A WEEK IN LABOR CIRCLES

Matters of Interest to Organized Workingmen of the District.

MEETINGS FOR THIS WEEK.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 23.

District Assembly No. 66, Executive Committee—Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street.

Douglass Assembly of Steam Engineers—Hall, 609 F street, 2 o'clock.

Journeymen Butchers' Assembly—Labor Bureau, 316 Eighth street.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24.

L. A. 1644, K. of L., Plasterers—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

L. A. 1748, K. of L., Carpenters and Joiners—Society Temple, Fifth and G streets.

Central Labor Union—Typographical Temple, 8 p. m.

Lathers' Protective Association—K. of P. Hall, 425 Twelfth street.

Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers—Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets.

L. A., 3456, K. of L., Carriage and Wagon Makers—Bunch's Hall, 314 Eighth street.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

Federation of Labor—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Building Trades Council—Electrical Workers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26.

L. U. No. 1, Carpenters, Joiners, and Shipbuilders—Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street.

L. A. 1342, K. of L., Shoe Clerks—Buena Vista Club rooms, Sixth street, between G and H streets.

L. A., 2031, K. of L., Tin and Sheet Iron Workers—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

L. A. 1391, K. of L., Mineral Water Drivers—Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets.

Galvanized Iron and Cornice Workers—Hall, 737 Seventh street.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

District Assembly, No. 66, K. of L.—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

L. U. No. 190, Brotherhood of Carpenters—Hall 627 Massachusetts avenue.

L. B. No. 10, Steam and Hot water Fitters—K. of P. Hall, 425 Twelfth street.

Fresco Painters—1230 Seventh street.

L. U. No. 5, Plumbers and Gas Fitters—Elks' Hall, Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

Bricklayers' Union, No. 1—Bricklayers Hall, Seventh and L streets.

L. A. 1798, K. of L., Journeyman House Painters—Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street.

L. A. 2896, K. of L., Eccentric Association of Steam Engineers—Bunch's Hall, 314 Eighth street.

Steamfitters' Helpers—Hall, 737 Seventh street.

Electrical Workers—568 Eleventh street.

Stonecutters' Association—Costello's Hall, Sixth and G streets.

Clerks' Assembly—Nordlinger's Hall, Georgetown.

L. A. 1306, K. of L.; John Roach Assembly, Drum Corps—665 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

Cigar Makers' Union, No. 110—737 Seventh street northwest.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY.

Cool weather and the election of delegates to the General Assembly brought out a full attendance of representatives and visitors on last Thursday evening at the meeting of District Assembly, No. 66, Knights of Labor. Master Workman W. H. Simmons occupied the chair and every officer answered to his name at roll call. In his opening address the master workman called attention incidentally to the conviction of Contractor Winfree for violating the eight-hour law, but said he would leave the giving of particulars to the committee who had so indefatigably pushed the case to success and to whom all honor was due.

During the evening delegates were admitted and obligated from the Bakers' and Street Car Assemblies.

Under the head of communications a letter was read from the headquarters of the Beuvee Crawford Shoe Company, located in Boston, Mass. The letter was in response to a letter sent by the District Assembly requesting the firm to conform to the wishes of the rest of the shoe merchants in this city, to close their stores at 6 o'clock p. m. In response to the request, the treasurer of the Crawford company stated that the stores of the company were kept open until 8 p. m. for the accommodation, not of workingmen particularly, but for all those who did not have time to trade during the day. The Crawford company had been very successful in managing its own affairs, and proposed to do so in the future. The writer also called the attention of organized labor to the want of business ability in other shoe firms of this city, as shown by numerous failures during the time the Crawfords have done business in this city.

The letter which was construed to be a declination of the request to close at 6 o'clock was referred to the Shoe Clerks' Assembly for recommendation.

The committee on eight-hour violations reported that the case against Mr. Winfree, for violating the law on the work of the Wallach school building, had been decided in favor of the committee and a verdict of guilty had been rendered against Mr. Winfree. The committee was loud in its praise of the impartial charge given the jury by Judge Mills. The defense had been that it was a case of emergency, and the claim was also made that the men had voluntarily agreed to work and had been paid extra for the extra time, though the fact was brought out that the highest wages paid, including the so-called extra pay, was 50 cents per day below the current rate of wages paid by responsible builders in this city.

One member of the committee stated that after the verdict had been rendered and the employes of the convicted contractors had got outside the court room a general handshaking had taken place and congratulations and thanks were showered upon the committee for the successful manner in which it had worked up the case.

