Canal Commissioners Say Illnois Kiver Traffic Is Threatened-Fire at the state Fair Grounds-Peorla Grain Men Make Merry.

Trouble Over a Bar.
The hearing on the application for an injunction against the village of East Pe oria from turning the waters of Farm creek canal into the Illinois river, prayed for by the canal commissioners was begun before Judge Puterbaugh of the Circuit Court at Peoria, but on motion of the defendants the final hearing was postponed until a later date. The canal in question was dug for the purpos of turning the course of Farm creek which overflowed its banks. Naturally, the flow created a bar at the mouth and traffic is impeded. The village disputes the right of the commissioners to The commissioners ask that the bar be removed and the ditch filled up.

Small Hope for Depositors. C. N. Travous, one of the assignees the bank of J. A. Prickett & Son of Ed-wardsville, which failed last December, has returned from a trip to Idaho and Washington, where \$300,000 of the defunct bank's money was sent. His report, filed in the County Court, holds out little hope to depositors, and the more conservative do not figure on receiving over 35 cents on the dollar. Mr. Travous reports shares of the Spokane Savings Bank inventoried at \$25,000 to be worthless, and a number of other large claims are in a similar condition. He shows a considerable decrease from the inventoried value of the assignee. City lots in Spokane are believed to be a good investment, and it is recommended that they be not sold for another year. Depositors have received a 10 per cent dividend thus far, and it is clear that most if not all of the future dividends must be realized out of holdings in Edwardsville and vicinity.

Peoria Grain Men Make Merry. Wheat touched the dollar mark on the Peoria Board of Trade Saturday, and for a couple of hours lively times were wit-Business was practically suspended and the members of the board gave themselves over to jollification. M. Hanson, who conducts a brokerage office, informed the members that when wheat reached \$1 he would hire a band and give a concert. He was true to his word, and for two hours the band discoursed a concert program, while the members of the board had a generally good time. There were more elated, however, over the advance of corn and oats than over wheat. For that means considerably more to the No great quantity of wheat is handled there, but it is one of the strongest oat and corn markets in the

Fire on State Fair Grounds. During a heavy storm at Springfield lightning struck the large barn on the State fair grounds, occupied by Frank Wiedlacher, who supplies feed, etc., during the State fair, and destroyed building and contents. The building is the old Sangamon County exposition edifice, and was one of the largest on the fair grounds Two years ago it was converted into a feed building. Heroic work of the city fire department alone saved the immens sheep, swine and poultry sheds and other buildings. The loss is \$3,000.

Priest Turns " corcher." Father Francis Neumann, assistant pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Chicago, "scorched" down Michigan boulevard Friday evening, so the South Park police say, and as a result he was bundled unceremoniously into a patrol wagon and taken to the Fiftieth street police station. Here he remained nearly an hour before he could establish his identity, and when he did so he was released without being booked and no charge was placed against

Illinois Farmers Waiting. The great boom in wheat has set the Illinois farmers wild with enthusiasm. They come into the towns in the morning to watch the market, and nothing else is talked of. Reports say that very little grain is coming in. The growers have made up their minds that they are to get \$1 for their grain, and will sell but little until that price is reached or there is a general collapse.

Mistook Poison for Pepper. M. Hade, Will Smith and Ed Francis three Arcola broomcorn men, in making a kettle of soup mistook a package of red precipitate for red pepper, and seasoned e stew with the deadly drug. All ate heartily, and two of the victims are in a

State News in Brief. William Ellis, a leading Decatur man-

ufacturer, fell dead of heart disease. W. Lange, formerly a prominent architect of Denver, where his wife is still liv ing, was killed by a Rock Island train near Marseilles. Lange wandered away from his brother's home in Chicago while suffering from brain trouble.

The Rockford Sugar Refining Company started up again Thursday with a full force of 600 men, after a shut-down of three weeks. Much was at stake in the injunction which was decided in favor of the glucose company at Peoria.

