VERY MUCH LIKE WAR

CHINA CONTIUES PREPARATION TO ENFORCE COREAN RIGHTS.

Troops Embarked at Shanghai and Ordered to Fire on the Japs if They Should Interfere.

SHANGHAI, July 22.—China continues to make preparations to assert her claimed rights in Corea, and from the present indications it is judged that war is inevitable unless Japan recedes from the position she has hitherto maintained. Orders were recently issued for twelve thousand Chinese troops to prepare for departure to Corea. The preparations were hurriedly completed, and on Friday last the soldiers went on board the transports that will convey them to the peninsula. To guard against contingencies, the transports were convoyed by eight gunboats, the commanders of which were instructed to fire on the Japanese should the latter attempt to obstruct the landing of the Chinese. Warlike preparations are also being made in other directions. A strong body of troops will shortly leave Foo Chow for the Loo Choo islands. It is the government's intention to employ the Nankin and Canton fleets in harassing the Japanese coast if actual hostilities be commenced. Orders have been sent to very Chinese province calling on each of them to furnish twenty thousand troops to aid in the support of the government.

WAR RUMOR UNCONFIRMED.

China and Japan, However, Seem to Be on the Very Brink.

LONDON, July 22.—A London representative of the press visited the Japanese legation here to learn, if possible, whether the report was true that war had been declared between China and Japan, because of the difference between the two powers in regard to Corea. No official denial or confirmation of the report could be had, but the whole staff of the legation made no attempt to disguise their delight at the thought of war with China. At the Chinese legation it was stated that no news of a declaration of war had been received. It was added that if the rumor were true, the first report of it would come from Japan and not from China. Another visit was made to the Chinese legation to-night. The officials stated that no late news had been received, owing to an interruption of the cable service. The latest information received at the legation was to the effect that ten thousand Chinese troops had started for Corea. Japan had rejected the proposals made by the British minister, although the latter had counseled a peaceful settlement of the dispute. The Chinese government had thereupon declared that unless the Japanese troops were withdrawn from Seoul and Chemulpo China would break off the negotiations. The officials, when further questioned, said they discredited the rumor that war had been declared. Inquiries were also made at the Foreign Office, but it was stated that no news had been received there.

A telegram from Yokohama, received to-night, states that the acceptance by Corea of the reforms proposed by Japan is conditional on the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Corea. The Japanese government was surprised at this firm stand, which is supposed to prove that Chinese influence is paramount in Corea. In the direct negotiations between Tokio and Pekin, China has so far ignored the Japanese counter proposals.

Italy to Colonize Africa.

ROME, July 22.—In the Senate, to-day, Prime Minister Crispi, in the course of a speech, referred to the recent capture of Kassala by the Italian forces. He announced that reinforcements were not required to enable the Italians at Kassala to maintain their position; neither would it be necessary for them to further expose themselves in battle with the Dervishes. Signor Crispi added that it was to be hoped that Italy would find some means to colonize Africa. The great object to be attained was to substitute emigration to Africa for emigration to America. The capture of Kassala has not altered Italy's relations with the powers. Her relations with Great Britain were excellent. On motion of Signor Cavalotti the Senate expressed its thanks to Prime Minister Crispi and the President of the Senate for their devotion to the service of their country. The adoption of the motion was the occasion for an unusual scene of enthusiasm. The Senate then adjourned for the summer recess.

For the Trial of Santo.

PARIS, July 22.—Remarkable precautions will be taken during the trial of Santo Cesario, the murderer of President Carnot. The trial will begin in Lyons on the 27th. On his way to the court and back the prisoner will have a strong police and military escort. The courthouse will be guarded by infantry and a battalion of police and an unbroken line of police will surround it. Detectives at every entrance will scrutinize all persons attending the trial. Only those having permits and cards of identification will be allowed to enter. The prisoner's dock has been removed from the court room so as to make space for the reporters, eighty of whom will be accommodated. A special seat has been made for Cesario.

Cruel-Hearted Russians.

ODESSA, July 22.—It is now certain that 140 persons went down with the Italian steamer Columbia, which collided with the Russian steamer Vladimir, in the Black sea, a few days ago. All the evidence badly inculpates the Russian seamen, who deliberately abandoned the Columbia and her crew and passengers to their fate, although the vessel floated an hour and a quarter after the collision. The Italian colony here will subscribe a fund for the prosecution of the Valadimir's officers. The local newspapers malign the officers of the Columbia almost daily.

1,000 Lives Lost.

LONDON, July 23.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that notwithstanding the attempts at concealment it is clearly established that over a thousand persons lost their lives during the recent earthquakes.

Against the Life of the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—The police to-day arrested twenty Nihilists in this city. No reason is known for the arrests, but it is conjectured that they were due to the discovery of a plot against the life of the Czar.

