a bear trap is to be set and there shot. The carcass is placed so that a bear attracted by it can approach it by only one path, and in that path the trap is set. The bear in its anxiety to get at the dead horse steps in the trap and is caught.

A year ago Samuel Pettibone, having had the Old Joe horse twenty years, and his age having told on him so that his usefulness was gone, made up his mind to reward that twenty years of faithful service by making bear-trap bait of the old horse. A big bear had been prowling around Elk Run with two cubs, and Pettibone had reason to believe that she had stolen two of his sheep. So he put a halter on Old Joe, loaded him up with a bear trap, and started with him for a spring hole up the run, where there were signs that the bear family was in the habit of visiting. There he intended to shoot Old Joe and set the trap. They had got to within half a mile of the spot where the superannated horse was to be sacrificed when Pettibone saw two young cubs cuddled up by the side of a fallen hemlock. He took his revolver and, going close to the sleeping cubs, shot them both. He was stooping down examining his trophies, so easily and quickly gained, when the old bear burst out of the brush, and was on top of Pettibone before he could turn. He managed to scramble part way to his feet, but was forced down again by the bear, which began ripping and tearing at him with her claws.

Pettibone had placed his revolver on the ground while he was looking at the cubs, and he had nothing to defend himself with. His time would have been short if it had not been for Old Joe. The mere scent of a bear is usually enough to terrify a horse, but this old horse had either lost his sense of smell by age, or was too keenly alive to the danger his master was in to think about himself. For, old and stiff as he was, he jumped on the bear with his fore feet and, kicking and biting, forced the infuriated animal off Pettibone and turned her attention toward himself. The bear attacked the brave old horse, and would soon have dispatched him, but Pettibone sprang for his revolver and shot three bullets in the bear's ear so quickly that she died before she had inflicted any serious injury on Old Joe. It is needless to say that Pettibone abandoned all ideas of making bear bait of the horse.

On the contrary, he took him back home and gave orders that there could never be anything on the place too good for Old Joe as long as he lived. He was a pampered creature ever after. Pettibone declares that he believes the horse was marked for vengeance by some bear that had seen his bold rescue of his master from the she bear that day, and that the vengeful bear had found his opportunity the other night and killed Old Joe.

"But it's a good deal better that the old horse ended that way," says Pettibone, "than to have ended up as bait for a bear trap."—N. Y. Sun.

—Level headed men will take no stock in the ascription of the hard times to fear of the democratic tariff bill. This is an old and decidedly disreputable trick of the high protectionists. The Wilson tariff bill will help every considerable department of American industry as certainly as the McKinley bill prostrated two-thirds of the departments for the benefit of one-third.—Brooklyn Citizen.

LEO THE THIRTEENTH.

One of the Remarkable Men of the Nineteenth Century.

How He Restored the Vatican to Its Old-Time Importance and Glory—A Clever Diplomat and Far-Seeing Statesman.

[Special Letter.]

Reports are again coming from Rome telling the world of the feebleness of the supreme pontiff of the Catholic church.



POPE LEO XIII.

found the papacy weaker than it had been for a long time. Pope Pius IX., a remarkable man in many ways, was but a poor diplomat.

Pope Pius never recovered from the shock of these startling events. He made himself a prisoner in the Vatican and communicated with the world at large by means of encyclical letters and graceful, but not always clever, ecclesiastical diplomas.

Although Leo has in many directions drifted away from the example set by his predecessor, he has imitated him in being a voluntary prisoner in the Vatican.

elation to be even more severe, and Catholic states like Bavaria and Belgium talked in all seriousness of curtailing the prerogatives of the pope and his followers.

At this critical time the leaders of the Catholic church began to realize that if there was one among them who could successfully antagonize and neutralize the hostile influences of the hour it was Cardinal Pecci, who, in September, 1877, was created cardinal chamberlain.

The new pope at once resumed diplomatic intercourse with the heads of foreign governments. Instead of discouraging the development of reasonable labor agitation he advised the people of all lands to study the economical questions of the day, such as the relations of capital and labor, landlords and peasants, royalists and democrats.

France, which had become an open enemy of the church, was brought around in the course of time. As soon as Leo convinced himself of the stability of the republic the Vatican ranged itself on the side of conservative republicanism and helped the Carnot government to exterminate blatant anarchists and half-demanded radicals.

ery election. Windhorst died, but the ultramontane party still lived. It supported the emperor or antagonized him, always with a view to secure the repeal of obnoxious legislation.

In his German campaign Leo was assisted by Cardinal Mieczslaus Johann Ledochowski, the prefect of the propaganda, and one of the shrewdest men in Europe.

The Franco-Russian alliance has the sincere support of the pontiff and his advisers. Its continuance and success may mean the restoration of the temporal power of the pope, a possible union between the Greek and Roman churches and a return of France to the fold.

Leo XIII. is now almost eighty-four years of age. He was born at Carpineto, Italy, March 2, 1810. He was the son of Count Ludovico Pecci, and was baptized by the name of Vincenzo Gioacchino.

