WILL PLOW THE SEAS

FAMOUS OLD HARTFORD STILL IN COMMISSION.

Bloodshed and Incendiary Flames at Chicago-Train-load of Festering Carcasses May Breed Pestilence-Boy's Trick with a Can of Gunpowder.

To Repair the Hartford. THE loss of the Kearsarge left but one of the famous old wooden vessels of the navy, which, under the law, may he retained in seaworthy condition, regardless of the cost of repairs, all other cesses being forced from the naval active list when over 10 per cent. of their first cost is required to fit them for sea service. The excepted vessel is Admiral Farraguts flagship, the Hartford. Not long ago it was de-cided that her engines were unfit for further use, being too danger-ous to be depended upon for a sea voyage and too antiquated for re-pair. Her muzzle oading guns also were obsolete. The large sail power of the Hartford and the fact that her copper bottom makes it unnecessary to have her put in a dry dock every six months, especially fit her for duty in the South and Central Pacific Ocean where coal is expensive, dry docks are scarce and few voyages are dess than 2,000 miles each. The present naval appropriation bill contains an item of \$1.0,000 for a battery of modern rides for the Hartford and \$100,000 for her new machinery and boilers...

dious la Mensce to Health. ONE of the most serious aspects of the strike from the standpoint of the city officials is that horses are dying in the city at, the rate of from seventy-five to one hundred a day, and there is, absolutely no way of removing them from the city. For day a train load of these carcasses has stood at 38th screet on the Michigan Southern tracks, consigned to the Panhandle Road which is to carry them to the establishment of the Union Rendering Company. The earcasses are festering in the sun and the health of the community is seriously threatened. The same is true in other localities where these carcasses are left because the city cannot remove them. / Superintendent Schofield, of the bureau of street and alley cleaning, said the strikers were ready and anxious to move this train of dead bodies, but the railroads will not move it. Disfigured for Life.

WILLIAM MURPHY, son of E. J. Murphy of East St. Louis. Republican can-didate for Congress in the Twenty-first Illindis District, was horribly in ured by a powder explosion. He went on a picule to Falling Springs. He and some compades put a quantity of powder in a can of mud and attached a fuse

It. The powder did not explode inching and Murphy went to see what the matter. While he was looking into it the powder exploded with terrifi: force. The boy's nose was torn off, his cheek bones broken and his left eye put out, and it is probable that he will lose the sight of his right eye also. It is doubtful if he survives the a cident. If he lives he will be disfigured for life and probably be blind.

Three Men Killed. THREE men were killed and five wounded in the rioting at Chicago Friday. Two deputy marshals are in the list of the dead. Hundreds of freight cars, loaded and empty, were burned in the Fanhandle yards, and rioters threatened to set fire to the town of Pullman itself. Hose was cut, trains overturned, and engines dis-abled. Mayor Hopkins called for troops, and three regiments from Chicago and fron Elgin, Ottawa, Bloom ington, Rockford, Streator, Sterling, Freeport, Galena and Dix n responded. The torch was all o appli d at Kensington and Englewood. The Building Trades Council, representing 25,000 men, threaten to join the strike.

BREVITIES.

By a fearful hail storm and cloud burst north of Hot Springs, S. D., his home, aged to years. enty bridges were washed away. the secret service. It is stated from the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southewest-eliable source that Boyd has been, ern system. ng trips to Mexico as special agent resident Cleveland. It is underr President Cleveland. 11 15 and that the appointment was recom-

SINCE Sunday eighty cases of cholera, twenty of which were fatal, have been reported at St. Petersburg. Four more passengers on board the steamer Dobeln, which arrived at Stockholm recently from St. Petersburg, are suffering from cholera. Niteteen passengers on the steamer Schwache have been detained at quaranting under suspicion.

GEORGE CRAFT'S dead body was found hidden in a little bunch of corn in the northern part of Tahlequah, Ic T., with his skull crushed and his neck broken, a His watch and \$230 in cash were found on the body, showing that he was murdered for other pur-poses than robbery. Footprints lead-ing to and from where the corpse was found show that two persons were par-ties to the crime, and that after Craft was murdered his body had been carea ried into the corn-field for concease-Craft was a barber, about 45 years old, and came, several years ago, from St. Louis, where his relatives reside.

Ex-Gov. EDWIN B. WINANS died suddenly at Hamburg, Mich., Wednes-

day night. EHLE ALLEN, who a few weeks ago killed John H. Clapp in a row over a. woman, and who was indicted for manclaughter in the first degree, committed suicide at Lake Minnetonka, Minn. JOSEPH HUBSCHER, of Chicago, has ocen under arrest on suspicion of mur-

der at Santos, Brazil, since March. He has been examined three tames, but no evidence was presented against

Wire Fence.

