

COOLEY'S VIEWS.

His Address to the American Bar Association.

The Strike and the Coxy Movement Are Reviewed.

ALTGELD CONDEMNED.

His Action Not Only Unwarranted But Revolutionary.

Arbitrators Powerless to Deal With a Sympathy Strike.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The American bar association of which Judge T. M. Cooley of Ann Arbor, Mich., is its 17th annual president began meeting here this morning. The president being absent by reason of illness, his address was read by the acting president, Judge Samuel F. Hunt of Cincinnati. It was very lengthy and communicated the most noteworthy changes in statutory law on points of general interest which have been made in the several states and by congress during the preceding year.

Judge Cooley's Address.

"The year which has elapsed since the last meeting is in some very striking particulars one of the most notable in the history of the country, and I think I cannot more usefully occupy your time than by inviting your consideration of some of the phases of social and public life, which in a constitutional point of view appear to merit notice.

"They have a bearing upon the vital principles of our political institutions and seem to indicate a new era in the history of the country, and I think I cannot more usefully occupy your time than by inviting your consideration of some of the phases of social and public life, which in a constitutional point of view appear to merit notice.

"The experience of the year has taught us, if we needed the lesson, that times may and will come when the fact that for a century political institutions have had benefited operation and the excellence of their principles has seemed unquestionable to us, will no longer be accepted as conclusive evidence of their consistency with true liberty or with the highest good of a free people.

"The careless or interested criticism of one whose political following seems to be disinterested with whatever of government now exists may induce to put our constitutional structure under suspicion, and the outcry of persons who not unlikely are so new to our country that they speak but imperfectly its language and cannot read a clause of its constitution may be enough to raise in the mind of one who courts their favor doubts, real or pretended, as to the freedom we are supposed to enjoy is more than nominal.

"When such a time comes the most fundamental principles may be in need, not merely of tacit acceptance, but of a defense that shall consist in active and aggressive warfare upon those who, in disorderly or unconstitutional way, assail them.

That Extraordinary Spectacle.

"I shall first refer to that extraordinary spectacle witnessed early in the year of considerable bodies of men collected to various sections of the country under the leadership of persons who assumed military titles, and who proposed to march upon Washington. The thought actuating the movement was that the country of their birth, or which they had selected to live in, owed them the duty to see that the means of support were provided them, and that the government must perform this duty.

"No attention seems to have been taken by them of the apportioning of the powers between the states and the general government. The state was passed unnoticed, though to one familiar with our institutions it was plain enough that the duty insisted upon, if it existed at all, must rest upon the states, and the means to be used, directly upon the national capital to demand the action of the general government.

"These vagrant bands marched across the country to the great detriment of its industrial life. While they pretended to represent the doctrine that the government was under obligation to provide for its people, the means whereby a comfortable living might be had, they found sympathizers among those temporarily out of employment and also among other well meaning people who had of the true functions of government only vague and unsettled notions. They caused unrest everywhere as they represented notions which are antagonistic to the existing social and political state they were everywhere a public danger.

"During the summer just passed, the country witnessed a great and disastrous boycott and strike of railroad workmen. The cause was not any controversy over their own wages, or about their treatment by their employers; it was a sympathetic movement, so-called.

"One question fairly arising, and which has hitherto received slight attention, concerns the rights legal and equitable of those who were to be affected, and raises the question whether under principles supported by the general government exists, the strike as against them could be fully justified without careful consideration of its probable effect upon their interests being first had, and if practicable, an opportunity given them to urge reasons from their own standpoint against it being entered upon.

"I understand very well that in the case of the ordinary strike or boycott entered upon for the purpose of redressing an existing wrong, or to prevent one which is threatened, the case is to a considerable extent, such as parties of the nature of self-defense, and incidental injury to third parties, if it is unavoidable, is ex-

cused on that ground. But there was nothing of the nature of self-defense here.

"But in this case innocent parties who must necessarily suffer, not only had no opportunity to protest but their losses were not taken into account as reasons against the boycott and strike. On the contrary they were looked upon as favorable features since they rendered success more probable. If a sympathetic strike is bad in morals and must be quite as bad in policy, when the probable injury to innocent parties will exceed the probable benefit to the parties it aims to assist."

