ALLIANCE POLITICS.

A LIVELY TIME AT THE TEXAS CONVENTION.

Macune, the Author of the Sub-Treasury Scheme, Charged With Selling Out.

A Meeting of Kansas Democratic Editors to Consider the Proposed Dicker With the People's Party.

Kansas Alliance Leaders Worrying Over the Outcome of the Fort Worth Meeting—President McGrath Discusses the Mortgage Foreclosure Question — Congressman Oates, of Alabama. Notes.

FT. WORTH, Tex., July 11.—The principal feature of the state Alliance convention this morning was the speech of U. S. Hall, president of the Missouri Alliance. He charged that Dr. Macune had sold out for a money consideration to the protectionists, and, in furtherance of that bargain, the third party movement was inaugurated in the south to divert Democratic votes. He said that it was no disgrace for such a dishonest man as Macune to get into the Alliance, but it would become a disgrace if he were not turned out. President Hall was loudly applauded.

Last night Harry Tracey, Macune's chief apostle in Texas, gave an open challenge for a debate on the sub-treasury scheme. Tracey claims to have some unsavory facts about Hall's career, newly discovered, which he proposes to turn loose tonight. The sub-treasuryites, of whom a squad walked out of the convention yesterday, are red hot. It is believed that the outcome of the convention will be a split of the state Alliance into factions, one representing the third party and the other a Democratic wing.

The convention today adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we denounce the sub-treasury, the land loan scheme, and governmental ownership of railroads as violation of the first principles of good government; as paternal in their character, and as centralizing in their tendencies. If enacted into law they would create a horde of national officeholders that would fasten the clutches of the party in power upon the throats of the people so strongly that the voices of honest, patriotic citizens would no longer be heard in the control of government affairs. We demand that those men who are not farmers be removed from the national and state offices of our order, and that none but those who have an interest in farming be allowed to fill such places. We now appeal to all honest members of the Alliance throughout the United States to unite with us in putting down this common enemy and disgrace of our order. To this end we most earnestly recommend brother Alliance men of the United States to meet in national convention at St. Louis on the third Tuesday in September, 1891.

"Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the course of Hon. M. S. Hall, president of the state Alliance of Missouri, in refusing to concur in action of C. W. McCune at Ocala, and for opposing the sub-treasury scheme. We earnestly pledge Mr. Hall our support in his noble and manly effort to rid the order, both state and national, of all shackles which will retard its strength."

KANSAS DEMOCRATIC EDITORS.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 11.—The leading Democratic editors of Kansas met in this city this afternoon to consult as to the condition and policy of the party. The failure of the mesalliance with the People's party last fall is the chief cause of the meeting. Frank Lynch and Hon. Thomas P. Fenlon, of Leavenworth; ex-Governor Glick, of Atchison, and other prominent leaders, who were expected, did not arrive this afternoon. There was, however, a large representation of the Democratic press, and the newspaper men held an informal meeting this afternoon. Another and larger meeting was held this evening. At the afternoon meeting various phases of the question of fusion with the Alliance were carefully discussed. It was stated that the Alliance people had become extremely haughty—in fact, that their arrogance was unendurable, and that the Alliance leaders do not want to combine with the Democrats upon any other terms than such as are most favorable to their party.

The editors at this meeting were: Frank Fockele, Leroy Reporter; R. R. Wells, Yates Center Democrat; W. A. Bailey, Iola Herald; J. E. Watrous, Burlington Independent; J. B. Kessler, Ottawa Herald; F. S. Webster, Lawrence Gazette; J. S. Richardson, Wichita Beacon; J. B. Chapman, Fort Scott Tribune; J. B. Crouch, Florence Bulletin; F. N. Cooper, Lyons Democrat; T. M. McIntire, Arkansas City Democrat; J. B. Fugate, Newton Journal; W. A. Eaton, Kingman Democrat; A. F. Hatton, West Philadelphia Times, and W. P. Tomlinson, Topeka Democrat.

THE KANSAS ALLIANCE.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 11.—The Alliance leaders in Kansas are greatly chagrined and worried at the action of certain leaders of the southern Alliance in calling the Fort Worth (Texas) convention to resolve against the sub-treasury idea. They claim that it is a scheme of the southern Democrats to break up the Alliance, and that prominent Democratic congressmen are at the bottom of it. The Kansas leaders fear that this action is but the beginning of a movement that will disrupt their organization in Kansas, as thousands of the Republicans who affiliated with the People's party last year would follow the course of their southern brethren and go back to their old party.

At the last meeting of the Farmers' Alliance executive committee President McGrath appointed what he terms the loan committee to look after the mortgage indebtedness and render all assistance possible in securing extensions of time and reduced rates of interest. The committee consists of O. S. Hiatt, of Leavenworth; S. M. Reville, of Garnett, and ex-Senator A. P. Collins, of Salina.

