

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

"NONE OF OUR BUSINESS."

A little girl was heard to finish her evening prayer with these words: "And I saw a poor little girl on the street to-day, cold and bare footed; but it's none of our business, is it, God?"

"None of our business?" wandering and sinful, All through the streets of the city they go, Hungry and homeless in the cold weather— "None of our business!" Dare we say so?

"None of our business?" Children's wan faces, Haggard and old with their suffering and sin; Hold fast your darlings on tender, warm bosoms, Sorrow without, but the home light within.

What does it matter that some other woman— Some common mother—in bitter despair, Waits in a garret, or sits in a cellar, Too broken-hearted for weeping or prayer?

"None of our business?" Sinful and fallen, How they may jostle us close on the street! Look back your garment! Scorn? they are used to it; Pass on the other side, lest you should meet.

"None of our business?" On, then, the music! On with the feasting, though hearts break forlorn; Somebody's hungry, somebody's freezing, Somebody's soul will be lost ere the morn.

Somebody's dying on with the dancing! One for earth's postage is selling his soul; One for a tangle has bartered his birthright, Selling his all for a pitiful dote.

Ah! but One poeth abroad on the mountains, Over lone deserts with burning deep sands! Seeking the lost ones (it is His business), Bruised though His feet are, and to-nought His hands.

Thorn-crowned His head and His soul sorrow stricken, (Saving men's souls at such infinite cost), Broken His heart for the grief of the nations! It is His business saving the lost! —London Christian Commonwealth.

UNDER THE WHEEL.

Hamlin Garland's New Play—The Single Tax Idea in the Drama.

In the July number of the Arena Mr. Hamlin Garland's new play, "Under the Wheel," is printed in full. It is a play with a purpose, and that purpose is the demonstration that under existing economic conditions there is no escape for the honest toiler from grinding poverty.

The play opens with a scene in a Boston tenement house, where Jason Edwards, his wife and two daughters have their home. Edwards is a man who, having learned his trade and married, began life with the hope of securing a modest competence. His eldest daughter, Allie, evidently received a good education, and at the time the play opens is studying music with a view to becoming a singer. A second daughter, Linnie, much younger than her sister, appears from her talk not to have had Allie's educational advantages, but she is an important figure in the drama. Allie is introduced to us as already engaged to a young newspaper man named Reeves, and the first glimpse we have of the social problem is in a conversation between these two in scene I. Mrs. Edwards invites the young man to stay to supper and the following colloquy takes place:

Reeves—No, thank you, I've got a little work at the office, and then I've got to go out and report an anti-poverty meeting at the Temple. Special job.

Allie—What kind of a meeting is that, for pity's sake?

Reeves (preparing to go)—Oh, it's a cranky kind. Henry George started it. Some absurd idea about abolishing poverty.

Allie (with a profound sigh)—I wish it wasn't so absurd. I don't see why poverty is so persistent in this age of invention.

Reeves (as if struck by her words)—Come to think of it, it is more absurd to think the abolition of poverty absurd. Why shouldn't it be abolished? What's the good of progress if it don't? (He muses with bent head.) I don't see where the laugh comes in myself. Do you know, I've been thinking and writing on these things of late? I don't know why; it's in the air, I guess.

Everybody's got some cure. (Leans his elbow on a chair, speaks in slow, deep, musing voice.) I stood on the Brooklyn bridge the other day and looked down on New York. Over me soared and sung those stupendous cables, the marvel of man's skill, etched on the sky, delicate as a spider's web. I stood there looking down at the sea of grimy roofs, a lava-like, hideous flood of brick and mortar, cracked and seamed, and monstrous for its lack of line or touch of beauty—a modern city. I saw men running to and fro, like ants, lost in the tumult of life and death struggle. I saw pale girls sewing there in dens reeking with pestilence. I saw myriads of homes where the children could play only in the street or on the scoty roof, colonies of hopeless settlers sixty feet from their mother earth. And over me soared the bridge to testify to the inventive genius of man. And I said then what I say now, that men have invented a thousand ways of producing wealth, but not one for properly distributing it. I don't know where the trouble is. If we once knew the trouble, some body'd find a cure. Abolition of property. (He muses a moment, then starts.) Well, good-bye, I'll write this up in a leader. (With a return to his cheerful manner, takes her hand, makes an elaborate obeisance.) I await your pleasure. Farewell, my queen. (Goes out without looking back.)