PAG

OF MARENGO, TLT. County. All correspondence

and lived at Lee, Mass., where he was born. He graduated from Yale a year born is rowed in the winning crew in the winning crew in the winning crew in and lives born. He graduated from Ye ago, and rowed in the winning the 'Varsity race last year.' rowed in the crew of 1892.

rowed in the crew of 1892.

The Halifax express leaving Montreal at 8 o'clock Sunday evening on the Canadian Pacific was wrecked at the bridge over the west outlet of a small stream near Greenville, Me. Five persons were killed and eight injured, some fatally. The dead: Fred Foss, Canadian Pacific Station assistant at Greenville; G. C. Hoyt, passenger, Fort Fairfield, Me.; Fred Levitt, engineer, Megantic, Me.; Walter Starkey, mail clerk, St. Johns, N. B.; unknown, econd-class passenger, still under the wreck. The passenger train on the Florence and Cripple Creek bound south left the track a short distance from Cripple Creek, Colo. W. G. Milner, of Denver, was killed. Several other persons were hurt. other persons were hurt.

WESTERN.

GUS WEISBRODT, defaulting ex-City Treasurer of Middletown, Ohio, pleaded guilty to embezzling over \$25,000 public money.

AT South McAlester, I. T., Louis Bruner, colored, received fifty lashes on the bare back. Bruner got himself mixed up with a cow bell that rang too loud, and the officers found it in his possession when it should have been on the neck of one of his neighbor's cows.

The Standard Oil Company's well on the Andrew Ware farm, four miles south of Portland. Ind., has drilled in as a gusher, and is good for 8,000,000 feet of gas daily. An effort was made to drill it deeper, but the flow was so strong that the tools could not be kept in the hole

AT Ench Valley, Ohio, William Wilson, a member of a camping party, in descending from a tree was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. An hour later Howard Sullivan, another member of the party, in trying to board a bassing freight train with a gun in his hand was thrown under the wheels, sustaining injuries which resulted in his death.

WILLIAM BAINES, glassworker, and William Rosser an ironworker, by agreement engaged in a bloody bare knuckle fight in a large field west of Muncie, Ind. A large crowd of men and boys watched the bittle until the participants were exhausted. They are rivals for the same girl, and the fight was to settle who should take precedence in her favor. Both claim the victory and a foot race will now decide the anestion

transferred from Chicago to the District Court of Hennepin County, Minn. The widow and heirs in law of Jacob Neidlinger are the plaintiffs and claim that Isaac Bernheimer sold \$339,493 worth of property and never turned over to the estate, which they as plaintiffs represent, any of the pro-ceeds. They also sue to set aside a deed held by Bernheimer from Jacob Neidlinger on the grounds that it was obtained by fraud. The property in dispute, a great deal of which unsold, is scattered about in Henne pin, Ramsey, Goodhue. Chisago, Anoka and Washington counties.

AS THE side show of the Hall Circus was being opened to the public at Butlerville, Ind., Ko-Ko-Mongo, the big gorilla, sprang against its cage door, pushed to pen, grabbed a small boy, who was looking on, open-mouthed, and in an instant escaped from the tent with his victim. A big crowd was soon in pursuit with guns, club and dogs. Ko-Ko-Mongo was over-taken just at the edge of town, but his pursuers did not dare fire upon him for fear of killing the small boy, whom he clasped affection ately to his bosom. Two big dogs were set upon the gorilla. One he killed with cheerful alacrity; the other made a bee line for town, with his tail be-tween his legs. All this time the small boy was lustily screaming for help. Finally one of Ko-Ko-Mongo's keepers succeeded in getting hold of his chain, while another with true cowboy skill landed a lasso over his neck. Soon the big ape was overpowered and safely lodged in his cage. Aside from a few scratches, the boy was uninjured.

SOUTHERN.

CHARLES DUSAN, 21, shot and fatally wounded Miss Mattie Hull, 18, near Tolesboro, Ky.

of Congress from Norfolk, Va., died at CHANCELLOR EDWARDS decided at

rned, has accepted a \$6,000 position Nashville Railroad must; n t absorb

WASHINGTON

A REPORT on immigration issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, shows that during eleven months of the fiscal year ended May 31, the total number of immigrants arriving in the United States was 288,020. against 430,210 for the correagainst 3,0,210 for the corresponding period of last year. The greatest decrease was from Poland, the number being only 1,379, against 13,046 during the first eleven months of 1823. eleven months of 1893. The number from Italy decreased from 62,227 to :0,-During the ten months ended April 30, 18:4, the whole number of immigrants barred from entering the United States was 2,102, of whom 1,426 were contract laborers and 652 paupers. Of the whole number barrel 1,949, were men; eighty-three woman and seventy children.