The agitation committee reported that a proposition had been submitted by the boss brewers for a settlement, which, it was thought, would be accepted when properly filled out, which was expected would be done before the next meeting.

The executive committee reported that a satisfactory settlement had been reached with the firm of H. Sommers & Son, of Georgetown, the firm agreeing to close the store at 7 o'clock and that its clerks join the Clerks' Assembly. The report of the committee was accepted and the firm unanimously taken off the unfair list.

A letter was read from a prominent cigar dealer asking for permission to use the Knight of Labor label on his cigars, and in return agreeing to employ none but members of the order. The letter was referred to the organizers for investigation and report.

Under call of assemblies, Shoe Clerks, Carpenters, Engineers and Barbers reported instructions at their last meeting. The Carpenters also reported that all arrangements had been made for their annual excursion, which would be given on Labor Day to River View. A very attractive program had been prepared, including all manner of athletic and aquatic prize contests.

The Butchers reported that an all-day picnic would be given by their assembly on Labor Day.

The joint committee on Labor Day excursion to Marshall Hall reported additional donations by merchants for the contests at Marshall Hall. The "hydrocycle" race, which will be the principal feature of the day, was now an assured fact. The experts on the part of the joint committee were in active training, and it was learned that the opponents in the Carpenters' Assembly were also secretly practicing for the event every evening. From the number of tickets already sold the excursion was bound to prove a grand financial success.

After hearing reports from other locals as to names of applicants for membership the election of delegates to the annual general assembly was declared to be in order.

The master workman then read the list of membership as shown by the report of the general secretary, based on the per capita tax paid up to the present time. The report showed a considerable increase over the membership of last year, which would allow an increase of delegates to represent the District Assembly in the General Assembly, which meets this year in Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday, November 10. The question before the meeting was as to the number of representatives the District was entitled to, and how many should be sent. It was finally decided that two delegates and two alternates should be elected.

Nominations were then called for, which resulted in quite a number of candidates being named. After the nominations had been closed a ballot was taken which showed that W. H. G. Simmons and Thomas P. O'Dea had received a majority of the votes cast, and they were therefore declared duly elected. Delegates S. A. Clements and E. F. Pywell were elected by acclamation as alternates.

The election was a friendly contest and the result conceded to be very satisfactory. The election of Master Workman Simmons as delegate makes his third successive selection to represent the District Assembly in the General Assembly.

LABOR BUREAU AND WORKINGMEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Labor Bureau met in the hall of the association on Saturday evening, August 15. President Frank Dent was in the chair and Secretary-Manager Charles A. Maidens recorded the proceedings. With the exception of the treasurer, who is out of the city, all officers were present, together with a good representation of the organizations supporting the institution. Secretary Maidens made his regular monthly report, showing attendance, number of applicants furnished work, books loaned out, donation of books and magazines to the library, also prospects ahead, etc.

The committee on ways and means reported that an additional space had been secured for the use of books by procuring from Mr. Bunch an adjoining room. The question of putting in a partition and fitting the room with suitable shelving was discussed. Owing to the limited amount of funds on hand, a volunteer committee to furnish the labor was called for and quickly responded. Delegates Sprague and Thompson of the Printing Pressmen and Machinists' Association generously contributed a sufficient sum of money to purchase the lumber needed.

The auditing committee made partial report; also recommended that steps be taken to secure more financial support for the institutions. A list of the organizations paying monthly contributions was read, which, though considered to be complimentary and very creditable to those associations, still, the total amount was not sufficient to meet the requirements of the Bureau. The question was taken up and thoroughly debated. It was stated that quite a number of members who had enjoyed the benefits of the bureau belonged to organizations that did not contribute to its support. The aforesaid members were willing to become individual contributors if some feasible plan could be adopted.

Several plans were suggested, including among them one providing for an individual supporting membership and also an honorary membership. It was proposed to get up membership cards stating the object and circulate them among the labor organizations of the city. As to the honorary membership cards they are intended for distribution among the business men of the city.

The whole matter was referred to a committee to formulate some plan and to report at a special meeting, to be called by the president. The near approach of the anniversary of the bureau was brought to the attention of the directors and it was suggested that the occasion should be fittingly observed. The idea met with approval, but it was thought best to defer any action until after the Labor Day celebration.

Under good of the institution interesting speeches were made, and the many advantages of the bureau were eloquently set forth.