Anarchist Editor Sent to Jail.

ROME, July 22.—Sig Zoppina, director of the Anarchist journal, La Bomba, in Messina, has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment and has been fined 500 lire. La Bomba has been suppressed.

His Lordship Coming Over.

LONDON, July 22.—Lord Brassey will leave England next month to make a long tour of the United States.

Gone Into Liquidation.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Sherman Bank, Eighteenth street and Broadway, has gone into liquidation. Yesterday this notice was sent out:

"The stockholders of the Sherman Bank, representing a large majority of the shares of the capital stock, having voted to go into voluntary liquidation, I would respectfully request you to send in your bank book and withdraw the balance due you. With pleasant recollections of your confidence and our agreeable business relations, I remain very truly yours,

"HENRY D. NORTHROP, Cashier."

This step on the part of the bank officials is undoubtedly due to the set-back which the bank received last April, when it suffered a heavy run, and its affairs were examined into by State Superintendent Preston. Its capital was found unimpaired, but its original surplus of $100,000 was discovered to have dwindled away to almost nothing. The bank successfully weathered the very heavy run, but though it was officially declared solvent and its directors were known to be rich and reliable, few of the depositors who withdrew their accounts resumed their business relations with the bank.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

CHINA BLACK PLAGUE

ONLY A SMALL SPACE NOW STANDS BETWEEN IT AND AMERICA.

Indifference of the Careless Chinese Physicians Is Responsible for the Great Spread of the Disease.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Recognizing the difficulties in the way of obtaining accurate information on sanitary matters from Oriental countries, Dr. Stuart Eldridge, the health officer of the port of Yokohama, and member of the imperial Board of Health at Tokio, has sent to the Marine Hospital Bureau a semi-official statement of the epidemic of the plague in southern China. It appears from his report that this scourge, of which only fragmentary news has been received, is one of the most fearful on record, having its greatest hold at the port of Hong Kong, where most of the foreign commerce touches. The disease broke out in Canton late last February, and about the same time was epidemic at Pakhoi, a port not often visited by Europeans. During March and April it steadily increased until it assured gigantic proportions. According to the letter of Dr. Eldridge, the Eastern authorities treated the disease with their ordinary indifference. Although Hong Kong is the center of trade in the East, but a half day's journey from Canton, and in constant communication therewith, the existence of danger was ignored. Several cases appeared in Hong Kong during the first days of May, but not until the 10th of that month was any official action taken. It has steadily increased in that place until the mortality has reached one hundred a day, despite the exodus of 100,000 Chinese and many Europeans. The natives in most cases have left on feeling the first symptoms of the disease in hope of dying in their native villages, while a dozen Europeans have been attacked and most of them have died.

From Canton and Hong Kong the disease is spreading through the neighboring country and will probably soon appear in the coast towns of China. North of Hong Kong, because from the carelessness of these ports, no effective quarantine is likely to be established. Several cases have already occurred on steamers trading from Hong Kong to Chinese ports, but without serious consequences on account of prompt action by the ship surgeons. A quarantine system has been put in operation in Japan, holding ships from the infected district nine days after arrival or after the last case has abated, and but one infected ship has reached Japan.

"If I may presume to advise," says Dr. Eldridge, "I would say that the most stringent measures may need to be taken to protect the United States, particularly as regards certain classes of goods from China likely to convey infection—rags, old cotton, etc., and also such manufactured articles as are made in the native workshops, with perhaps a case of plague dying in the same room; such things as straw matting, embroideries and every sort of textile fabrics. So long as the disease is kept out of Japan so long will this country be the best bulwark for the United States against the importation of the disease."

BAPTIST SERMONS.

Many Toronto Pulpits Occupied by the Preachers Yesterday.

TORONTO, Ont., July 22.—Most of the pulpits of the city were to-day filled by distinguished ministers in attendance on the Baptist convention. Prayer service was conducted this morning by Rev. S. A. Northrupt, of Fort Wayne, Ind., in Massey Music Hall. The convention sermon was preached by Rev. B. H. Carroll, D. D., of Waco, Tex., this afternoon. An interesting after meeting was led by Rev. H. M. Wharton, D. D., evangelist, of Baltimore, Md. The junior rally conducted by Rev. R. F. Y. Pierce, of Rockford, Ill., in the Jarvis Baptist Church, was well attended. At Massey Music Hall, this afternoon, Rev. E. R. Curry, of Jackson, Mich., lectured. President Chapman then addressed the big assembly. Rev. Robert B. Hull, D. D., of Brooklyn, delivered an address on "The Consecration We Need," and the afternoon proceedings were brought to a close by a consecration service conducted by Rev. Frank L. Wilkins, D. D., general secretary. Nearly the same programme was carried out this evening in the horticultural gardens, when, after devotional services, Rev. W. B. Hellings, D. D., Omaha, Rev. McDonald, D. D., Atlanta, Ga., President Chapman and Rev. M. H. Wharton, D. D., spoke.