The committee adjourned this evening without having determined upon what plan should be pursued. The meetings will be continued next week. The committee is undecided whether it shall attempt to negotiate loans in the name of the Alliance, pledging the entire organization to the payment of principal and interest or make each applicant stand on its own footing.

President McGrath declares that this is one of the most important moves made by the Alliance and he believes that through the work of this committee a better feeling will be brought about between eastern money lenders and borrowers among Kansas farmers. It is the intention to have this committee take the place of loan companies' agents and deal directly with the lender, thus saving the commissions. They propose to examine securities carefully and say that they will recommend no loans except to actual working farmers who have the reputation of paying their debts. For men whose mortgages are coming due, which they are unable to pay, they will work to secure extension of time and when possible furnish additional security to prevent the loss of their homes.

President McGrath in speaking of the plan last night, said: "We propose to protect the lender as well as the borrower and save the farmer from the dishonest practices of unscrupulous loan agents. Our credit has been injured not only by the principles of repudiation preached by certain elements in the reform party, but by the injudicious placing of loans on land in western Kansas which the borrowers never intended to pay, and when they got possession of the money considered that they had effected a good sale to the loan companies. No man who does not try to pay his debts will receive any assistance from the loan committee, and money lenders, I believe, will be glad to co-operate with us."

THE ALLIANCE DENOUNCED.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Congressman Oates, of Alabama, is in the city on private business. In discussing the trouble in his section between the Alliance and the Democratic party, he said:

"The sub-treasury and land loan demands of the Alliance are so utterly in conflict with the ancient doctrines of Democracy, which have been clearly set forth in every national Democratic platform for ninety years, that no intelligent and earnest Democrat can support them; and therefore I favor a test of the Democracy of those present in every primary meeting and county convention by a vote upon a resolution declaring the sub-treasury bill and the land loan bill to be undemocratic, unwise and unconstitutional measures. Wherein is this objectionable? The Alliance no longer confines itself to agriculture, but has fully embarked in politics. Some of its leaders and newspaper organs openly boast that they will capture the Democratic party. How do they propose to capture it? Not in the light of day, but by agreeing in secret conclaves, from which other Democrats as good as they are excluded, on their men to nominate for office, and then by force of organization and concert of action, even in counties where they are in the minority, to control the convention. The tradesmen and professionals about town and the candidates for office are afraid to oppose them.

"There was as much rejoicing among Alliance leaders over Hampton's defeat as there was over the defeat of Ingalls. Their policy is to down every man who is prominent in political life, without regard to party, unless he humbly submits to their dictation and will do their bidding. When before in all its history did the Democratic party ever allow any secret, oath-bound organization, with its grips, signs and pass-words, to come into and control its councils and dictate its nominations? The Knownothings came near it, but failed. Has the party changed its principles, lost its pride or ignominiously surrendered its prestige to this new order, right in the face of the finest prospect in thirty years for universal victory in 1892? I hope not.

"There has not yet been any bill introduced in congress to buy or control all the railroads, steamboats and telegraph lines. I suppose that will be presented at the next session if Dr. Macune gets the bill drafted in time. I never cross the bridge before I get to it. We will discuss that when presented in a practicable shape. Congress, some three or four years ago, passed a law to regulate interstate commerce and the carriers thereof, which, although ably and wisely administered by the commissioners, has not yet passed beyond the experimental stage. I thought that congress stretched its power to the utmost tension to do that, and I have yet to discover that any benefit to the people has resulted from it.

"When the Alliance, in some twenty-five counties of my state, indorse the Ocala demands without qualification, exception or limit, as they have done, and thereby demand the enactment into law of Macune's infamous sub-treasury scheme with the storage warehouse attachment and Stanford's crazy land loan bill for the benefit of one class of the people of the United States to the exclusion of all others, and to cap the climax of folly, demand that the United States shall control or own all the lines of transportation and communication and incidently the entire commerce of the country, it is high time that the Democratic party in Alabama should wake up and inquire how much Democracy there will be left in it after the advocates of these measures, who call themselves Democrats, have committed it to these heresies?

"Another pertinent inquiry is how much liberty would the people have left and how long would it endure after those schemes are put into operation? Some of the Alliance men and several of their organs abuse leading Democrats, bid defiance to the party, yet claim to belong to it, attend its primaries and frequently control its counsels. This is as complete a fraud upon the party as though done by Republicans; and many of them are in fact Republicans and rejoice at the prospect of defeating the Democracy through the Alliance. It should not be tolerated nor submitted to.

