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LAST STAGES.

(Concluded from First Page.)

Engineer McNutt will be removed, but Superintendent Raser will be retained. The men will return to work at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

A LABOR CONVENTION.

Movement for a Workingman's Ticket to Be Nominated in New York.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Central Federated Union, through its corresponding secretary to-night issued a call for a meeting of representatives of labor organizations in this city, to be held on Monday evening, Aug. 7, at which plans are to be formulated for the organization of a new labor party. The call follows:

"To all trade and labor organizations of Greater New York, Greeting—After a considerable and interesting discussion at a regular session of this body on July 23, 1899, relative to the strike of motormen and conductors, both in Brooklyn and Manhattan, and during which it was shown that the ten-hour law had been and was being violated by the trolley corporations, and that the authorities were apparently dormant and made no attempt to enforce the said law, it was decided to call a conference of all trade and labor organizations, to be held Monday evening, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock, in Clarendon Hall, for the purpose of formulating a platform on which labor candidates can be nominated. You are therefore earnestly invited to have two representatives of your body in attendance at this conference."

Methods of Operators.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 26.—Employment agents from Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Indian Territory are in Pittsburg trying to engage coal miners to go to those States and dig coal. They offered free transportation and $1 a ton for mining, and eighty men had engaged to go to-day, when it was discovered that a strike was in progress there and the miners' officials induced the men to remain here. The strike is on in the twenty-first district, which includes the States named, the men contending for the scale as adopted by their convention, which fixes the mining price at 90 cents a ton. This the operators refuse to concede. The local officials claim that the fight is being made more for the purpose of disrupting the organization than for a lower mining price, and are using their utmost endeavors to persuade the men to stay here, where work is plentiful.

Injunction Against Bottle Blowers.

BRIDGETON, N. J., July 26.—The Cumberland Glass Company has obtained from Vice Chancellor Gray a rule for the striking union workmen to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining them from interfering in any manner with the company's large plant. The rule is returnable Aug. 21 and is directed to the Glass Blowers' Association of the United States and its officers by name, the two local branches of the association and about twenty-five members of the same by name, together with others at present unknown hereafter to be added as defendants.

The company, in its affidavit, declares it is unable to procure protection from the city or the county.

Theatrical Mechanics' Officers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 26.—The Theatrical Mechanics' Association of the United States and Canada to-day elected the following officers: Grand president, J. Frank Eline, Baltimore; grand vice president, J. B. Smith, Chicago; grand secretary, Charles Levering, jr., Philadelphia; grand treasurer, Otto G. Goebel, Milwaukee. Trustees—Thomas Hanlon, Newark, N. J.; E. H. J. Price, Buffalo; C. H. Estinghausen, Cleveland. Finance Committee—W. A. Troyer, New Orleans; Wm. H. Reed, Newark; Wm. J. Horn, St. Louis. Laws, Appeals and Grievance Committee—W. J. Mackay, New York; W. J. Furlong, Montreal; grand marshal, L. C. Carroll, Pittsburg; grand tiler, B. Raymond, Toronto, Ont.

Tailors Back Up Coat Makers.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The United Brotherhood of Tailors, in a secret conference today with the representatives of the independent unions, decided that it would take up the battle of the striking coat makers. Accordingly, about 1,500 tailors belonging to the brotherhood quit. An executive committee to manage the strike has been appointed. It consists of five delegates from the United Brotherhood of Tailors and two delegates from each of the four independent organizations, which are composed of basters, pressers, operators and finishers.

Puddling Rates Advanced.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., July 26.—An advance on puddling rates from $3.75 to $4 per ton will go into effect Monday night at the Pottstown Iron Company's works, now leased by the Glasgow Iron Company. This is the highest rate paid here for twelve years and is almost double the rate paid six months ago. Other concerns are expected to make a similar increase.

Youngstown Strike Settled.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 26.—By the men accepting the propositions of Manager Campbell to pay the same wages prior to 1892, since which time there has been three reductions, the big strike among the employes of the finishing mills was settled this afternoon. This means practically an advance of 25 per cent. in wages. All the mills were lighted to-night.

Pingree Strike Called Off.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—The combination strike and lockout in the Pingree & Smith shoe factory has ended. All the six hundred employes will resume work tomorrow. The company has gained a victory over the union, but, according to the strike leaders, there will be more or less warfare against the factory by the International Union.

Gould and the Green Reporter.

New York Press.

At heart Jay Gould was tender when innocence and timidity appeared before him. This fact I shall proceed to illustrate. When touring the far West, years ago, he studiously avoided newspaper men, until one day, at Omaha, his superintendent Syl Smith, begged him to give an interview to a very young and green reporter. "It would help him to get right up in his profession, Mr. Gould, and do him a world of good." Consent being given, the youngster entered the Wizard's private car. At sight of the great little man his knees smote together, his tongue cleaved to the roof of his mouth, his brain seemed paralyzed. He was unable to utter a word. Gould requested him to be seated and ventured a commonplace or two to reassure him. Then: "Well, young man, I hear you want an interview. What can I tell you?" The boy stammered something about a new road; did Mr. Gould intend to sell it or not? "What would you advise me to do?" was the reply, whereat the reporter arose and fled precipitately. Gould held his car an hour and a half after leaving time, and sent Syl Smith all over Omaha to find him, but his hiding place was never discovered.