Catholic Summer School.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 22.—The second week of the Catholic Summer School opened auspiciously to-day, with bright, cheerful weather. Solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by Bishop Michaud, coadjutor of Burlington, assisted by Very Rev. Dean McKenna, of New York, as assistant priest; Rev. Dr. Conaty and Father McMillan, deacons of honor; Rev. Dr. Siegfried, of Overbrook Seminary, as deacon; Rev. Father Pine, of Providence, as subdeacon; Rev. Fathers McMahon and Pearce as masters of ceremonies. Father Elliott, the Paulist, preached a powerful sermon, urging missionary work among noncatholics. The sermon was well received as earnest and practical. Bishop Michaud officiated as celebrant of solemn vespers. Rev. Father McKenna, O. P., preached. The feature was the congregational singing. Among the prominent visitors were Rt. Rev. Mgr. Farley, who sat in sanctum during mass; Hon. M. Gorman, of Providence; Mrs. G. Heker and daughters, of New York, and Mr. Jesse Locke. Every train and boat brings more students. The hotels and boarding houses are crowded.

Y. M. C. A. at Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 22.—This is Y. M. C. A. day at Chautauqua, a day set apart by the assembly for that association. The distinguished speakers were: Rev. W. H. F. Faunce, of New York, who delivered the morning sermon; Gen. O. O. Howard, of New York, and Henry Boad, of Buffalo, who spoke at the afternoon meeting, and Col. A. D. Shaw, of Watertown, who delivered the evening address.

THE TERROR OF EARTHQUAKES.

A Form of Calamity to Which Mankind Never Grows Accustomed.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Men get used to the dangers of working in a powder mill, and finally become so indifferent as to smoke their pipes in such explosive surroundings. Vicksburg people became so accustomed to the exploding shells, during the long bombardment, that they went about their affairs as though the storm of iron were an ordinary rainstorm. In the case of earthquakes, however, the effect of repeated shocks is to increase the timidity or terror of the people. There is no such thing as getting used to a rocking of the earth. The stranger in a land of seismic tremors is less disturbed by a shock than the oldest inhabitant. The people rally quickly after an earthquake. On Thursday Constantinople was panic stricken, the people fleeing in terror from the town; but on Friday morning they were at business as usual, and were rebuilding the shattered structures.

That there should be such transcendent horror in the gaping and rocking of the earth, far beyond that experienced in equally destructive epidemics of the plague and in bombardments with all the powerful instruments of modern warfare, is a curious revelation of a sense in all men which makes universal destruction a more oppressive calamity than individual destruction. Why should one who is himself, with all his people, to be obliterated, experience a greater horror when the cataclysm seems to involve the whole earth? That he does is beyond doubt. It is not from any conscious reasoning, any altruistic philosophy of which he is aware. In every fiber of animal life there is a sense of kinship with the mother earth. It is not simply the mystery and strangeness of wholesale destruction, but there is an unreasoning shrinking from whatever is calculated to destroy the material universe from which man has been evolved and of which he is a part.

SPEAK UP HAVEMYER

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRUSTS CALLS FOR PROFITS OF SUGAR TRUST.

Chairman Harter, with the Innocence of a Child, Sends Out a Letter Asking for Figures.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The following letter from the chairman of the House subcommittee on trusts to the president of the American Sugar Refining Company was mailed to-night:

"H. O. Havemyer, Esq., President of the American Sugar Refining Company, New York:

"Dear Sir—If you will supply to me, as chairman of the subcommittee on trusts of the committee on manufactures, the information asked for herein, I will see that it is laid before the House. A free-trader myself, and believing that no tax should be levied on sugar (or anything else) except for revenue, nevertheless, as practically every article of general consumption is to retain protection, I feel no prejudice against the sugar interest as such, and I think a large number of the members of the House entertain the same view. As, however, the Sugar Trust demands protection, or more properly speaking, demands the taxation of the public for its profit, it should put before Congress and the public its real condition, so that an intelligent opinion of the merits of its demand may be formed. If, on an actual and necessary investment of cash capital it cannot save itself from losses without burdening the taxpayers, then it has as much justification (and more) for being fed from the public resources by taxation, as many industries which we, in passing the Wilson bill, allowed to remain on the charity list. If, however, its profits have been excessive, when figured on an actual cash and unwatered capital stock, then you, as a fair-minded man, will agree with me that you should not have any legislative favors. In such an event a tax of 1 cent per pound upon 100-degree sugar for revenue only, would be a fair and equitable one, permitting a reduction of one one-hundredth of a cent for each degree of sweetness lacking. Such a tax as this, while taking nothing to the treasury of your company, would pour a great many millions into the government coffers. The information asked for is comprehended under four heads:

"First—What is the present tax value (i. e., cost of replacing) of the plants actually in operation and necessary to produce a quantity of refined sugar turned out by your company?