"Who are their leaders, the mouthpieces of the order? Polk, editor of the Progressive Farmer; Macune, editor of the Economist; Baltzell, editor of the Alliance Herald; Lane, editor of the Huntsville Mercury. When did they or either of these gentlemen ever become an authority on Democracy? What have they ever done for that party or to advance its principles? Let them answer and set forth a bill of particulars that the people may know whether they are Democrats of such standing as entitles their opinions on Democratic party questions to respect. Let them tell what position they have held and what experience they have had in legislation or as great Democrrtic leaders, that the people may know how much weight to give to their opinions in these grave matters of public concern. Let them tell the farmers of the country how many and which of them ever owned a farm or how much farm produce they ever raised, so that the farmers may have some idea as to which of these leaders know the least about legislation or farming.

"These high priests of the Alliance in convention assembled, speaking for the entire order, declared in favor of these undemocratic and unconstitutional measures; and Mr. Adams, the president of the Alliance in Alabama, was consistent when he said that all Alliance men who did not indorse these along with the other demands should withdraw or be expelled from the order. Why should a man be tolerated as a member of the church when he does not believe in the most important articles of faith of that denomination? There are thousands of good men in Alabama, among them some of our best citizens, who belong to the Alliance and yet are opposed to the three odious measures above named. They exercised a most salutary influence in the past towards moderation and conservatism, but they seem to be unable any longer to do so."

SOUTH DAKOTA ALLIANCE.

HURON, S. D., July 11.—The Alliance-Independent conference closed here today. The question of organizing the Independent party of the state to conform with the Cincinnati platform was discussed and referred to the Independent central committee for settlement, which practically means that the Cincinnati platform will be adopted by the Independents here.

WEST VIRGINIA ALLIANCE.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 11.—This was Farmers' Alliance day at the state prohibition assembly, in session at Moundsville, and fully 10,000 people, from a radius of 100 miles, were on the ground. United States Senator Peffer, of Kansas, was the orator of the day, and spoke to over 7,000 people in the great auditorium of the camp ground. Mrs. Mary Lathrop, of Michigan, and Col. Martin Van Buren Bennett, of Kansas, also spoke.

CLEVELAND'S ENEMIES.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Scott Ray, the Indiana editor and politician, is at the Hoffman house. Speaking of political matters in his state, he said:

"Mr. Cleveland is a dead duck out our way. He is no longer an important factor in the presidential game of '92. His silver letter was a thunder few of his friends can forgive. Subsequent attempts to modify it only made matters worse. He is not seriously discussed now by the Democrats of Indiana. Whoever carries Indiana in the next campaign will be a Democrat. If the candidate is not a Democrat he will not carry it; that's all there is about it. Harrison will poll the strength of his party. To beat him all we need is a candidate who can poll the full strength of our party in the state.

"Indiana is naturally a Democratic state, and so is the entire country naturally Democratic, but it takes live issues squarely met and a thoroughbred Democrat at the head of the national ticket to bring the party solidly into line in the presidential battle. Such a man is David B. Hill. Doubts have been expressed in my section as to whether Governor Hill is really a candidate. He has been variously reported. I came on to New York to satisfy myself as to the facts in the case. I have come from Albany, where I was cordially received by the governor. I am satisfied that Governor Hill will not refuse the presidential nomination at the hands of his party. In my opinion he will go into the next convention backed by the New York delegation so emphatically that there will be no question in the minds of the delegates from other states to his ability to carry New York. From what I learn here I am satisfied he will. We think well of Governor Hill out in Indiana. His political utterances are familiar to us and they have a true Democratic ring.

"The Indiana delegation will certainly support Gray. Next to Gray, however, we should go for Hill. Gray's friends are Hill's friends, and if they can not nominate Indiana's governor, they are ready to turn in and support the governor of New York. Then in such a contingency we should try mighty hard for a place. Hill and Gray would make a strong ticket. With such a ticket we would sweep the country. The campaign would be characterized by extraordinary enthusiasm from beginning to close. It would be one grand Democratic awakening. With Hill and Gray for standard bearers and on the issues of low tariff, economy of governmental administration and the free coinage of silver, we could beat any man and triumph over any amount of money put up against us.

"Finally," said Mr. Ray, "I want to go on record as saying that Mr. Grover Cleveland will neither get his own delegation nor will he be the nominee of his party. Also, that the New York delegation, beyond all question, will be instructed for Governor David B. Hill."

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—Ex-Governor Gray, in reference to the interview with Scott Ray, editor of the Shelbyville Democrat, telegraphed from New York, says:

"Mr. Ray did not go to New York at my solicitation, nor is he my representative or agent. I have no agents. Mr. Ray has been friendly to me, and has often spoken very kindly of me in his paper. I think he has also been very friendly to Governor Hill. Formerly he frequently spoke most favorably of Governor Hill. I am not a candidate for second place on the ticket with any man, for I am not a candidate for vice-president at all. I am reluctant to believe that Governor Hill said what the dispatch attributes to him. Don't you think that would be assuming a good deal to put himself at the head of the ticket and take it for granted that I would be willing to take second place? No, sir; I am not a candidate for the vice presidency."