A WASHINNTON dispatch says that the general impre sion about the Senate seems to be that the anti-option bill, which passed the House not long age, will not receive any consideration at this session of Congress in that body. Senator Washburn, of Midnesota, who made the light and secured the passage of the bill in the Senate in the last Congress, says he realizes that the long time which has clapsed before any of the appropriation bill have been taken will be occupied with appropriations, and that it will be almost images sible to get sufficient time to consider the anti-option, bill, although if any opportunity should present tseif he will be ready to callitup. The bill will probably take the same course in the Senate as before, and will be first considered by the Juliciary Committee ate seems to be that the anti-option Senate as before, and will be first considered by the Judiciary Committee and af erward by the Committee on Agriculture before being reported to the Schate.

THE strike situation Thursday morn TERE will be a fresh meat fam

ply of Western cattle on the hoof I been gradually diminishing for a w There was not an abundant su when the troubles of the railroad of when the troubles of the railroad com-panies began, so that the prices had alrealy begun to advance when the strike reached the Western trunk lites. It was taid Monday there was a sufficient supply of meat, killed and unkilled, to last until the end of the week. There is extraordinary demand for eggs, the price of which has advanced. Shippers and receivers were informed eggs, the price of which has advanced. Shippers and receivers were informed that the order had gone out from the New York agents of the trunk lines to take no more perishable freight for Western points except, at shipper's

THE railway strike had assume greater proportions and new phases greater proportions and new phases Monday morning. The Rock Island Road abandoned all trains. Governor Altgeld sent Illinois State troops to Macon and Vermillion Counties, and Federal troops were dispatched to different Colorado points. The Illinois Guards were sent to protect property, and the United States soldiers to release and guard mail trains. Each of the twenty-three roads in Chicago was affected. Illinois Central engineers, heretore passive, refused to work with non-union crews. There was an apparently authentic rumor that a six-hour conference was held by President Debs and Vice President Howard, of the Railway Union with P. E. Studebaker, the South Bond millionaire armiage. South Bend millionaire carriage builder, who is prominent in the Pullman Company. Mr. Studebaker anxious for peace, and, it is said, admits that the Pullman strikers have grievances deserving arbitration and adjustment.

FOREIGN.

A BLOODY battle is reported near the Pass of Undo in Brazil in which the rebels lost 1,000 men.

PRESIDENT DUPUY has received at Paris a telegram from Motta Visconti, Italy, saying the authorities, the inhabitants, and even the family of Santc express profound indignation at his

IN GENERAL

MEDALS of honor have been awarded to the following named privates who volunteered for the storming party at the siege of Vicksburg J. G. Avers, 8th Missouri, Moorhead, Minn.; A. T. Gold berg, 127th Illinois, Maynard Iowa B. W. Schneneck, 116th Illinois lower B. W. Schneneck, 116th Illinois, Desatur, Iil.; J. S. Cunningham, 8th Missouri, Burlington, Kansas; Fred Rock, 37th Ohio, Tampa, Fla.; H. F. Frizzell, 6th Missouri, Fredericktown, Mo.; William Campbell, 30th Ohio, Des Moines, Iowa; J. H. Overturf, 83d Indiana, Halton, Ind.; Joseph Frantz, 83d Indiana, Dundas, Minn.; H. G. Trogden, 8th Missouri, Chicago; Uriah Brown, 30th Ohio, Infantry, Florence. Brown, 30th Ohio Infantry, Florence, Wilson McGonagle, 30th Ohio, Saxonburg, Pa.

THE weekly crop bulletin issued by the Government station for Kansas makes the following showing: The rainfall has not been so well distributed as during the last two weeks, the eastern half generally receiving a large excess, while over much of the western half none occurred. Severe hail-storms occurred in many parts of the eastern division, one of them cutting a swath two miles wide in Osage The wheat is all harvested County. The wheat is all harvested and the cat harvest is general. Corn has made a remarkable growth and presents a much better appearance than usual at this time of year. It is generally tasseling out and much of it has begun to silk. Yet outside of the rain district it is needing rain. Gardens, pastures and meadows have continued to improve, and the week in-sures a much better hay crop than ansures a much better hay crop than anticipated. Potatoes generally are very good, though the crop has been greatly diminished in portions of the West by the Colorado beetle. Apples promise a good crop and the early varieties are being marketed.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

The great strike of coal miners has ended at most points, but another threatens to at most points, but another threatens to interrrupt business more seriously for a time. On the whole, other changes during the week have been for the better. Many manufacturing establishments which were stopped by want of fuel have resumed. The depletion of the Treasury reserve has been checked by the voluntary deposits of gold by New York banks. Exports of gold have almost ceased. Congress has made much progress toward final disposition of the tariff question. Cron prospects grow the tariff question. Crop prospects grow better as the harvest draws mearer.

THE clubs of the National and Western Leagues stand as follows in the

championship race: NATIONAL LEAGUE. Per ent.