The bureau rooms, being centrally situated, were convenient for committee consultations, a convenient resting place for those worn out seeking employment, for the benefit of employers needing help, for general labor information, for amusement, recreation and instruction, and numerous other advantages, were favorably commented on by the speakers, and the decision unanimously arrived at was that the bureau was of valuable and vital importance to the working classes.

To continue the discussion and to hear the plans of the special committee on ways and means, it was decided to have meetings weekly till further notice.

LABOR NOTES.

Ghent has a brewing school.

Canada has 1,224 street cars.

Rubber horseshoes gain favor.

Paris has 1,000 fortune tellers.

Chicago rivet-heaters organized.

Adrian, Mich., tailors lost strike.

Queensland has ten labor papers.

In China the dressmakers are men.

Chattanooga hasn't an idle carpenter.

Little Rock Gazette has been unionized.

Some Boston waiters struck for $10 a week.

Great Britain has 3,000,000 acres of forest.

Portland, Ore., Scandinavians picnicked.

Strawberries are sold by the pound in Scotland.

Ohio miners want the lease system abolished.

Florists held a national convention at Cleveland.

Milwaukee liverymen will blacklist deadbeats.

'Frisco dry goods merchants will abolish discounts.

At Hennessey, Okla., eggs are 3 5-8 cents a dozen.

At Buenos Ayres 4,000 men have struck for eight hours.

Chicago cigarmakers were fined for using a fake label.

Shepherd, Tex., has a highly successful Bellamy colony.

Indianapolis icemakers struck against a cut to $1.25 a day.

The association of butchers wants the packers to not retail.

Indianapolis German machine printers work forty hours per week.

A Manchester, N. H., woman committed suicide. Out of work.

All city printing at Rockford, Ill., must bear the union label.

Buffalo union ists want only citizens employed on municipal works.

Cleveland brass finishers struck for the discharge of two non-union men.

Wheeling mail handlers were entertained by the Pittsburg postoffice force.

Only union labor can be employed by contractors on school work in St. Louis.

The Fall River Weavers' Union pays no money to members for losses through depression in trade. But the spinners are paid weekly by the union during the shutdown.

A Quincy, Mass., shoe firm has a strike on hand for the first time in thirty years.

Philadelphia unionists want a law guaranteeing them the right to organize.

Omaha Western Newspaper Union printers struck against a non-union foreman.

Hazleton, Pa., organized liquor dealers want the Sunday closing law enforced.

One of the biggest printing houses in Chicago became a union concern the other day.

A New York Waiters' Union refused to admit to membership a waiter who is not a citizen.

Since 1866 the Canadian government has maintained a system of postal savings banks.

The demand for houses at Teluride, Col., exceeds the supply, and some are living in tents.

The union scale for painters in New York is $3 for plain work and $4.50 for decorative work.

A Lawrence, Mass., firm has discharged employes who belong to the fire department.

A Baltimore council committee has reported cars kept standing on tracks at park entrances.

A cut-rate war has enabled Des Moines people to get fifteen loaves of bread for a quarter.

Milwaukee held a mass-meeting and denounced the conditions existing in New York tenements where cigars are made.

The Manitoba government correspondents report that between 2,000 and 3,000 hands are needed throughout the Province.

Tailors' Union, No. 5, of Chicago, will assess members who fail to take part in the Labor Day parade the sum of $3 each.

Detroit detectives are not allowed to take stolen goods from pawnbrokers or others who have advanced money on them.

Colorado mine managers have promised employes that wages will be restored to $3 a day when silver reaches 75 cents.

The New York Central Labor Union returned tickets for a picnic to be held by a union because they did not bear the union label.

The Barley Growers' Association of the San Joaquin ranch has sold 3,400 tons of barley, to be shipped to several of the big English breweries.

The Musicians' Union has been suspended from the St. Louis Trades and Labor Council. It refused to aid the Theatrical Employes to secure their demands.

The Theatrical Stage Employes' Alliance intends to force all musicians employed in theaters to form unions in different cities and secure charters from the alliance.

The Young Men's Business League will take part in the Labor Day celebration at Chattanooga. Already some of its members are giving valuable assistance to the general committee.

The German socialists who went straight for politics, and left the old trade-union methods slide, are now discovering that they made a mistake and are barking back to industrial organization.—Eight-Hour Herald.

In addition to the 6,500 members of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, who will parade at Newark on September 1, the occasion of the national convention, 4,000 ice men, bar fixture men, mineral water men and cigarmakers will participate.