SPANISH WAR RELICS.

Good Prices Paid for Several Vessels Sold by Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The secretary of the navy has disposed of several vessels purchased by the government for naval purposes during the Spanish war, but no longer needed by the navy, as follows:

Repair ship Vulcan, at League island, appraised at $100,000, sold to Michael Jenkins, of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, for $175,750.

Collier Scipio, at the New York navy yard, appraised at $25,000, sold to Louis Luckenbach, of New York, for $50,125.

Ferryboat East Boston, at the Boston navy yard, appraised at $30,000, sold to Phillips, Wool & Watson, of Portsmouth, Va., for $38,091.

Collier Niagara, at the New York navy yard, appraised at $60,000, sold to Henry P. Booth, of New York, for $75,563.

Of the other vessels offered for sale the yahct Enquirer, appraised at $20,000, was withdrawn at the request of the War Department, and transferred to that department, and the bids for the ferryboat Governor Russell, appraised at $35,000, were rejected, as the highest, that of the City of Boston, was $10,000 less than the appraised value of the vessel. The Governor Russell, which is now at the Norfolk navy yard, will be reappraised and offered for sale again.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

Pasteur Method Denounced—Disease Curable by Hot Vapor.

Dr. Beverley O. Kinnear, in the Medical Record.

I have in my possession a carefully arranged list of 394 cases treated for hydrophobia by the Pasteur method, from August, 1885, to July, 1898, all of which were fatal. Some were bitten by wolves, some by cats, and the vast majority by supposedly mad dogs. Pasteur's treatment, then, has not only not lessened, but increased the number of cases of hydrophabia; it has also introduced a new and terrible form of the disorder—paralytic rabies. Further, it is essentially set forth as a preventive treatment only, but of little or no service after the attack has begun or well-developed symptoms have appeared; whereas, the treatment about to be placed before you is simple, is not injurious, may be used preventively, and will cure if administered not later than the second day of its development, and frequently does so even if not given until the third day.

The treatment which I advocate is known as that of the "Buisson" bath. Dr. Buisson (doctor of medicine of the Paris faculty) was called in to a woman suffering from hydrophobia, just one hour before her death. She wished to be bled, and after the operation he wiped his hands on a handkerchief saturated with her saliva. He immediately noticed a small wound upon the first finger of his left hand, and thoroughly cauterized it upon arriving at his office. But on the seventh day pain developed in the wound and rapidly spread up the forearm, following the course of the radial nerve. As the disease progressed the pain became intolerable; his eyes were extremely irritable, with dimness of vision; his hair seemed to stand erect; a current of fresh air prolonged the paroxysms; there were constant nausea and tightening of the throat, with excessive salivation and incessant expectoration; he had a horror of water, and a constant longing to run and bite. He continues: "For some time past I had been persuaded that a vapor bath was able to prevent, but not to cure, hydrophobia. My thought being occupied solely with death, I sought that which was the most prompt and least painful.

"Being the proprietor of a bath establishment I resolved to die in a vapor bath (commonly called Russian.) I took a Reaumur thermometer in my hands, fearing that the heat I desired might be refused me * * * and at 42 degrees Reaumur (127 Fahrenheit) I was cured. I confess that at first I refused to believe in a cure which partook of the nature of a miracle. After the bath I dined and drank with ease, and went to bed and slept well. From that day to this I have felt no sort of pain or uneasiness." The report of his case was given to the French minister of public instruction. Thus this great discovery was simply blundered upon, like many another one. "Subsequently over eighty people bitten by rabid dogs underwent his process, and not one died. The theory is simply that sweating (increased by hot drink) opens all the pores of the skin, and all poisonous matter in the blood or in surface wounds is forced out through the pores."

Buisson says: "Vaccinate an infant and give it a vapor bath directly afterward, the vaccine does not take." The Buisson system answers positively all the indications for a radical cure of the disease, while that of M. Pasteur does not; and statistics show that whereas Pasteur refused to receive patients when hydrophobia symptoms had begun, the Buisson treatment cures hydrophobia when fully developed. A notable case is that of Pauline Kiehl at Paris. She was bitten, with two other persons, by a rabid dog. The others died of hydrophobia. Pauline was taken to Pasteur, who refused to inoculate her on the ground that the hydrophobia had gone past hope. She was taken to the baths in Paris, Faubourg St. Honore, where Dr. Leon Petit subjected her to the Buisson treatment, and she recovered. Both as a preventive and cure it is now well known in England, where, according to the Herald of the Golden Age, it can be administered at thirty-three different institutions, under the superintendence of qualified medical men. It can also be procured at every hydrotherapeutic establishment in the United Kingdom, and at over seventy places in India. The governor general of India has accepted it for all hospitals and dispensaries under government control, and in consequence thirty baths have been sent there from London. Likewise in America it has been tried with pronounced success.