Referring to state and federal rights and the protest of Governor Altgeld, he said:

Gov. Altgeld Was Wrong.

"There are national duties to be performed in Illinois, national officers, agents and courts to whom in part the performance was intrusted and disorderly parties were interfering and rendering performance difficult, often times impossible. But the essential error was that the maintenance of peace and the repression of disorder was a state duty and the president was guilty of usurpation when he thus, without request, moved troops into the state for the purpose.

"I cannot admit that the position taken is even plausible. It has no warrant whatever in the federal constitution, which is, on the contrary, distinctly against it. The president is to take care that the federal laws be faithfully executed, and his doing so is not made to depend upon the will or consent of any one state. The duty is specially, and in the plainest terms, imposed upon him, and in the performance of it he is subordinate to no state authority.

"Yet, if the views of the governor were accepted as sound, the mails might be stopped at Chicago, interstate commerce broken up, and the process of United States courts refused service unless the governor when disorder was dominant saw fit to suppress it, or call upon the president to do so. If the protest was yielded to, it was a concession that the governor and not the president was to take care that the laws of the United States be faithfully executed in his state and if he failed to do so, a mob might at pleasure defy them.

"The action taken by the two houses of congress in approving in emphatic terms what had been done by the president was equivalent to a renunciation of their opinion that the protest of the governor was not only unwarranted, but revolutionary. The sentiment of the country as expressed in its public journals and otherwise, was to the same effect and the question of constitutional law may be considered practically settled."

What Could Arbitration Have Done?

In speaking of arbitration he asked: "Suppose a national law for compulsory arbitration had existed and the strikers had demanded an intervention of the arbitration board, what must have been the result? Obviously after the board had looked into the merits of the controversy, it would have been compelled to say that under the law, they could give no remedy for it had no application whatever.

"The strike was by railroad employes and they and their employers were only the parties to it. But the cause of complaint which led to the strike was a controversy between other parties altogether, parties who stood indeed in hostile attitude to each other, but were not parties to this strike, and could not be brought in to take part in the arbitration demanded. The board summoned to consider this would be wholly without jurisdiction to determine, or even to look into the merits of the controversy, which was the excuse for the one now brought to its attention.

"If, therefore, the board could take any action whatever it would be merely to report that the strike was not based upon any complaint made against the railroad companies, that there was no controversy between the parties to it investigated and passed upon, and consequently the board had no jurisdiction and must dismiss the case.

"The personal liberty of both the employer and the laborer is necessarily to be respected and every man must be left free to determine for himself whether he will observe and perform such moral, or sentimental obligations, or recognize such claims as the state has never deemed it wise to convert into legal duties or legal rights. The legal difficulties in the way of a complete remedy will remain and will be serious at almost every point, but the very knowledge of their existence will emphasize the need of precautions to prevent a resort to violent measures when arbitration is inadequate to give additional force to the public opinion which will look with emphatic disfavor upon refusal of arbitration when that seems a suitable and sufficient remedy for alleged wrongs.

"Our statesmen leaders will never overlook the fact that there is one class of strike that can never be settled by arbitration. That is the sympathetic strike, and the reason is plain; the parties to the strike are not the parties to the controversy that needs to be settled, and if the sympathizers are held justified the original quarrel still remains undetermined.

"A finding made by a given number of arbitrators as to the merits of the original controversy in such cases would be idle fulmination of opinion, having behind it no force of law and going no farther to fix a moral obligation upon any party concerned than would a like expression by any other equal number of equally intelligent members of the community.

The secretary, John Hinckley of Baltimore, Md., reported the membership as 1,118 and the election of sixty new members. Every state but Nevada and three out of the five territories are represented. The treasurer, Francis Rawie, of Philadelphia, Pa., reported the finances in a flourishing condition and a comfortable balance in the bank. The executive committee submitted its report in the section on legal education.

This afternoon the chairman's address was made by Henry Wade Rogers, president of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. Papers were read by Judge Johnson F. Dillon of New York on "The True Professional Idea," and John D. Lawson, of the University of Missouri at St. Louis on "The Standards of Legal Education in the West."

CAN'T COLLECT TAX.

A Report That Income Tax is Made Ineffective.

Congress Fails to Provide Means for Its Collection.

THEY CAN DO NOTHING.