The men are talking of engaging Rev. W. H. Conwardine of Chicago to lecture in Duluth on social economics. Rev. Conwardine is the Pullman minister that espoused the cause of the car shop strikers during the A. R. U. troubles.

"Organization," says the Indianapolis Sentinel, "is the chief factor in securing high wages. There is not a member of a trades union who would be willing to dissolve the union and trust to the effects of tariffs or money systems or anything else to maintain wages."

While Chinamen were excavating in the rear of their building, at Hope, Idaho, one of them concluded to pan out some of the black sand. The result was that the first panful of sand produced twenty dollars in gold, and the Chinamen are now busy with shovel and pan, making good wages.

A Toledo ordinance reads: "In the operation of any street railway in the city of Toledo it shall be the duty of the person, company or corporation owning or operating the same to employ only bona-fide residents of said city so long as a sufficient number of persons competent to perform the duties incident to such business are available."

The Victorian government has made a proposition to increase the hours of civil servants from 9 o'clock to 4:30 o'clock, with half an hour to luncheon, to 9 o'clock to 5:30, which means, with three hours on Saturday, forty-three hours per week, as against thirty-eight under the old system. In addition civil servants get all public holidays.

The refusal of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Chicago to grant a local printing firm the use of the union label has resurrected the old contention between the pressmen and press-feeders, and threats are now being made that the legality of the council will be questioned by a rival organization, which will also place a label in the field.

The only branch of business in New York to show no outward sign of the far-reaching depression is the building trade, says Leander Richardson in the Dramatic News. There appears to be plenty of money at hand for putting up enormous office, hotel, and apartment structures, and the whole architectural character of the town is very rapidly changing under the present great activity in this line.

A bill recently introduced in the House of Commons provides for the extension of the thirty-eighth clause of the present act so as to include all trades and occupations paid by piece. The extension of the scope of the act is to include all vessels in port, river, dock or canal, and compensation to employes for loss of tools by fire. It also enacts that employers in the clothing trade shall provide adequate workshop accommodation, and schedules the baking trade as an unhealthy trade.

In New Zealand the honorable minister of labor, in addition to his other duties, is charged with the publication of a monthly, the Journal of the Department of Labor, which is a remarkably well edited and interesting periodical. The only advertisements inserted are those which relate to government business, and occupy three pages of the covers. The superintendent of the government advances to settlers office, Wellington, has the inside page of the cover and advertises: "Money to lend in sums of £25 to £2,500 on freeholds and crown leaseholds."

TO OUR GREATST BENEFACTORS.

Hero of ages throned afar,
Still guide us as a God-sent star,
Beam peace upon us from above,
And draw toward thee our deathless love;
May our whole country, not a part,
Hold in sweet bonds each loyal heart,
And every patriot action done
Breathe forth the soul of Washington.

Meekest of martyrs, slain to save
Our fatherland of curse of slave;
May thy wise words, diviner deeds,
Suffice the nation's largest needs,
And Union lovers ever shame
Sedition's crimes with Lincoln's name;
Thy gentlest mission to impress
Mankind with thine own gentleness.

Grandest of statesman, Hamilton,
Laureled in youth with honors won;
His country's father's "strong right arm"
Moulded to shield a State from harm;
May thy unerring wisdom guide
Each jealous State from narrow pride
And so make true the patriot's dream
The nation's faith and will supreme.

Wisest Ben Franklin, born to teach
An infant people how to reach
The heights of Truth, where fruitful lies
Broad toleration's paradise;
Who lured the lightning from the skies,
From tyrants seized high freedom's prize;
In morals, science, and in state,
Greatest in all the world calls great.

Kindest of conquerors, glorious Grant,
In whose few words was can, not can't;
Secure in honor's bed at rest,
By thy great country's blessings blest;
Whose aid when knaves to cheat waxed bold,
The nation's debt is due in gold,
And dying, with immortal pen,
Wrote Peace upon the hearts of men.

VERNON HOWARD.

Single Tax Column

The Times undertakes no responsibility for any views expressed in this column.

THE LAW OF WAGES.

We have shown that workers produce their wages and that the function of capital is to facilitate their exchange. Capital is often represented as the tool of labor, and as such it is worn out and parted with in exchange for other products of labor, even when no co-operation, by means of trade, takes place between man and man.

But in the elaborate forms of modern production capital becomes more and more a tool of exchange.

In the construction of a great railroad, for example, everyone recognizes the importance of capital; but it can be readily seen that the mere money in the possession of the capitalist undertakers could not be made available for this purpose without the co-operation of other industries previously developed without any reference to this particular enterprise.