Allie—(Looks after him smilingly.) As she comes back the smile fades from her face.) Isn't it terrible to be poor, mother?

Mrs. E. (with quiet pathos)—Yes, dear; but I've kind of got used to it. I don't look for any thing else now. I don't care so much for myself, but I'd like to see my children safe from it.

Allie (seated with bent head)—Oh, how sweet it must be to be free from the fear of poverty! To feel that you don't need to scrimp and pinch, and turn dresses and dye feathers, and wear old shoes; to feel that food will come when you need it; to have the soul set free for art. (Leaping up, her face aglow.) But I'll win yet, mother; I feel in my soul that I have the gift. I'll take you out of this—

—It says in the history that the early pioneers blazed their path through the woods. "Yes." "What did they do it with?" "With their blazers, I suppose."

—Judge.

is absolutely worse than the shop. The conversation between them gives an idea of the financial condition of the family and the rooms in which they are compelled to live, and incidentally introduces some other characters, ending with the resolution on the part of Edwards and his family to go west.

Edwards—Why don't you open the door?

Mrs. E.—I can't stand the noise and smell 't'night, my head aches. Sometimes it seems 's if I couldn't bear it, but I think o' people who don't have as much as we do, and so I keep a-go'in'.

Edwards (walking about)—That's about the only way, t'be patient. It makes me wild sometimes. (Goes to lounge and drops heavily upon it. Allie takes a fan from the wall and fans him, stoops and kisses him.)

Allie—Poor papa—it's dreadful to see you come home so tired. (Brushes the hair back from his forehead.)

Edwards (bitterly)—It's just one eternal grind, not a day off. I'm glad I don't believe in another world—I wouldn't be sure o' rest after I got there.

Mrs. E. (shocked)—Why, Jason, what are you sayin'? You must've had a hard day in the shop. It's dreadful hot for the first week in June.

Edwards (raising to his elbow)—First week in June! Why, mother, it's just thirty-two years next week since we was married. If you remember how old Derry looked that day? Flowers and berries, and daisies, an' birds (rising)—why, mother, that was Heaven an' we didn't know it! Down here in this cussed alley we don't know any thing about June, only it makes our tenements hotter and sicker. I s'pose the crows up there are knee deep in the grass, and the wind smellin' like the front door o' Heaven. We didn't look for this kind o' thing when we left Derry, did we? We didn't look forward to a tenement?

Mrs. E.—No, Jason—but set up an' eat sumptin'.

Linnie—Poppa, I wish we could go up in the real country this summer—you know you promised—

Allie—Sh, Linnie; papa will do his best.

Edwards (going to the table)—I'll try, little one, but I'm afraid there ain't no vacation for us. The fight gets harder every year. Oh, I'm too tired to eat, Jennie. Well, Allie, how'd y' come out with your recital t'day?

Allie (putting her hand in his)—Very well, father; only I wished you were there.

Edwards—I wish I could, but I can't. I got 'o keep 'em. Rent an' taxes go on when I picnic, but wages don't. (Shows back from the table and sits dejectedly.)

Linnie (starting up)—O poppa, a man put a bill under our door that said rent on it. I'll get it. (Brings it from the corner, reads it slowly.)

Linnie (reading):

Dear Sir: At the expiration of your lease, July 1, your rent will be increased five dollars per month. Please notify us if you intend to remain.

JOHN NORTON, AGENT.

Edwards—Good God! and my wages cut down last week. Ain't they got no mercy, these human wolves? Hain't I got all I can stand now? Look at it! (Looking at the walls.) Look at this tenement! Hotter, rottener, shabbier, but rent must go up, Jennie! Children! I don't know what I am going to do. I don't see any way out; I can see we're bein' crushed—

Linnie (going to him)—Don't cry, poppa, don't mind 'em.