MARKET REPORTS.

	ra. A record			3.1		
	CHICAGO.					
	CATTLE-Common to Prime \$	3	KO	a	R (05
١,			03			25
: :	noos-building grades					
	HEEP-Fair to Choice		00			
. 1	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	- 1	67%	0	- 1	581/2
1 (CORN—No. 2. OATS—No. 2.			a		42
١,	DATS-No. 2		37	@		38
1	Dyn No. 0		48	a		
i :	RYE—No. 2.					181/2
1.	DUTTER—Choice Creamery		17	(3)		1736
١.	EGGS—Fresh		.94	SO.		101/2
	POTATOES-New per brl	1	75	C		25
	INDIANAPOLIS.	•		•	-	-
1	INDIANAPOLIS.	-		3.		
1	CATTLE-Shipping		€0			
4	HOGS-Choice Light		CO.	a	5	25
zi.	SHEEP-Common to Deime	ō.	On	-	8	50mg
1	WHEAT-No. 2 Red CORN-No. 2 White	٣.	BE.	75	٠.	5514
4	Conv. No o Title					
٠.	CORN-NO. 2 White		44	•		44%
м.	UATS MNOGE White		47	•		47%
	UATS No. 2 White.					
		2	00	160	À	75
	HOGS		66	3	æ.	98.
3.5	With a man Mario Day 4		UU	-	~	2690
	A trava DOL S Ded.	54.	30 5	Œ	i. 6	D7
	CORN-NO. 2		41	(Z)	BC	41%
1	RIE-No. 2012		61	- 100		636
1	CINCINNATIA		•	1	2."	4
- 1	CATTLE	43.		6	1	
ı	CATTLE	2	\$0	<u>@</u>	4	
1	Bossies		00	. @	5	
			00	:0	3	75
12	WHEAT—No. 2 Red CORN—No. 2 Mixed OATS—No. 2 Mixed	_	56			67
. 1	CORN-No. 2 Mixed		45	ã		4536
٠:	OATS-No " Mired	AT				2072
- 1	Dyp. No. 0		49	@		491/2
. 1	B1E-NO. 2		52	œ		54
	RYE-No. 2DETROIT.					
7	CATTLE.	2	50	a	4	50
	HOOS		00			25
3	SHEED		ÚÚ			
l	SHEEP					75
_	WHEAT TOO. I WHITE		58	@		63
Э			44	(ca		4436
•	OATS-No. 2 Mixed		42	(a)	1	48
	TOLEDO.			, ~		
Э	WHEAT-No. 2 Red		57	a		83
1	CORN-NO 9 Vellow					
1	OAMS No O White	-	44			44 2
0	OATS-No. 2 White	٠.	45	(6	3	45 1/2
٠,	KYE-No. 2	- 4	51	(0	Ď.	52
	RYE-No. 2. BUFFALO.		-	_		7.
-	WHEAT-No. 1 White		62	. 0	a.	6234
	No. Red					
	CORN-No. 2 Yellow.		67			5732
	O.B. No. 2 ICHOW		47			48
	OATS-No. 2 White		. 50	0	8	5036
-	MILWALKEE					- 7
	WHEAT-No 9 Spring		57			5734
	COBN-No. 3 OATS-No. 2 White	•				
	OATS-No 9 White		41			42
9	DATE NO. 2 WHITE		41			41%
=	DARMEY-NO. 2.		58			55
	RYE-No. 1			1	-	61

NEW YORK.

MEASURE GETS A MAJORITY OF FIVE VOTES.

Senator Hill Casts the Only Democ Vote Against It-President and Federal Judges Must Pay Tax on Their Salaries To Take Effect August 1.

In the midst of intense excitement after having been debated for three months and one day, the tariff bill, amended to take effect Aug. 1, 1894, passed the Senate by a vote of 34 to 39 —a strict party vote, except Mr. Hill, who voted with the Republicans against the measure. The Populists divided their strength, Kyle and Allen voting in favor of the bill and Peffer and Stewart against it.

At the very cpening of the last day of the great struggie, says a Washington dispatch, Mr. Harris, in charge of the bill, announced that it would pass that day, or there would be no Fourth of July for the Senate of the United States. Until evening there were no sensational incidents. A hard, but hopeless fight was made by the Republicans under the leadership of Mr. She man to place wool on the dutiable list. Through the instrumentality of Mr. McLaurin (Dem., Miss.) the action of the committee of the whole in exempting the salaries of United States Judges and the President of the United States from the ope ation of the income tax was reersed in the Senate.

A very important piece of legisla-tion in the shape of an anti-trust law was placed on the ill as a rider with-out even so much as a division. It was designed, as Mr. Voo hees, Charman of the Finance Committee, said, to insure integrity in execution of the law, it being admitted that any tariff sysem a orded abundant opportunity for the formation of trusts and combina-

The galleries were filled to overflowing, many pr minent ladie; and gen-tlem n being present to witness the fir al disposal of the bill, and the scenewa tru y a brilliant one. Half a hun-dred members of the House were on the floor. It was amid such surroundings that the climax occurred, when Senator Allen, of Nebraska, denoranced the Demogratic members of the Finance Committee and enarged them with bad faith in taking advantage of his ignorance of parliamentary procedure to induce him to offer the amendment, thus releasing their Lemocratic colleagues under the caucus agreement from voting for them. He intimated that he had been tricked.