A Visit to Menelik.

London Letter in Birmingham Post.

Weld Blundell and Lord Lovat have returned home from their very remarkable journey through Abyssinia to the Blue Nile. I believe this is the first time the route has been traversed by Europeans, and for about three hundred miles the country was quite unexplored. From Berbera the party went to Harrar, and thence they marched to Addis Abbaba, the capital of Abyssinia, a collection of primitive grass thatched huts scattered over a site some four miles square. The Emperor Menelik received the party in a most friendly way, made them welcome at his capital, and provided them with food, including dishes reserved for specially favored guests. He was at first reluctant to give permission for the expedition to travel in the Wallega country, but eventually did so, and commended the party to his chiefs. On the Egypto-Abyssinian frontier the country was found to be quiet, and no Dervishes were met with. Weld Blundell and Lord Lovat arrived eventually on the Blue Nile, and came down to Cairo in one of the sirdar's gunboats. After leaving Addis Abbaba they just missed meeting Major Marchand, the two columns, as they subsequently learned, not being separated by more than half a mile when the roads diverged. A large natural history collection has been made, and is on its way home in charge of Mr. Harwood, the naturalist of the expedition, who is coming round by sea.

CONTRACT LABOR LAW

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION FINDS EVIDENCE OF VIOLATION.

Half of All the Cheap Foreign Labor Goes to Pennsylvania—Faithless Wives as Immigrants.

NEW YORK, July 26.—At to-day's session of the subcommittee of the United States industrial commission Roman Dobbler, chief of the board of inspectors of immigration at large, testified that his experience was that clerks coming to the United States in the second cabin with $40 or $50 were the first to become public charges. The witness prepared a table showing the comparative arrivals of passengers in the first and second cabins and the steerage. On such lines as the North German Lloyd, Cunard, American, Anchor and White Star lines the number of saloon passengers almost equaled the arrivals in the steerage. In vessels from Mediterranean ports, however, the steerage passengers greatly exceeded the other classes. Mormons, he said, always come on vessels of the Anchor line from Glasgow in the second cabin. His figures showed that, while 2,083 passengers came from Italian ports in the steerage, only twenty-five came as cabin passengers. Mr. Dobbler said that many persons came in the second cabin in order to avoid the rigid scrutiny at the barge office. He believed many of the new arrivals had been coached as to their answers to questions put to them here.

Dr. Lorenzo Ullo, legal adviser of the Immigration Bureau, said there was great difficulty in enforcing the laws owing to the many contradictions found in the statutes relative to immigration. A case in point was the law regarding criminals coming to this country, whom the law requires shall be returned to the nation to which they belong and the port from which they came. Sometimes the criminal was an Oriental and came from Bremen. He thought the law should say such persons should simply not be permitted to land and the setamship companies left to do with them as they deemed best. Witness said that in none of the immigration laws was there an express provision for the deportation of contract laborers. The law of 1891 did so by implication, and it was under this act that the department was working.

The witness said that he favored amending the law regarding contract laborers, so as to include any agreement to come here to work, not rigidly a contract. He would also give persons brought here by the steamship companies contrary to the immigration laws cause of action against the owners of the vessel that brought them. "If it is advisable," he said, "to restrict contract laborers from coming here the law must be amended. The law as it stands does not restrict."

Mrs. Virginia Stuckler, the chief matron at the barge office, testified regarding the treatment of enceinte women arriving here. Of 1,441 women arriving during the month in that condition, fifty-two were married at the barge office, twenty-eight were admitted on appeal and the others were found to be married women. Mrs. Stuckler said that there was an average of one marriage a day at the landing bureau. Thirty-one women arrived who had been unfaithful to their husbands, but except in three cases they were permitted to land. Mrs. Stuckler thought that the laws should include an act prohibiting the landing of girls brought here for immoral purposes. There was no such prohibition in the present laws.

William Weihe, of the Contract Labor Bureau, who was formerly president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, said that 50 per cent. of all cheap labor coming here, Slovaks, Polaks and Russian Poles, went to Pennsylvania, where they not only worked on railroads and in the mines, but entered into competition in the industrial centers in the iron and glass works. "It has been shown," said Mr. Weihe, that the companies give the preference to foreigners, even when skilled American workmen offer to work for the same wages. In 1897 a tin-plate mill at Harrisburg brought to this country two roll tunners from Wales at $35 and $30 a week, respectively. We had the letters sent to these men in which these salaries were promised. They were written on the company's letter head by the manager. The men came here and went to work. We could not prove that the president had authorized the manager to hire the men and as the manager was a hired man the company could not be prosecuted."

Dr. Egisto Rossi, chief of the Italian bureau, at the barge office, said his bureau was supported by the Italian government. His government did not encourage emigration to this country. The bureau had been established here to regulate the padrone system and for the purpose of keeping a record of Italian immigrants arriving in this country.

"Do you still regard Italian immigrants in this country as colonists?" asked Chairman Smythe.

"We consider as colonists all Italians who have not taken out naturalization papers and notified the Italian government that they had renounced allegiance to King Humbert."