John Feig of Caseyville has filed suit for divorce in the St. Clair County Court. Two weeks ago Feig was married to Miss Emma Weiss, the pretty 17-year-old daughter of a widow. The newly married couple spent the day in the village, and on the way home the bride suddenly sprang from the buggy and ran down a line leading to her mother's home. astonished bridegroom followed and en deavored to persuade her to return home with him. The child wife was obdurate She said she did not love Feig and that settled it. After two weeks spent in the vain effort to recover his wife Feig has sued for divorce. The vicinity of Litchfield was visited

by a heavy downpour of rain Saturday evening, which lasted for over two hours It is of untold value to the corn. There is great rejoicing among the farmers. This the largest yield of corn ever grown in that section.

The relatives of John and Grover Breese of Aurora held a picnic and family reunion at the farm of the former, wes of Aurora. The event was in honor of the eighty-first birthday of John and Grover. They are the oldest twins in th vicinity and are the last of a large family of brothers and sisters.

It is reported that Charles F. Kinche loe,ominority member of the Legislature from the Quincy district, is to be appoint ed to an important position in the office of the Attorney General at Washington. D C. The salary attached is \$3,000 and the duties require legal knowledge of high

The Third regiment, 800 strong, reach ed Camp Lincoln bright and early Saturday, and in a short time were snugly ensconced for their week's tour of camp duty. With the regiment is the De Molay Band of sixty pieces of Bloomington Guard mount, close order drills and short work on the rifle range constituted the work of the first day.

Mrs. Mary Ogan is dead, aged 60. She William Flack of Chicago drank wood

alcohol diluted with root beer and soon after died. The Comptroller of the Currency says the 200 national banks in the State are in splendid shape.

The large farm house of Henry Berger near Trenton burned. Loss, \$4,000; insurance, \$2,000. Cause of fire is un-At Ramsey, Edmund St. Pierre and

celebrated their golden wedding. They have resided at their present home for forty years. After this Mr. Bates of Chicago proba-

oly will do all of his marrying strictly on the tandem plan. It is a mistake to try to drive eight matrimonial partners Cut rates on railways have attracted

hundreds of country merchants to Chicago. Many are heavy buyers from whole salers, and nearly all think the trade future is bright. Gov. Tanner has issued a proclamation

calling for a special election, to be held in Calhoun County, Tuesday, Nov. 2, for a county judge to succeed Judge John Zahrli, resigned.

John Chambers died at his home, south vest of Franklin, Morgan County, aged 106 years and 7 months. He was spry and jolly and in excellent health up to a ew months ago.

L. M. Keller, a traveling salesman for Chicago firm, has been arrested at Wilbur, Neb., and will be brought to Galesburg to answer to a charge of securing \$50 on a forged check.

Bigamist Bates of Chicago is to pose a dime museum attraction. While he is out on bail it is understood that the various comic opera companies will lock up their choruses for safe keeping.

William Herlan of Chicago held the mangled form of his 5-year-old daughter Ella in his arms Wednesday night and watched the child die. The little girl was crushed under the grip of a cable car. Ruth Hultin, 3 years old, was run down

by a Chicago electric car. She is in a critical condition in Augustana Hospital with both thigh bones crushed and broken, a compound fracture of the left ankle and her face and arms cut and bruised.

Judge Allen of the United States Dis trict Court at Springfield decided four cases involving the validity of railroad bonds, issued by White County in favor of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad. The judgments will aggregate a good many thousand dollars

Maggie Canten relinquished a good po sition as inspector in a Chicago store to associate with dissolute men and women. The other night she was shot and killed by one of her companions in a saloon Police believe it was accidental. All the party had been drinking.

The present drouth near Carlyle is the most severe of the season. There has been no rainfall for thirty days. The corn crop is badly injured and many fields are fired by the prevailing hot winds. The peach and apple yield will be cut short, owing to the fruit dropping.

One thousand people attended the Phares family reunion near Clinton. Samnel C. Phares, with nearly 200 of his de scendants, gathered around the family table at noon, Sunday being his eightyninth birthday. Addresses were made by Rev. James Alvin Clark and others,

P. White, a well-known attorney or Carmi and ex-county superintendent of schools of White County, was arrested in Carmi on a charge of larceny and embezzlement. White was guardian of the Young heirs, and he is accused of misap propriating funds belonging to them.