(As Edwards sits thus with bowed head, Julian Berg, a pale, student-like German, enters at the door. He is accompanied by a full-bearded, sinister-looking man, who stands in the doorway, stolidly smoking a long pipe. Berg holds a rent bill.)

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

IT IS THE LAW OF CHRIST.

Explaining the Single Tax to Baptist Ministers.

On Monday last, the 7th inst. Mr. John White and the writer, by invitation, addressed the Baptist ministers of Chicago and vicinity. We were received with great cordiality and listened to attentively. The points we urged were that while we did not ask the clergy to join us in political action except as we asked them as individual citizens to do so, we solicited their co-operation in making clear and vindicating the moral principles which underlie our movement.

Enumerating as these principles: That the right to live implied the right to a place to live; that the right to liberty involved the right to the uses of our faculties, and therefore the right of each individual, limited only by the rights of all others, to the use of the earth; that the right to the pursuit of happiness, depending also upon the exercise of our faculties, involved freedom of access to natural opportunities. The point was also made that the products of labor belong of right to their producers, and that as one individual had no right to take from another any part of the product of his labor, government, being merely representative of individuals, could have no delegated right of this kind.

We were listened to with marked attention. One minister present raised the point that while he did not question the general principles advanced as to our right to the means of existence, he thought that government had a right to demand from citizens payment for service rendered in the protection of property. The point was met by Mr. White by the statement that if society created values which were sufficient to provide for the protection of property, that it was unjust to levy upon wealth which was the product of individual labor.

Some Methodist ministers were present who expressed the desire that the single tax be presented before their clergy, for which an opportunity will probably be presented after the summer vacation.—J. T. Ripley, Chicago.

A STRAW: The common council of Augusta, Ga., last week resolved to exempt from taxation a large private bridge that had been constructed by a land company, on the ground that it was a public convenience.

—It says in the history that the early pioneers blazed their path through the woods. "Yes." "What did they do it with?" "With their blazers, I suppose."

—Judge.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

They Are the Best and Cheapest and Are Competing in Foreign Markets With the Goods of All Nations.

It is questionable whether free traders themselves really believe half what they write about the tariff being added to the price of the domestic product. There can be no question that the prices of some manufactured articles are higher, but that this holds true of all domestic products upon which there is a duty is not true. The French Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, upon his return to France, reported that "a veritable economical revolution has taken place in the United States. Under the shelter of a prohibition system they have organized a powerful industry which rivals England in cheapness."

Owing to a lack of regular and direct means of communication and transportation, American goods have not obtained the place in foreign markets which their quality and cheapness have deserved. Still, in spite of all disadvantages, hundreds of articles are successfully competing in the foreign markets with the goods of all nations. While American free traders are writhing in paroxysms of grief over the outrageous prices at which farmers are compelled to buy their agricultural implements, carriages, hardware, tools, etc., the foreign manufacturers are watching with amazement the ever increasing stream of these articles which is flowing into the foreign markets, and by their cheapness and superior quality driving out the products of England, Germany and France. An indication of the uneasiness which English manufacturers feel is given in the London Iron and Steel Trades Journal of July 5, when it tells its readers "to remember that the United States are not likely to increase their purchases from us, but rather the reverse. Their home resources of raw material have been wonderfully developed during the last few years, so much so that we now find their manufacturers exporting largely to Canada, Mexico and Central America, besides feeling their way toward South America."

The United States is just waking up to the fact that its manufactured products are the best in the world, and in the main, quality considered, as cheap as the products of any other country. With the establishment of direct American lines of steamers, which will undoubtedly follow the passage of the new pending Tonnage and Subsidy bills, there can be no doubt that American goods will at once win the place in foreign markets which they deserve. The following significant item lately appeared in the Age of Steel:

Some millions of dollars worth of American goods have been purchased for transportation to Buenos Ayres. The purchase and enterprise is backed by a syndicate. It has taken three months to select the stock, and some seventy of the leading firms in the United States have been directly dealt with in this colossal investment. The purchase includes goods of all kinds—wagons, carriages, machinery, furniture, fire arms, cutlery, sewing machines and all kinds of manufactured goods. These will be placed in an exhibition building, where the best display possible will be made, combining the attractions of a fair with the business of a State. A system of long credit is to be adopted, and this, with a liberal discount for cash, will, it is proposed, put the American merchant in a fair way of underselling his European competitor.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

It Is Larger During Protection Period Than Free Trade Times and Is Increasing Per Capita Annually.