What capital effects in such an enterprise is the bringing into co-operation of all the various industries and modes of labor upon which the enterprise depends. In other words, capital enables labor immediately employed in constructing the road to exchange the value of its product, embodied in the road, with other producers so as to satisfy natural wants arising during the progress of the work.

When this work is completed we have an immense apparatus known as "fixed capital," received in exchange for money known as "circulating capital." But the road and its equipments are merely means to an end. The capital involved in the road is still destined to be exchanged for other products of labor, some of which will be devoted to replacement of parts worn out, and some to the supply of "consumption goods" to the capitalists, while the road itself will have for its chief function the exchange of wealth between distant producers.

This form of capital can be termed "fixed" only because it is constantly replaced as it is worn out, by exchanging capital in other forms for that replaced. This constant interchange of capital in one form for capital in another, and for goods necessary to life, is sufficient to justify the remark in our last article to the effect that the merchant is typical of all capitalists, his function being that of facilitating the exchange of goods.

THE PROBLEM OF WAGES.

We do not ordinarily say that the merchant employs the farmer by the purchase of his wheat, but considered apart from the farmer's interest in land and capital of his own, the merchant employs the farmer in this way and pays him his wages as effectually from an economic point of view as if the farmer were hired to produce the wheat.

Now since the money paid to a third man is the market price of the product of his labor, it follows that the problem of wages is involved in the problem of prices. Defining wages as the reward of human energy devoted to production, or as human energy devoted to economic ends, it follows that all whose energies add to wealth are wage-earners.

Considered thus, the view that holds wage-workers to hired men only is manifestly too narrow to take in the situation in all its magnitude.

But, when we see that ultimately, men are employed by land, and that secondarily capital simply aids them to employ each other through the exchange of products, the wage question becomes the entire industrial question.

Superficial critics constantly make the mistake of supposing that Henry Georges' theory of wages involves only hired men, and more particularly the poorest of them. Properly understood, his law of wages includes the reward of all industry as distinguished from incomes derived from various forms of monopoly made possible and profitable by law.

While Mr. George in all his economic writings shows a profound sympathy for the most humble of workingmen, he has never demanded more than justice for any class, high or low.

John Stuart Mill practically discovered the law of wages when he said:

"The value, therefore, of any article (meaning its natural, which is the same with its average value) is determined by the cost of that portion of the supply which is produced and brought to market at the greatest expense."

So long as our minds were confused by the theory of the wage-fund and wages were limited to the incomes of hired men, the law of wages as now understood, could not be seen. But when we broadened our conception of wages so as to include within that term the wheat produced by a farmer on no-rent land, with tools no more elaborate or costly than those of a carpenter or blacksmith, we began to see that the same law that ultimately determines the price of wheat so produced is effective in determining the wages of hired men as well as those of wheat growers.

What Mill meant by "the cost of that portion of the supply produced and brought to market at the greatest expense," is the part produced from the least productive land to which any of the people find it necessary to resort for the production of the article in question. For example, if it be necessary in order to satisfy the demand for wheat for any portion of the producers to resort to land yielding to a given application only ten bushels of wheat per acre, the price of this wheat will be no higher in the same market than wheat costing only half as much effort.

The truth of this proposition can be made clearly manifest only through an intimate knowledge of Ricardo's law of rent, which we hope to make the subject of our next article. Of the truth of this law, Gen. Francis A. Walker has this to say:

"In a word, Ricardo's doctrine can no more be impugned than the sun in heaven, and those who mouth at it simply show that they do not know what it was that Ricardo taught."

We shall endeavor to present the subject of rent in a way to be easily understood by unprofessional readers, and its importance in the theory of the single tax is such that without a knowledge of it no one can be assured that there may not be some flaw in the logic of the single-taxers.

If Ricardo's theory of rent be not substantially true the single tax can have no terrors for landlords, and the epithet "confiscation," so frequently heard, is but the muttering of ignorance. But true or untrue, the doctrine of Ricardo is now so universally admitted that no economist of reputation has recently attacked it as a theory.

Some writers who admit the theory have sought to belittle the importance of rent as a factor of distribution. In this attempt attention has been directed almost exclusively to agricultural land, the rent, and consequently the selling price of which often falls for a time, as it has in parts of this country, owing chiefly to the fact that agriculture is permitted to extend freely over fresh land supplied by the government at a nominal price, not only here, but in the provinces of other countries.