The commissioners of the western hos pital for the insane at Watertown have awarded the contract for the erection of the pressed brick power house for the hospital to the Edwards & Walsh Construction Company of Davenport, Iowa, for \$14,800. The hospital will be ready to accommodate 200 patients in Febru-

The following officers of the Big Bend Veterans' Association were elected at Lacon: Commander, Samuel McFerley; S. V. C. R., R. C. Golliday; J. V. C., John Cunningham; surgeon, W. O. Ensign; assistant surgeon, William Downing; chaplain, Rev. Joseph Bell; quartermaster G. W. Howe; inspecting officer, T. J.

A man in a dazed condition, barefooted and without a shirt or hat, was picked un on the streets of Elgin by the police. He said his name was Michael Lawler and that he was a teamster at Sterling. He said he went fishing Monday at that place and remembered nothing more until he found himself in Elgin. His relatives were notified, and they explained that he was a somnambulist and had frequently been known to walk in his sleep. If the man's story is true he walked about ninety miles to reach Elgin while unconscious. His feet bore evidence of a long tramp.

Pleading excuse for his crime on the grounds that he wanted the money to neet a payment for his home, Rudolph Colkline of Chicago, self-confessed absconding cashier of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, was apprehended in St. Paul by co-operatives of the Pinkerton detective agency. Expressing willingness to face his employers, whom he had served nearly twenty years, he refrained from demand ing requisition. "It was wrong, doubtless." Colkline said when arrested, "but I was smarting under the injustice I believed my employers were subjecting me to in the matter of salary after so many years of faithful service. The amount of my shortage soon became more than I could hope to refund and when the firm recently began checking up my books I realized my only course to avoid the con-sequences of my actions lay in flight." Colkline further asserted that he had started to work for the big shoe firm as errand boy for \$9 a week. He arose by romotion until he became successively bookkeeper and cashier. His predecessor, he claims, received \$3,000 a year, but Colkline's pay was fixed at \$1,200 when ne succeeded to the position.

Mayor Lagger of Joliet issued an order prohibiting the city fire department from going outside the city limits to fires. There are thousands of residences outside of the limits, and for years they have had fire protection without any expense.

Judge A. K. Vickars of Cairo granted an injunction at Murphysboro, commanding the itinerant strikers to desist from trespassing on the grounds or interfering in any way with the employes of the Mud dy Valley Mining and Manufacturing Company, the Muddy Valley mines, and also from entering on the lands of W. P. Halliday.

The coal strike may cause a delay in the resumption of work at the Alton glass factories and the closing down of other industries. Orders are abundant at the glass works and every plant expected to resume. But at the present price of coal resumption, the manufacturers now say, vill be delayed.

The Illinois live stock commission re hemp, beeves, bacon, lard, rice, eggs, ports the following cattle inspection held at the Union stock yards, Chicago, durmutton, cotton, tobacco, wool and other ing the week: Inspected, 149; passed in the yards, 114; held for post-mortem examination, 35; passed on post-mortem examination, 22; condemned as unfit for food and ordered tanked, 13. No diseases were discovered during the week.

THE WILSON TARIFF. of the American agriculturist, who has

DIDN'T INCREASE OUR FOREIGN MARKETS.

Claim of Alleged Increase of Exportation of American Manufactures Controverted by Treasury Figures. Showing Proportionate Increases Under Wilson and McKinley Laws.

Wilson Law Examined. Special Washington correspondent

It is now practicable to examine the claim made by the advocates of low tariff that the Wilson tariff law made an increased market abroad for American manufactures and thus was advantageous to them.

The opportunity which is offered to examine this question comes by way of the publication by the Treasury Department of its monthly summary for June, which covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and thus practically completes the record of the Wilson law.

That the exportation of manufactured articles did increase under the Wilson law is undoubtedly true. But that the importation of manufactured articles increased very much more than the exportation is equally true. The exportation of manufactured goods in the fiscal year 1897 was in round numbers \$93,000,000 greater than in the last year under the McKinley law, 1894, the figures for these two years being respectively: 1894, \$183,723,808, and in 1897, \$276,357,861. The importation of manufactured goods during the same period increased \$146,000,000, or nearly double the increase of the exportation of manufactured goods, the total imports of manufactured goods in 1894, the last year of the McKinley law, being \$158,329,136, and in 1897, the last

year of the Wilson law, \$304,647,104. It is thus apparent that the importation of manufactured goods practically doubled under the Wilson law since 1894, the last year of the McKinley law, and it is not surprising that the bringing in of over \$300,000,000 worth of manufactured goods per annum tors who are to work among the farmdrove the manufacturers of the United ers this fall. He says that if we had States to seek a market abroad at the free coinage of silver wheat would whatever price they could get, as the be worth twice as much as it is now. only means of escaping the necessity of Yet as it is conceded that the silver dolclosing their factories.

