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The Times

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ONE CENT

HAVE YOU JOIN THE TIMES TREE PROTECTION LEAGUE?

MONEY AT BIG INTEREST

Mr. Henry Baker and His Questionable Financial Methods.

HE IS A PATENT OFFICE CLERK

At the Same Time He Holds Official Position in the Capital Savings Bank, in the Interest of Which Institution His Operations Are Alleged to Be Conducted.

In spite of official endeavor to eradicate the evil of the departmental ten-per-center still flourishes and waxes fat on the financial misfortunes of his fellow-clerks. Those shysters whom the Times has ferreted out and whose methods have been disclosed, are bad enough; but if anything, this class of waverer is worse, for his operations are disguised under the cloak of official position, and he nests in a field far from his calling.

While it is known that every department, and, in fact, nearly every bureau, has one of his ilk, the one in question has been brought to the attention of the Times. His name is Henry Baker, and his official position is assistant examiner in the Patent Office. Baker is a colored man, but his race has been no bar to an extremely business-like career.

Mr. Baker is thrifty. He draws a good salary from Uncle Sam, but he was not content with that. He saw his opportunities, and being wiser than his generation, he at least that portion with which he is thrown in contact, reaped them. As a result, he has thrived.

It is possible that Mr. Baker's methods are not, strictly speaking, against any specific department rule. Departmental rules are in most instances, extremely elastic, having, of course, when it comes to some minute question of official etiquette or school-like regulation concerning talking during office hours or being a fraction of a second late.

ALSO A BANK OFFICIAL.

As has been remarked, Mr. Baker is a man of keen perception of the opportunity and possessed of an eye to the main chance. Finding that his duties as an assistant examiner did not monopolize his entire time, he became a financier in the capacity of secretary of the Capital Savings Bank, an institution whose place of business is on F street. It was here, according to the stories told in the Patent Office, that his financial operations were conducted to the best advantage, as will be seen when the story of his operations is told.

When it happens, as it quite frequently does, that a fellow-clerk or any one else, is needing ready funds, and Mr. Baker is applied to, he usually tells them that he has not the money himself, but thinks he can get it at a little bonus of something like 4 per cent a month. Say it is a \$100 loan for three months. A note for that amount is drawn up and the money received by the borrower is less the stipulated interest.

That is, he receives \$88 instead of the full amount of the face of the note. Perhaps that is all right. Mr. Baker wants to be sure of the interest, but it is the prolonging of this method which tells in the end. When the victim finds he can reduce the note by say \$10, that sum is deducted from the original \$100 and the borrower gives a new note for \$90. Meantime he has had only \$88, and the interest on \$90 is \$10.50, which the \$10 payment hardly covers, and so on, making the total interest \$20.50.

WHERE HIS NOTES GO.

It is alleged that these notes are placed in the bank of which Baker is secretary as 2 per cent notes. No one even hints that the institution itself is a party to the scheme, for it is under the direction of well-known men. In his official capacity, however, Baker has it to back him in his schemes.

There is a rule in the Patent Office—in fact, it applies to the Interior Department as a whole—that no financial transactions of a borrowing nature shall take place between its employees when the borrower is above the lender in rank. The reasons for this rule are the same as those which prohibit officials from accepting presents from their subordinates. It is claimed that it places the superior in a position of obligation toward his lower associate, and the results are not far to seek. It is said that Baker has violated this rule. It is alleged that he has and does make loans to those officials who are above him. As it is plain to see that those officials are also violating the rule, they are naturally not inclined to talk.

RULE TO FIT THE CASE.

The rule referred to is as follows: Department of the Interior, United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., July 25, 1887. Order No. 425: Several instances of borrowing money by superior officers from their subordinates and subordinates having been made known to the Commissioner, it is ordered that the borrowing of money, directly or indirectly, by superiors from subordinates in this bureau be, and the same is hereby, strictly forbidden. BENTON J. HALL, Commissioner.

L. Q. LAMAR, Secretary of the Interior.

Baker is a man of influence among his race. It is said that he contributes freely to colored charities and institutions. This is a praiseworthy trait, but the fact remains that few Government clerks can afford to give largely to even the most deserving charities. Among the other offices which Baker holds is that of treasurer of the Manassas Industrial School. He is also one of its directors.