There are three facts—which any one may ascertain by consulting the official reports—that utterly disprove the position taken by tariff reformers respecting our foreign trade.

First, our manufacturing industries have not yet supplied our home market, as manufactures valued at more than \$850,000,000, that ought to be made here, were imported last year.

Second, no foreign nation buys of us simply because we buy of it, but every nation buys where it can purchase to the best advantage, having regard to price and means of transportation.

It would seem as if the fact that in the last fiscal year the United Kingdom bought of us products to the value of \$379,990,181, while we bought of the United Kingdom products to the value of only \$178,269,067; and that in the same period we bought of Brazil products to the value of \$60,463,804, while Brazil bought of us goods to the value of only \$9,276,511, ought to put an end to the "if-you-don't-buy-of-me-I-won't-buy-of-you" theory of foreign trade.

And third, our foreign commerce, as measured by our exports and imports, has been proportionately larger under our protective policy since the close of the war than under the revenue tariff policy before the war, and has increased more rapidly in the last quarter of a century than that of any other nation.

In the decade from 1851 to 1861, under a tariff constructed on the theory that it is a benefit to the country to diminish duties on articles which we can make or produce here, our average annual foreign trade, i. e., exports and imports, was \$20.67 per inhabitant. In the protective decade from 1871 to 1881, our average annual trade rose to \$28.43 per inhabitant—an increase of 50 per cent. more than our population.

In the twenty years from 1860 to 1881, during four years of which our hands were tied by a destructive civil war, the foreign commerce of the United States increased 95 per cent., while that of the United Kingdom increased only 80 per cent. Surely, facts are more valuable than mere theories.

The increase of our foreign trade under a protective policy is due to two features of it which the average free trader ignores. He ignores the fact that while this policy does restrict importations of articles which we can and ought to produce ourselves, it at the same time opens wide the door to importations, free of duty, of articles which we cannot produce; and that the prosperity engendered by the possession of our home markets for our own industries and labor enables us to become larger purchasers of such free articles, and of other articles of luxury than before. The consequent result is an increase of foreign trade, but under such conditions as to retain our home markets in large part for our own industries.

In short, the protective policy aims to increase foreign trade by importing more of what we cannot produce and less of what we can and ought to produce for ourselves—a policy which adds to our own prosperity and increases our ability to buy.

The tariff reform, or free trade policy, on the other hand, aims to increase foreign trade by importing more of what we can and ought to produce ourselves—a policy which diminishes our prosperity and ability to buy just in proportion as imports displace the products of our own industry.

To illustrate: The Mills bill, which placed a duty of 63 per cent. on sugar and reduced the duties on many classes of manufactured goods, which we can make here, would have unquestionably increased the imports of such goods, and displaced domestic goods at least \$50,000,000, but at the same time would have restricted imports of sugar.

The McKinley bill, if enacted into law, will unquestionably reduce the importations of goods which we can make here more than \$50,000,000, but at the same time will increase the imports of sugar, jute, jute butts, manilla and other articles placed on the free list as many millions.

Our foreign trade, so far as imports are concerned, would be the same in either case, but the consequences to the country would be as wide apart as are ruin and prosperity.

The one policy seeks foreign trade to the grave injury of many of our home industries; the other wins as wide, and eventually a wider foreign trade by promoting our own industries, and holding our home market for what rightfully belongs to us.

Wages Compared.

Comparisons of wages in Great Britain and the United States are interesting because the two peoples are much alike, and their industrial systems are radically different—one being the leading free trade nation, and the other the leading protection country.