The reader who has had the patience to follow us thus far will have realized something of the interdependence of all branches of modern industry. Seeing this, it is not difficult to see that agriculture, however freely it is permitted to extend over fresh land, is not a wholly independent industry, and that so long as the markets for its produce are restricted by unnaturally high-priced land, adapted to other pursuits, together with various forms of indirect taxes entering into the price of what the farmer buys, he must remain relatively poor as compared to other land owners.

We often hear the remark that farmers are poor because of their ignorance. The opposite is nearer the truth. They are ignorant because they are poor. If any of our city gentry have any doubts of this let them resort to the prairies and become millionaire farmers. If a prairie farm of 160 acres has the economic importance of a corner lot they ought to be of the same value.

Why are they not? The answer is, corner lots are not free gifts from government, while prairie farms are; and so long as farms are supplied in this way to newcomers, and city lots cannot be had without paying the wages of half of one's lifetime in the purchase price, farming will soon seem to be overdone, while the tenement houses in great cities will be crowded with children crying for bread.

One of the curious notions people have of the importance of land is seen in the policy of our homestead law. The homestead, while having but little, if any, selling value, is limited to one hundred and sixty acres, as if one's ownership of any more would amount to a monopoly, of wrong to others. Yet it never seems to occur to some that the private ownership of a single acre in a great city constitutes more land monopoly, economically, than the ownership of a thousand such farms.

Crudeness of thought on this subject was illustrated by a gentleman in this city one day who, on being told that the one acre in the city was more valuable than a thousand acres in the country, merely because of its greater productiveness, scouted the idea that one acre would produce as much as a thousand acres.

FREELAND.

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R. K. Helphenstine, 14th and K Sts., N. W.
Thos. K. Shaw, 7th and I Sts., N. W.
I. W. Hodges, Pennsylvania Ave. and 2d St.
Alex. S. Dargett, 801 Vermont Ave. N. W.
C. A. Prentiss, 9th and K Sts. N. W.
Drew's Drug Store, 1100 Connecticut Ave.
J. C. Brown, 7th St. and Rhode Island Ave.
Guy M. Nelley & Co., 254 19th St. S. E.

LESSONS FROM AMERICA.

Railroad Managers of England Imitate Their Brethren on This Side.

Railroad Gazette.

Steadily, and of late by no means slowly, our passenger rolling stock is being Americanized, says W. M. Acworth of London. A week or two back the Great Western, which has the longest mileage of any line in this country, introduced its first dining car, this time on the route between London and South Wales. Dining cars to the west of England are to follow in a few weeks. The Great Northern has just completed a pair of first and third class dining saloons for the London-Leeds service, each mounted on six-wheel bogie trucks and connected by Gould vestibules and automatic couplers. The first-class car is about sixty-two feet and the third-class nearly sixty-six feet in length, with a width of nine feet and a height of thirteen feet four and a quarter inches, dimensions which would have been thought impossible here only a few years back.

The Northeastern has just brought out a new train for its local service, which is mounted on bogie trucks throughout, and it is understood that this company will in future build bogie stock only for its ordinary work. Jointly with the great Northern and the North British the same company is responsible for two new trains for the east coast service to Scotland, which will apparently be more like the great American trains than anything we have hitherto seen in England. Eight coaches, each on twelve wheels, with a total length of 350 feet, with Gould vestibules and automatic couplers throughout, will have a total weight of about 270 tons and a seating accommodation for 300 passengers. The bulk of the train will be on the compartment system, with corridors at the side, but one third-class carriage will be somewhat of the nature of an American day car, for it will be divided only into three sections, seating respectively twenty-three, sixteen and fifteen passengers, and the passage will be right down the center. Attendants on the train will supply tea, coffee and other light refreshments. It should be added that this train, as also the Northeastern train last mentioned is to be fitted with the "quick-acting" Westinghouse brake, here adopted for the first time in actual working in England.

Accident Patients.

Doctors say they would sooner have to deal with cases of sudden and unlooked for accident rather than those in which the sufferer has had time to recognize but not avoid the calamity which threatened him. The difference consists in the increase in the mental strain. The shock enters very largely into consideration with the surgeon. By this is meant the mental instead of the physical shock. This mental shock, the surgeons say, is greatest where, through the sense of sight, the injured is conscious for a few moments of approaching danger. The case of the pointsman, who, while manipulating a flying switch, catches his foot in the frog, is a good illustration. He sees the train coming, and knows what it is to happen. Surgeons declare that many fatalities occur for which this mental shock is responsible rather than the physical injury. They say that experience proves injuries at night to be less likely to prove fatal, and they account for this by the fact that the injured has not been able to comprehend what was coming, as he might have done in the daytime.—London Mail.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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DISTRICT SOLDIER BOYS

One Week's News and Gossip Around Local Armories.