"Is it true that you issued a circular letter on April 21, in which you said that owing to the war with Spain, labor and industry had ceased in this country and advised your government not to grant passports to intending immigrants?"

"No, the person who gave you such information did not understand my Italian circular. Many persons were arriving from Italy with insufficient funds and I simply called on the government to urge on the mayors and prefects the necessity of being careful in issuing passports, the more so as this country was engaged in a war and industrial enterprises were, in a measure, suspended."

"We have been informed that certain Italian government officials are interested in sending contract laborers to this country, and share the profits with the padrone," said Major Farquhar.

"I don't believe it possible," said Dr. Rossi. "I should like names and data. American foremen, acting for American contractors, have been employing the methods of the padrone since we have been able to repress the operations of the latter."

Commissioner McSweeney was called and examined on several minor matters and the commission then adjourned to meet in Washington in September.

INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.

Southern Merchants at Atlanta Perfect Their Organization.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 26.—Permanent organization of the Southern Industrial League was perfected to-day by the convention of Southern merchants now in session here. The committee appointed on organization named J. K. Orr, of Atlanta, for president. The committee also recommended that each State be represented by a vice-president, to be chosen by the delegates for the respective States. The object of the league will be to encourage payment and collection of all debts, wipe from the statute books laws intended to hinder the collection of debts; protection of all forms of invested capital; to prevent the discounting of debts, and to further the completion of the Nicaraguan canal.

At a Bohemian smoker given by the entertainment committee to-night to the guests attending the convention Hon. Clark Howell made an address, in which he replied to the speech of Hon. F. B. Thurber, of New York, which was read here yesterday. Mr. Howell said that the conditions which Mr. Thurber stated existed in the South were no worse in that section than they were in every other section of the country. He said that the ruin of certain valuable properties in Georgia was not due to repudiation of obligations of the Southern people, but to the manipulations of Wall-street brokers. Mr. Howell condemned lynching in the South and said that mob violence in this section was not as bad as in Illinois, where negroes were shot down for coming in honest competition with white labor. He said that every complaint Mr. Thurber made of the South applied equally as well to every other section.

AMUSEMENTS.

Tannehill Dying.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Frank Tannehill, the veteran actor, is dying of Bright's disease in this city. While there is no hope of his recovery, skillful nursing may prolong his life for some days.

Frank Tannehill, sr., is one of the best known of old-time actors. During the last four years he was with Fanny Davenport, and his last appearance was with the Melbourne MacDowell Company, after Miss Davenport's death. When the season closed he was taken ill with Bright's disease and has been in a hospital in New York for the past five weeks, but was taken from there last Sunday. It was expected to take him to his home in New Jersey, but he was unable to make the trip. He is known all over the country as "Old 49," as he took that character in "49," and he was a strong legitimate actor. He has worried much since the death of his son Edward, two years ago, as he was greatly attached to him. He succeeded Lawrence Barrett as the champion pinochle player of the profession, and was a perfect fiend at the game. He is now sixty-nine years old. He is the father of Frank Tannerhill, jr., the playwright and actor, author of the farce "Nancy Hanks."

Ada Gray Seriously Ill.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Mrs. Ada Gray Tingay, the actress, better known as Ada Gray, is seriously ill in this city, having just undergone an operation for removal of cancer. Miss Gray is well known all over the United States, particularly in the West, where she starred in "East Lynn" for many years.

Dan Frohman May Manage Daly's.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Daly's Theater has passed into the hands of Charles Frohman, who will try to secure Daniel Frohman to manage it for him. The lease has been signed and is for seven years. The old name will be retained and no change will be made except in the management of the house. Ada Rehan secures all the scenery, properties and wardrobe of the Shakspearean repertoire and comedies of her selection. The theatrical properties of Augustin Daly on the American side have realized about $100,000. It is supposed Ada Rehan will keep the Daly company together and will star next season, as was intended.

The "Tough Girl" Married.

Miss Ada Lewis, the original "tough girl," and Mr. John Parr, an actor and singer, were married on June 20 at Sag Harbor. They only announced the wedding yesterday. Ada Lewis became famous some years ago as the tough girl in Harrigan's "Reilly and the 400." She was a pioneer in her field, and her clever character interpretations won her national renown. Many have been her imitations, but she has remained unrivaled. She and Parr, who was once a boy soprano, are both with Rogers Brothers' company at the Victoria. Personally, Ada Lewis is as unlike her stage characters as one could be. She is just the opposite. Quiet, well bred and dignified, she forms a great contrast to her parts. She was born in San Francisco about twenty-six years ago and has been on the stage about ten years. Ever since her first hit as the tough girl she has been compelled to play that sort of character, often to her annoyance.

Clay County War May Be Settled.

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky., July 26.—The Clay county clans are gathering here now for the trial of Wiley and James Baker, which is set for to-morrow. Among the arrivals are John and Daugh White and James F. Marcum, who are interested in the prosecution of the Bakers. The Baker-Howard-White factions are on better terms to-night than for many years. It is said that a compromise is being effected, and that if it goes through Wiley and James Baker will not be prosecuted. If the factions are armed there is no indication of it and a peaceable settlement of the Clay county war is expected.