Internal Revenue Collectors Helpless Till Congress Acts.

Congress is Without a Quorum and Can't Act This Session.

Chairman Sayers Declares the Report is False.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A special from Washington says: In addition to the long list of errors found in the Gorman tariff bill, the surprising discovery has been made by the treasury department officials that no appropriation has been made for putting into effect the income provisions. The collectors of internal revenue can do nothing under these circumstances in the direction of preparing to collect the tax.

The treasury officials claim to be blameless; for they forwarded to the appropriation committee more than a month ago an estimate for an initial appropriation of \$500,000 to be used during the current fiscal year in carrying out the income tax provisions of the tariff bill, if it should become a law. The secretary through the commissioner of internal revenue estimates that the appointment of 250 deputy collectors and eighteen or twenty additional clerks in the Washington office would be necessary to begin the preliminary work.

Whether by accident or design, neither the house nor the senate appropriation committee paid any attention to Secretary Carlisle's estimate, and the internal revenue collectors are therefore helpless and must therefore defer all arrangements until congress provides the necessary money.

This will not be done at the present session as owing to the lack of a quorum in either house, no business can be transacted except by unanimous consent, which of course cannot be obtained for the purpose of saving the unpopular income tax law from disaster.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller admits that congress strangely failed to provide the necessary money, but is hopeful that when the two houses reconvene in December the amount of his estimate will be included in an urgent deficiency appropriation bill, so that the administration of the new law will be made possible.

SAYS THE REPORT IS FALSE.

Mr. Sayers Says Treasury Department Was Given All It Asked For.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Representative Sayers, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, brands as false and sensational the story printed today to the effect that the startling discovery had been made that the appropriation committee had neglected or by design failed to allot the sum necessary to collect the income tax.

"Every allowance for the collection of the tax has been made in accordance with the wishes of the treasury department," said Mr. Sayers. "The commissioner of internal revenue conferred with me last week on the subject and I asked him to talk with Secretary Carlisle and then submit a resolution covering just what he wanted.

"This was sent to me on Saturday. It called for an additional \$9,000 for clerical help in the internal revenue department. I introduced the resolution on Monday last and it was passed. It is just as the treasury department authorities want it."

IT IS WORSE FOR WHEAT.

The Siberian Railway Will Let a New Rival Into Market.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—U. S. Consul Jones at St. Petersburg, in a report to the department of state points to the fact that the early completion of the Siberian railroad is likely to have a depressing effect upon the price of grain throughout the world. No reliable estimate can be formed of the probable export of Siberian grain to Europe by this road and one rough estimate placing it at 6,000,000 bushels for the West Siberian side is regarded as decidedly too low.

Moreover the completion of the road is expected to greatly stimulate the planting of grain in the black soil belt, famous for its fertility. In 1889, the Siberian governments produced a surplus of 30,000,000 bushels of grain. To lessen the depressing effect upon the local St. Petersburg market of the expected in-rush of Siberian wheat, a new outlet is being provided by a line of railroad from Perm, already connected with Western Siberia to Kotlas, on the Volga river, offering an easy outlet to Archangel, on the White sea, whence the wheat can be exported to other European countries.

Seventy-Five Buildings Burned.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Aug. 22.—A fire today in Price & Kirby's stable destroyed seventy-five buildings, causing a loss of \$100,000. Among the losers are Price & Kirby, R. W. Winfield, druggist; G. Ritter, furniture; the Hook Beer agency; the Gerke beer agency; E. I. Sigler, carriage works; J. E. Jenkins, lively stable, and George Collett, warehouse.

No Fusion in North Dakota.

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 22.—Walter, the Populist candidate for governor, has been urged by the Populist committee to withdraw in favor of Kluter, the Democratic nominee, in the interests of fusion, but has declined absolutely to entertain the proposition. This knocks out the possibility of the coalition of the two parties in this state.

HAD THE SNAKE BITE HIM.

Prof. Byer Has a Rattler Bite Him to Prove a Theory.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—Prof. George Byer, curator of Tulane university museum in this city, allowed himself to be bitten by a rattlesnake, in order to determine if a person can be inoculated with the venom of serpents.