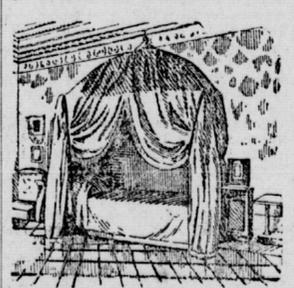


AN ENTRANCE TO THE VATICAN.

ceived the degree of doctor of laws while still a very young man. In 1837 Pope Gregory XVI. made him a domestic prelate, and in the same year he was ordained priest.

The daily life of Leo is marked by great simplicity. He is regular in his habits and the most abstemious dweller in the Vatican.

ance saves him many unnecessary steps. The Vatican, like every other seat of government, has its politicians, and these have been for some time at work electing a successor to the venerable head of the church.



POPE LEO'S BEDROOM.

ance saves him many unnecessary steps. The Vatican, like every other seat of government, has its politicians, and these have been for some time at work electing a successor to the venerable head of the church.

Inasmuch, however, as Leo may live several years longer speculations regarding the views of possible successors are perhaps without public interest or value.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Steamed Oysters.—Arrange oysters in the shells over the bottom of a steamer, and set over boiling water until the shells open.

—Cream Cake.—One-half a cup of butter, one cup of sugar, two eggs, two cupfuls of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, milk to make a moderately stiff batter.

—Angels' Food.—One and one-half tumbler of granulated sugar, one tumbler of flour, each sifted seven times; in the last sifting put in one even teaspoonful of cream of tartar; whites of eleven eggs; flavor with vanilla or almond extract.

—Lemon Sauce.—One cupful of sugar, juice and rind of one lemon, one tablespoonful of cornstarch, one dessert-spoonful of butter, one-half pint of boiling water, the yolk of one egg.

—Dried Beef Broiled.—Put nice slices of dried beef on a greased, hot gridiron, and broil till rather crisp, taking care they do not burn.

—When dampening clothes for ironing use water as hot as the hand can bear; sprinkle the linen, fold smoothly, roll up tight and they will iron much easier.

—Pork Cake.—Pour a gill of boiling water over half a pound of pickled pork chopped fine. When dissolved add a teaspoonful of molasses, half a teaspoonful of sugar, a tablespoonful of soda, half a tablespoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, half a nutmeg and a pound of seeded and chopped raisins.

—Oyster Stew.—Put a quart of fresh oysters in a saucepan with their own liquor; salt and pepper to season; let simmer ten minutes.

—Cream Pie.—Boil one pint of milk, add three teaspoonfuls of corn starch. When boiled take from stove and stir in the yolks of four eggs, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one cup of sugar, the juice of two lemons and the rind of one grated; pour into rich crust; bake twenty minutes.

—Delicate Pudding is made by boiling one cup of water with one tumbler of currant or plum jelly, moisten three tablespoonfuls of corn starch with a little cold water, and stir into the boiling jelly.

SHOULD BE CLEAN AND COZY.

Both Qualities Are Desirable and Possible in Sleeping Apartments.

It is all very well for hygienic beings to talk about the beauty of bed-rooms with bare floors, no draperies, cane chairs, and iron bedsteads.

The floor may be stained or painted and then covered with a rug. This rug can be taken up once a fortnight or so and shaken in the open air.

One easy chair is a necessity also. But if the upholstered affair dreads confronts her let her convert a steamer chair into a thing of luxury by throwing over it a lamb's wool rug and putting a couple of cushions against its back.

A little desk with a shelf for books and another for bric-a-brac, some swinging book-shelves, a screen to put before the never beautiful washstand, a straight-backed chair before the desk, and a dressing-table will complete the furnishings of the room.—Chicago Times.

Sincere Flattery. "I don't know why my watch will not go," said Mr. Staylong, offering a covert excuse.

Customer.—(to clerk in bookstore)—Have you "Prometheus Bound." Clerk.—(rather new at the business)—Yes, ma'am. It doesn't come unbound at all.—Judge.

SAILING ON THE SKY.

Two Absurd Stories That English People Once Believed.

It seems strange, when even children know so much nowadays, to be told that in England, not one hundred years ago, men and women used to believe that the blue sky was the bottom of a great ocean, and that on top of that ocean real ships were sailing.

Those ship's men, they thought, were from another world. They believed that English sailors could reach that ocean somewhere at the line where the sky sea met the earth sea.

One day while the ship lay in that place the merchant dropped his knife overboard.

Afterwards the ship sailed again into a known sea, and after some months the merchant reached home again.

Of course it proved that he had sailed his ship into the sky sea.

In a village on the west coast of England the people, coming out of church one day, saw an anchor falling down out of the sky with a long cable tied to it.

The people watched it for a long time, and at last the cable moved and they heard shouts up in the sky like the "yo-ho-yo" of sailors.

When he reached the ground several churchmen sprang forward and seized him. He struggled hard for a minute, and then choked, grew black in the face and died.

Presently the sky sailors cut their cable and sailed away, and the cable fell into the church yard.

In memory of this event the village blacksmith made the anchor into hinges, and they may be seen on the church door to this day.