Mr. Vest, on behalf of the commit-tee, hotly denied the charges, and up-braided Mr. Allen. Mr. Manderson, Mr. Allen's Republican colleague from Nebraska, seemed to enjoy the plight of his associate, and warned him to beware before he again allied himself with the Democrats. Mr. Jones of Allen's statements, and scored him for attempting to place the committee in a false light. For an hour after the excitement caused by this exchange of criminations occurred the proceedings were extremely dull Hill Denounces Income Tax.

As the hands of the clock drew to ward the hour of 10 the final speeches began. Mr. Allen, somewhat to the wonderment of the galleries after his outbreak early in the evening, told the Senate why he had concluded to vote for the bili. The most dramatic dent of the night occurred when he took his seat and Mr. Hill arose and in ringing and fervid tones entered an eloquent protest against the "income tax," and arraigned his party associates for being false to their party pledges and their country. The Republicans drew around him as he gallery. A final word of pretest fol-lowed from Aldrich, Chandler and Manderson. The bill was placed upon its passage and the roll was called.

Upon the announcement of the vote.
34 to 39, the galleries cherred, and amid a scene of rejoicing the Senate adjourned over the Fourth of July. Vote on the Final Passage.

The detailed vote on the final passage of the bill is as follows:

- 11		I E AO.	
ı	ALLEN.	Gorman.	Morgan.
1	Bate.	Gray.	Murphy.
	Berry.	Harris.	Palmer.
	Blackburn.	Hunton.	Pasco.
	Blanchard.	Irby.	Ransom.
d	Caffery.	Jarvis.	Roach.
	Call.	Jones (Ark.).	Smith.
	Cockrell.	KYLE.	Turpie.
	Coke.	Lindsay.	Vest.
	Daniel.	McLaurin.	Vilas.
	Faulkner.	Martin.	Voorhees.
r.	George.	Mills.	Walsh.
3	Gibson.	Mitchell(Wis.	White-90
	GIDBON.	NAYS.	,. TT 1110 - 00.
'n	Aldrich.	Hanabasuah	Pugh.
-	Allison.	Hawley.	Platt.
	Carey.	Higgins.	Power,
	Chandler.	Hill.	Proctor.
	Cullom.	Jones (Nev.).	
	Davis.	Lodge.	
ì	Dixon.	Ma Willow	Sherman,
i	Dolph.	McMillan. Manderson.	Shoup.
	Dubois.	Mitchell (Ore.	Squire.
ï	Pane.	Patton.	Teller.
•	Frye.	PEFFER.	Washbarra
	Gallinger.	PEFFER.	Washburn-
	Hale.	1.5	
	The nair	g ware az folk	owe. The

The pairs were as follows: named would have voted for the bill, the others against it:

Brice with Wolcott; Butler with Cameron,
Camden with Pettigrevo; Gordon with Wilson, Pugh with Hoar; McPherson with Mor-

Mr. Harris moved that a conference committee of seven Senators on the disagreeing votes of the two houses be appointed, and although Mr. Allison protested against this action, maintaining that as yet there was no disagreement, the motion prevailed and the when, the motion prevaled and the Vice President appointed the follow-ing committee: Messrs. Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Jones (Ark.), Sherman, Allispn and Aldrich.

Sparks from the Wires. HENRI ROCHEFORT says Casimir Perier's Presidency means civil war.

MR. GLADSTONE will not again stand for election to the House of Commons. THE University of Michigan conferred degrees on 689 at its commence-

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has signed the bill making Labor Day a national holiday. WILLIAM DAVIS GALLAGHER, poet and journalist, died at Louisville, Ay.,

MORMONS have secured land and money to establish a college at Lamoni, Iowa.

AT New York, Michael Gessner, a tailor, shot and killed Annie Sauter and himself. THE side of the steamer Puritan, of the Fall River Line, was ripped open

CHAPMAN GORDON in the South as "the he confederacy," died at

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

Rarely in a public address are there spoken such 'words of sober-ness and truth" as are contained in a paper read by Editor O. J. Sturgis. of the Uniontown (Penn.) Daily News Standard, upon the occasion of a recent local gathering and from which copious extracts are given below. Mr. Sturgis went to the heart of the subject of the relations existing between newspapers and the pub-lic, taking an exalted and dignifying view of the newspaper publishing business—one that is full of food for thought, whether the reader have to do with the business office or "upstairs." He said in part:

public institution, upon which every-body has a claim, some right to a say in its management, or to a kick if its policy does not suit him. For that reason, a newspaper is constantly subjected to demands that are unreasonable and unjust. If a man goes into the mercantile business, you do not expect to control his policy or shape his views simply be. cause you buy his commodities. take his goods, he takes your money; that ends the transaction. The newspaper also does a legitimate merchandizing business. It deals in news and advertising space. Those are its commedities. It pays for news what it costs to collect, print, and publish it, including the interest on invested capital. It sells news for the price of the paper; and, considering the labor involved, money expended and the capital invested in its production, there is nothing so cheap as the American newspaper, nothing that gives so much for so little. Few people have any adequate idea of what it costs to run a newspaper in an ordinary country town. The failure to appreciate this, and to grasp the business relation which the editor's enterprise sustains to other enterprises, explains the large number of newspaper failu es that are recorded and