Saturday morning at 11 o'clock the crack marksmen of the National Guard of the District leave for Sea Girt.

The Brigade team, especially, has a hard task before it. It must not only beat all the contesting teams, but it should keep up to the record made last year. As that was a world's breaker, it can readily be seen what shooting the boys must do. In only one respect is the team any setter off than it was last year. It has had an opportunity of keeping up their practice. The rifle gallery was open all winter and the range since early in the spring.

The boys are sadly handicapped in one thing, and that is practice at Sea Girt. Some of the marksmen wanted to leave Friday, so as to have one day for skirmish runs, but the railroad could not arrange the tickets for them. No shooting can be done on Sunday, and on Monday the matches begin. The Georgia team, which gave the District boys, and all the rest for that matter, such a hustle last year, is already at Sea Girt, and will have four days' practice at known and unknown distances. This means a great deal.

OTHERS HAVE NEW GUNS.

The Massachusetts team has made all its arrangements this year to beat the National Guardsmen of the country to a finish. They have all secured new guns and so certain are they of what they can do that they kindly invited some of the officers of the District Guard to come up to Massachusetts and see them shoot. Last year they poked all sorts of fun at the Washington marksmen and promised to show them something fine in the way of rifles this year. They have kept their word.

The team has had issued to it by the adjutant general of the Massachusetts Guard single shot Winchester rifles, with Buffington sights. The guns are six-grooved and represent the very latest improvement in modern guns. These rifles are just the very finest that can be made. Every marksman knows what this means. The Georgia team has the latest thing in a rifle going. It is a Remington-grooved rifle attached to the ordinary Army stock. Guns count a great deal in these contests.

The District champions will be armed with a rifle issued by the government. A number of years ago Major George Chorkley of the regulars was called from the West by Gen. Sheridan and told to get up a gun with which the regulars could knock out the Guardsmen. Major Chorkley went to work, and thirty or forty rifles were made, which did exactly what Gen. Sheridan wanted. Four years ago Capt. Bell, inspector of rifle practice, of the Second Regiment, began a search for these guns. After a year's hard work they were found at Springfield, and Gen. Ordway was able to secure nineteen of them. These have been the property of the Guard ever since. They are good guns, but the latest patterns may be better. Pennsylvania got some of these rifles, too, and the "Keystone" men are using them. By the way, Pennsylvania says she is sending the strongest team to Sea Girt she ever has. The contest promises to be most interesting.

TEAMS AT PRACTICE.

The brigade team is busy on practice days at the range. The members will have two more days and they propose to utilize them. The shooting done by them, Thursday was of a high order. Most of the members of the team are seasoned marksmen and it takes a good deal to upset any of them. Private Carlton, who was counted on as one of the members of the team, is in Florida, and it is probable that some one else will be appointed in his place. To see that nothing happens to the men, Major Henderson, surgeon general of the brigade, is going along with the boys. He will take his medicine chest and woe be to the man who complains. Gen. Ordway will be present a part of the time at least, and Col. Mosher is trying to arrange matters so that he can spend the week at Sea Girt.

The regimental teams will all be in good shape for the event. Captain Bell, of the Second Regiment, will select his men from the following ten: Col. Clay, Lieut. Shaw, Corp. Wilcox, Private Whittaker, Private Groome, and Sergt. McClain, all of Company A, Sixth; and Sergt. Kirk, Private Davenport, and Private Buell, all of Company B, Sixth.

The regimental team from the Engineer Corps will be chosen from these: Corporal Appleby, Private Wetherell, Lieut. Graham, Lieut. Hatterly, Lieut. Young, Sergt. Cookson, Corporal Albertie and Private Cook. The corps had a meeting Wednesday night and talked over the matches. It appropriated money to buy ammunition and pay entrance fees. This corps always looks after its men.

Capt. King of the First Regiment will not be behind with his men and will have all out in good shape for the contests.

THE COMPANY TEAMS.

