

WHY DO WE LIVE?

A Short Sermon on the Ups and Downs of Human Existence.

The text of my sermon to-day will not be found within the covers of any book. It is taken from the great volume of life, and was suggested by a family of traveling mendicants singing "Call Me Back Again" beneath my office window, their cracked voices accompanied by the discordant notes of a dilapidated accordion, whose musical mechanism was sadly in need of a liberal application of wagon grease, or some other lubricating material. The family consisted of a man and woman, a girl nearly grown, and three small children, one of which was wheeled in a baby carriage.

A glance at the members of this family, who travel from place to place, begging the means which enables them to drag out a miserable existence, led to the inquiry, "Why do we live?" If anyone can tell why such people live, or what serviceable niche they occupy in the economy of life, he will confer a kindness on his pessimistic brothers by enlightening them on the subject. Homeless wanderers they are, going among the homes of happy and prosperous people, begging means to sustain lives that are not worth living. What happiness can there be for them? Why, their very misery must be increased by contrast of their own condition with the condition of those who give them alms.

And what are the causes which produce such a vast difference in the condition of individuals? Why is one man a millionaire and another man a pauper? Is the reason to be found in our system of civilization, or does the cause lie in the individuals themselves? An examination of the records of men's lives will show the latter to be the case. Those who have succeeded in accumulating wealth have, in nine cases out of ten, been industrious and frugal all their lives, besides being gifted by nature with a shrewd business sense which enabled them to recognize a good opportunity when it presented itself. On the other hand, the men who live from hand to mouth all their days are either indolent and shiftless, or they squander their earnings on trifles instead of investing it in land or other property that will increase in value as the years roll by.

There is absolutely no excuse for any man to remain poor in this country if he desires to secure a competency. In Montana there is scarcely a wage earner who does not earn more each month than is required for the support of himself and family. If the surplus were laid by, it would be but a short time until it would amount to a sum sufficient to buy a lot in any city in the state. And there is no city in the state where town lots will not be more valuable in the future than they are to-day. If the workmen of Butte will look about them they will find that the solid men of the city owe their wealth, in a majority of instances, to the increase of real estate values since their property came into their possession. The same is true of every town in the state, and all experience teaches that town lot investments are among the surest and most remunerative that can be made.

Among Montana cities, the one which at present offers the greatest inducements for the investment of capital in town property is Bozeman. It is best, because property values there are lower than in any other city of its size in the state. It is best, because the resources of Bozeman are as permanent and secure as the fertile soil of the magnificent valley of which it is the entrepot. It is best, because the city is just entering upon a new era of growth and improvement, which is sure to raise the value of real estate, and those who purchase now will benefit by the rise. It is best, because the people of Montana are going to locate the permanent seat of government at Bozeman, and that will give an unprecedented impetus to business of all kinds; and the fortunate possessors of town lots will see their property double in value as soon as the result of the election is announced.

The West Side Addition

To Bozeman is the best place to buy, because it is the choice residence part of the city; because it is near the electric street railway, and is within easy reach of the court house, the postoffice and the new high school building, which is being erected at a cost of \$60,000; because the addition consists of choice lots throughout, every one of which has a water right conveyed with the land; because the property is far removed from swamps, and when thickly settled its sanitary conditions will always remain excellent; because the terms on which the property is offered for sale are so easy that any workman can secure lots without discommoding himself or family.

For particulars call on or address, **IKE N. SMITH,** General Agent, Room 4 Owsley Block, Butte. **Geo. Audley,** Cleary House, Granite.

THEY'LL BE RETAINED

Troops Will Be Kept in the Coeur d'Alene District.

GENERAL CURTIS' REQUEST

Plan of Defense in the Cases Against the Miners—More Talk About Arbitration.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Boise, Idaho, July 29.—On learning that Governor Willey to declare martial law off very soon in Shoshone county, General Curtis this morning wired him from Wallace, saying: "This county is not ready for the withdrawal of martial law. All law abiding citizens desire it continued until the county authorities are competent to protect life and property." Leading citizens from the Coeur d'Alene also telegraphed him on the subject and asked for a continuance of martial law. He replied that he would continue it for the present. He hopes, however, that matters can be adjusted as soon as possible, so that the ordinary status of affairs can be resumed. He will not continue it longer than absolutely necessary.

It has been settled by the federal attorneys that men now held prisoners in the Coeur d'Alene, or at least most of them, will be prosecuted for conspiracy, and a jury will be selected from various parts of the state. This is the only fair way, as an unbiased jury, it is thought, couldn't be found in the Coeur d'Alene.