Byer selected a young rattler that had been caught a few days ago. Teasing the snake he maddened it, and in a few minutes it directed its fangs toward Professor Byer's little finger and bit him. The professor says he did not use any antidote and awaited developments. In the course of a few hours the finger became swollen to twice its normal size. The professor said that during the week he would allow himself to be bitten again. He does not think the bite will prove fatal, because a young snake cannot emit as much poison as an old one. The sensation was much like the sting of a bee; the pain became intense and the finger became swollen.

BRIGHAM WANTED A WIFE.

A Mormon Apostle Made Several Offers But the Women All Spurned Him.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Brigham Young of Salt Lake City, Utah, who is supposed to be a descendant of the famous Mormon apostle, was locked up in the Third precinct police station, Jersey City, for making overtures to Jersey City young women.

Policeman A. Wohlben caught Young in the act last night on the mountain road. Every woman whom he spoke spurned him, but he renewed his importunities as soon as the next one met him. Wohlben arrested him. The prisoner said he had been drinking, and was looking for a wife. He declared that he came from Salt Lake City and that he was one of the Latter Day Saints.

He had several wives he had he smiled and replied that he did not remember them all. He claims that he was expelled from the Mormon society because he preferred rum to religion. He is 78 years old, but is tall and stalwart. He has a florid complexion and wears a white beard. He will be arraigned today.

PUSHING HENNEPIN CANAL.

Work Has Been Commenced On the East End.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 22.—The Illinois and Mississippi canal, commonly known as the Hennepin canal, has been brought into prominence here by the commencement of work on the east end. Today 130 men were put to work clearing the trees and undergrowth from the right of way, and more than three weeks over 2,000 persons will be at work constructing the ditches and in making ready for the locks.

The men are being taken from the ranks of the unemployed in this district, and will be given steady employment. This canal, which, with the Chicago drainage canal and Illinois river, is to form an important waterway connecting the northwestern states with the Chicago grain market will now be pushed with as much speed as the present or future appropriations of congress will allow.

The route also selected for a distance of thirty-five miles has been definitely settled upon. Twelve miles of this has been paid for and possession secured. Additional tracts are now being condemned as fast as the machinery of the court can operate. Next Monday the contract for the first four miles will be let, with the provision that active work will be commenced by the contractors within ten days.

The excavations will then be commenced along the entire four miles, under the supervision of twenty government employes. The contracts will be let for each mile and each lock separately.

EW CORPORATIONS.

Companies Organized To do Business in Kansas Granted Charters.

The following charters have been filed with the secretary of state: Highland Lodge No. 290, A. F. & A. M. of Clay county; the incorporators are James W. Smith, Isaac N. Grant, Robert J. Norton, Andrew J. Wilson, Andrew D. Ashbaugh, Ambrose Boughman, Francis M. Coffey, Erns Hernen and William Thomsen.

The Lincoln State bank of Lincoln; capital stock \$200,000. Incorporators Wm. L. Blair, Nevada, Ohio; E. S. Bower, Frank F. Chase, C. B. Daughters of Lincoln; E. A. Chaso, Riverside, Cal.; L. Chase, Rochester, New York; R. G. Chase, Geneva, New York; M. V. B. Chase, R. E. Goodwin, John F. Hill, Augusta, Maine.

OWNED BY OWENS.

Ten Thousand People Attend the Owens Barbecue at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 22.—A crowd of perhaps 10,000 people gathered here today to attend the Owens barbecue and hear speaking at Woodland, a suburban park. A Kentucky barbecue was spread and the women of the district managed things. Hon. W. C. Owens, Judge Kinkead, Hon. Jere Morton, Hon. J. C. Lockhart and other prominent men of the district, made speeches.

The whole town is owned by Owens men, and as such enthusiasm has been seen here in years.

Franciscans Meet at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—The triennial chapter of the Order of St. Louis met here at the Franciscan convent, on Mericam street and Compton avenue, today, for the purpose of electing a new father provincial and several definitives and directors, and to appoint the superiors and pastors for each of the houses under their control. The men in session represent all the branches of the order in the country.

Today's Weather.

One more day of almost perfect Kansas weather has been exemplified by the visiting Massens. It is only 89 degrees at the weather bureau and 94 on the street level. It is reported that the chances for rain are decidedly favorable.

THE TROUBLE BEGINS.