SEDALIA, Mo., July 10.—Gen. A. B. Norton, editor of the Dallas (Tex.) Intelligencer, was here today, on his way to the National Editorial conventon at Minneapolis. Asked about the Cleveland outlook in Texas, Gen. Norton replied:

"I do not think Cleveland stands the ghost of a chance to carry the Texas delegation in the next Democratic national convention. Mills and Reagan are both opposed to the ex-Democratic president, and, to speak more pointedly, I think the majority of Texas Democrats are the same way. Cleveland's views on the silver question caused him to be forever a political corpse in the Lone Star empire. Either Gorman or Morrison will be the choice of Texas Democrats, and from the way the general Democratic sentiment appears at present I feel pretty safe in saying that the chances are considerably in favor of the Maryland man."

A FRAGILE STRUCTURE.

A system which chronic indigestion has depleted and rendered nervous and feeble, is indeed a very fragile structure, a tenement fast toppling into irretrievable decay. Excessive irritability of temper, abnormal and careless anxiety, hypochondria, hysteria and sleeplessness—these are some of the manifestations of nervousness. That grand invorating nervine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, tranquilizes strengthening the nerves, accomplishing the double result through the medium of renewed digestion and assimilation. No tonic in existence exhibits such thoroughness, produces such speedily appreciable effects as the Bitters. It is a perfectly reliable safeguard against malaria and dangerous kidney trouble, and remedies completely deliver and bowel inactivity and disorder. Nervous invalids should nout fail to fortify their systems with this benigh protective, which will merit a persistent trial.

THE ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 11.—The early prayer meeting was conducted by Miss Grace Livingston, of Florida. The regular session of the Christian Endeavor convention was late in beginning again. The subject for discussion was "Reports From the World-Wide Field." A cablegram of greeting from England was read. Japan also reported by cablegram. A message was received from Cuba, reporting the organization of a society there last night with fifteen members.

After a short prayer by W. M. McLain, of St. Louis, the pastors' hour was announced, and it was conducted by Rev. J. S. Black, of Minneapolis. Some twenty denominations were heard from as to their experience with the Endeavorers, Dr. Black beginning by a brief talk on behalf of the Presbyterians. Rev. F. M. McHraham, of Topeka, Kan., of the United Presbyterian church, said his church believed in training the young Endeavorers just in their line.

After a song, Rev. A. A. Fulton, of Canton, China, delivered the missionary address, his theme being "The Society for All the World." Although defeated for the convention of 1892 by New York, Montreal was speedily again in the race, and at the close of the morning meeting stretched a big bauner from the gallery, where the Canadians sat announcing, "Montreal in 1893."

The world's fair Sunday observance people held another meeting this morning and adoated the following:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that we, the delegates from the several states, ought to hold ourselves responsible for securing speedy action from our state Christian Endeavor unions, to bear upon their several commissioners in favor of closing the world's fair on Sunday."

The delegates spent the afternoon in an informal manner at Lake Minnetonka.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session Rev. Wayland Hoyt presided. "International Fellowship" was the subject of an address by Rev. William Patterson, of Toronto. Canadians, he said, were determined to have fellowship with Americans, no matter what the politicians may say.

Rev. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown university, delivered an address on interdenominational fellowship.

Rev. Howard Grose, of Boston, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported.

The resolutions give thanks to the Twin City unions, to the newspapers, to the railroads, and to Mr. Sankey for his music; announce that the convention disclaims all authority over local societies, advise an additional clause in the pledge for loyalty to the church; declare the pledge essential to the society of Christian Endeavor; deem it unwise to employ any salaried officers; recognize only societies in Evangelical churches; commend "the Golden Rule" as endeavorers' organ; greet foreign endeavor societies; welcome all denominational societies that accept the endeavor pledge and name, and endorse the idea of a Christian temple at the Columbian exposition.

A platform of principles was also presented, which reaffirms that heretofore adopted at other conventions, and both the resolutions and the platform were adopted.

Prof. Andrews, of Saville University, New Brunswick, presented the banner and badges to Oklahoma for the greatest proportionate increase in membership during the year.

SYRUP OF FIGS,

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be the most beneficial to the human system, acts gently, on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

A FALLING WALL.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Workmen were engaged in tearing down a building to give place to a new world's fair building when the wall fell this evening, burying a number of workmen in the debris. Richard Hughes, John Murphy and Al Patou were fatally injured, and six others seriously.

Preston's "Hed-Ake" is a specific for headache.

A ROYAL REVIEW.

ENGLISH TROOPS INSPECTED BY THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The Imperial Visitor Favorably Impressed by Great Britain's Citizen Soldiery.