"Second—What have been the actual profits of the American Sugar Refining Company for each full fiscal year since its organization, and what are its profits so far in the current year?

"Third—What annual salary is paid to each of its general officers?

"Fourth—What is the actual paid-in cash capital, including the plants turned in at their real cash market value, and what is the present surplus fund of the company, including all individual profits?

"The McKinley bill gives the sugar refiners an opportunity of collecting from the consumer a tax of ½ cent per pound on all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard, and the consumption of all classes of sugar during the past three fiscal years aggregated 12,956,802,446 pounds, fully 900,000,000 of which were above this limit. It follows, therefore, that the Sugar Trust and the independent refiners in the United States must have received over $40,000,000 of the people's money, while the government got during the three years only $470,751. As your company asks continued favors, the propriety of supplying the country with the information asked herein will not be questioned by so reasonable a man or business as yourself.

"You are a Democrat and will, I trust, join me in the hope that within a few years the present wretched system of taxing the people (under the misleading name of protection) for the benefit of private interests will be done away with entirely and forever. Yours truly,

"MICHAEL D. HARTER."

Very Indefinite Charges.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Senate Sugar Trust investigating committee is devoting itself in the branch of the inquiry which it is now pursuing to ferreting out the origin of the rumors affecting Senators, and the members of the committee now think, with a fair prospect of success. They are of the opinion that the stories accusing Senators of speculation in Sugar stock and of having been influenced in their attitude towards the tariff bill by a friendly interest in the Sugar Trust, have had a common origin, and they now think they have obtained a clew which will enable them to develop the source of all the statements. The testimony given by the witnesses before the committee yesterday point to a certain individual as the party responsible for the charges which have been set afloat. He is not a resident of Washington, and his present whereabouts have not been definitely ascertained, but it is understood that no effort will be spared to find him and bring him before the committee and thus give him an opportunity to make good the charges.

There is an impression among members of the committee that he has sought to avoid appearing before the committee while striving to give it all the work possible. The name of this man is sacredly guarded, and it is understood that his desire to prevent his identity becoming known is the committee's reason for refusing to give out the testimony now being taken. The committee is not impressed with the truth of the charges, but the members of it take the position that it is due to Senators whose names have been mentioned in this connection and to the country at large that the facts should be known.

THE TIPS OF KINGS.

They Run Up Into Thousands of Dollars and Bushels of Jewelry.

Harper's Bazar.

The tipping system, as it prevails in Europe, is considered by most American travelers to be an unmitigated nuisance. We Americans claim, however, to be every one of us kings in our own right, and so before complaining let us see what other kings have had to do in the same line. On investigation we find that the presents of a royal personage, both to attendants and to servants, are regulated strictly by precedent, insomuch so that they must not fall below a certain amount, which varies according to the position of the donor. The Emperor Napoleon was most profuse when he came to England in 1855; but the most magnificent visitor ever known in the annals of the English court was the Emperor Nicholas, who, when he visited England in 1844, left £2,000 to be distributed among the servants at Windsor Castle, while the housekeeper there was given a parure of diamonds worth £1,000. The six lords who were in waiting during his visit each received a splendid gold snuff box, with the Emperor's portrait set in diamonds; each equerry and the grooms in waiting got a similar snuff box with his Imperial Majesty's cipher in diamonds; a bushel of rings, watches and brooches were distributed among minor functionaries, £2,800 was given to charity, and £500 for the cup at Ascot, which was continued annually for ten years. The most liberal visitor since 1855 was the King of the Netherlands, when he crossed the channel to attend the marriage of the Duke of Albany, who, on his departure, left behind him gifts to the value of thousands of pounds.

AS TO THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

A View of It Taken in the Light of Recent Events Here.

Washington Post.

Those well-meaning busybodies who have been endeavoring to secure an abrogation of the extradition treaty between Russia and the United States are probably conscious at this time of some slight diminution in the quality and volume of their enthusiasm. Recent events both here and in Europe have taught us a great deal that we did not know before. We have learned, in the first place, that free institutions accompanied by any restraint whatever are as hateful to the agitator as the sternest form of despotism. It is not liberty the Anarchist wants. It is license. He assassinates with equal fury the Czar of all the Russias and the President of the French republic. He recognizes no difference between governments. He strikes at all alike. It is law that he seeks to nullify and order that he wishes to overthrow, and any one who represents these is the legitimate and natural object of his animosity.