THE ANNALS OF THE POOR.

Two Letters in Which There Is More Tragedy than Comedy.

Kansas City Journal.

Here are two letters in which may be found a world of pathos, wierdness and sorrow, and yet there is something intensely ludicrous in the situation which they present. The two women writing are middle-aged colored women and sisters, one being in Topeka and the other in Fort Smith, Ark., and in presenting their epistles we only withhold the names and straighten out the grammar a little. The first is from the Arkansas woman and it reads as follows:

"Fort Smith, July 11.

"Dear Sister—I write to let you know they are going to hang my son, Jim, on the 20th of next month. He was found guilty and there ain't any hope for a pardon. When they hang him I will not have the money to buy him a graveyard lot and so he will be buried in the poorhouse lot, where the doctor men can dig him up and cut him to pieces. The hanging would not be so terrible bad if poor Jim could rest peaceful in his coffin. I am crying all the time to think about it, and I write to you to know if I can't bury Jim in the front yard of your place here. We can fix the place so it won't be much noticed and Jim can rest in peace where the devil doctors cannot get him. Please, sister, I don't think it would spoil the sale of the place much and I will try to make it good to you anyhow. I suppose you can't come down to the hanging and the mourning, but how I wish you could. It is awful to think of poor Jim being cut up by the doctors, but that's what happens to them who don't own their own burying ground. Your sister, ——."

"Topeka, July 18.

"Dear ——: Your letter gave me such a shudder that I fell over like a dead person and the neighbors came in with camphor and other allvening things. You could bury poor Jim anywhere in the lot you wanted to, but you see I don't own the place any more. It was sold for taxes and some white man bought it in, and Parson Parker he wrote to me that it was no use to try and save it unless I had back taxes for three years. So it's gone and I don't suppose the white man what's got it would be willing to let Jim have the resting place. Those that hangs ought to do the burying where the doctors can't get to the corpse, for it ain't right to destroy the resurrection by dividing the body. I don't know what the law is about renters, but couldn't you bury Jim in your place and then move him when you had to move? He would be safe after he had been buried awhile, for the doctors don't want that kind. I would truly like to be with you at the hanging and the mourning, but you must remember that the Lord giveth and then taketh away, and that Jesus feeds His lambs. Write to me how Jim takes it and what you do about the burying. Love to all."

The Tierra del Fuegans.

Frederick Cook, in Harper's Weekly.

Since the earliest days of American history there has been a halo of romance thrown over the Indians of Tierra del Fuego and Patagonia, which has always made their life story intensely fascinating. Early exaggerated reports peopled these lands with dangerous races of huge giants quite twice the size of ordinary human beings. Later, and supposedly more accurate, statements made the people the most ignorant of all aborigines. Even Darwin says, "I believe in this extreme part of South America man exists in a lower state of improvement than in any other part of the world."

Although the people are neither of the huge proportions described nor lowest in the scale of human enlightenment, nevertheless there is a certain amount of truth in these early tales. The people of Patagonia, and of the main island of Tierra del Fuego, are a very tall people. The men are six feet high, with a perfect muscular system, the women nearly as tall, and dressed in furs both appear like giants when compared with the average European. The smaller tribes inhabiting the islets are a people who are in outward appearance the most miserable of all men, and their implements of chase are indeed very imperfect. But their language is so extensive that mentally the lowest of the Cape Horn people must be regarded as far above the Australian and some of the African tribes. Through the indefatigable work of Mr. Thomas Bridges, the missionary, now deceased, I have been able to collect a vocabulary of 30,000 words. The mere existence of this large number of words bespeaks an intelligence far in advance of many other aborigines.

Warrant for Ex-Deputy Marshal.

OMAHA, Neb., July 26.—Warrants are out for the arrest of ex-Deputy United States Marshal Keim, of Beatrice, on the charge of extortion. It is charged that he collected money from liquor dealers under threat of arrest for violation of the revenue law. When the charges were first made, some months ago, United States Marshal Thummell demanded and received his resignation.

BOUGHT NINE STEAMERS

BIG DEAL COMPLETED BY THE NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY.

Control of Lake Carrying Trade Transferred from M. A. Hanna's Company—Industrial News.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—Another big steel combination has been purchasing big lake carriers by the wholesale. The Marine Review to-morrow will announce the sale to the National Steel Company of the nine steel steamers that have been controlled since they were built by M. A. Hanna & Co. The boats are the four steamers of the Mutual Transportation Company—the Coralia, Corsica, Corona and Cambria—and the five of the Menominee Transit Company—the Grecian, Roman, German, Saxon and Briton. The five last named are now under charter to the Canada Atlantic line, but the engagement expires with the close of the present season. The sale of these boats is a part of an important transaction whereby the National Steel Company, which is regarded as one of the strongest of the big industrial corporations, acquires also practically the entire stock of the Chapin Mining Company and the Winthrop Iron Company. The annual capacity of the lines in their present condition is 1,250,000 gross tons annually, and the ships are capable of moving fully a million tons of ore in a season from Escanaba, to which port they will be run regularly.