"What, then, is the business status of the newspaper? It is a private enterprise. Its proprietor---whether individual, firm, or company-publishes it for profit, to make a living out of it, just as an individual or a corporation goes into the manufacturing or banking business. The motive here is no lower, the calling no less honorable, than is his who enters any other vocation of a semi-public character. The same obligation of moral and business integrity rests upon the press as upon other professions and businesses, and the fact that an occasional newspaper prostitutes its columns to unworthy ends no mo e condemns journalism as a profession or calling, than the legal or medical profession is made unworthy of public confidence because of isolated cases of unprofessional or dishoporable conduct by a

course.

and there his claim stops. The paimagines he has special rights and therefore special grievances, he can stop his paper, and there is no harm done. The conscientious newspaper endeavors to have its news correct and trustworthy, and to verify its information, in order not to mislead or injure the inncent. Considering the difficulty, often, of finding reliable sources of information and of sifting the false from the true, the

creep in, but that so many are kept

'The subscriber, who pays for one copy of the paper regularly, will not expect a few extra copies free occasionally, when something nice has been published about him, any more than he would expect his mitkman, from whom he buys a quart of milk each morning, to send him a halfgalion of cream, free of charge, every time he entertains his friends at a select dinner.

"The teacher who conducts a prosstraight.

dead-headism will be over, because dead-headism will come to be esteemed as unprofessional and as unbusinesslike to all concerned, as it has long been inprofitable to the ed-

RUIN AT THE FAIR. DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Fall in Ashes-Manufactures Builds Razed to the Ground-Large Portion of the Exposition Grounds Devastated.

A year ago the Court of Honor of the fair "White City" stood in unrivaled splender upon the shore of Lake Mich-igan, and thousands reveled in its beauty. Thur day night it passed beauty. Thur day night it passed away in fiery splendor, and thousands mourned its fall. Blackened and twisted arches of iron, with their girders sagging under the weight of torn sheets of roofing, rear their skeleton forms where the buildings of the beautiful city once stood. Beneath them lie huge mounds of smoldering ruins frosted with a waste of snowy ashes. Tangles of wire the mis-hapen hulks of fallen statuary and long rows of blistered columns mark the outlines of avenues and drives. The parapets, the bridges, and the wide sweep of taircasing which flanked the buildings have been licked up by the fire to the water's edge. Every other at ack of the elements, fire, wind, or water, was as nothing before this all-devouring tornade of tiame which swept from end. to end and laid low every important building left standing by the weeker. The World's Fair buildings are in

Beginning with the huge weather-beaten remains of the terminal station at the south of the grounds, the fire sped rapidly northward, and in the course of its progress completely destroyed the following structures:

Terminal Building.

Administration Building. Mines and Mining. Manufactures Machinery. Agricu ture

Stock Pavision.
Philadelphia Cafe.
One man lost his life in the flames and another received burns from which he may die. Besides these a number of persons received minor injuries,

Save by a Change of Wind. The firemen made no attempt to save The firemen made no attempt to save the buildings after they were once ablaze, but devoted every effort to prevent the fire from spreading. The transportation and government build-ings were saved only by the most per-sistent efforts of the firemen. At one time it looked as if all the buildings at the north end of the grounds would be swept away, but a change of the wind from the southwest to the northwest prevented the flames from advancing. A dispatch from Chicago says that

a few minutes after 6 o'clock Park Policeman John Reynolds saw two spirals of blue smoke curling lazily upward from a window in the southwestern corner of the Terminal Building. Hastening over to the spot he burst into the building through a broken door. A stilling gust of smoke rolled out. Penetrating to the crater of the out. Penetrating to the center of the building he saw a point of flame shoot upward from under a stair-case in the corner. Fanned by the breeze from the open door the whole end of the structure was a mass of fame in less than a moment. Reynolds ran rapidly across to machinery hall and turned in an alarm. When he returned the fire was playing hide-and-seek in yet felt its power. By some strange fatality the crew of the World's Fair station was a mile away extinguishing a little blaze at the corner of 71st street and Stony Island avenue. It was a full half hour after the first alarm sounded before the first feeb'e stream broke into spray at the caves of the tall flames lighted up whitely the faces of the thousands of spectators who came streaming out of the park who came streaming out of the park from every street. Some of them shouted "Fire," "Fire," at the top of their voices, but they could not be heard above the roar of the flamos. The dry building with its lath and staff roof and wooden girders burned like tinder. A billowy cloud of smoke arose slowly until the upper end of the cloud resembled a huge balloon, the top of which was first crimsoned with the rays of the setting sun. Suddenly the northern wall of the building fell with a crash, and there was an illumination of fire-works greater than any summer evening that ever graced a during the Fair. Nothing could stay the flames, and the swept on until all the buildings in their fiery path were in ruins.