Another interesting point to be determined in regard to this question of ex- Mexico to-day, and the farmers would portation of manufactured articles un- thus be worse off if they got twice the der the Wilson law is whether the pro. present price of their wheat and got it portionate increase was more markedly | in dollars worth only 43 cents. Senator rapid under the Wilson law than it had been under the McKinley law. The fol- his assertion that the price of wheat lowing table gives the exportations in the fiscal years 1891, 1894 and 1897 of cept by admitting that the dollar which manufactures of the United States; 1894, it will be remembered, was the last year under the McKinley law, and point of fact, it would be less than half, by comparing the growth from 1894 to as is seen by the conditions of Mexico, 1897, under the Wilson law, three years with the growth from 1891 to 1894, under the McKinley law, also three years, it is easy to determine whether the proportionate growth in export of manufactures was any greater under the Wilson law than under the McKinley law.

The exportation of manufactured goods during the fiscal years in question are given below. The list includes the important groups, or classes of articles exported where the amount in the end reaches as much as \$1,000,000. It will be seen that in many cases the percentage of gain in exportation was much greater during the three years of the operations of the McKinley law than in the three years of the Wilson law.

Exports of articles manufactured in the United States in the fiscal years 1891, 1894 and 1897, the period between 1891 and 1894 being under the operations of the McKinley law; that from 1894 to 1897 under the operations of the Wilson law:

Paper

Shipping Tin Plate to Europe.

been phenomenal.-Chicago Tribune.

Prosperity for the Farmer.

Prosperity continues to haunt the

farmer despite the fact that he refused

last year to vote for the free and un-

'imited coinage of silver. Bradstreet's

Review, an extremely conservative and

reliable financial journal, in its last is-

sue shows that there was an advance

in prices of corn, oats, rye, hay, pota-

toes, wheat, beans, cottonseed oil,

articles of farm production during the

month of July. Commenting upon this

law of 1890.

3,385,049
7,400,953
1,302,813
1,770,329
85,047,642
279,303,807
19,697,140
14,340,886
31,014,058
1,712,744
922,072
1,208,187
1,003,126
1,555,318
1,461,842
1,897,142
1,534,277
3,054,453
20,220,264
57,497,305
42,877,497
38,334,314
03,308,626
77,202,620
15,555,754
14,249,028
15,676,936
1,041,703
14,223,429
19,161,446
1,054,814
1,783,480
972,590
1,275,717
6,490,635
8,511,618
1,996,634
3,333,157
1,139,702
1,136,880
2,209,411
1,708,962
4,280,619
4,880,361
6,773,724
8,492,416
ALBERT B. CARSON. Soap Sugar and molasses. Tobacco, manufactures Wood, manufactures ey's waiting for his grain. The mar-The first shipment of American tin ket's up, his crops are good, he'll buy plate to Europe, which was made from new clothes, have lots of food; he'll an Indiana mill on Wednesday, marks heed no more the free-trade "beat," who guyed him once with "dollar

5,676,936 14,223,429 1,054,814 972,590 6,460,635 1,906,634 1,139,702 2,209,411 4,260,619 6,772,734

an epoch in the development of an industry which had its birth in the tariff wheat." Ever since the McKinley act put a Free Trade in Australia. An advertised meeting of those willtariff on tin and terne plates the free trade orators have persistently chaling to form a branch of the Australian lenged the existence of a tin plate in-Free Trade Democratic League, in the colony of Victoria, resulted in the presdustry in this country. They have ridiculed the notion that it was possible ence of exactly three people. One of for this country to supply any considerthese was a reporter, who left the other able portion of the home demand for two gazing at each other with every terne plate, although confronted with appearance of dejection at the prosstatistics of domestic production, the pects of the cause.

accuracy of which was beyond ques-A Good Text. "Here endeth the free-trade lesson" In the campaign of last fall the siis a phrase likely to pass through the lence of the free trade orators on the mind of the American wage-earner, as tin plate question was ominous and sighe finds the opportunity to work once nificant. It was no longer possible to talk against the towering smokestacks more offered to him under a protective of thirty-four tin plate mills. The growth of the industry since the enact-

A Popular Air. ment of the McKinley law in 1890 has Industry has come, the factories hum, the workman draws his pay; the turning wheel, the hammered steel, make music every day.