Of course these are absurd old stories, but plenty of people believed them, and were sure that the sky was the bottom of an ocean.—Boston Globe.

216 Bus. 8 Lbs. Oats from One Bus. Seed. This remarkable, almost unheard-of, yield was reported to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., by Frank Winter, of Montana, who planted one bushel of Great Northern Oats, carefully tilled and irrigated same, and believes that in 1894 he can grow from one bushel of Great Northern Oats three hundred bushels. It's a wonderful oat, 20 sorts field corn, yielding 80 to 130 bushels per acre.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with market prices for Kansas City, Jan. 22. Includes items like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, BUTTER, CHEESE, POTATOES.

Table with market prices for St. Louis. Includes items like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, BUTTER, CHEESE, POTATOES.

Table with market prices for Chicago. Includes items like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, BUTTER, CHEESE, POTATOES.

Table with market prices for New York. Includes items like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, BUTTER, CHEESE, POTATOES.

ENLIGHTENMENT enables the more advanced and Conservative Surgeons of to-day to cure many diseases without cutting, which were formerly regarded as incurable without resort to the knife.

RUPTURE or Breach, is now perfectly cured without the knife and without pain. Clumsy Trusses can be thrown away!

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK. IN all receipts for cooking requiring a leavening agent the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, because it is an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder and of 33 per cent. greater leavening strength than other powders, will give the best results.

"I wish you wouldn't be asking me for money all the time," growled the husband. "I'm not, dear," responded the wife, sweetly. "Part of the time is occupied in spending it."—Detroit Free Press.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies.

Don't be a Slave To the absurd notion that tyrannizes many minds, that violent drastic purgatives will cure you of costiveness.

"Inkley's only gift to his sweetheart was his last poem." "Strange, but I didn't notice that there was a waste basket among her presents."—Inter Ocean.

Extreme, Chronic, Torturing Cases of NEURALGIA ARE CURED BY ST. JACOBS OIL. PROMPT AND SURE.

Have a Shampoo? When you do, have it with Pearlina. It's delightful. Not only cleans your head, but clears your brain.

LET THERE BE LIGHT! CALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. The person planting Salzer's Seeds never knows of hard times.

WIS. 80 ACRES Fine Farming Land in Phillips Co., Wisconsin, will be sold at a BARGAIN.

Buy the "COLCHESTER" RUBBER CO.'S "SPADING BOOT" If You Want a First-Class Article.

THE State of the Case.—Johnnie—"Pa, does a man have to take an oath when he goes into office?" Pa—"It run right out all by its own self, quick as the bottle upset."—Good News.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The money, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attract the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

It's excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation.

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" it Back or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlina, be honest—send it back.

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# THE BIG EVENT.

News from Jacksonville Regarding the Pugilists.

## MITCHELL IS ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.

A Legal Move to Prevent Executive Interference—Preparations to Quarter the Troops—The Mayor Explains.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—If ever there was a string on the purse check of \$20,000 offered Corbett and Mitchell by the Duval Athletic club the string is now cut and the check before high noon to-day will be in the hands of Referee Kelly. The wind has again shifted and Mitchell has changed his attitude and declares he will fight, and fighting will win.

Honest John Kelly, accompanied by Johnny Colville, of Boston, and a party of sports, yesterday went to the training quarters of the English champion, and after a long confab Kelly and his party returned to Jacksonville convinced that Mitchell is sincere, is anxious to fight, is not suffering from a sprained ankle and has no idea of wriggling out of the fight.

There is one bright executive mind in the Duval club. He is the one optimist in the organization, and to his suggestion is due the fact that the pugilistic machinery is thought now to have taken motion within lines of safety. The new feature is legal. Entirely new counsel have been brought into the situation, and yesterday there were several legal conferences.

The law firm of A. W. Cockerell & Son was called into the case as allies of the club, and late yesterday afternoon a bill was filed by the club's counsel in the Fourth circuit of the state of Florida, praying for an injunction restraining the sheriff or any of his representatives or agents from interfering in any way with the proposed exhibition, from preventing any person entering the grounds, etc.

The bill sets forth the declarations made by the sheriff of a purpose to take possession of the property of the club, arena, etc. It further sets forth that the continued reiteration by the sheriff of this intent has already seriously interfered with the sale of tickets and the prospective success of a business enterprise engaged in by the club. It is further stated that in the belief of the club's officials these threats will continue, unless an injunction shall issue, until the proposed contest comes off. The bill shows that agreement for the contest is in accordance with the city ordinance, passed by virtue of power granted by the legislature to license amusements and exhibitions.

Notice was served upon Sheriff Broward of the action soon after the bill was filed and a hearing will be had before Judge Call, collateral to the subject by Mayor Fletcher, of Jacksonville. He has mounted the fence that there appears a charge, but after all the fight may be pulled off in the arena originally built by the club. He declared to a correspondent that the city had passed an ordinance permitting such contests, that proposed between Mitchell and Corbett, and had accepted from their representatives the money for a license. Under these circumstances he believed it to be the duty of the city to protect the club and the fighters as far as it can.