France and Russia Highly Irritated by the Courtesies Paid by England to Her Royal Guest.

A Revival of the Movement to Compel the British to Evacuate Egypt—The German Socialists Divided Into Factions on the National Defence Question — The Cologne Gazette on America and Russia—Notes.

LONDON, July 11.—The emperor and empress and their suites, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, left London by rail for Wimbleton station. From that point the route to the parade ground was lavishly decorated. Early in the morning the British volunteer regiments and the regular regiments detailed to take part in the parade began to arrive. With the early regiments crowds of people from London and the country flocked towards Wimbleton common, where the meetings of the National Rifle association were formerly held—the old Creedmore of England—and began to take up favorable positions to see the troops. The regiments first to arrive did so in a smart, soldierlike manner. It was evident at a glance that their commanding officers had done their utmost to turn out the citizen soldiery "in as clean-cut and as businesslike manner as possible." Many of the volunteer regiments, in order to show the emperor that they were not such "rear-rankers," as some people supposed, preferred to march in full heavy marching order all the way to Wimbleton and back again to their regimental district, some of these regiments thus falling in for a good twenty to twenty-five miles' tramp.

Detachments of life guards, horse guards, dragoons, lancers, hussar and artillery arrived early in the day, and these picked cavalrymen were soon followed by the regular infantry of the line. After them came the Grenadier guards, the Coldstream guards and the Scots guards. If these really fine troops were well received by the crowd which had by this time gathered on Wimbledon's sward, it was as nothing to the applause with which the gallant Highland regiments—England's bonnie Scots—marched to the front with the bagpipes playing the tunes the Highlanders love so well.

By 2:30 all the regulars, numbering from 6000 to 7000 men, were in the positions assigned to them, though the volunteers were still pouring in a living stream up common. Everybody admired and openly commented upon the excellent order and admirable steadiness with which the volunteers marched upon the ground, even veteran army officers admitting that "the tradesmen" did very well. The entire body of troops was under the supreme command of his royal highness the duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the British army. The volunteers numbered about 16,000 men.

At 4 o'clock the artillery thundered out a salute, and the German imperial standard was run up the flagstaff at the reviewing stand in place of the British standard, and almost immediately afterwards the emperor of Germany, accompanied by the prince of Wales and a staff in brilliant uniforms, and followed by an escort of life guards, dashed up to the saluting point. As the emperor saluted he was received by the duke of Cambridge and staff, while a royal salute was fired by the artillery. The emperor was mounted upon a magnificent black charger and dressed in the uniform of a field marshal.

When the sound of the last gun of the salute had died away among the distant hills, the emperor, followed by his staff, led by the duke of Cambridge, proceeded to inspect the British regiments of volunteers. After the inspection, which seemed to impress the emperor with a favorable opinion, the emperor of Germany rode back to the saluting point. As soon as the emperor was seated in front of the stand, with the duke of Cambridge near him and with their staffs behind them, the march commenced and lasted an hour and a half. Not only the emperor but the German military critics were of the opinion that the march past was performed in splendid style.

As the troops marched past the reviewing stand, the combined bands of the guards played the German anthem. The horse artillery, by battries, came first. This corps, being next to the guards probably the finest branch of the British military service, certainly deserves the highest praise. After the entire body of troops had marched past, the lines were reformed, the soldiers presented arms, another royal salute was fired, and the review was at an end. Immediately after the termination of the military ceremonies the emperor started for the Crystal palace, where he inspected the fire brigades. After a display of fire works the imperial party returned to Buckingham palace.

BERLIN GOSSIP.

BERLIN, July 11.—The papers of this city overflow with accounts of the popular triumph of the emperor in London. The semi-official papers, in commenting on the reception of the German emperor in England, adopt a guarded tone, and avoid all reference to an alliance with England as an accomplished fact. These papers simply re-echo the emperor's speech at the Guild hall. The independent papers criticise the emperor's reception, as emphasizing the friendly sentiments of England towards Germany and towards the emperor as a relative of the royal family, without being a popular endorsement of the policy of Lord Salisbury. The Freissinnige Zeitung holds that the general character of the celebration in honor of the emperor, and especially those of the court and government, must be taken as an open declaration of England's adhesion to the dreibund. Articles in the Russian and French press, illustrating the intensity of the irritation felt in Russia and France towards England are largely quoted.

A startling report, which has caused considerable talk in diplomatic circles, was recently circulated here. It is to the effect that M. Ribot, French minister of foreign affairs, has approached the Russian government on the subject of a coalition against England, offering to co-operate with Russia in the seizure of Constantinople and the formation of a new Turkish state in Asia, embracing Egypt, under France Russian protection. Apart from the question of the probability of its truth, the report has a value as indicating the tendency of Salisbury's dreibund policy. Nobody believes that the French and Russian governments will accept Salisbury's vernal assurances of friendliness in the face of England's practical adhesion to their enemies.