It is learned by a Times reporter that Baker does a good business in his office. In fact, his position seems to be the smallest part of the business, merely affording him a good vantage ground from which to work.

Some years ago, during the latter part of the Harrison administration and early in the present one a determined effort was made in all the departments to stop the waverers from plying their trade under cloak of their positions. Several orders emanated from the various Secretaries in this respect, and some pretty stringent rules were laid down.

BAKER'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

Baker, who has been by a Times reporter, denied that he had personally ever loaned money to any one in his office. He admitted that he was a director in the Capital Savings Bank and that that

institution did quite a business in the Departments.

There were other members of the bank in other Departments, colored men, and he did not deny that they, as well as himself, virtually acted as the agents in these transactions. Notes of clerks were discounted at 2 1/2 per cent a month and 6 per cent interest additional charged. The extent of these operations Baker denied knowledge of. His defense of the system was that unless these rates were charged the stock would be unable to pay dividends. The Capital Savings Bank had a capital stock of \$50,000, but only \$38,000 was paid in. When asked if he received a commission on loans negotiated through him, Baker said he did not. His only remuneration was in the dividends paid on his stock.

WAS IMPROPERLY DOCKED.

Report of the Board on the Columbia's Injuries.

Commodore Selfridge, Naval Constructor Bowles and Chief Engineer Armer, the special board appointed to examine the hull of the cruiser Columbia at the New York navy yard, to determine the extent of the damages sustained by being docked at Southampton, has reported to the Navy Department.

"In general," the board says, "the actual damage is slight, it being confined to loose and leaky rivets and a few leaky bolts and seams in the flat keel plates and to dents in the flat keel plates and garboards. These dents occur evidently where the ship rested on keel blocks at Southampton, and are all located on the outer edge of it.

"We find no damage to the machinery has been sustained."

"We find that the cause of the damage and injury by the hull of the Columbia by the docking at Southampton was generally careless and unskillful docking, as shown by apparent neglect of most elementary preparations to secure the uniform support of the keel of the ship. The immediate cause of the dents and bruises to the bottom plating of the Columbia was that the keel blocks in Southampton were not properly aligned, and did not bear equally, and that each block was not squared off to give support to the flat and level surface of the flat keel."

IS IT JUSTICE LOCHREN?

Pension Commissioner Named in Connection With the Vacancy.

Judge Lochren, Commissioner of Pensions, has been frequently mentioned as the man that President Cleveland may yet name to fill the vacancy on the United States Supreme bench caused by the death of Justice Jackson, of Tennessee. Very little attention was paid to the story that Lochren might be named for this honor until within the past twenty-four hours.

Since that time, however, those who pretend to know something about Mr. Cleveland's desires seem to be of the opinion that he may yet decide to offer the place to his Pension Commissioner. As he is not likely to be able to give a position on the district court of Minnesota, he would be able to designate him for the vacancy on the Supreme bench, although Judge Lochren is not in the late Judge Jackson's district.

Judge Lochren, however, is about the only man in Washington of prominence who will not discuss the question from any standpoint.

TO VACATE FOR FRAUD.

Valuable California Land Grant in Jeopardy.

J. S. McCue, of San Francisco, has filed with Acting Attorney General Whitney a petition asking that the patent to the Corte de Madera grant be vacated for fraud. The grant is one of the most valuable in California, a part of it being the present territory of the San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railroad, and a suburb of San Francisco known as Belvedere. The grant was confirmed to the original grantor at the end of President Arthur's administration. Suit was instituted to vacate the grant on account of fraud, but M. M. Ester, who was appointed special assistant United States district attorney in charge of the case, recommended the discontinuance of the suit, in which recommendation Attorney General Miller concurred.

Lord Wolesley the Man.

London, Aug. 17.—It is announced today that Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, will make a statement in the House of Lords Monday in regard to the command-in-chief of the British army. The report that Field Marshal Lord Wolesley will succeed the Duke of Cambridge as commander-in-chief is regarded as true.

Cleveland Will Not Accept.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Aug. 17.—It is not likely that President Cleveland will accept the invitation sent him by Mayor Curtis, of Boston, to attend the Knights Templar celebration, and while in Boston to be the guest of the City. The President has made it a rule not to accept any invitations which would take him away from Gray Gables when on vacation.