The amount of money involved in the deal is known to approximate $6,000,000, though the exact figures are for the present withheld.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., July 26.—Contracts have been let by the National Steel Company for building and equipment of the largest blast furnace in the Shenango valley. The furnace is to cost $1,000,000, with a capacity of 600 tons daily, and improvements to the extent of $500,000 have been decided on for the increase of the output of the steel plant already in operation here under the National company. The entire product of the new blast furnace and all the other furnaces now in operation here will be consumed by the steel plant.

Linseed Oil President Talks.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Guy G. Major, president of the American Linseed Company, made the following statement in reference to the adjustment of the settlement between the National Linseed Oil Company and the American Linseed Company: "The officials of the National Linseed Oil Company and the American Linseed Company have been in consultation since Friday morning last adjusting the accounts between the two companies. Substantially all matters of difference have been adjusted and settled, and the officials are now engaged in making out a complete statement of account between the companies. A statement to the sockholders of the National Linseed Company will be issued during the coming week."

In reference to the report from Minneapolis that Douglass and Piper would erect a new linseed oil mill at Minneapolis, a company having been formed and $400,000 of capital paid in, it is stated that when the plant of Douglass and Piper was purchased by the American Linseed Company part of the contract and consideration was that neither Mr. Piper nor Mr. Douglass should enter into the business of the manufacture of linseed oil for the period of five years. It would be absolutely impossible, it is said, to operate a plant of the size mentioned with the amount of capital named.

The Whisky Trust.

CINCINNATI, O., July 26.—The absorbing topic of conversation among whisky men is what seems a fresh revelation in regard to the formation of the Distilling Company, of America, which is a consolidation of the four great subordinate whisky combines. According to the gossips, the Whitney syndicate gave financial backing to the extent of $3,000,000 cash, which made the formation of the big combine possible. This syndicate, so the gossips say, received pay in stock at face value as follows: Preferred stock, $10,000,000; common stock, $13,000,000; total, $23,000,000. It is said that the aid of this syndicate made possible the purchase of the Freiberg & Workum and the Elias Bloch & Sons plants in this city, which were necessary to rounding out the combine. The $500,000 paid for the Freiberg plant was the highest price paid any concern in the combine.

Injunction Against Gas Monopoly.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Seven property owners in territory which has recently been annexed to the city of Chicago have united in a petition for an injunction against the People's Gaslight and Coke Company, setting forth that by reason of the consolidation of the eleven companies which were united to form the People's company a monopoly was created contrary to the statutes of Illinois. They ask that the company be debarred from taking any action in the streets adjoining the property of the petitioners until its constitutionality has been determined.

Options on the Tanneries.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—Representatives of Eastern capitalists, supposed to be behind a leather combine who several weeks ago secured options on all the tanneries in Louisville and New Albany, about eighteen in number, have asked for an extension of the options until Sept. 1. The original period has almost expired. Those interested in the trade here do not know where the hitch has occurred, but fourteen of the concerns have renewed the options. Four are said to be holding out.

Required $8,500 in Revenue Stamps.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 26.—A first mortgage given by the American Writing Paper Company to the Old Colony Trust Company as trustee for the bondholders, was filed in the registry of deeds office in this city to-day, together with the warranty deeds of the real estate of the different mills in the county transferred to the American Writing Paper Company. The mortgage is for $17,000,000, and internal revenue stamps to the amount of $8,500 have been placed on it and canceled.

Hunt Succeeds Yerkes.

CHICAGO, July 26.—At a meeting of the new board of directors of the North Chicago and West Chicago Street-railroad Companies to-day Daniel F. Hunt was elected president to succeed Charles T. Yerkes. Mr. Hunt is the Chicago manager of the New York Surety Company. He is a native of New York, and for several years was business manager of the Post-Express, a newspaper of Rochester.

A VIGOROUS GOVERNOR.

Prompt Use of Troops Prevents Further Lynchings in Georgia.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., July 26.—On account of the excited state of the people here Sheriff Patterson to-night took John Williams, the negro in jail here, whose life has been clamored for by a mob for two days, to Thomasville for safe keeping. Under guard of the two companies of militia which arrived here this morning and betweer lines of jeering people the negro was taken to the depot and put aboard a Plant line train. It is thought the trouble is over. The action of the leading citizens of the town late last night in confronting the mob as it marched to the jail saved the life of Williams. The lynching party, with dynamite and telegraph poles for battering rams, was on its way to the jail when Judge Bower and two other gentlemen stopped the mob and pleaded with them to let the law take its course. Judge Bower promised a special term to try Williams and promised speedy justice. After some replies from members of the mob they finally disbanded and the night was passed in quiet. The two companies of State militia ordered here by Governor Candler arrived at 3 o'clock this morning.