Dun's Review for last week makes radically encouraging remarks on the prospering condition of various sections of the country, the heavy purchases, large deals in stocks, and especially in wheat, and finally intimates that the week has been one of progress not surpassed by the great revival upward rush in 1879.

If the predictions of Director Preston of the United States Mint about the infact, it says: "This is evidence of a crease in gold production prove true, healthful ground swell of demand for the silver cause will have difficulty in staple products, and emphasizes the getting recognition by the great politman Government announcing the recall and appointment. radical improvement in the situation | ical powers in 1900.

MASSACRE OF SEPOYS.

300 BRITISH TROOPS BUTCH-ERED BY AFRIDIS.

had no such opportunity to reap a large

share of the rewards of labor for years

as is now promised him. The farmer

was first to feel the upward tendency.

The Smoking Chimney Top.

Morn after morn the artisan

Swirl up into the sky;

He heaved a sigh for

Has watched with longing eye

To see the grimy smoke in wreaths

He listened for the whistle shrill-

Its echoes came not back— And cold and black and desolate

Still stood the chimney stack.

When early rising day ound him with face

Behold the smoke-crowned chimney stack

The shouts of men give him good cheer

When he has reached his goal;

The hissing steam, the fact'ry roar

With deft and skillful hand he leads

The grimy Titans of the shop-

Waifs of the wizard's brain-

Submissive in his train:

Or with uplifted arm he rains

Like the miller of the Dee

Rich in content is he.

His fireside is his sweet delight;

He hears again the tuneful ring

He hears again the whirring din

Our nation's stalwart prop;

Is the smoking chimney top.

American Economist,

The fires are lit and there, above,

That molds the hammered steel,

There are the bustling ranks of men-

Jones' Dogmas.

Senator Jones of Nevada has invent-

ed a new rallying cry for the silver ora-

lar would be only worth its bullion

value under free coinage, as it is in

Jones has no means of substantiating

would double under free coinage ex-

would be paid would be worth only

half that which is now being paid. In

where a dollar containing more silver

than that in our own dollar is worth

but 43 cents. Senator Jones may be a

great financier, but the average farmer

is sufficiently well posted in matters of

that sort to know that two 43-cent dol-

lars are worth less than one 100-cent

The Olden Times

What nation has a history upon the

sea equal in its glory and grandeur to

that of the United States? But that was

in the days of discriminating duties-

when it was considered both logical

and necessary to protect our ships just

as our other industries were protected.

This nation was made wealthy and

Are Getting There

The promised dollar wheat of Democ-

acy never eventuated during the free

trade administration. But we are get-

The farmer's up at dawn of day, har-

vesting wheat or hauling hay; he

knows protection's here again, for mon-

1897. \$ 5,240,686 2,647,558 1,171,431 2,946,710

McKinley law period. Wilson law period.

ting nearer to it under protection.

powerful by its shipping.

dollar.

Such sturdy, ringing blows

As fashion forms of usefulness,

And thrift and wealth bestows:

He laughs and sings from morn till night

days gone by
When early rising

to fact'ry turned, 🚄

Light hearted on

before his eyes,

While on his jour-

Industry's monument.

Are music to his soul.