She Must Appear.

Judge Cole to-day issued an order in which the suit for divorce of Stewart E. Sheppard against his wife, Annie C. Sheppard, requiring the defendant to enter her appearance within forty days or the cause would be proceeded with as in the case of default.

Somewhat Exaggerated.

New York, Aug. 17.—Further inquiry shows that the story of the destruction of a Spanish military train by insurgent dynamite has no foundation in fact.

Careless Patrick Howe.

Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 17.—Patrick Howe, aged 37 years, of Strawnville, was killed at the Hammond colliery early this morning by an explosion of gas. He went into a worked-out breast with a naked lamp. The gas ignited and a terrible explosion followed. Considerable damage was done to the colliery.

Woman Delegates Appointed.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 17.—At the solicitation of the board of lady managers of the Cotton States Exposition, at Atlanta, Gov. Upham has appointed twenty-one prominent ladies of Madison, Milwaukee, and other cities as delegates for Wisconsin to the exposition.

Bank Receiver Appointed.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day appointed Mr. Joseph G. Helm, receiver of the First National Bank of South Bend, Wash., which suspended payment August 12, 1895.

SUMMER PORTRAITS.



Dr. Chauncey Depew.

COLLEGE BOYS TRAPPED

Balch and Day Under Arrest in Baltimore.

WILL BE BROUGHT HERE

When Arrested the Sharpers Were Flying Their Bogus Check Game and Had Tried to Victimize Several Cities.—Said to Be Deserters From the Army.

George L. Day and Henry K. Balch, the two young Dartmouth (Mass.) men, an account of whose swindling operations in this city was printed exclusively in The Morning Times several days ago, and on the lookout for several days past, were arrested in Baltimore last night. They were locked up at the central station in that city.

Detective Boyd, of the local detective bureau, has a warrant for both men, sworn out by David Currier, a clerk in the War Department, from whom the men obtained \$100 on a forged check.

As soon as the account of the fraudulent schemes of the two was published in the Times, they made their escape from the city, and a day or two after they had left the warrant was sworn out by Mr. Currier. Thursday a young man was arrested at Washington Junction who was thought to be one of them, and Detective Boyd, accompanied by the victim of the sharpers, went down to see him. He proved to be some one else, however, and was released.

THEY LEFT A TRAIL.

The journey was not altogether fruitless, for this swindling pair had been over the road before the officer and left a trail. They beat the conductor out of railroad fare. They beat hotels all along the road, and succeeded in getting rid of another bogus check for \$25 at Washington Junction. Boyd also learned that the men were deserters from the Regular Army, and that a standing reward of \$80 was offered for the capture of each.

The swindling operations of the two are said to extend from Maine to Florida. Their families are very respectable and wealthy people, with a wide acquaintance all over the country, and the two swindled none but friends or relatives of the family. Mr. Currier, from whom they obtained \$100, is a relative by marriage of young Day.

Several days ago Sergt. Schleigh, of Baltimore, received information that two neatly-dressed young men, without baggage, had registered at the Hotel Stafford, that city. After remaining there a few days their bill was presented, and they offered in payment a check on the Columbia National Bank of Washington for \$25, signed by William McDonald. The check was refused, and the men left the Stafford and went to the Altamont.

There they offered another check, which was also refused, and they went from there to the Grand Central, where the operation was repeated.

AS SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

Sergt. Schleigh then grew suspicious and had the men arrested. When they were searched at the station a number of checks ranging from \$25 to \$50 on different banks throughout the country were found on them, but they had no money. Several hotel keys, one for the Central Hotel at Frederick, Md., were found in their pockets. Police Headquarters was notified this morning that the men were arrested in Baltimore, and Detective Boyd left at once for that city. If the authorities there have no good case against them they will be brought back here to answer to the charge of forgery.

As the families of both men are very influential, it is thought probably that an effort will be made to settle matters out of court.

RANSOM OUT IN THE COLD

His Appointment Declared to Be a Violation of Law.

Acting Attorney General Declares That It Conflicts With Section 2 of the Constitution.