"There has been considerable talk," said the mayor, "about my swearing in special policemen to protect the fighters and seeing that they are allowed to have their little affairs without molestation. I have never done such a thing, nor will I do it. These men and the club are violating no law of the municipality and I have no right to interfere with them. Nor am I in any way bound to interfere with them. Nor am I in any way bound to protect them beyond seeing that they are allowed to proceed under the ordinance passed by the city council.

"This says the chief of police must be at the ring side and satisfy himself the parties to fight have a permit and that the gloves weigh not less than five ounces. He will be at the ring if the fight comes off in the arena; he will look at the permit and weigh the gloves, then he will allow them to proceed."

"But what about the militia and the sheriff?"

"That is no business of the city's. I shall allow the men to go ahead, but if the authorities of Duval county or of the state step in and stop the fight, it is no affair of mine. The city council of Jacksonville cannot, by passing an ordinance, render void the common law which I understand Gov. Mitchell declares will be violated. Whether or not the law is being violated is a matter for the courts. The city of Jacksonville has nothing to do with it, and does not propose to argue it. We will allow the men to proceed, but will not protect them if the state or county steps in."

Adj.-Gen. Houston arrived yesterday afternoon to arrange for quartering the companies of the Second battalion, which will arrive to-day. The men will be housed in the armory. Gen. Houston said that, as he was sent to Jacksonville to prevent the fight, he proposed to do so, and would use every means in his power to effect this purpose.

"I am acting under instructions from Gov. Mitchell," said he, "and I will carry them out to the letter."

Gen. Houston does not anticipate any trouble in preventing the battle, and evidently thinks the sight of the troops will be enough to deter the men from entering the ring.

Gov. Stone pardoned E. T. Noland, defaulting state treasurer of Missouri, just before the expiration of his sentence, and restored him to full rights of citizenship.

Heavy gales off the Spanish coast have sunk much small craft and drowned twenty-five sailors.

## CONNECTICUT RIOT.

The Staid Old "Nutmeg" State Experiences a Sunday Riot—Street Car Strike at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 22.—Yesterday was one of the most exciting in the history of the city of Bridgeport. All day excited crowds thronged the streets and mob law prevailed. The police were set at defiance and a crowd of angry men ruled the town.

The rioting was one of the results of the discharge of five employes of the Bridgeport Traction Co., and the strike which followed. About 100 employes of the company stopped work, tying up the road. They held numerous meetings and sent a committee to the managers of the road in an effort to bring about a settlement. In this they were unsuccessful.

Yesterday morning fifty men came up from Jersey City to take the places of the strikers, and it was announced that the company intended to run its cars. The men held a long consultation and decided that they would not allow this. They concluded, however, to give the company another chance for settlement, and sent a committee to the owners and managers of the road.

They were denied an audience, the managers refusing to meet them as a committee or to give any reason for the discharge of the men. They announced that they would meet the dissatisfied ones individually, but would not recognize them as an organization. The men withdrew and the strikers held a brief session, at which it was decided that they would not return to work and would prevent the company from running cars.

Meanwhile the company was preparing to start service, and at 9 o'clock nine cars were run out of the shops.

As soon as all of the strikers were informed of the refusal of the owners of the road to arbitrate they proceeded to block the tracks on every street. The yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad were raided, and railroad iron, ties, coupling pins, boxes and barrels were taken and piled on the track at various points.

Some of the cars were moved out of the sheds, but were unable to proceed but a short distance. They were surrounded and the crews were compelled to vacate.

The police were summoned and several cars were started with three railroad employes and a guard of three policemen.

The crowds quickly drove the police from the cars, together with the conductors and drivers. Sticks and stones were thrown, and the windows of the cars broken. Several policemen and railroad employes were slightly injured.

At 2 o'clock a car in charge of five policemen and several railroad employes was attacked at the corner of Congress and Main streets. Here a mob of about 2,000 was gathered. They bombarded the cars with stones, breaking all the windows and injuring several of those in charge.

At Williams street in East Bridgeport, 500 men and boys raided the yard of Jones & Hoffman, contractors, and piled lumber trucks and other obstructions on the tracks.

At 6 o'clock a patrol wagon filled with police and three wagons with railroad employes left the stables to bring back a wrecked car at Congress and Main streets. On arriving there they were surrounded by a mob and a lively row ensued, in which a hostler had his nose broken and another employe was badly bruised. The police and employes retreated.

Meanwhile the mayor summoned the police commissioners, sheriff and city marshal, and a conference lasting three hours was held. At the end of the meeting it was announced that the company had agreed to re-employ the strikers with the exception of nine men.

## INDUSTRIES PICKING UP.

Marked Improvement in the Factories at Newark, N. Y.

NEWARK, N. Y., Jan. 22.—A large number of the factories of this city have resumed operations on full or part time, and the manufacturers say the outlook is much better than it has been. The hat trade is picking up and most of the shops have a full complement of hands at work. Three fires have been started in the large furnaces in the melting department of the Atha & Illingworth steel works. These works have been closed down since July 3 of last year.