Nebraska Republicans Nominate T. J. Majors for Governor.

Editor Rosewater Then Resigns as Committeeman.

A SCATHING LETTER.

It Means the Omaha Bee Will Oppose Majors.

Anti-Monopoly Section of the Party Will Also Fight Him.

OMAHA, Aug. 22.—The largest Republican state convention ever held in Nebraska met in Exposition hall today. The convention was called to order at 11 a. m. by Chairman Zlaughter of the state central committee and after prayer Capt. C. E. Adams of Superior, was chosen temporary chairman.

After the appointment of committees the temporary organization was made permanent, and the convention proceeded at once to ballot for governor. There were only two men in the race—Thomas J. Majors of Peru and John H. McCall of Lexington. On the informal ballot Majors lacked but a half vote of receiving the nomination, and on the first formal ballot he was nominated, receiving a few more votes than McCall.

Upon the announcement of the vote, Lieutenant Gov. Majors was escorted to the platform and made a brief speech of thanks, saying that he bore thanks towards no man and hoped for the united support of the party.

The convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

At the close of the morning session Edward Rosewater prepared a scathing letter, resigning as a member of the Republican committee, and sent it to the chairman of the convention to be acted upon this afternoon. This means that Mr. Rosewater's paper, the Bee, and the anti-monopoly element of the party will fight Majors during the campaign.

JOIN THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Outcome of the Conference of Organized Labor at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Organized labor held a third conference at Marlshala hall Monday night and finally resolved itself into an adjunct of the People's party. The convention was held without the usual accompaniment of noise. The Socialists as an organization were not active. They were there, but allowed the deliberations to go on without their meddling. As a factor, the united body was completed in comparatively short order.

Representatives of the Trades and Labor union, People's party, A. R. U. and the Building and Trades council were recognized as delegates.

The resolutions adopted were short. Organized labor was urged to support the People's party. Political clubs in every ward were recommended, also a committee of five to confer with the People's party committee as to the best mode of organization. The resolutions suggested that the Omaha platform of the People's party be adopted, and that plans favorable to other reform organizations be inserted.

The organizations represented, it is estimated, have a voting strength of between 25,000 and 30,000 men.

BLAINE'S NEPHEW SHOT.

A Nephew of James G. Blaine of Victor, Col., Will Lose His Arm.

VICTOR, Colo., Aug. 22.—W. O. Wirt of Council Bluffs, who was shot in both arms when riding to Cripple Creek last night, will probably lose his left arm. He is a man of means, and a nephew of the late James G. Blaine.

There is no doubt the attacking party mistook Wirt and his traveling companion, J. M. Roseberry, for Sheriff Bowers and a deputy, who had been hunting for some of the desperadoes that infest this district. James Drury has been arrested on suspicion of having been one of the attacking party. He was active in the strike and is said to be a Mollie Maguire.

CLEVELAND GOING BACK.

He Passes City Island on His Way to Washington.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The light house tender John Rogers with President Cleveland on board, passed City Island at 10:40. As far as can be learned no special preparations have been made at the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City for the transportation of the president to Washington, but it is believed he will travel from Jersey City to the capital by the congressional limited, which leaves at 8:20 p. m.

LATER—President Cleveland left Jersey City for Washington at 8:22 p. m. on the congressional limited.

Clear Through His Head.

HUNTINGTON, Aug. 22.—Charles Peyton a switchman in the Chesapeake & Ohio yards, went between two cars to make a coupling today and met with a horrible death. He did not see a bolt head that had become loosened and projected so that it went entirely through his head suspending the body while the train moved two car lengths.

Jeckey Taral Will Ride Agitator.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—In the futurity on Saturday Fred Taral will probably ride Mr. Keene's Agitator. Thus far Agitator has not been regarded with favor by bettors, but with Taral up and weighing 108 or thereabouts, he is now likely to have many supporters.

Congressman Holman Renominated.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 22.—Congressman Holman was renominated in this district on the first ballot today. At the expiration of this term Mr. Holman will have been a member of congress thirty years.

HARMONY IN TEXAS.

One Democratic Congressional Convention Ballots 3,569 Times Without Choice.