The State Department at Washington has issued a report by Consul Brown, of Glasgow, of the yearly wages in the textile industries of Great Britain, as returned to the British Board of Trade, which is summarized as follows:

	Men	Boys	Women	Girls
Cotton	\$41	\$18	\$19	\$17
Woolen	24	30	25	24
Worsted	29	27	21	27
Linen	25	29	112	62

The twentieth annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics and Labor gives the average yearly wages in the same industries in that State in 1888 and 1889 as follows:

	1888	1889
Cotton	\$24.18	\$31.93
Woolen	\$23.84	\$21.54
Worsted	\$26.24	\$21.52
Linen	\$21.29	\$26.44

The wages of men, boys, women and girls are not separated as in Great Britain, but in the cotton goods industry 55.04 per cent. of the employees are females; in the woolen industry, 38.40 per cent.; in worsted, 56.77 per cent., and in linen, 56.80 per cent.

So it is easy to see that wages in Massachusetts mills, even where half the operatives are women and children, are much higher than the wages of men alone in England.

The only way in which American workmen can avoid the English scale of wages is to vote against the English policy represented by Democratic candidates.

The Prosperity of the Nations.

The United States of America now stands in the front rank of the nations of the world—leads them all; the aggregate of its industries is larger than that of any other people. Mulhall, acknowledged to be an eminent statistician, places the industries of the United States at \$11,405,000,000 per annum, which is \$2,205,000,000 greater than those of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, nearly double those of France, almost twice as large as those of Germany, three times as large as those of Russia, and very nearly equal to the combined industries of Austria, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Australia, Canada, and Sweden and Norway. These figures photograph the mightiness of this Nation and fix its rank in the industrial world. This eminent, proud and prosperous place in the nations of the universe has been mostly created under the protective policy—a policy which should remain undisturbed, and the Republic and its people permitted to continue to advance to greatness.

In the above estimates Mulhall places the industries of the United States at \$11,405,000,000. This is regarded as a low estimate. Our economists think \$14,000,000,000 would be nearer the figures. In the wealth of nations the United States of America stands as the richest of all. Its possessions increase \$875,000,000 each year, while France adds to its wealth \$375,000,000 per annum, Great Britain \$225,000,000, Germany \$200,000,000. Our customs laws do not prevent the growth of wealth, intelligence and happiness, but, on the contrary, promote these great blessings.

Protection in Australia.

All the Australasian colonies of Great Britain, except New South Wales, have adopted protection, and that one will, probably, at the next election. Free traders have often cited the prosperity of that colony in proof of their theories, and have compared unfavorably with it the protection colony of Victoria. But as usual they were misinformed or were misinforming others. The London Fortnightly Review, though an adherent of the British policy, has an article on these Australasian colonies, the pith of which is thus stated:

To sum up, the protective colony is ahead in agriculture, ahead in viticulture, ahead in growth of population, ahead in railway development, ahead in banking, ahead in large manufacturing, and in the number of workmen employed, ahead in enterprise and capital, ahead in general prosperity and progress, and finally, although behind in mineral and pastoral wealth, its artisans and peasantry—in a word, its entire proletariat, the bone and sinew of a country, are perhaps the most contented and prosperous in the world.

—It is now estimated by statistical experts that the internal commerce of the United States is more than double the foreign commerce of the whole world. This is our home market. No wonder that Europe howls at the prospect of having to pay higher duties for shading it.

IN AN UPROAR.

Disgraceful Scene in the National House of Representatives—The Lie and Hows Passed Between Members.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The ill feeling developed in the House by the filibustering over the Compound Land bill led to a personal affray yesterday afternoon, between Representative Beckwith, of New Jersey, and Representative Wilson, of Washington. The roll was being called upon a ruling by Speaker Reed respecting the calling to order by Representative Enloe, of Tennessee, for words spoken in debate.

Representative Mason, separated from Mr. Cannon by the width of one of the sections of seats, was criticizing the latter for the tone of his remark, to which Mr. Enloe objected. In the row of seats between them sat Representatives Beckwith and Wilson, on either side of Representative Lehlbach.