Very excellent gentlemen and useful citizens are Messrs. Francis C. Barlow, W. D. Howells, Felix Adler, John Fiske and the others who have made themselves prominent in this enterprise. It is true that they object to the extradition of persons who may have either accomplished or attempted the assassination of the Czar of Russia or the President of the United States, regarding any provision to that effect as "inexpedient." But they are personally most estimable men, and, as we believe, incapable of committing or encouraging a crime. Nevertheless, it seems to us that they are engaged in very perilous mischief, and we find it in us to hope that these latest outbreaks of lawlessness and violence, at home as well as abroad, may convert them to a wiser course.

We have no warrant for impeaching the Russian form of government. We have no right to say, as yet, that ours is better for humanity and for peace. And even if we had it does not lie with us to declare that because Russia maintains institutions different from ours we will ostracize and outlaw her. Nor do we want her criminals here. It appears that we have too many of our own already—many more, indeed, than we seem able to manage with success. This country is in no position to welcome and to harbor the so-called "political" offender. It is not well for us to assure these fugitives of our sympathy and admiration. We have overdone the business of keeping an asylum and have found that refugees from European tyranny are quite as anxious to destroy our institutions as those of the country from which they fled. In our opinion Russia and Germany and Italy understand the management of criminals and conspirators much better than we do. Unless we propose to turn the United States into one vast house of correction we had better stop making heroes of cut-throats and martyrs of assassins. Much better leave Russia to take care of her own malefactors in her own way and busy ourselves with our malefactors as best we can. That will keep us occupied.

COXEY'S NEW SCHEME

TELLS THE PEOPLE THEY HAVE A LEGAL RIGHT TO SEIZE RAILROADS.

Tramps from New York and Brooklyn Commanded to Rise Up and March to Washington.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Gen. J. S. Coxey, of the army of the commonweal, was at Ridgewood Park, L. I., to-day, where he was tendered a reception by the representatives of the People's party, who were holding a picnic there. General Coxey made an address at the big afternoon meeting. "I represent a party," he said, "that does not want money that is redeemable in gold exclusively, but money that is redeemable in everything that is used in this country."

General Coxey then unfolded the details of his good roads scheme, which, he said, would give employment to every workman in this country and make the United States the most powerful country in the world. He then took up the railroad troubles, referring to George M. Pullman as "King George IV." "Let the people of the United States condemn the railroads," said he, "and compel the government to buy them. If the railroad people can condemn your property when they are building a railroad on the ground that it is for the common benefit, you, in turn, should condemn their property and operate the railroads for the common benefit of humanity."

Continuing, he said: "The only place for you to strike is at Washington. Go through your public parks and marshal the tramps and unemployed workmen; tell them the cushions down in Washington are as soft as they are here, and tell them I have a plan to feed them down there. I don't mind telling my plan. When the men get down there they will be sent to jail, as I was. The jail in Washington can only accommodate three hundred persons. It is full now, so the men will have to be put to work building jails to imprison themselves in. If I cannot get them work at one thing I can get them work at another."

In closing, the commonweal general again urged on his hearers to marshal the unemployed of New York and Brooklyn, and march in a body to Congress and demand that the good-roads plan be put into shape for practical legislation. Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn then addressed the assemblage, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the time has come when no further hope can be held of any remedies for our present industrial distress from either the Republican or the Democratic party; that they are both dominated by the money power; that they are both agreed on using the military, not to quell law-breaking, but to make positive alliance with capital; that they are one in the policy of contracting the currency to a point of impoverishment for four-fifths of the people; that they are one in the matter of land monopolies, the theft of unearned incomes on land values and refusal of State aid to the unemployed; in fact, in all essential questions which continue the present miserable conditions, and that they are merely separated into two wings through the necessity of waging sham battle for the division of spoils.

"Resolved, That the one and only remedy for the present inequality of conditions that causes so much suffering and want is for the industrial masses themselves to seize the government and administer it in the sole interests of those who produce all wealth.

"Resolved, That to this end we call on every workman and every working class sympathizer to come out on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November next and strike at the ballot box on the programme laid down by the People's party."

Carl Browne and the Army.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 22.—Carl Browne and seventy members of the Coxey army arrived here to-day and went into camp, having marched from Bladensburg, Md. Browne says the army has been to Washington to see the servants of the bankers and brokers, and that it is now going to New York to see the bosses themselves. General Coxey is expected here to-morrow.

AN EMBARRASSED BRIDE.