More Troops Ordered Out.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 26.—Governor Candler late this evening ordered Col. W. E. Wooten, commanding the Fourth Georgia, to proceed from Albany to Bainbridge and take command there. Colonel Wooten was instructed to take militia with him if necessary, and at 8 o'clock to-night two companies under his command left Albany on a special train for Bainbridge. These companies will do guard duty and prevent the organization of a mob to go to Thomasville for the negro Williams, taken there this evening.

Another One in Jail.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 26.—Sheriff Greeves, of Pike county, Alabama, placed Albert Wright, one of the negroes accused of assaulting Mrs. Ogletree at Bainbridge, Ga., in jail here this afternoon. The sheriff stated that when the train passed through Newnan a mob of armed men boarded it and demanded that the prisoner be turned over to them. Wright had been concealed in the baggage car, however, before Newnan was reached and after making what they thought to be a thorough search of the train, the would-be lynchers permitted it to pull out, thinking the negro was not aboard. The negro denies his guilt, but Sheriff Greeves says that he has been identified by Mrs. Ogletree.

Alabama Troops Active.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 26.—Henderson Tunstill, the negro murderer of Judge Jas. K. Hamilton, was brought here to-night under guard of a company of militia, which was called out to-day to protect him from reported danger of lynching.

But One Was Lynched.

JACKSON, Miss., July 26.—Stanley Hayes, a negro, charged with assault, was lynched near Brandon last night.

"A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY"

The Recent Denunciation of Mr. Hale's Story by Ex-Confederates.

Boston Transcript.

Ever since the civil war closed a literary war has been waging in the South against the histories of the rebellion published at the North, and united attempts have been made, are now making, on the part of the veteran organizations North and South to secure a narrative of the great conflict which shall be impartial and without animus one way or the other. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished, for if history be merely statements agreed upon, it is desirable that the agreed-upon statements shall be agreeable to all parties whom they concern. It is doubtful, perhaps, if ever a history of the war will appear which will offend nobody, and if it did appear it would be likely to be so insipid as to find few readers. The best that can be hoped for is a history which shall give both sides where there is a difference in authorities and let the reader take his choice.

But it seems that the South is rather supersensitive in regard to the part taken by it in the war of secession, if the members of Camp Sterling Price, of Dallas, Tex., are fairly representative of the dominant sentiment of the States formerly in rebellion. It was recently discovered by some of the fighters of the "lost cause" that in the library of the Central High School at Dallas was a book entitled "A Man Without a Country." and that this book contained matter which was obnoxious to the feelings of the organized camps of Confederate soldiers and pernicious in its possible influence upon the children of the public schools, and that it ought to be incontinently banished from the land.

It is not often that an author receives (and richly deserves) so magnificent a gratuitous advertisement of his writings as Rev. Dr. Hale gets from Camp Sterling Price, for in spite of the low estimate that Comrade James B. Simpson, who speaks for the camp, places upon Mr. Hale's literary abilities, there can be no doubt that his criticisms on the book will inevitably increase its sale and therefore enhance the fame and fortunes of its author. Comrade Simpson says, apparently in an apologetic way, that he has been "induced" to look through what he characterizes as a "somewhat inane and commonplace brochure" by reason of the fact that some of the pupils in the public schools are permitted or invited to peruse it under the suggestion that it is a work by a master of the English tongue. But Comrade Simpson dissipates this idea at once and altogether. He declares that the work is "a disjointed, infelicitous and utterly improbable story," and that its "inexcusable and despicable slurs upon men of the Southern race should forbid teachers or boards of school trustees having any self-respect or regard for the honor of our people or the verified truths of history to permit its use in our public schools." He continues:

"Mr. Hale, after referring with an unctuous feeling of approval to the song sung by patriotic (?) boys, 'We'll Hang Jeff Davis to a Sour Apple Tree,' is pleased to refer to Bragg, Beauregard and Maury as typical Southern men who have perjured themselves by breaking a soldier's and sailor's oath; to gloat over their supposed agony of repentance and to suggest that added to this agony of repentance will be the pang that one who sees them will see them to despise and execrate them.

"I wish to submit that neither Bragg, Beauregard nor Maury deserves to be either despised or execrated, and that our children should not be taught in our own schools, by our own teachers, that these men and their associates should be forever despised and execrated. Why should they, and those who believed with them, be treated as social or moral lepers, as Mr. Hale, in his Christian charity, so beneficently suggests. * * * Mr. Hale and his fellow-sentimentalists have failed to appreciate such matchless and imperishable heroism. They rather prefer to exalt and deify the characetr of John Brown, who proposed to devote our mothers, wives and sisters to the hideous brutality of insurgent Africans. Edward Everett Hale has an exquisite charity for John Brown and those who sent him on his fearful errand of rape, rapine and murder, but he has only bitter words of despite and execration for those who saw fit to defend their fireside, home and honor. I utter my solemn protest against the use of Mr. Hale's work in our schools, and again submit that our children should not be inoculated with its teachings."

This address, we are told, was productive of applause and indorsement from Camp Sterling Price. It was determined to bring the book in question particularly, and similar publications in general, to the attention of school authorities not only in Texas, but throughout the Southern States, with the demand that they be eliminated from the list of text books and the school libraries. Other camps of Confederate Veterans have been requested to take similar action.