The employes of the General Electric Co. are working in several departments till 10:30 in the evening. The Watts-Campbell Machine & Engine manufacturers started up on full time to-day. The Boyden Shoe Co., began work on full time a few days ago, and the proprietors say there is every indication of a good spring trade. The Clark O. N. T. and Marshall thread mills are running on nearly full time. The Sargeant Manufacturing Co., makers of saddlery hardware, are running on three-quarter time. At the Balbach refineries as many men are employed now as ever before.

The T. P. Howell Leather Co. begins work on full time to-day, after many weeks of idleness. Hugh Smith's patent leather factory is also working on full time. Heller & Merz's ultra marine blue works are going on full time with a full force of men. Lassa & Co., trunk manufacturers, began work on three-quarter time last week, after a protracted idleness.

The building trade is dead, and 60 per cent. of the masons and carpenters and laborers in the city are idle.

## Shutting Down Mines.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 22.—An order has been issued by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. to shut down eleven of the largest collieries for an indefinite period. A number of the Lehigh Valley's mines will also be shut down until the large amount of coal on hand is disposed of and the restriction to 2,000,000 tons ordered by the coal sales agents for this month is complied with. As a result of this shutdown traffic on the railroads will be greatly reduced and fully 10,000 men will be out of work in the coal region next week.

# INCOME TAX BILL.

Provisions of the Measure Before the Committee.

## EXEMPTIONS AND AMELIORATIONS.

How Incomes Will Be Estimated—Returns to Be Made Under Oath—Deputy Collectors May Increase Amounts as Sworn To.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The income tax bill, as approved by the democratic members of the ways and means committee, was laid before the full committee at yesterday's meeting. It was read in part, but the committee adjourned before the reading was finished.

The bill provides a tax of 2 per cent. upon all incomes of citizens of the United States, either at home or abroad, from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends or salaries, on all amounts over and above \$4,000. The bill goes into effect January 1, 1895.

In estimating incomes there shall be included notes, bonds and other securities except such United States bonds as are exempt from federal taxation. The tax is laid on profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within the year or within two years previous to the year for which the income is estimated; also on sales of live stock and farm products generally where grown upon one's own estate; on all incomes derived from any source whatever and the share of any person of the profits of companies, whether incorporated or partnership, who would be entitled to the same if divided, whether divided or otherwise, except the incomes received from corporations whose certain percentage of the dividends and pay the same to the officer authorized to receive it.

In addition to the \$4,000 exemption, all national, state and county taxes paid within the year shall be deducted from the person who actually paid them, also losses sustained during the year from fires, shipwreck and other causes not covered by insurance and compensated for, and worthless debts, but excluding estimated depreciation of value and losses on sales of real estate.

No deduction shall be made for improvements which may increase the value of the property or estate. Only one deduction of \$1,000 shall be made from the aggregate value of any one family.

Every person having an income of more than \$3,500 shall make a return to the deputy collector of the district in which he resides of the amount of his income, but persons having less than \$3,500 a year shall not make such a return.

These returns shall be made on oath, and the deputy collector may increase the amount of any list, or return it if he has reason to believe that it has been understated. As a penalty for refusing to make the list the deputy collector may make up such list according to the best information obtainable, and add 50 per cent. to the amount. In cases where a fraudulent list has been rendered, a penalty of 100 per cent. shall be added.

## TO RESTRICT THE SECRETARY.

A Bill Seeking to Prevent the Further Issue of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Bell, of Colorado, introduced in the house yesterday a bill to provide for the withdrawal of the discretionary power of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds, to provide for the coinage of silver in the treasury, for the issue of non-interest bearing treasury notes for current expenses, to protect the gold reserve and to give immediate relief to the treasury.

Section 1 withdraws the discretionary power heretofore given the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds, and prohibits the issue of bonds for any purpose until the necessity for the issue is first determined by congress.

Section 2 directs the coinage of silver in the treasury as rapidly as possible and the issue of certificates on all uncovered silver and their payment for government obligations.

By section 3 the secretary of the treasury is required to pay out, upon the obligations of the government, 66 2/3 per cent. of all the silver now in the treasury held for the redemption of silver certificates, and thereafter he shall be required to retain in the treasury no more than 33 1/3 per cent. of the silver coin for the redemption of outstanding silver certificates.

If at any time the current revenues of the country shall be insufficient to meet the current expenses the secretary of the treasury is to issue non-interest bearing treasury notes redeemable at the pleasure of the government in coin.

The bill declares it the duty of the secretary to protect the gold reserve and to refuse payment of more than a moiety of an obligation of the government exceeding \$1,000 in gold, unless the obligation is specially payable in gold, or unless the interest of the treasury reserve would be benefited thereby.

**Dow Miners Offer a Compromise.**  
DOW MOINES, Ia., Jan. 23.—At a mass meeting of the miners of this district to-day, at which 1,500 miners were represented, it was decided not to accept the 25 per cent. reduction demanded by the operators. Resolutions were adopted, however, agreeing to accept a 10 per cent. reduction. If the operators refuse to compromise on this a strike will be ordered.