The Organist Played the Doxology Instead of the Wedding March.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Through the absentmindedness of the organist in the Methodist Church at Northport, L. I., Sunday evening, a marriage ceremony was relieved of a great share of its solemnity. The usual Sunday evening service at the church had been concluded by the singing of the doxology, but owing to an announcement previously made by the Rev. J. V. Saunders that a young couple would be united in matrimony at the altar upon the benediction, the congregation either kept their seats or crowded for those commanding a better view. The contracting parties were Miss Nellie Valentine, one of Northport's popular young women, and John Robertson, a young man from the rural precincts of Dix Hills. After the usual brief period of expectation, speculation and neck straining, the congregation was relieved by a round of whispered assurance of the near approach of the bridal party. Dominie Saunders stood erect at the altar rail and Miss Lavinia Brown, the organist, climbed upon the bench and awaited a nod from the pastor as a signal to strike up. The signal was given, but instead of the wedding march, the strains of the doxology came pouring from the organ. The congregation scowled and smiled alternately, and all eyes were turned upon Miss Brown, who, apparently unconscious of her mistake, put her whole soul into her execution. The bride paused timidly as she entered the door and looked inquiringly into the face of the proud young farmer, whose arm she held. His indifference was reassuring, and she vainly tried to keep in with the painful strides he was making to keep time with the music. Dominie Saunders nearly had a fit. He snapped his fingers, stamped his feet and shook his head, but still "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" pealed from the organ. The merriment over the antics the groom was making to keep the step was in a degree modified out of sympathy for the blushing bride, but the congregation wore an expression of extreme good nature. At last the altar was reached and, wholly unconscious of her blunder, Miss Brown wound up the music and seated herself to witness the ceremony. She did not interpret the dagger glances which the pastor shot in her direction. The ceremony was performed without further incident, and Miss Brown again mounted the organ bench to play as the bridal party and congregation left the church. Her selection this time was a medley of church hymns, including the popular "What shall the harvest be?" Miss Brown's thoughtlessness, the embarrassment of the bride and the indignation of Dominie Saunders are the talk of Northport.

Coming In.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The custom of wearing rings on the thumb is coming into vogue again. A young woman in a Chestnut street trolley car yesterday afternoon wore rings upon every finger of her two hands and then to make it complete had a large ring with a ruby setting upon her left thumb.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"
Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

What are the credentials of Glenn's Sulphur Soap? Firstly, it is indorsed by medical men as a disinfectant, deodorizer, and remedy for local diseases of the skin; secondly, it is an admirable article for toilet use; thirdly, it is inexpensive.

Beautify without risk with Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye.

ANARCHIST MOWBRAY

SUCCEEDS IN LANDING IN AMERICA AFTER A DEAL OF TROUBLE,

And Proceeds to Indulge in the Customary Communistic Rant—Opposed to Existing Governments.

New York Special.

Charles Wilfred Mowbray, the English Anarchist, experienced great difficulty in effecting a landing at this port, and is quite indignant thereat. In an interview, to-day, Mowbray expressed himself as follows:

"It has not often happened that the people of the United States have taken exception to an Englishman landing on their shores, but the unusual event has happened at last. I was not aware before the other day that I was such a very dangerous personage. On the contrary, my friends in England have thought me rather mild. The officials of the United States government hold a different view, based, no doubt, from the fear born of corruption and incapacity. They surely cannot base their opposition to my presence upon anything I have said, for I have not yet spoken on a platform in this country.

"What is it, then, which causes this outburst of official indignation (for the people do not object)? I fear it is as Shakspeare said: 'Conscience makes cowards of us all.' The knowledge that the misery under which the vast body of the people are suffering, not only in America, but everywhere that this bogus civilization has planted its foot, causes those who have taken upon themselves the task of governing a vast amount of uneasiness when some one or other takes upon himself the task of calling the attention of the workers to the misery under which they suffer, and, what is more important still, shows this army of miserables all over the world the way out to a brighter and better life."

WAS NOT DISGUISED.

"It seems that my word was doubted when I stated that I came by the Paris and that I did not disguise myself. I can only reiterate that what I said was true. I did not disguise myself, for it would have been no good if a smart detective had been looking for me, and in proof of my nondisguise I gave my correct name and address to people who were traveling to Kansas City, Fall River and Jersey City.

"But enough of this. I am here, and I shall go away when I like, unless force is used to compel my return. I came on a mission of peace. You laugh, no doubt, when I say peace. And you think about the actions of men and women who have been identified with the Anarchist movement. But let me tell you that these actions, this violence, have no more to do with anarchism than it has to do with every movement of the past toward progress.

"Violence begets violence, and if the capitalist and governing classes render the lives of the people unbearable, first, by the exploitation of the results of labor, and, second, by their brutal indifference to the misery they are directly responsible for, and, thirdly, by their use of force at all times to coerce the people into submission whenever their misery goads them to rebel, who in his senses can wonder at the acts of violence which every now and then are committed by some man or woman who comes in his or her own mind to the conclusion that he or she will strike a blow, if only for revenge, against this society, based, as it is, on force, fraud and lying. And we who call attention to these evils are blamed for causing this violence.