The game of diplomacy against England's retention of Egypt has been already reopened. According to the Cologne Gazette the sultan, acting under the promptings of the French and Russian ministers, recently held a council, at which it was proposed that the porte should call a conference of European powers to consider the question of the evacuation of Egypt. Telegrams received here from Constantinople with reference to diplomatic movements hostile to England state that the porte has invited the French government to assume the initiative in a movement against English occupation of Egypt.

The internal feuds among the Socialists are increasing in their intensity, and the meetings held during the past week mark a stage of open and declared rupture between the young and old sections of the party. In a recent speech Herr Vollmar defended the recent patriotic declarations that the Socialists were ready to fight in defense of the integrity of the empire should it be assailed by the French or other foreign nations. At a mass meeting Thursday it was apparent that the young section of the Socialist party were present in unusual strength. At this meeting, Wildberger made a speech denouncing the moderate members of the party as traitors to the cause of Socialism and declaring that the eventful triumph of the cause would not be in parliament, but on the battlefield. Bebel began an address, but was hooted down upon an attempt to warn the audience against resisting the authorities in the event of trouble arising from the immediate re-enactment of repressive measures by the government.

According to a decision recently rendered by the supreme court, the Socialists are as much entitled to the privilege of displaying the red flag in public processions as are the members of any other political body to carry their banners.

The Cologne Gazette, in an attack upon America and Russia, whom it terms "the bitterest enemies to German industries," advocates a refusal to both of "favored-nation" treatment except for the necessities of life, such as grain and petroleum.

AN ITALIAN OUTRAGE.

LONDON, July 11.—The Rome correspondent of the London edition of the New York Herald telegraphs to his paper that it is rumored that the local authorities of Catania City, Sicily, have violated the United States consulate at that place, and that the consul has asked the officials at Washington to permit him to close his office and to place the archives under the protection of the German flag.

THE WRONG MAN SHOT.

SOFIA, July 11.—Public attention has again been called to the matter of the assassination of Constante Beltcheff, Bulgarian minister of finance, who was shot and killed while out walking with Stambuloff, Bulgarian prime minister, by the discovery that some unknown persons had inscribed on the tombstone of Beltcheff the following words: "Forgive us; we aimed at Stambuloff and struck you. The second time we will not fail."

A WOMAN SENTENCED.

WEISBADEN, July 11.—Mrs. O'Neill, who was convicted of shooting her husband, Gen. O'Neill, who claimed to have been an officer in the United States army, was today sentenced to four months imprisonment.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—The sufferings of the people from famine in the Volga region are becoming intense. The provincial assembly of Kason reports 40,000 people without food.

Sure cure—Preston's "Hed-Ake."

STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA.

STILLWATER, Ok., July 11.—[Special.]—The boom is now on in Stillwater. The great Agricultural and Mechanical college is located here. The commission appointed to select a site for this institution reported last week, locating the same upon the site northwest of town on conditions that 200 acres be secured in that locality. The additional forty acres has now been secured and the locating commission finally reported today, settling the question in favor of Stillwater without a single condition. Our people are wild with delight and property is advancing rapidly. This great institution is the grandest plum that the territory had in her power to give. It will expend from $30,000 to $40,000 yearly among our people from its endowment provided by the United States and bring many students hither to share its benefits. The bonds will be floated in a few days and the buildings will be under way shortly. By the time snow flies it is expected to have the institution in operation. The site selected is a beautifully diversified tract of 200 acres, to the northwest of town and immediately adjoining the corporate limits.

The new flouring mill is now in course of erection. Its location has been changed to northeast of town on Boomer creek, where a plentiful supply of water can be had for milling purposes, and where two acres of land have been donated as a site. Payne county proposes to manufacture her own flour at home hereafter.

Another new addition of about forty acres adjoining town on the east is now in prospect. Our little city is spreading out in all directions, and the stranger who comes among us is struck with astonishment at our marvelous growth and prospects for the future. Strangers of means are coming in every day, and their investments are bound to bring them abundant returns.

Our county commissioners have accepted the new court house from the hands of the contractors, and our county officials will move into it within a few days. It is large and commodious, and the change from the small, inconvenient and cooped-up rooms which they have been occupying will be a most acceptable one. Our county will no longer pay rent, but now does business under its own vine and fig tree.

The Payne County Teachers' institute began its regular session here last Monday under the tutelage of Professor Foster and wife. About sixty teachers are in attendance. The session promises to be interesting and profitable. The teachers of Payne county are up with the times and mean to keep up her standard of education at the highest.

Come to Payne county and visit Stillwater. Our corn is fifteen feet high, our wheat yields twenty-five bushels to the acre, our oats are ahead of the record, and everything in an agricultural way is booming. Our town is on the rolling waves of prosperity and is adding to her population daily. As a town and county we have the most and best inducements that can be offered anywhere.