THE HIGHWAYS OF COMMERCE. Some Interesting Figures on American

Railway Systems. There are more miles of railway track in the United States than in all the other countries of the world com-bined. These are the figures: United States, 172,000 miles; Europe, Africa, South, Central and British America and Australia, 167,000 miles. The number of locomotives in use on American railways is 85,000; passenger cars, 25,000; mail and baggage cars, 8,000; and freight and coal cars,

The railways of the United States carry in a year (00,000,000) passengers, and transport 8(0,000,000 tons of freight. The disparity between the two branches of transportation is much greater than it is in Europe, for the foreign railways carry twice as many passengers as do the railways of the United States, whereas the earn-ings from freight or "goods" trains, as they are called abroad, just about balance. In this country the earnings from freight business are about three imes greater than from passenger busine The railways of the United States

The railways of the United States earn from all sources of revenue about \$1.200,000,000 in a year. About two-thirds of this is disbursed in expenses, and the balance, \$35,000,000, represents the net profit. Two-thirds of this, however, go:s to pay interest on bonds of guaranteed stock, leaving about \$100,000,000, or one-twelfth of the whole amount earned fo: the revenue to a stock of the stoc the whole amount earned, for the pay-ment of dividends and for necessary improvements.

> Telegraphic Clicas. A HOT-AIR ternado was experienced

t Chillicothe, Mo. ARKANSAS Democrats declared for free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

An investigation was ordered of the action of the Michigan jury in Attorney General Ellis' case. ASSETS of the Chamberlain Inve

SEVEN MAMMOTH STRUCTURES MEASURES CONSIDERED AND ACTED UPON.

ters Disposed Of and New Ones Co

The Senate and House.

The tariff bill is finally out of committee, and was given to the Senate Fishey. But the income tax is yet a hone of methention. A vote on the tariff will be needed soon. With the exception of a short time the day in the House was congauned by a filibuster over the contested election case of Watson against Black of the Tenth Georgia district. The filibuster was led by Representative Pence, who contested every inch of ground, even after the aid of the committee in rules had been invoked. The tangle was finally straightened out and the resolution of the committee on elections declaring Mr. Black elected was agreed to. A few bills of minor interest were passed early in the day and some resolutions to pay the silaries and funeral expenses of deceased employes of the House were agreed to. At 4:31,0'clock the House took a recess until 8 p. m. The evening session was devoted to private pension bills.

Numerous amendments to 'the tariff

The event of interest in the House

A SUIT of great importance has been

JOHN F. DEZENDORFF, ex-member Ex-Gov. Boyd, of Ne braska, it is Louisville that the Louisville and

INDUSTRIAL.

ing had not materially changed. rederal troops were in charge at Blue sland. Trains were still running regularly, and freight traffic in cago was completely blocked. The hopeful feature was that the ke had not spread perceptibly. w York, unless some of the lines disentangle their We

PASSED THE SENATE.

sion that the newspaper is a sort of

'It seems to be a common impres

the vast amount of money annually

sunk in the business.

member. A newspaper gets no special credit for maintaining a high moral tone, but it gets plenty of censure m anything creeps into its columns to lower that tone. It is expected to be virtuous, as a matter of 'It is the conception of the news paper as a legitimate private busi-

ness enterprise that has made great results possible. The editor gathers the news of the field, and sells it to his subscribers. When the subscriber gets that, he has what he paid for, wonder is, not that so many errors

In the large cities, this mutual relation between the press and the public is better understood than in the country, and hence the relative growth of the city paper has far outstripped that of its rural contemporary. The city paper does business on business principles, and is therefore able to be prosperous, and to live in its own home on a front street.
When you enter its office,
the first thing visible is the
business manager, with his clerks at the cash counter. The editor and his assistants are in a emote back room, or on the third floor. The day of the b. siness manage: in the country newspaper office is also coming, and when it does come, the local newspaper will occupy the place it long since earned—that of an independent and profitable business enterprise. The country newspaper has been crippled because the editor was a good-natured, obliging individ-ual, who allowed himself to be handicapped by yielding to the mis-taken public notion that it was a rart of his business to boost along everybody's else business, free of

charge. "When that time comes, the man who wants a notice printed in the newspaper for his personal benefit, or to advance his private interest, will pay for it, just as he pays the merchant for his goods.

perous normal school will not expect free printer's ink to work up his while he pockets the tuition "In short the reign of newspaper

> ment Company, face value \$2,500, sold at Denver for \$10,100. ILLINOIS has 6,400,000 acres in c an increase of 3 per cent., and its dition is exceptionally good.

was devoted to private pension bills.