As told exclusively in to-day's Morning Times, the Mexican mission was yesterday practically declared void by a decision of Acting Attorney General Conrad. Minister Ransom's insubordination was declared to be contrary to the Constitution and Acting Attorney General Conrad sustained the action of Mr. Thomas Holcomb, Auditor of the Treasury, for the State Department, in declining to pass favorably upon Mr. Ransom's vouchers for salary and expenses.

The decision was based on a question raised by Auditor Holcomb as to the legality of Mr. Ransom's appointment, in view of section 2, article 6, of the Constitution, which declares that "no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time."

This provision apparently fitted the case of Mr. Ransom, for he was nominated by President Cleveland and confirmed by the Senate before his term of office as Senator from North Carolina had expired, and during that term the salary of the Mexican mission had been increased from \$12,500 to \$17,000 per year.

It is believed that President Cleveland will, upon being officially notified of the condition of affairs, reappoint Mr. Ransom to the office, which nearly every Senator united in asking him to do last winter, but up to this time no intimation to that effect has been received in this city.

Mr. A. A. Adee, the Acting Secretary of State, declined to say anything this morning about the Ransom decision. He was asked for the opinion of the Acting Attorney General, who would be given out by the State Department, and answered that he would prefer to let Mr. Olney, who last Fallmouth, Mass., answer all questions of that class. It is probable that the text of the opinion will be made public as soon as a copy of it can reach Mr. Ransom at Weldon, N. C.

The Treasury Department records show that ex-Senator Ransom has drawn in salary and expenses as Minister to Mexico about \$5,000, of which \$4,275 was for salary to June 1. The last payment made to him was on June 23 for \$1,450, which included his May salary.

Now that the legal phase of the case has been settled adversely to Mr. Ransom, Auditor Holcomb, who is responsible for all money wrongfully paid through his office, will, following his usual custom, in case Mr. Ransom is reappointed, withhold his salary until the accumulation equals the amount wrongfully paid him.

This only, of course, in case Mr. Ransom does not straighten out the matter by returning all the money heretofore paid him and appeal to Congress for the payment of the salary thus returned.

Liability of Steamships.

Berlin, Aug. 17.—The government has issued a receipt which has an important bearing on the business of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-America Steamship Companies. The receipt orders that the companies shall be jointly liable to refund to the government all expenses entailed upon through the rejection by the United States of emigrants carried by these lines, or by emigrants to whom the companies have sold tickets who are left destitute while en route to the ports of embarkation.

An Heir Apparent III.

Vladivostok, Aug. 17.—Archduke Franz, nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph and heir to the throne of Austria and Hungary, who is suffering from consumption of the lungs, is in a critical condition. He is spitting blood.

TAKING SWIFT REVENGE

Eckington Road Dismisses Two More Old Employees.

THEY ARE BOTH UNION MEN

Conductors Sisson and Reichard Pay the Penalty of Having Helped to Organize the Employees of That System—Their \$25 Deposits Withheld On Account of Red Tape.

The Eckington Railroad Company again vented its spleen against organized labor to-day, dismissing two more old employees. The victims were B. C. Sisson and O. R. Reichard, both conductors and, old employees of the road.

As is the custom of the road, no explanation of their discharge was given the men. Neither did they receive notice that their services would be no longer needed by the traction company until they reported for duty this morning. Both men went to work as usual for the early run and found their names posted on the blackboard as discharged. An investigation of the case by a Times reporter leaves little doubt that their dismissal was in line with the policy of the road to get rid of as soon as possible of all employees who are suspected of being in sympathy with the union.

As far as can be learned, both Sisson and Reichard have been faithful employees, and have never during their connection with the Eckington road had complaint lodged against them for neglect of duty or violation of rules.

WERE UNION ORGANIZERS.

They claim they have never been "set up," but indications are that while they have obeyed to the letter the printed rules and regulations, they have violated the great primary law of the company in being in sympathy with members of the union.

Both Sisson and Reichard were active in the effort to organize the Eckington employees. The former has been on the road for about a year. Reichard has been employed about seven months.

When the effort to organize the Eckington employees was made they actively pushed the project, and did noble misanthropic work in its behalf. This seems to be their offense, and a little glance at the history of the road for the past few weeks indicates that their discharge is in pursuance of a well-defined policy to get rid of the union men.