And now straight on

the way.

ney bent,

Forts in India Taken-Dreaded Event preparing to resort to drastic measures. The operators say they are determined to in the Valley War Occurs-Savage Victors Burn the Captured Property and Murder Its Defenders. their men will return to work at the old scale, pending a readjustment of wages,

Scant | etails of the Fight The much-dreaded event in India has taken place. A massacre has occurred. London is shocked to learn that 300 Se poys have been butchered by the Afridis. The affair is said to have taken place near Fort Ali-Musjid, where the Sepoy troops are reported to have been surround ed and then savagely cut to pieces. The enemy secured the rifles of their victims and then started to storm the British gar rison at Lowgrat. News of the horrible affair was sent from Peshawur and the Government officials would like to believe that the story is unfounded, but it is fear-



GEN, SIR BLONDIN BLOOD English Commander on the Afghan Frontier.

ed that later intelligence will prove its truth

Fort Maude, in the Khyber Pass, has fallen, but fortunately there has been no massacre at that point. The Afridis cap-

tured the place after desperate fighting. The garrison, which was composed of native levies, retired with but the loss of three men. Fears are expressed, however, that the exact truth about the strug gle is withheld, though it is given out that the Afridis burned the fort after capturing it. No intelligence had been received touching the fate of Fort Ali-Musjid, but it will create no surprise should it develop that the fierce Afridis are also in possession of that stronghold. That the the destruction of ten cars, involving loss

KHYBER PASS, "THE GATE OF INDIA."



Khyber Pass, in which the fighting is now carried on between the native troops, called the Khyber Rifles, and the Afridis, is the only highway upon the land opening from Europe into the e great empire over which Victoria rules. This outle in the heart of the mountains is called the Gate of India, and the town of Herat is called the key. It has been long said that if England and Russia ever fight the result will be wrought out in this pass. The pass is guarded by several forts, one of which, Fort Maude, has already been destroyed by the Afridis. Through Khyber Pass can be found the only road over which artillery can cross the great wall of mountains between Burmah and Beloochistan. It runs between walls 600 feet to 1,000 feet high and is about thirty miles long. The English subdued the Afghans in 1878, and placed the present ameer, Abdurrahman, on the throne. England and her soldiers are hated by the Afghans, and the ameer, though a resolute man, could not restrain his warlike subjects from fighting British power, even had he the desire to do so. For a hundred years the czars have had their eyes upon Khyber Pass, and it is believed that the aid which is now being extended by the Afghans to the rebels in India is quite pleasing to Russia. Britain has a difficult problem in Khyber Pass, and the present uprising may develop into a serious matter for British supremacy in India.

British troops received another check in of \$10,000. The wreck took place near the Khyber is evidenced by an official report from Simla. It states that Col. Waters, who is in command at Jamrud. trained a battery on the enemy and shelled them from a range of about 3,000 yards. The Fourth Dragoons, who attended as support to the artillery, also made a spirited dash at the Afridis, but the latter held their ground and the troops deemed it politic not to engage the enemy further and returned to Jamrud.

THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

Washington Will Miss Ambassador and Baroness Thielmann.
Baron Max von Thielmann, the imperial

erman ambassador to the United States, has been recalled to become minister of the treasury in the new government now forming. The baron is a diplomat of world-wide reputation, having filled many important diplomatic positions. He was appointed ambassador to this country three years ago, and has conducted the international affairs with consummate skill. He is about 55 years of age, and is of an old German family which has seen much service in court circles. The appointment was a great surprise to Baron von Thielmann, who had just settled down for his third season at a beautiful country place at Lenox, where he and Baroness von Thielmann were admitted to the most exclusive society circles and entertained extensively. The first news of the appointment was a cablegram received by



Baron von Thielmann, which was follow

ed by the official papers from the Ger

hummer," the Alton's fast passenger train, and that the wreckers made a mis take in timing their work. The Alton trainmen lately have had a good deal of trouble with men and women who have been stealing coal from cars in their trains near Mazonia, and it is supposed that the work was done by some of these persons.

Mazonia, on the Coal City division of the

Alton, a short distance from the main

line and within five miles of Gardner sta-

tion. The train was south bound and was

running at high speed in a hilly country

when it encountered a tie and a rail laid

The engine was overturned and slid

down an embankment, followed by ten

loaded cars, several of which piled up on

the engine. Engineer Brennan was caught

under the locomotive and frightfully crushed and scalded. Fireman Brown

jumped, but his injuries are not consid-

the wreck alive. He was carried to a

neighboring farm house, where he died.

ered serious. Brennan was taken from

It is believed by many people that the

obstructions were intended to ditch "the

across the track.

year's relief expedition for the Klondyke The Macon Telegraph editorially asks: "Shall we eat grass?" Judging from that

question we should say yes.