Numerous amendments to the tariff schedules were agreed to in the Senate on Monday. The Senate also passed a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Lexington, Mo.; also a House joint resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for reports relating to the insprovement of the Minnesota River. The House held a brief session. A resolution was passed directing the Commissioner of Labor to investigate the question of the work and waves of women and children. Adjourned until Thursday.

The event of interest in the House Thursday was a cablegram of congratulation from the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies to the House of Representatives on the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of American independence and the reception of the tariff bill. This latter event excited Democratic applause, and the bill was laid upon the Sceaker's table. A joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to continue the employment of mechanics and laborers in navy yards who have been discharged on account of the failure of Congress to pass the nece-sary appropriation bills was passed after some tart remarks from Messra. Campon and Reed. The bill to subject to State taxation national bank notes and United States Treasury notes consumed the entire afternoon, and no conclusion had been reached when the House adjourned at 5:15 o'clock.

adjourned at 5:15 c'cleck.

The Senate held a short session Friday and adjourned at 1:35 p.m. until Monday, without having transacted any business of importance. The bill for the State taxation of the House all day, and it was passed by a large majority. Ine only point of interest in the day's proceedings was the taking of the tariff bill from the Speaker's table and its reference to the Committee on Ways and Menns, but this was unattended by any excitement or remarks. Several unimportant bills were passed. The House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session being devoted to private pension bills. ---

None of us are sufficiently sympathetic in our innermost natures. We exhaust our stock upon visible suffering, and have little left for deeper and sadder evils. We need to realize that where we cannot sympathic our r ght to criticise is questionable. No one is more to be pitied than the wrong-doer, and no one more truly needs the hand of sympathy extended to him. If we cannot do this, if we cannot feel within ourselves that even we might have done as badly, or even worse, under like circumstances, we are in no posi-tion to do him good.

How often do we hear, when another errs, "There is no excuse for him. He knew perjectly well what should have been done, but he failed to do it," showing that there is still held the expectation that performance will follow knowledge, even though it has thousands of times been proved a fallacy. We must deal with people as they are, not as we would like to find them. There are a few who do their duty at spoke, the galleries leaned over as he dealt his sledge-hammer blows. When in conclusion he declared theatrically that he would not support the bill a wave of applause, quickly checked by the Vice President, swept over the vice President over the vi Therefore, though our line of faith-lessness to duty may not be his, let us keep a warm spot in our sympathies for the wrong-doer Some day we may need his forbearance in some other di-

A Wonderful Bridge of Agate.

"During a trip through Arizons a short time ago," remarked a traveler recently, "I came across a most remark-able natural bridge spanning a chasm about fifty feet wide. The bridge is formed by an immense tree of agatized wood. The tree had fallen many years before and become imtedded in the silt of some great inland sea or water overflow. The silt became in time sandstone and the wood gradually pass-ed through the various stages or minera ization until it is now agate. Fully fifty feet of the tree rest on one side of the ravine and can be traced, but how far the other end is buried in the sandstone cannot be ascertained with-out blasting away the rock. The trunk varies in size from three to four feet in diameter. Where the bark has been torn away all the characteristic colors of agate are plainly seen, and under a microscope the brilliancy of the colorings is clearly brought out in all its

He Was Equal to the Occasion. "Thomas, you have disobeyed your old grandmother."

"No, I didn't, ma." Yes, you did. Have you not been in swimming?"
"Yes, ma."
"Didn't I hear her say to you not to

go in swimming?"
"Oh, she didn't tell us that: she only came out and said: Boys, I wouldn't go in swimming, and I shouldn't think she would, an old rheumatic woman like her; but she didn't say anything

about our goin' in swimmin'. This and That. ENGLISH education dates from Al-fred the Great, who ordered that the

son of every freeman who could afford it should be taught reading and writing.

AT the age of 84, ex-United States
Senator W. E. Willey continues an
active career as Clerk of the County

Court of Monongalia County, West Virginia.

THE Merchants' National Bank, of Middletown, Ohio, a depository of the great tobacco section of the Miami valley, has for one of its tellers Miss Louisa Smith.

CAPT. LEVI T. SCHOFIELD, the builder who designed for Cleveland, Ohio, the soldiers and sailors monument, has received a letter from Gov. McKinley asking him to make room for a statue of Rutherforl B. Hayes on the monu-ment. At present the statues include Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Stanton, Garfield. and Chase.

Garfield and Chase.

THE millets constitute a more important crop in fadia than either rice or wheat, and in more extension. The bout eighty per cent mbay a forty-one per in the dirty-nine per in the t 30,400,00