When the attempt to organize the men employed by the road was made there were five active spirits in it. Two of those were Sisson and Reichard, who paid the penalty to-day. Two more were Green and Haner, and last week, as told in the Times of the date on which it occurred, they were summarily removed, with no more explanation as to the reason than was vouchsafed their fellow-victims to-day.

Four out of five is a pretty good record, and the fact that all of the dismissed men were union organizers is, to say the least, significant.

REFUSED THEIR DEPOSIT.

Sisson and Reichard have another grievance, which they say they will right through the courts. As is the case in all railroads, the conductors are required to make a deposit of \$25 to cover their change and tickets, and as a guarantee of good faith in the discharge of their duties. Sisson and Reichard, when they secured the blackboard notice of dismissal, presented themselves at the main office and tendered their receipts for the \$25.

They asked for their money, but Mr. Gray informed them that the receipts were useless unless O. K'ed by Mr. Robert I. Todd, the superintendent, and that they would have to get that official to place his signature to the paper. The men argued that they had no desire to hunt up Mr. Todd, who is a will-o'-the-wisp, and hard to find at any time. Furthermore, they thought it was an

injustice to be put to the inconvenience and delay of a long trip to-day.

To this Mr. Gray, the men say, replied very brusquely, and told them they could wait for their money unless they complied with his directions.

Both Sisson and Reichard were seen by a Times reporter to-day.

"We have had good records on the road," said the former. "I have not had a single complaint lodged against me, so far as I know."

Richards declared that he also was minus a single complaint, and both men aver that it is the animosity of the Eckington road to union men that caused their dismissal.

NIAGARA FALLS POWER.

Wheels Are Almost Ready to Begin to Turn.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 17.—L. B. Stillwell, of Pittsburg, chief engineer of the Westinghouse Electric Company, who arrived at the Falls yesterday, says that both of the 5,000-horsepower dynamos in the power house of the Cataract Construction Company have been tested, and the result is very satisfactory. There has been no trouble with the dynamos, he said. The delays have been caused by some trouble with the bearings, which had been rectified. Both the dynamos have been run a pit 250 revolutions, and they have developed considerably more than 5,000 horsepower each.

The large bus bars arrived Thursday and it is the placing of these and the completion of the switch-board which has brought the chief engineer to Niagara Falls. Bus bars are apparatus used as electrical reservoirs, from which the current is distributed. These will provide for the capacity of five dynamos.

Mr. Stillwell said that everything was about ready to turn on the power and send the electricity through the cables. It is understood that an important meeting of the power company will be held to-day, when the question of when the company will be able to turn on the power for commercial purposes may be decided upon.

SWELL FISHING PARTY.

Distinguished National Officials After Maine Salmon.

Bangor, Me., Aug. 17.—A fishing party that went to Green Lake yesterday for landlocked salmon consisted of Chief Justice Fuller, Secretary of War Lamont, Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, Chief Justice John A. Peters, and Justice Andrew P. Wigfall, of the Maine supreme court; Hon. Frank Jones and Hon. Frank Christie, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Senator Eugene Hale and Dr. W. M. Haines, of Ellsworth; W. H. Lawrence, of Sorrento, and Capt. Frank G. Aroy, of Brewer. The party did not secure many fish.

Lieut. Gen. and Mr. Schofield, with a party of women friends, are touring Maine in a private car belonging to the president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. From Bar Harbor they will go to Lake Champlain.

BAGLEY DIVORCE CASE.

Judge Cole Declines to Compel Alimony Fees.

After hearing the prayers of counsel in the suit for divorce of Olga P. Bagley against Waterman P. Bagley, Judge Cole this morning declined to grant the complainant the alimony fees for which she asked on the ground that the husband was unable to pay them.

Since the inauguration of the suit the parties to it have gained a little notoriety. The wife was the daughter of an Italian count, and was wedded to her husband while the latter was touring Switzerland over a dozen years ago. Mr. Bagley comes from a well-known family in this city.

It has been his endeavor all along to prevent his wife from getting a divorce on the peculiar grounds that she is not married to him, for he was, unknown to himself, undivorced from his first wife in this city at the time of his marriage.

Some months ago he was sent to St. Elizabeth's for treatment for the opium habit. Since the suit has been pending he has created no small amount of excitement by drawing a revolver, it is said, on the clerk of his wife's lawyer in Nelson's saloon. After this Mr. Bagley was sent back to St. Elizabeth's from where he was released two weeks ago.