"It would be well for the people of the world if they would rid themselves of cant. Society to-day is made up of canting Christians, lying and canting capitalists, crawling and lickspittle workmen who are blind to their own interests. But, thanks to the actions and teachings of Anaxagoras, Socrates, Christ, Hypatia, John Huss, Burns, John Brown, Sophia P. Parsons, Spies, Fischer, Engle, Lingg, Berkman, Pallas, Mores, Morris, Krapotkin, Tolstoi and many others, there are at last springing up a few men and women in every land who are determined to end this society of corruption and make it possible for mankind to live—not merely exist—but live a life of pleasure and happiness.

"The genuine Anarchist looks with sheer horror upon every destruction, every mutilation of a human being, physical or moral. He loathes wars, executions and imprisonments, the grinding down of the workers' whole nature in a dreary round of toil, the sexual and economic slavery of woman, the oppression of children, the crippling and poisoning of human nature by the preventable cruelty and injustice of man to man in every shape and form. Certainly this frame of mind and homicidal outrage cannot stand in the relation of cause and effect.

"Is homicidal outrage the logical outcome of Anarchist convictions? And when using the term anarchism I throughout mean communistic or socialistic anarchism, and under the term 'homicidal outrage' I am, of course, not dealing with violence used in direct and immediate self-defense. As a Communist Anarchist, I look upon human societies as essentially natural groups of individuals, who have grown into association for the sake of mutually aiding one another in self-protection and self-development. Artificially formed empires, constructed and held together by force, I regard as miserable shams.

AN IDEAL GOVERNMENT.

"The society which I desire and would recognize would be that which would be bound together by real sympathies, common ideas and aims. Where, in all the world to-day, do we find a society bound by such ties as I have named. 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself' has become a mere shibboleth in the mouths of present day pretending followers of the carpenter of Nazareth, who, if he were here and had come on board of the Paris with me, would have had, also, a special prohibition order issued against His landing on American shores. Jesus Christ was ever found on the side of the oppressed and poor, and whose followers to-day are mostly found on the side of oppression and robbery—legally, of course, but robbery, nevertheless. It is left to the Anarchist to give concrete expression to this utterance: 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'

"In my eyes the true purpose of every such natural society, whether it be a nation or a federation of nations, a tribe or a village community, is to give every member of it the largest possible opportunities in life. The object of associating is to increase the opportunities of the individual. One isolated individual is helpless, a hopeless slave to external nature, whereas the limits of what is possible to human beings in free and rational association are as yet unimaginable.

"Now, I hold a natural society good in proportion as it answer what I believe to be its true purpose, and bad in proportion as it departs from that purpose, and, instead of enlarging the lives of the individuals composing it, crushes and narrows them. For instance, when society recognizes the right of a comparatively few men to the exclusive possession of the soil and thereby prevents others from enjoying or using it, except upon hard and stinting terms, I hold that society, in so far as it recognizes such an arrangement, is bad and fails of its purpose.

"I have arrived at the conclusion that these causes are mainly two. First is the unhappy recognition of authority of man over man as a morally right principle, a thing to be accepted and submitted to, instead of being resisted as essentially evil and wrong, and second is the equally unhappy recognition of the right of property, that is, the right of individuals who have complied with certain legal formalities to monopalize material things, whether they are using them or need to use them, or not, and whether they have produced them or not.

"To me this state of public conscience which permits these two principles of authority and property to hold sway in our social life seems to be at the root of our desocialized condition, and, therefore, I am against all institutions and all habits which are based on these principles or tend to keep them up. I am not an enemy of society—never of society, but only of anti-social abuses. My convictions close to me one form of social action, just now unfortunately popular, i. e. parliamentary agitation.

"I cannot conscientiously take part in any sort of government, or try to relieve the cruel pressure upon human lives by means of governmental reforms, because one of the worst possible evils I could do my fellow-men would in my eyes be to strengthen their idea that the rule of man over man is a right and beneficial thing. Of course, every well-meant attempt of the men in power to better things tends to confirm people in the belief that to have men in power is, after all, not a social evil."

The Vanished White City.

Letter in The Critic.