## Bad Railway Accident.

CAMDEN, Ark., Jan. 23.—A trolley train on the Ogamaw Short Line railway, a road running out from Ogamaw, Ark., into the country fifteen miles, fell through a trestle last night. Three men were killed and eighteen wounded. Patrick O'Brien, one of the best trainmen on the road, was killed.

## THE INCOME TAX.

Text of the Bill Agreed Upon by the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The full text of the internal revenue bill, including the important income tax, has been agreed upon by the democratic members of the ways and means committee.

The bill provides the income tax is to go into effect January 1, 1895, and that the first collection on income is to be made on July 1, 1895. All classes of incomes are included in the measure, and the uniform rate of 2 per cent. tax on incomes over \$4,000 is fixed.

The most important text of the bill is the method provided for the levy and collection of taxes. It is made obligatory on all persons receiving individual incomes of over \$3,500, to make a return to the local collector of internal revenue. These returns are gone over by the revenue collector, and a tax list is made up of those whose incomes exceed \$4,000. No tax is levied on those making a return of above \$3,500 and under \$4,000, but the committee deemed it expedient to have this margin of \$500 below the exemption point in order that the returns might be sure to show all who are subject to the tax.

In case a person having an income of over \$3,500 fails to make a return, it becomes the duty of the revenue assessor to make inquiry as to the amount of the person's income. If this examination discloses the income is above \$4,000, the income is subject to twice the ordinary tax under the law, and the party failing to make his return is deemed guilty of a criminal offense and is made subject to fine and imprisonment.

The main purpose in framing the above provisions has been to avoid an inquisitorial operation of the law. The committee believes it will do away with the necessity of having assessors prying into the private business of people unless the latter have a taxable income and try to evade the law. It is estimated that not more than 85,000 persons will be subject to this tax, so that there is great majority of citizens will not have to make returns.

Provision is also made by which no information can be made public as to the details of the incomes reported by citizens. If such details become public it might injure the credit of a firm or an individual. For that reason any public or private person who divulges any part of this information concerning incomes is made subject to criminal prosecution, with heavy fine and penalty.

Particular provision is made for the collection of the income tax due on salaries, not only officials, but the salaries of individuals received from business firms, corporations, etc. The individual receiving the salary does not pay the tax, but it is made the duty of every government, state, county and municipal disbursing officer to retain 2 per cent. of all salaries over taxable amount. This 2 per cent. is to be taken out of the salaries for the year.

The tax upon corporations includes every phase of corporate stock. The tax is general and is without the \$4,000 exemption allotted to individual incomes. It is provided that, including the tax on corporate stock, the corporation shall pay the tax and deduct the amount from the dividends of the stockholder. It is made the duty of each corporation to take 2 per cent. of each annual corporate income from the amount set apart for the stockholder, and pay the total to the internal revenue collector in the locality. Severe penalties are provided for failure to make the proper reduction from the dividends of stockholders or for a failure to make the return to the revenue collector.

The business of the levying and collecting of the tax is placed in charge of a deputy commissioner of internal revenue. The different revenue districts of the county and country are also provided with deputy collectors who will especially manage the collection of the income tax. The measure as finally agreed upon is a detailed elaboration of a plan for an income tax proposed some months ago by Representative Hall, of Missouri.

## KANSAS BANKS.

Statement Showing the Condition of National Institutions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Following is a statement showing the condition of the national banks in Kansas on December 19 last:

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$21,140,277
Overdrafts	269,317
United States bonds to secure circulation	2,884,000
To secure deposits	261,000
United States bonds on hand	4,000
Premiums on United States bonds	188,730
Stocks, etc.	653,520
Banking furniture	1,507,157
Other real estate	821,398
Due from national banks not reserve agents	688,086
Due from state banks	2,833,340
Due from approved reserve agents	3,275,641
Checks and cash	241,500
Exchanges for clearing houses	208,300
Reserve of other national banks	435,440
Fractional currency	18,993
Legal tender notes	833,725
Total specie	1,874,225
Five per cent. redemption fund	122,882
Due from United States treasurer	7,772
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$11,487,100
Surplus	1,693,420
Undivided profits	811,530
National bank notes outstanding	2,588,600
Due to other national banks	261,143
Due to state banks	427,189
Dividends unpaid	14,000
Individual deposits	16,440,880
United States deposits	106,564
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	136,400
Notes and bills rediscounted	271,400
Bills payable	464,500
Liabilities other than above stated	27,230
Average reserve held, 3 1/2 per cent.	

## TUBERCULOSIS OUTBREAK.

Levi P. Morton's Serious Loss at Rondout, N. Y.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Nineteen of the valuable herd of Guernsey cattle owned by ex-President Levi P. Morton have been killed on account of tuberculosis, representing the state board of health. One of the animals killed received the highest prize at the world's fair. The nineteen were valued at \$7,000. Several infected cows were not killed. They will be held until their calves are born, in the hope these may be healthy.