If you have headache try Preston's "Hed-Ake."

THE CATTLE BARONS IN TROUBLE.

CALDWELL, Kan., July 11.—Sheriff Morse, of this county, walked into the office of Treasurer Nyce, of the Cherokee Strip Livestock association, with Charles Gambriel, of Wellington, and informed Nyce that Gambriel had been appointed receiver of the association, and demanded possession of all books, moneys, office furniture, etc. This is the outcome of the suit brought by the Cherokee nation agent against the association for $200,000 for lease money now due. It is thought by a good many that this is a scheme for political profit by Chief Mayes, who is a candidate for re-election, but whose opponents are accusing him of standing in with the cattlemen. There are no assets of the association that are visible except the office furniture and several notes against parties, the majority of which are worthless.

The cattlemen are pretty well worked up over Capt. Hall's actions. Capt. Hall has gone into quarters twenty-five miles south of here at Pond Creek, and has gone after the cattlemen. Today his company of soldiers started out and arrested every cowboy they could find in the strip, and started with them at once for Guthrie. Some of the arrest were made with drawn guns, and the only way trouble was averted was by the superiority in number of the soldiers. The cattle were rounded up and several thousand are now being closely herded by the soldiers. Representatives of the Cherokees in this city have pulled out for Pond Creek, and their threats against the soldiers are louder than those of the cattlemen. These actions spoil their chances for collecting the tax. There is considerable trouble ahead, as the cattlemen who have their cattle in their possession will try to run them into this state, and the quarantine inspector is making preparations to stop them.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., July 11.—The People's party Cherokee strip meeting held here today was attended by about 1,000 people. Congressman Clover was the only one of many speakers advertised to be present that was here. Resolutions were adopted commanding the president to open the strip and Arapahoe country.

BOB FITZSIMMONS.

ST. PAUL, July 11.—Bob Fitzsimmons and Jim Carroll, his trainer, have deposited $1,000 in cash in the hands of Frank Shaw, of St. Paul, to bet the whole or any part of it that Fitzsimmons will win the battle on July 22 in this city. They desire Hall to know that the money is on tap in St. Paul, ready for all comers.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache.

A WAR OF WORDS.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN PEN-PUSHING COLONELS.

Col. McClure, the Editor, and Col. Nicolay, the Historian, Again Exchange Compliments.

The Philadelphia Editor Reiterates the Statement that Lincoln Was Opposed to Hamlin's Nomination.

McClure's Explanation of His Apparently Inconsistent Conduct in Voting for Hamlin—The Historian Again Quotes President Lincoln's Written Words on the Question—Col. Hay's Corroboration—Notes.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The Times publishes the following under the head of "Spanked and Dismissed."

"To John G. Nicolay.

"The public will be surprised that such an undignified letter as yours addressed to me should be received from one who claims to be the biographer of Lincoln. Had you known anything of the inside political movements of the White House in 1864 you would know that my letter to Lincoln, quoted in your defense, was written because of a suddenly developed effort in this state to define the line drawn by the then bitter Cameron and Curtin factional war as for and against Lincoln. The Cameron followers claimed to be the special supporters of Lincoln and attempted to drive Curtin and the state administration into hostility to the president. My justly assumed devotion to Curtin was the pretext for declaring me as either restrained in my support of Lincoln or likely to be in the opposition. The moment I saw the letter in print I wrote the letter you refer to; to dismiss from Mr. Lincoln's mind all apprehension about either open or passive opposition from Curtin's friends. Had you so stated these facts you would have been truthful; not knowing of them you may be excused for not stating them. But your ignorance can be no excuse for your false construction.

"Equally false is your statement in regard to the action of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Baltimore convention in 1864. You say that Gen. Cameron cast the solid vote of the state for Hamlin. Had you desired to be truthful you would have added that the solid vote of the state was cast for Johnson before the end of the first ballot. Were you ignorant of this fact? Or have you deliberately attempted to suppress the truth? The Pennsylvania delegation was personally harmonious although divided on a president. In a caucus of the delegation an informal vote put Johnson in the lead, with Hamlin second and Dickinson third. Cameron knew that Johnson would be nominated and urged a solid vote for Hamlin as a just compliment to him, and it was given, with the understanding that if it did not help Hamlin the vote was to be changed to Johnson.