Joaquin Miller notices that there are no oirds in Alaska. When Joaquin strikes the mosquito belt he won't miss the birds. There is every reason to believe that a ot waffle wagon would do a good business this winter on the streets of Daw-

son City. That Kansas man who committed suicide because he couldn't go to the Klondyke evidently was in a hurry to accomplish his object.

No circus which claims to have a "com plete collection of all the dangerous wild animals in existence" henceforth can overlook the Jersey mosquito.

A man was found dead the other day in Baltimore park, with a copy of the Congressional Record clutched in his hand. No other cause of death is known.

CONFERENCE HELD.

STRIKE CRISIS REACHED.

Coal Miners and Operators Fail to

is regarded as the key to the situation, have come to naught, and both sides are

reopen their mines at whatever cost. If

well and good. If not, they say they will

import the necessary men and afford them

the strikers say they will not yield, and confidently predict that the operators will

be forced to grant their demands for living

The peace conference between a com-

mittee of Pittsburg district operators and national and district officials of the min-

ers adjourned without date. The repre

sentatives of the miners will not recede

from their original proposition to settle

the strike by arbitration and start the

mines at the 69-cent rate. This the op-erators would not grant. President Ratchford firmly maintained his stand for

the payment of the 69-cent rate until the

question was settled by arbitration. He

suggested President McKinley and Wil-

The operators offered to divide the dif-

ference between 54 and 69 cent rates, making the price at which the mines

should start 61½ cents per ton, but this was rejected. Then additional proposi-

tions were made. One was to start the

mines without fixing any price for thirty

days and then to pay the rate agreed upon

by the board of arbitration. This was also refused by the miners. They said

they had been fooled too often to trust the

operators again. They declined to work for a month, giving the operators the out-

put that length of time, without knowing

A proposition was made to operate the

mines for ten days without fixing the

price, allowing a board of arbitration to

fix the price for that time. President Ratchford insisted that nothing but the

69-cent rate could possibly be accepted.

The operators were firm, but the miners

were equally determined, and every argu-

ment of the mine owners was met by the

miners' leaders. Neither side would con-

cede another point, and it was decided to

SLAIN BY WRECKERS.

Chicago and Alton Freight Train

Ditched Near Mazonia.

Train wreckers are responsible for the

death of Engineer James Brennan of

Bloomington, Ill., who was killed in a smashup on the Chicago and Alton Tues-

day night, and the injuring of Fireman

Brown in the same disaster, as well as

what wages would be paid.

end the conference.

iam J. Bryan as the arbitrators.

wages.

all possible protection. On the other side

Agree on Peace Term

Rend Denounces Ratchfords Col. Who Defends His Course. The crisis has been reached in the great coal strike. Attempts at a peaceful set-tlement in the Pittsburg district, which

, A conference between National President M. D. Ratchford, National Secre tary W. C. Pearce and District President Patrick Dolan, representing the miners, and the coal operators of the Pittsburg district was called in Pittsburg to consider some plan of settling the strike.

There was considerable preliminary sparring over what both sides were there for. President Ratchford said his idea was that the conference was to arrange for an interstate conference. The operators told him the main thing was to get the mines started, and if the miners' officials were satisfied the question of wages would be submitted to arbitration. In the meantime the mines could be started. President Ratchford said they would not agree to anything less than 69 cents pending the settlement of the question by the arbitrators, and if the operators were not willing to pay 69 cents there would be no use of going into a discussion of the mat-

Col. W. P. Rend of Chicago, whose mines are on the Panhandle road, stirred up trouble and made a highly sensational attack on President Ratchford early in the conference. Ratchford had referred to the conference of labor leaders at St. Louis, and said the meeting might result in a general suspension of work all over the country. He said all trades will be affected. Col. Rend claimed this would be an insurrection and said to Ratchford: De an insurrection and said to Ratchford:

The circular letter you issued calling for that St. Louis meeting was treason. If there is a general strike of wage-earners in all trades it will be an insurrection, and this country will have another civil war. I am satisfied that if this strike continues there will be bloodshed, and the blood of the people killed will be upon your head. You don't want to settle the strike; you are an anarchist and a traitor to the cause of labor. The people of this country are ready to hang anarchists and I am ready to help them pull the rope.