## BONDS TO BE ISSUED.

The Secretary of the Treasury Calls for Subscriptions to a Fifty Million Loan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Secretary Carlisle late yesterday afternoon issued the following circular inviting proposals for 5 per cent. bonds.

Treasury Department, Jan. 17, 1894.—By virtue of the authority contained in the act entitled "An act to provide for the assumption of specie payments" approved January 14, 1875, the secretary of the treasury hereby offers for public subscription an issue of bonds of the United States to the amount of \$50,000,000 in either registered or coupon form, in denominations of \$50 and upward, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly, in coin at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Proposals for the whole or any part of these bonds will be received at the treasury department office of the secretary until 12 o'clock noon on February 1, 1894. Proposals shall state the amount of bonds desired, whether registered or coupon, and the premium which the subscriber proposes to pay, the place where it is desired the bonds shall be delivered, and the name of the subscriber, whether that of the treasurer of the United States, or an assistant treasurer of the United States, where it will be most convenient for the subscriber to deposit the amount of his subscription. Failure to specify these particulars may cause the deposit to be rejected.

As soon as practicable after the first day of February the allotment of bonds will be made to the highest bidders, but no proposal will be charged at lower prices than \$1.17 1/2, which is the equivalent of a 3 per cent. bond at par, and the right to reject any and all proposals is hereby expressly reserved. In case the bids exceed the bonds to be issued they will be allotted pro rata.

Notice of the date of the delivery of the bonds will be sent to the subscribers to whom allotments are made as soon as practicable, and within ten days from the date of such notice subscribers must be paid in United States gold coin to the treasurer or such assistant treasurer of the United States as the subscriber may designate, and if not so paid, the proposal may be rejected.

The bonds will be dated February 1, 1894, and when payment is made therefor as above, accrued interest on both principal and premium from February 1, 1894, to date of payment at the rate of interest realized to the subscriber on his investment, will be added.

All proposals should be addressed to the secretary of the treasury, Washington, D. C., and should be distinctly marked "Proposals for subscriptions to 5 per cent. bonds."

J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

## BRAVE MEN PERISH.

A Boat's Crew of the Amsterdam Lost While Attempting a Rescue.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The steamship Amsterdam from Rotterdam, January 3, which arrived this morning after a continuation of heavy gales with tremendously high seas reports that last Sunday she met an American schooner with a crew of fourteen men who were barely able to keep the vessel afloat and who had no boats left.

The first officer and six of the Amsterdam's crew offered themselves to man a boat and go to their rescue. No. 4 lifeboat left the Amsterdam and everything went all right until in the vicinity of the wreck when a snow shower with squalls capsize the boat with the result that three of the crew perished. The remaining four succeeded in getting to the capsized boat. The captain of the Amsterdam went at once to their assistance and succeeded in getting alongside, but they were so thoroughly exhausted by the cold that they were not able to take hold of the life-saving apparatus and were drowned with the exception of one sailor.

Another crew presented themselves to man a second boat, but owing to the increasing wind and sea, the captain objected and concluded to wait for better weather and a calm sea. The Amsterdam kept in the vicinity of the wreck until when, in a heavy snow squall, she lost sight of her, and although search was made, she was not able to find any trace of the wreck and proceeded on her voyage. The wreck appeared to be the American fishing schooner Maggie E. Wells.

## LYNCHING NEAR ST. LOUIS.

Farmers, Tired of Repeated Crimes, Make an Example of a Negro Convict.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—John Buchner, a negro ex-convict, was lynched near Manchester, a suburb of this city, early this morning.

Yesterday afternoon Buchner brutally assaulted Mrs. Al Munga, wife of a colored farmer, and Miss Allie Harrison, the nineteen-year-old daughter of William R. Harrison, a white farmer, within one hour and almost within a stone's throw of each other, between Valley Park and Manchester. Officers were soon on the scene and speedily captured the brute. He was locked up at Manchester, officers intending to take him to Clayton, the county seat, this morning.

The lynching was undoubtedly the result of repeated acts of outlandry by negroes during which several farmers were killed. The last occurred yesterday when Farmer Thomas Fitzgerald, living about ten miles from this city, while returning home was set upon by three negroes only a mile or two from his home. One of the trio fired at him with a revolver, instantly killing him. His body was then robbed. A companion named Link was wounded and also robbed. The negroes escaped.

## A Building Blown Up.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The four-story brick tenement, 183 avenue C, was badly wrecked yesterday afternoon by an explosion, supposed to have been caused by an infernal machine. Several tenants were thrown down and bruised, but nobody was seriously injured. Fire followed the explosion and was not extinguished before it had almost completed the work of destruction.

Windows were blown out, partitions demolished and walls cracked. Some of the property in the building is alleged to have been insured for \$75,000.

## To Retire Judge Foster.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representatives Goodnight, Baily and Baoderick, being the sub-committee of the house judiciary committee having in charge the bill to retire Judge Foster, of Kansas, took the matter under consideration, and it was concluded to report the bill to the general committee favorably.