The vanished city was singularly beautiful on the day after the fire. The lake was in one of its most gorgeous moods; a stiff breeze had changed the tips of the waves to foam, which danced over the water's pale yellow and bright green and wide stretches of purple. As I rounded the island, which grows more lovely every day, in one of the familiar launches, I saw across the waste of ruins the statue of the Republic standing, as of old, high out of the waters of the lagoon. Its effect in the midst of that desolation was magical. One was thrilled by the wonder of its escape from destruction. In these perilous times, when Chicago seems to be a seat of war, it was like a direct inspiring message that "God reigns and the government at Washington still lives." A thin, blue, misty smoke hung over the vast ruins, which hardly rose above the level of the ground. The huge girders were twisted and bent as if they were made of wire. A few pillars remained upright in the Mines Building, and many of the arches of Machinery Hall still stand. The domes of the latter structure fell almost intact, and the winged victories which surmounted them still stand erect and triumphant in the ruins. The little Convent of La Rabida escaped by a miracle, but the beautiful Agricultural Building is a waste. It looks as it did in the spring of 1892, when nothing was visible except the piles driven for its foundation. These, black now instead of white, are about all that is left of it. The little that remained of the stately MacMonnies fountain was still blazing when I saw it, but the great bulls and horses on either side of the basin stood at their posts, undisturbed by the disaster they had witnessed. It was not all a disaster, though, and melancholy as this finale is, since it is the end, it is not unworthy of the haunting memories which fill the place with color.

Hard on Ohio.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Senator Kyle says there is a whole county in Ohio that is "full of Kyles." Unless this is a base slander on a sovereign State we feel very sorry for Ohio.

Wouldn't He?

Kansas City Journal.

If Mr. Cleveland should suddenly come face to face with a real live Colorado grizzly, that solemn sense of responsibility would be increased at a prodigious rate.

Whole Family Helped

"My husband was troubled with Rheumatism so that he could hardly lift his hand to his head, and also had severe pains in his stomach after eating. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured him. Our son was all run down and Hood's Sarsaparilla built him up, and he gained 15 lbs. Our little boy Leon has also been given appetite, weight and strength by the medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of Erysipelas, which I have had for 15 years and which is now entirely driven out of my system.
Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
Since taking Hood's I am better in every way." Mrs. H. K. Johnson, Lyme Centre, N. H.
Hood's Pills are a mild cathartic. 25c.

AMUSEMENTS.
SUMMER NIGHT'S CARNIVAL
FAIRVIEW PARK
Commencing SUNDAY AFTERNOON, July 22, and continuing every night for one week,
KING'S COMIC AQUATIC EXHIBITION,
With colored illuminations.

FREE TO ALL.

EDUCATIONAL.
SUMMER SCHOOL.
Indianapolis BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
WHEN BLOCK. Elevator day and night.
A short, practical course in Penmanship, Short-hand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, English branches, etc. Established 44 years. Tel. 499. Call or write for full information.
E. J. HEEB, President.

THE NORTHWESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS.
The most beautiful and healthful location on Lake Michigan. Thorough Classical, Academic and Commercial courses. Every instructor a specialist in his branches. Indorsed by the Legislature of Illinois, and annually inspected by official representatives of the State. Session opens September 19. Illustrated catalogue sent on application.

Girls' Classical School,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Thirteenth year opens Sept 25. Prepares for all colleges admitting women. Boarding pupils received. For catalogues address THEODORE L. SEWALL and MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, Principals.

BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
The Session of 1894-95 will begin Sept. 10. Thorough preparation for College, Technological School or Business. Special care given to young boys. L. R. BAUGHER. 783 North Delaware street.

MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY.
Opens Sept. 13, 1894. College preparatory and advanced courses of study. Fine advantages in Music and Art. Steam heat. Passenger elevator. Send for Catalogue No. 12. FANNIE RUTH ROBINSON, M. A., Principal, Kalamazoo.

CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY, Aurora N. Y.
Advantages—A well disciplined school. Experienced Teachers. Location near Cornell University. Term begins Sept. 19, 1894. For illustrated circular, address COL. C. J. WRIGHT, B.S., A. M., Or ALFRED K. McALPINE, A. M., } Principals

MUSIC ILLINOIS CONSERVATORY.
Best instruction in all departments of Musical Study, Fine Arts, Elocution, Languages, Etc. Add. E. F. BULLARD, A. M., Supt., Jacksonville, Ill.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY.
COL. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Cornwall, N.Y.

TRADE CRESCENT MARK
SALVE
CRESCENT SALVE is a guaranteed cure for Catarrh.
It positively prevents Hay Fever.
For sale by Druggists.
Or send 50c for box by mail.
CRESCENT REMEDY CO
Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of School Commissioners of the city of Indianapolis, Library Building, until 4 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1894, for the erection of the following school buildings: One eight-room building, corner Capitol avenue and Twentieth street; one four-room building, corner of Lexington avenue and State street; one four-room building, corner of Michigan street and Keystone avenue. Plans and specifications on file in the office of Adolph Scherrer, architect. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Envelopes must be marked "Proposal for Buildings," and addressed to the Board of School Commissioners. By order of the board. CHARLES C. ROTH, Chairman of Committee on Buildings and Grounds.