While Col. Rend was speaking he was haking his fist vehemently at President Ratchford, who remained cool and did not attempt to answer the operator.

Afterward National President Ratchford made the following statement:

Afterward National Fresident Ratch ford made the following statement:

There is a feeling of opposition upon the part of the operators against an interstate conference for certain business reasons. The general feeling among them is in favor of arbitration. To this we have no objection. We believe in arbitration and favor arbitration, but insist that this question must be arbitrated upon the basis of living wages.

I have been misquoted. I never received a request to come to Pittsburg to go into conference. They never proposed arbitration until to-day, excepting Col. Rend suggested it some weeks ago on the basis and with the understanding to resume at the former price pending the decision of three United States judges. This we promptly refused without consideration, as it was unfair in the extreme, and its unfairness was manifested more conspicuously because it comes from a man who pretends fairness.

If I am a traitor to the cause of labor, why should Col. Rend and I disagree? Rend accused John McBride of selling the strike of 1894; he accused Phil Penna, whom I succeeded, of being a coal operator and working in league with operators. It is the most natural thing that he should accuse me after disagreement. I am not the least bit alarmed about Rend's accusation. I would as soon have him accuse me as to have his friendship.

GAIN IN OFFICES AND SALARIES.

Appropriations Made During the Last Two Sessions of Congress.

The volume of "appropriations, new offices, etc.," covering the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress and the first session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, showing in detail and by bills the appropria tions made, the new offices created and offices omitted, with their salaries, the number of salaries increased and reduced, the amount of contracts authorized requiring future appropriations by Congress and the indefinite appropriations nade, has just been completed by T. P. Cleaves and J. C. Courts, clerks to the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations, respectively. It shows that the appropriations made were as follows:
General appropriation acts ... \$397,100,334
Deficiency acts ... 10,557,417
Miscellaneous acts ... 999,057

Total\$408,656,858 The permanent annual appropriations . .\$408,656,858 are \$126,078,220, making a grand total of appropriations made at both sessions of The number of new offices and employ-

ments specifically authorized is 410, at an annual compensation of \$443,439, and the number omitted 134, at an annual compensation of \$157,697, making a net increase of 276 in number and \$285.742 in amount. The number of salaries increased is wenty at an annual cost of \$6.814, and

the number reduced two, at an annual cost of \$400. The total amount of contracts authorized requiring future appropriations by Congress is \$2,269,375.

IMMENSE CROPS IN THE WEST. State of Nebraska Reports 45,000,000

Bushels of Wheat, The wheat crop of Nebraska has been thrashed. The quality is excellent and the yield is unprecedented, aggregating 45,000,000 bushels. The average is twenty bushels to the acre, and there were in round numbers 2,250,000 acres.

It is generally estimated that the yield of corn will be 350,000,000 bushels, or fifty bushels to the acre. The corn prospects are not as good as they were ten days ago. The weather has been too cool since then, registering 3 degrees below the normal all over the State. About three weeks of warm weather is needed to mature the crop. In South Dakota a close estimate places

the wheat yield at 20,000,000 bushels. The average is fifteen bushels to the acre. In corn the yield will be 200,000,000 bushels, an average of forty bushels to the acre. The wheat harvest in South Dakota is finished. Of 100 farmers who have reported only eight say they have a smaller acreage of wheat this year than last. The other ninety-two report an increase of about 20 per cent. With this increase of acreage and the high price of wheat this year the South Dakota farmer will realize about twice as much money from his crop as he did last season.

There is an abundance of oats, which averages up to last year's crop. Corn is all right, if the frost will hold off till Sept. 10, but much of it will be out of the way before that time.



John Brown's grandson, who was a dentist in Seattle, has gone to the Klon

dyke. Mr. Stewart is the latest member of the United States Senate to take to bicycle riding.

Russell Sage has not, within the memory of the oldest broker, taken a vacation during the hot weather. Denman Thompson is living on his farm

in New Hampshire, and he says he has no notion of acting any more. Ex-President Harrison is identified with a movement among citizens of Indianapo-

lis to restrict saloons to certain section of that city. Gen. Horace Porter, United States minister to France, has taken to the handsome hotel in the Rue Villejust, Paris,

owned by Mr. Spitzer, an art collector of world-wide reputation.