For the first time in the history of Sea Girt, company teams will contest. Two teams from the District will be given transportation to Sea Girt. Wednesday a contest was held at the range to decide which should be the lucky companies. A and B of the Sixth battalion were. The score made follows:

Company A, 6th Battalion—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Corp. Whitacre	39	39	78
Private Bush	40	37	77
Sergt. Groome	37	33	70
Corp. Wilcox	39	42	81
Sergt. McClain	40	40	80
	195	191	386

Company B, 6th Battalion—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Capt. Tomlinson	37	36	73
Sergt. Davenport	38	29	67
Sergt. Kirk	42	42	84
Private Bell	36	37	73
Private Buell	36	38	74
	189	182	371

Company B, Engineer Corps—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Totals.
Private Edwards	35	40	75
Private Gheen	36	37	73
Capt. Holt	42	40	82
Private Terry	36	28	64
Private Washington	36	36	72
	185	181	366

First Separate Company, Troop A—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Totals.
Private Brown	38	30	68
Trumpeter Carroll	36	41	77
Private Green	40	25	65
Private Taylor	35	35	70
Sergt. Fitzgerald	36	28	64
	185	159	344

Five points allowed at 200 yards; ten points allowed at 500 yards. Total, 359.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Totals
Lieut. Sorrells	34	38	72
Corp. Wiggins	36	30	66
Corp. Weaver	33	28	61
Private Eggleston	31	31	62
Private Campbell	36	37	73
	170	164	334

Company C, 1st Battalion—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Totals
Private Wilkinson	34	40	74
Capt. Lee	33	19	52
Private Smith	22	23	45
Private Roberts	22	11	33
	134	125	259

Recapitulation—

Company A, 6th Battalion	386
Company B, 6th Battalion	371
Company B, Engineer Corps	366
First Separate Company, Troop A	359
Second Separate Company, Cycle Corps	334
Company C, 1st Battalion	259

The troop and the cycle company will, however, send teams at their own expense. They will go, of course, at the same time the others do.

NOTES FROM THE COMMANDS.

The Cycle Company will challenge the troop to a shooting match after the return from Sea Girt.

All the boys expect to make expenses in the individual matches and the pool shooting.

Private George Cook, the Sandow of the Engineer Corps, is now the champion dumb-bell lifter of the world. He has lifted a 120-pound dumb-bell nine times in succession. The record was eight times.

A number of ladies will accompany the riflemen to New Jersey. The ladies will stop at Asbury Park.

The following have been ordered honorably discharged to accept commissions: Private A. A. Birney, Company A, Engineers; Sergt. Schuyler C. Stokes, Company D, Second Battalion; and First Sergt. Frank N. Robinson, Company C, First Battalion.

Private Theodore J. Pickett, Company D, Second Battalion, has been elected first lieutenant Company A, Fifth Battalion.

No more storing of guns, clothes, etc., will be permitted at headquarters at the range. A locker room has been built and the lockers are for rent at a nominal price. You must have a locker or take care of your own things yourself.

A party of the Fencibles are camping at Anne Arundel on the Bay.

The brigade examining board met Wednesday night and put two applicants through their paces. The applicants were F. Carroll Mattingly and T. V. Walker. Some of the members of the board are "hot" over the fact that a number of others were not present.

Capt. James L. Mock is back from a two weeks' fishing trip down in Virginia. He caught two carp and two perch.

Major Suess of the Fifth Battalion leaves for the West on September 1.

Corporal E. S. Wilcox of A of the Sixth is an applicant for the position of color sergeant on the brigade non-commissioned staff.

The adjutant general is prodding up the officers who are slow in correcting the errors in their annual muster report.

Capt. May of the brigade staff is an enthusiastic golfer. He played in one of the championship games at Long Island the other day.

Capt. Harry D. King, Company D, Third Battalion, is expected home from Connecticut early in September. He has entirely recovered from his severe attack of typhoid fever.

DOG WITH A WOODEN LEG.

"Boze" Limps Like a War Veteran, But Manages to Cover Ground.

New York Journal.

A living dog, even with a wooden leg, is infinitely better than a dead lion.

This is what Mr. Garrett, of Pulaski county, Ky., thought when his watchdog, "Boze," limped into the house one day with his left foreleg barely hanging by the skin.

"Boze" had a foolish antipathy to railroad trains, and the inference was that he had scraped up an argument with an express which had gone through about half an hour before.

Mr. Garrett, who is something of a surgeon, decided that he might better keep three-quarters of "Boze" than to lose him altogether. So he completed the work of amputation, bound up the stump of the leg and gave the dog first-class care.

"Boze" in three or four weeks was up and about. But his gait was wabbly, and Garrett set to