They all took part sotto voce in the controversy, when suddenly Mr. Wilson and Mr. Beckwith were seen to rise, and the former struck at the latter, lightly touching him on the breast. Lehlbach sprang between them, and Mr. Wilson was unable to reach around him. Representative Williams, of Ohio, anxious to stop the affray, seized Mr. Beckwith and forced him into his seat with considerable vigor. At this Mr. Beckwith turned his attention to his supposed assailant in the rear, and it required the efforts of two or three Republicans to prevent a collision. Mr. Williams succeeded in assuring Mr. Beckwith that he had no hostile intentions, and the latter resumed his seat.

The incident was over in a few seconds, and added but little to the excitement then existing on the floor, but it was the occasion for jeering laughter among the Democrats, who witnessed it. The eagle and mace of the sergeant-at-arms were hurriedly borne to the scene of the conflict, and at its appearance all was quiet.

Representative Wilson said afterwards in explanation of the difficulty that Mr. Beckwith had applied a most offensive epithet to him, and on the spur of the moment he had struck him. Representative Beckwith stated that Mr. Wilson had, in the course of their talk upon Mr. Cannon's resolution of yesterday, called him a liar, whereupon, in the heat of a quick temper, he had applied the same epithet to Mr. Wilson. Mr. Beckwith expressed his regret that the occurrence should have taken place.

A Missouri Man's Valise Found—The Owner Missing.

PURCELL, I. T., Aug. 28.—While exploring a desolate patch of timber on Finn's creek, fifteen miles southwest of this place, seeking a route for a new road, Thomas Sparks found a large black valise hanging to a limb of a tree securely fastened with a wire.

Noticing a piece of white paper fluttering from the end of the valise Sparks took it down and found that the paper had been torn from an old envelope and on the inside was written in a plain hand: "John T. Bowen, Webb City, Mo., Jasper County, came to his death by a scare. You will find me in this branch."

This was written in a straggling manner all over the inside of the piece of envelope, which had been securely fastened by closing the valise upon it. On the outside of the paper was the receiving stamp of the Purcell post-office dated April 2, 1890.

The valise was brought here and delivered to Commissioner Hoeker. It was found to contain a good pair of pants, a white shirt, collars, cuffs and underwear and a number of other articles. The clothes were for a man below the medium size, the shirt and collar being No. 15 and the pants 31 in the waist and 32 in the leg.

A party left for the scene yesterday and will search carefully for some solution to the mystery.

Brakeman Killed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—The body of Charles D. Bryant arrived in this city this morning. Bryant was a brakeman on the Santa Fe, and was found dead by the side of the track thirty miles west of La Junta, Col., last Monday. Bryant left Kansas City twelve days ago to accept the position he held when killed. He was thirty-five years of age. He left a widow and two children in a destitute condition. His head shows a deep gash and his death is a mystery with a suspicion that it was due to a tramp he was putting off the train.

Wreck on the New York Central.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 28.—A freight wreck occurred two miles west of Fairport on the New York Central railroad at midnight last night. The engine of an east-bound freight train jumped the rails. Ten cars were derailed and badly smashed. All four tracks were blocked. Albert Hueck, the engineer, was perhaps fatally injured. George Long, fireman, was slightly hurt. The train men are at a loss to account for the accident. Passenger trains were run around on the West Shore.

The New York First Sighted.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Inman line steamer City of New York, Captain Watkins, which cleared the bar at New York at 9:46 a. m. August 29 for Liverpool, twenty minutes ahead of the White Star steamer Teutonic, Captain Irving, also from New York for Liverpool, was the first of the two vessels to arrive this side of the Atlantic. She was signalled off Brow Head at 12:25 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The Teutonic passed Fastnet light at 2:30 o'clock the same afternoon.

Chasing a Seiner.

DIGBY, N. S., Aug. 27.—There was an exciting though unsuccessful chase witnessed in St. Mary's bay yesterday. At daylight a rakish looking American seiner was noticed in the bay with boats out after schooling mackerel. The Yankee was fishing within the three mile limit. There was great indignation on the shore and on board the Canadian fishing vessels in the bay. A Canadian cruiser appeared on the scene about noon. A boat was manned to board the seiner but the seiner was not to be boarded. The cruiser gave chase and an exciting race ensued. The Yankee got away.