## Miners Refuse to Walk Out.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 18.—Reports from different mining districts indicate that the miners have failed to obey the general strike order and the greater number of pits are working.

## THE BOND ISSUE.

Department Officials Not Alarmed About Injunction Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Baltimore dispatch announcing a threatened injunction by the Knights of Labor against Secretary Carlisle to restrain him from issuing \$50,000,000 in bonds, as contemplated by him, was taken to the treasury department and shown to the secretary. Mr. Carlisle merely read the dispatch, but declined to say anything whatever for publication.

Officers of the department to whom the dispatch was shown were not surprised on learning its contents. The feeling of the Knights of Labor and labor unions generally, on the bond question, was known to be unfavorable, as had been shown by the passage of resolutions against it. The officials were a unit in the opinion the secretary had nothing more than a temporary delay to fear if the injunction was procured, and even this they did not think in the least degree probable. The secretary consulted the attorney-general and the president before issuing the bond call.

The populists of the house knew nothing about the injunction against the bond issue. Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, says he will have no hand in it, but would be glad if it were true.

Representative Culberson, of Texas, says there is no doubt of the power of the secretary to issue bonds for the purposes of the resumption act. The opinion among the lawyers of the house is the proceedings would have no standing in the courts.

## MURDERED AND ROBBED.

Shocking Crime Discovered Near Cherokee, Kan.

CHEROKEE, Kan., Jan. 20.—Reuben Allison, 31 years old, eccentric, miserly and reputed to have had much money hoarded and hidden in the house in which he lived alone near this city, was discovered by neighbors dead upon the floor of his home. He was undoubtedly murdered.

Mr. Allison was a farmer and wealthy. He was never known to have deposited money in banks, and he had been robbed four times within the past few years. About a year ago he was found in his cellar, bound and gagged and his house robbed of money.

He was last seen alive Tuesday, January 16, and when he failed to appear Wednesday the neighbors grew suspicious that he had been robbed again. Last evening they forced an entrance to his house and found him lying dead on the floor of a back room. His face was covered with an old sack. He had received two bullet wounds, one in the face, the other in the body, passing through it near the heart.

A small pistol was grasped in his left hand, one chamber of which was empty. There were no evidence of a struggle. The house had been thoroughly ransacked, and drawers and boxes had been searched. Even the pockets of the dead man's clothing had been turned outward and everything of value taken.

The news of the murder caused the greatest excitement in this city, and hundreds visited the scene of the crime. Several persons are under suspicion.

## DUNN'S REVIEW.

The Past Week Showed a Slight Improvement, but Nothing to Drag About.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Dunn's Weekly Review of Trade says:

The event of the week is the offer of \$50,000,000 United States 5 per cent. ten-year bonds. The immediate effects were not great, though it is hoped improvement in industry may be hastened. While industrial improvement continues the gain is slow and increases in the purchasing power of the people by enlargement of the force at work is in a measure counterbalanced by the loss in purchasing power of the people through reduction in wages. During the past week dispatches have told of reductions averaging 15 per cent. in fifteen iron and steel works, and averaging 15 1/2 per cent. in eleven textile works. Five employing thousands of hands, each having reduced wages 20 per cent. Meanwhile twenty-five textile and eleven iron and steel concerns resumed wholly or in part, against seventeen textile and four iron concerns stopping or reducing force. The volume of business done has increased in leading branches, but not largely. Textile works resuming are mostly calico goods concerns, with some worsted works. Sales of wool this week have been \$382,340 pounds, against \$382,330 last year, and the proportion since January 1 has been about the same.

Though more mills are at work and they report more buying prices, nevertheless declines so that sales at Boston are about a cent below prices asked two weeks ago. Lowell Brussels carpets have been reduced 5 cents; the demand for woolen goods increases, but is very small, and is largely confined to goods of low cost but known repute for quality, and trade in dress goods is decreasing.

## CAUGHT BY AN AVALANCHE.

Nine Men Perish in a Slide in the British Columbia Rocky Mountains.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 20.—Word has been received here that L. Dolan, of this city, and a party of nine men perished in an avalanche in the Rocky mountains. Nearly all the members of the party were from this city, but the names are not as yet learned. The party left Three Forks, B. C., a fortnight ago for Bear Creek, near Fort Steele, where they intended to open a mine. Shortly after they left one of those heavy snow storms peculiar to mountainous regions came on and was followed the next day by a thaw and a rain, causing snow slides in all directions. It would only take the party three days to get to their destination and they had provision for that length of time. As they have not arrived at their destination or at any intervening places there is little doubt that the party perished in some of the mountain passes.

## Killed by a Trolley Car.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Joseph James, five years old, of Jersey City, was cut in two by a trolley car while on his way to St. Peter's school. About the middle of the block he set out to cross the street. There was a coal cart going up Grand street on south side, and Motorman Potts, running in the opposite direction, rang his gong vigorously as a signal for the driver of the coal cart to get off the track. The latter finally got out and Potts turned on the power. At the same instant the boy began to cross the track. The wheels passed over the middle of his body, killing him instantly.