The court also to-day appointed Capt. Hans Pfiffer, of Lucerne, Switzerland, to take the testimony of Dr. J. E. Weidel. Mr. Bagley, it is understood, expects to prove by Dr. Weidel, who is an attorney, that the wife signed an agreement about two years ago before him condoning all prior alleged offenses of her husband.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Several Chinese Murderers in Government Hands.

Hong Kong, Aug. 17.—Mr. R. W. Mansfield, acting British consul at Foo Chow, and Mr. J. Courtney Hixon, of the United States consul at the same place; Ensign Waldo Evans, of the American warship Detroit, and the other members of the commission appointed to investigate into the massacre of missionaries at Kucheng, have arrived at that place.

A number of important arrests have already been made in connection with the outrages. The natives at Kucheng are quiet, but considerable alarm was created among them by the arrival of the commission and its escort of 100 Chinese troops.

Fifteen Serious High.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—An imposing structure of fifteen stories is to be erected in this city shortly. It will be the new home of the Call, and will cost over half a million dollars.

Government Receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were \$430,075; from customs, \$718,748; and miscellaneous, \$86,794. The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to \$391,420.

Russian Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized William R. Tucker as vice consul of Russia for the port of Philadelphia.

Mr. Reuleb Goes Away.

Mr. Edward I. Reuleb, chief clerk of the State Department, and Mrs. Reuleb left Washington to-day for Cape May, N. J.

Church Struck by Lightning.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 17.—During a thunder storm about noon to-day lightning struck the United Presbyterian Church, in process of erection at the corner of Grand River and Alexander avenues, killing one of the workmen, and injuring half a dozen others more or less seriously.

COLE SUSTAINS THE LAW

Police Court May Punish Cruelty to Animals.

DECISION IN DUGAN'S CASE

He Was Fined for Excessive Driving and Appealed From the Lower Court on the Ground That the Act Was Invalid—Effect of the Opinion.

Judge Cole this morning dismissed the application of John Dugan, arrested by Humane Officer Rabbit for overworking a horse, for a writ of habeas corpus from the police court, and remanded the petitioner to the custody of police court officials.

Mr. Andrew A. Lipscomb, Mr. Dugan's attorney, noted an appeal, which was granted. Bond was continued at \$100, and Mr. Washington Naylor was retained as surety. The case will be heard before the court of appeals next fall. The outcome of this case will be interesting, as establishing the validity of the law under which the humane society operates.

Mr. Dugan was arrested several days ago by the humane officer for overdriving a valuable horse on a trial track at Brightwood. It was claimed that he raced the animal until it was thoroughly exhausted, when he caused it to be run again.

He was taken before the police court bench under the authority of an act of the legislative assembly of August, 1871.

An appeal for a writ of habeas corpus was made and argued by Mr. Lipscomb for Mr. Dugan and Attorney for the District Thomas in support of the act before Judge Cole. Mr. Dugan's counsel contended that the assembly had no right to pass the act and that it was void by reason of its allowing an unreasonable punishment to be inflicted. The act provided for a sentence not exceeding one year in jail or a fine not in excess of \$250, in default of which another great cruelty could be added.

Mr. Lipscomb asserted that the meaning of this was that as high as two years in jail could be given a man for driving a horse to excess.

In the delivery of his opinion Judge Cole said:

"The power of the legislative assembly is continued on Second Page.

Good Times Corner.

Woonsocket, R. I., Aug. 17.—The Woonsocket Machine and Press Company voluntarily restored the cut of 10 per cent made in 1893 to its 300 employees. An advance of 5 per cent was made three months ago, and the announcement of a similar advance was made yesterday.

Reading, Aug. 17.—Notices have been posted at J. H. Sternbergh & Son's bolt and nut works announcing an increase in wages in all departments. It ranges from 5 to 10 per cent, and in the case of the bolt and nut makers amounts to an advance of fifteen and twenty cents per day. Mr. Sternbergh, the senior member of the firm, said the advance was due to better feeling in the iron business, and that it was only right that the men should receive some benefit of the revival.

After a suspension of two years the Seyfert rolling mills will be put in operation on Monday next with a full complement of men, numbering 400. The mill was thoroughly remodeled and improved, a most important change having