RUSSIAN EXILES.

Another Tragic Horror Reported From Siberia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Details have been received in this city of the slaying of a number of Russian "political unfortunates" at Tiumen, in Western Siberia. A Russian, Alexander Kwiatkowski, arrived here on Monday direct from St. Petersburg and brought with him the first account of the Tiumen tragedy. He had gained his news almost at first hand from a relative of one of the victims, a beautiful young girl, the Princess Elene Oginaka.

The exiles, 100 in number, left Ekaterinburg about the end of May and the journey to Tiumen was one of indescribable hardship. The heat was intense and for fifteen days the exiles were compelled to walk along the road half a foot deep in dust. The sufferings of the trail Princess Elene were intense, arousing even the sympathy of the Cossack guards. She was the youngest of the group of exiles, but much as she suffered herself she was never heard to complain. All her companions were in a similar pitiable condition of exhaustion from the journey.

They appealed to the guard in vain, however. For an answer they were cruelly beaten by the soldiers with the stocks of their guns and ordered to get up and march on.

These scenes happened frequently on the journey, always with the same results in cruelty. But at last, when within only a few stations of Tiumen the small band of exiles, driven to despair, turned fiercely upon their guards and began to fight for their freedom. But it was a very unequal fight, for the soldiers who made the journey with loaded rifles immediately began firing on the crowd. The result was horrifying. The first victim was the beautiful young Princess. Her head was pierced by a bullet and she fell dead without uttering a word. Still the soldiers kept up the firing and out of the small band of a hundred political exiles who left Ekaterinburg twenty were shot dead and twelve were wounded. As nearly all the exiles in the group participated in the "rebellion" to a greater or less degree, it is feared that the remainder will be severely punished if not hanged.

THE GREENBACK PARTY.

National Convention at Indianapolis to Consider the Situation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 28.—The National Greenback convention began here yesterday, but the number present was only about enough to fill a country school house. About fifty people assembled on the front seats of the hall. Outside of Indiana New York sent the largest delegation, sixteen in number. The remainder were scattered pretty evenly over the United States.

Colonel Jones, who took charge of the convention, pointed out the dangers of sectionalism and scored both of the great parties for both what they had and had not done. He advocated a financial policy based on a fixed volume of paper money, regulated by law. He said the business of the convention was to prepare a series of questions to put to candidates of the old parties in districts where the Greenback party had none, and lastly to bring about a complete reorganization of the National Greenback party throughout the whole country.

Mayor Middleburg, of Delphi, was appointed chairman and made a vigorous protest against the monopolies and all forms of trusts. A love feast followed.

The reports of the committees on resolutions were the signal for several scrambles. The majority report was the only one of importance adopted. It was in substance that the money coming into the Treasury from tariff and internal revenue should be used in the payment of public debts until the circulation should reach \$50 per capita and that the Government expenses should be paid in full in greenbacks. It also favored united action with all third parties that should agree on the fundamental principles that Greenback policies were the speedy and practical way of providing good money.

At a late hour the conference adjourned to meet at some indefinite time in 1892.

Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The members of the House who are interested in the passage of the Federal building appropriations have prepared a petition, which they will present to the Committee on Rules, asking that a day or more may be set apart for the consideration and passage of the measures already reported upon. The document will set forth the number of bills, the amounts asked for, and give a comparison with the same work in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses. The total amount now urged does not exceed \$2,000,000, of which amount about \$1,500,000 would be required to set the work in motion the ensuing fiscal year. These gentlemen have hopes of succeeding, and if they do, it means that Kansas City will come in for what is asked.

Kansas Counties Top-Heavy With Indebtedness—A Lucky Corner.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The census report concerning the financial condition of counties shows that Kansas reaches the highest point on bonded and gross debts, each being over \$12,000,000 and under \$15,000,000 so far as counties are concerned. The total available resources of that State are under \$1,000,000. The counties in Kansas are heavily involved, there being only one group free of debt, and that stands in the southeastern corner of the State, comprising Neosho, Crawford and Cherokee Counties.

Fighting Extradition.