"What I did or did not, or how simple or unimportant I was as a member of the convention, is an issue that I have not raised or invited. I state the simple fact that Lincoln had sent for me and had urged me to support Johnson, and that I had done so. Had Lincoln chosen to confide his wishes to another I would not have imitated his secretary and charged him with deceit and falsehood because he did not tell all his purposes. He did not trust you with what you probably could not have understood had he told you. But that is no reason why you should accuse him of deception, intrigue and 'writing a deliberate lie.' He wrote you the exact truth in the only paper you have as a basis for your inexcusable misconception of his language. In it he says that 'Sweet is unquestionably all right,' and the only thing he could have been right about was his active opposition to Hamlin's nomination. Your history is quite right in quoting Lincoln, but he cannot be held responsible for the common understanding of one of his biographers more than a quarter of a century after his death.

"For answer to your undignified attempt to belittle the relations between Lincoln and myself, I refer you to your co-biographer, Mr. Hay, who refused to sustain your interpretation of Lincoln's note. He added that the dispute is a question of veracity between you and me, and speaks of me as one 'armed with his enviable record of close intimacy with our illustrious Lincoln.' One of you is lying on this point. Is it Mr. Hay or you? Had you sought the truth as an honest biographer, you could have obtained it not only from me, but from such living witnesses as Charles A. Dana and Murat Halstead, and from the recorded testimony of Gen. Cameron, Col. Forney and others, who knew much of Lincoln and little of you. Instead of seeking the truth, you flung your ignorance and egotism with ostentatious indecency upon the bereaved house of the yet untombed Hamlin, and when brought to lay by those better informed than yourself you resent in the tone and terms of the ward heeler in a wharf rat district battling for constabulary honors. I think it is safe to say that the public judgment will be that it would have been well for both Lincoln's memory and the country had such a biographer been drowned when a pup.

Dismissed.

[Signed.] "A. K. M."

NICOLAY'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—John G. Nicolay today printed a response to the open letter by Col. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, in which he says that he does not propose to allow McClure to retreat in a cloud of vituperation from a full conviction of having made a misstatement of history. McClure's statement, he says, that Lincoln instructed him (McClure) to oppose Hamlin's nomination is proven to be a misstatement by Lincoln's own written words, which he quotes as follows:

"Wish not to interfere about vice presidency, cannot interfere about platform; convention must judge for itself."

It is proven to be a misstatement, says Nicolay, by the testimony of Hon. B. C. Cook, chairman of the Illinois delegation, who says he went to see Lincoln about his choice for vice president, it having been hinted that Lincoln favored Johnson. Cook affirms, says Nicolay, that Lincoln expressed no preference as to a vice presidential candidate; but, after the interview with him, he was as positive that Hannibal Hamlin was his favorite as that he was alive.

It is further proven to be a misstatement, says Nicolay, by Col. Hay, who says: "I have nothing to say about Nicolay's assertion or about his telegram, but I do corroborate the statement that Lincoln withheld all opinion calculated to influence the Baltimore convention of 1864."

It is proven to be a misstatement, continues the letter, by Col. McClure's own action in the Baltimore convention, when, at the first vote for vice-president, he voted for Hamlin. If Col. McClure did this willingly, says Nicolay, he betrayed Lincoln's alleged confidence and instructions. If he did it unwillingly, he proved himself a political cipher—a pretended agent to manipulate a national convention who had not influence enough in his own delegation to control his own vote. The first roll call was decisive in showing Johnson's strength, and it showed that McClure contributed nothing for, but everything against, a result he says he was commissioned to bring about.

SMILER'S BODY.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Coroner Levy stated today that he will have the body of Harris A. Smiler exhumed.

NOLAND CONVICTED.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 11.—The jury in the Noland case returned a verdict of guilty and assessed the penalty at two years in the penitentiary. At 9 o'clock this morning when the court convened it was announced that the jury had agreed upon a verdict. When the jury had filed into the jury box, the foreman handed the clerk the verdict, which was in writing. Noland sat leaning back in his chair, picking his teeth and smiling. The clerk read the verdict as follows:

"We the jury have agreed upon a verdict and find the defendant guilty as charged in the first indictment. We fix his punishment at two years in the penitentiary."

Noland, who at one time stood a good chance of succeeding Governor Francis as governor of the state, listened to the reading of the verdict without the change of a muscle. He went on smiling and picking his teeth. Noland's wife was not present in the court room this morning. The attorneys for the defense gave notice that they would file a motion for a new trial. No ballots were taken by the jury last night. They talked the case over and read the court's instructions. This morning two ballots were taken. The first stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. On the second ballot all of the jurors voted for conviction.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—Edward E. Noland, who was this morning sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for embezzlement, was treasurer of the state of Missouri, having been elected to that office in 1888. Previous to his advancement, he held the chief clerkship in the office for a number of years. In February, 1890, rumors became rife that something was wrong in Noland's office, and on the 28th of that month Governor Francis started an investigation. On March 3, following, he discovered evidences of a defalcation amounting to $33,000. Noland was immediately suspended from office and was soon after indicted by the grand jury. The first trial opened May 6 last, and after several days' session the case was