The story of Philip Nolan, the man without a country, was in Mr. Hale's mind long before the war of the rebellion broke out. He says he had been thinking of it ever since when in his youth he read Scott's "Napoleon." It was partly due to other and more pressing demands upon his attention that the writing of the story was delayed so long, and at the last because of "a certain languor which attends the publication of most monthly journals," so that it did not appear in print until December, 1863. There really is nothing in the narrative itself that can affect anyone whose withers are unwrung, although there is no doubt a great deal in it that might trouble an uneasy conscience. It is the author's note to the edition of 1898 which stirs up Comrade Simpson and the members of Sterling Price Camp generally, but even here a reader not over-sensitive will find little to disturb him, unless he take it to be an offence to refer in any way to things which are matters of history about which there can be no doubt. Mr. Hale's book has had quite a vogue not only with English readers, but among the people of other nations into whose languages it has been translated. So upon the whole, Comrade Simpson's finding it "inane" and "disjointed in style," is so much in the nature of an original discovery and startling sensation that it may give the story an added interest for curious readers, say such as the Baconians, or any who like to find in their reading what is not suspected for generations after the first popularity of a great hit.

THE BRITISH HEN.

Her Future Discussed in Conference at Reading.

London Mail.

With the object of raising the standard of the British hen, both of the "utility" and fancy sorts, and of increasing the home production of birds and eggs, a poultry conference was yesterday opened in the pleasant town of Reading.

The ceremony of opening the conference was performed by Mr. Walter Long, president of the Board of Agriculture, who addressed a gathering which included delegates from county councils and poultry farming districts throughout the Kingdom. Mr. Long having dealt, in a general way, with the whole subject of British agriculture, spoke of the very obvious opportunities which existed for the enlargement and improvement of the poultry raising industry, and in this connection mentioned that imported eggs amounted to no less than 4s per unit of the entire population. Mr. Long pointed out that there is no reason why the demand for poultry and eggs in this country should not be entirely met by home production, and gave the assurance that his board would do everything to encourage the work of the conference.

Then, under the presidency of Lord Wantage, an excellent paper on "The Science and Practice of Farm Poultry Keeping" was read by Mr. George Palmer, of the Warwickshire Council Training Farm, who, in replying to a series of questions, stated that the smallest net profit from eggs that could be reasonably looked for by the poultry farmer was 5s per hen per annum.

Over luncheon a party of enthusiastic lady amateurs discussed with great vivacity the subject of hen diet, one fair young poultry farmer pronouncing for pulped mangold and flint grit as the daily menu, while another held that rice pudding and bone chips twice a day would produce more eggs to the square inch of hen than any other inducement known to the faculty.

During the afternoon the members of the conference traveled by rail to Baynards, in Surrey, where they were conducted over the great poultry fattening establishment of Mr. C. E. Brooke, who annually sends 36,000 dead fowls to the London market.

At to-day's session, over which the Viscountess Cranborne will preside, M. Van der Snickt, of Brussels, will read a paper upon "The Application of Science to the Production of Poultry and Eggs," and during the afternoon an excursion will be made to Theale and the Lady Warwick Hostel.

Basket Funerals in Kentucky.

Hazel Green (Ky.) Herald.

The funeral of Sarah Jane Caskey, nee Yocum, will be preached at the Grasy schoolhouse, on Blackwater, the second Sunday of September, by the Rev. Harlen Murphy and Frank P. Wilson. Dinner on the ground and everybody invited.

Henry Walter's funeral will be preached at the Grasy schoolhouse, on Blackwater, on the second Sunday of September, by the Revs. Leander Lacey and D. A. Whitaker. Dinner on the ground. All are invited.

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Everything Failed to Cure.
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I have had my baby sick with his face full of ringworm, and tried everything and failed. I was ashamed to take him out, for every one would look at him. I was told to get CUTICURA. I got it on Wednesday, and by Saturday his face was all dried up. Now I can take him everywhere. I cannot say enough about CUTICURA. If people only knew about how his face looked a week ago, and see it to-day, they would never be without it. The people in the house can tell you how his face was, and how it is to-day.
MRS. J. POTTER,
Oct. 8, 1898. 39a So. First St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CRAZY WITH ITCHING

Eczema on Head. Got Into the Eyes.
Doctor & Institutes Could Not Cure.
Cured in 2 Months by CUTICURA.

I have been troubled over two years with eczema on the top of my head. It first started to itch, something fierce. My doctor said it was eczema, and treated me for six months, with failure, so I tried more doctors, but they did the same, I tried a New York institute, which treated me for six months, but could not reach any further than the rest. I had it worse than from the start, as it commenced to get in my eyes, and nearly got me crazy with itching. I noticed your advertisement in the N. Y. *World*, and thought I would try CUTICURA remedies. *In two months' time I did not know that I had any trouble at all*, and I feel like a new man now. ALFRED MEISEL,
Oct. 12, 1898. 625 W. 48th St., N. Y. City.

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