DALLAS, Aug. 22.—The Ninth district Democratic congressional convention met in adjourned session from Corvettina here and every one of the sixty ballots taken resulted just as each of the 1,241 ballots taken at Corvettina did, namely: Burke 37 votes; Foidexter 32; Abbott 12; Hardy 10. The convention is in session today.

MINROLA, Texas, Aug. 22.—The third congressional district Democratic convention met in adjourned session here and started in on the two thousand five hundred and sixty-ninth ballot. McCord, 24 1-2; Yokum, 19; Kilgore, 19 1-2. The convention hopes to reach a conclusion this week.

EVANS FACTION TRIUMPHS.

And Evans May Be Tennessee Republican Candidate For Governor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 22.—The Republican gubernatorial convention reconvened today and resumed the consideration of the majority and minority reports of the committee on credentials.

The convention finally adopted the majority report of the committee on credentials. There were two reports from the committee on permanent organization. The majority report commended S. W. Hawkins of Cass county for permanent chairman, and S. H. Gault of Hawkins county for secretary. The minority report named J. O. Olson of Crockett county for permanent chairman. The majority report came from the Evans faction and the minority report from the Buller faction.

The majority report was adopted. This would seem to indicate that Evans will be the nominee of the convention for governor.

MAYOR CALLAHAN GUILTY.

The Mayor of New Orleans Found Guilty of Taking Bribes.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—At 11:35 this morning, there was a commotion in the court room by the announcement that the jury had reached a verdict in Mayor Callahan's case. Deputy Baya came into court and saw Judge Moise, who at once ascended the bench and ordered the jury brought down. The accused was brought in and the different attorneys took their places.

Captain James Buckley took his seat in the front row as forman and the jury was polled. Then the verdict of guilty was presented.

There was an immense crowd in and around the building as the announcement was made, and the news spread with great rapidity.

It is claimed that the news of Callahan's conviction was demanding and receiving bribes while a member of the city council. The most important count was the demand made on Mr. Lemons Wideman, a coal dealer, who desired certain wharf privileges in order to successfully conduct his business.

After several interviews with witnesses in regard to the matter Mr. Wideman paid the amount demanded, \$500, not soon after the council granted the privileges required. There were several indictments against Callahan for similar offenses.

STRIKERS ENCOURAGED.

The Pullman Men Take Heart On Account of Altgeld's Letter.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The Pullman strikers and their families are greatly encouraged today by the visit of Gov. Altgeld to their homes and it has helped them to believe that they will receive aid. Relief headquarters which have been closed for a week were re-opened today in expectation of returns from the governor's proclamation and a few supplies were received.

Gov. Altgeld returned to Springfield last night leaving the strikers in the dark as to his future plans for their relief. A committee from the board of county commissioners visited Pullman today and investigated the condition of the families with a view to voting money for their relief.

COL. THROOP MARRIED.

He is Now Located at Houston, Texas, in the Hotel Business.

Col. H. P. Throop, who built and for many years operated Hotel Throop, was recently married at Kansas City, to Miss Morely, housekeeper at a 3 1/2 land hotel, and is now located at Houston, Texas.

Col. Throop expected to engage in the hotel business at Houston, but has not yet taken charge of a house.

LOCAL MENTION.

George A. Starke has begun suit in the district court for a divorce from Anna Starke on the usual grounds.

O. L. Byington began a suit in the district court today to recover \$2,000 from the Commonwealth Publishing company on an old note.

Irving Todd, editor of the Gazette, at Hastings, Minn., and attending the R. A. M. convocation here, called at the STATE JOURNAL office this afternoon. Mr. Todd is an old-time editor, having been in the newspaper business since 1859.

Colonel Alexander Hogeland, who visited Topeka about two years ago and who is known as the newsboy's friend, is in the city and this evening will address a street meeting for boys and young men at the corner of Seventh street and Kansas avenue.

Hartford, Conn., is said to be a leading aspirant for the next convocation of the general grand chapter of the R. A. M. The convocation was organized at Hartford in 1797 and as the next will be the centennial of the chapter, Hartford claims the convocation on these grounds.

Emanuel H. Flicker, aged 28, and Elizabeth Fleming, aged 28, were married yesterday afternoon by Probate Judge Elliott. They both live in Topeka. Oliver B. Bolley, aged 28, and Vinnie Bolley, aged 27, also of Topeka, were licensed to marry today.