Pat Reddy, attorney for the miners now in prison here, is getting matters in shape for a vigorous defense. He will make an application to Judge Beatty, who is now here, for bail for all now in confinement at this place. He thinks it probable that the judge will admit them to bail, though there is nothing certain about this. It is optional with the judge whether they be admitted to bail or not, and in view of the present strained circumstances in the Coeur d'Alene, becomes quite a serious question. The line of defense hasn't been developed yet, but it is thought that an effort will be made to show a different state of facts from those on which the injunctions were granted, and that the injunctions having been granted through a misunderstanding of the actual situation there, no one was in contempt for violating the restraining order so obtained. The warrants were made returnable here on Tuesday, at which time a full hearing will be had.

There are at present in the Coeur d'Alene four companies of regular soldiers from Fort Sherman, five from Vancouver, four from Fort Spokane, numbering about 600 men, besides one company of Idaho militiamen. In all probabilities an outpost will be established at Wallace or Osburn, so that in case of trouble troops will be on the ground.

A movement is now on foot to induce both parties in this fight to submit the whole question to a commission of prominent citizens of Idaho for arbitration. It is admitted that those guilty of murder and arson should be sought out and punished, but there are questions which it is thought can be settled only by arbitration. This plan is quietly taking shape and some definite proposition will no doubt be forthcoming in a few days.

MORE ARRESTS.

Deputy Marshals Gathering People in the Coeur d'Alene.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. WALLACE, Idaho, July 29.—Deputy United States Marshal Dryden returned here to-day from Boise and has arrested Attorney Bushnell, J. B. Cameron and Thomas Hanley, and has warrants for others. United States Commissioner Hoffman has not yet commenced the examination of the prisoners and none are being paroled or released. Attorneys Hagan and Heyburn of the Mine Owners' association were here to-day. It is reported here that the governor has decided to maintain martial law in Shoshone county for an indefinite period.

Vetoed by Ben.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The president has vetoed the McGarrahan claim bill. The president bases his objection to the bill on the ground that it is so framed as to give full protection to the New Indra Mining company to the full extent of its largest claim, while throwing upon the United States the responsibility the company should bear if the title of McGarrahan is established. It seems clear to the president that McGarrahan is not entitled to the relief given by the bill, and that it does not adequately protect the interests of the United States.

Watterson Ill.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Henry Watterson of Louisville is here suffering from tonsillitis and will be unable to keep his engagement to take part in a joint debate with Governor McKinley on the tariff before the Madison, Wis., Chautauqua this afternoon.

Warned by Noble.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Noble has issued a notice warning all persons now in the Colville Indian reservation, in Washington, without express authority, to leave the same without delay.

Prostrated by Heat.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Senator Colquhoun of Georgia, who was prostrated by the heat yesterday, is better this morning, but is unable to leave his bed.

All Is Quiet.

MADISON, Wis., July 29.—All is quiet at Merrill. Governor Peck went to the scene last evening. It is not found necessary to call out the militia.

Hanged for Murder.

COLUMBUS, S. C., July 29.—Julius Wise, colored, was executed to-day at Lexington for the murder of another negro some time ago.

Ex-Governor Hardin Dead.

MEXICO, Mo., July 29.—Ex-Governor C. H. Hardin died this morning. He was ill two weeks.

ST. JOHN AND M'KINLEY.

One Talks Against Whiskey, the Other Against Free Trade.

MADISON, Wis., July 29.—Ex-Governor St. John of Kansas, Governor McKinley of Ohio and W. C. Warner of the New York Tariff Reform club addressed the Monona Lake assembly to-day. Henry Watterson was also to have spoken, but was taken ill at Chicago. St. John spoke in the forenoon on prohibition and tariff. He recited prohibition arguments, and said under the present system the liquor traffic has grown faster the past three years than ever before. Over the counters of the 240,737 saloons in the country, \$1,507,000,000 passed last year. This would pay the national debt. St. John took the position that the whole tariff system is wrong in principle, because it levies a burden on what we consume instead of what we possess. Fifteen or 20 companies control to-day all the means of reaching the markets of the world, and our merchant marine is practically driven from the high seas. The farmers possess less than one-fifth of the wealth of the country, compared with five-eighths 40 years ago, and still the farmer is consoled with the blessed assurance that he is "protected." Capital takes \$16 net income from a ton of steel, while the gross receipts of labor is but \$1.57, and because the laborer refuses to submit to a reduction of 25 per cent, capital confronts him with an army of hired Pinkertons, and when he defends his interests he is called a murderer.

In the afternoon Governor McKinley addressed an audience of 15,000 people, speaking on political subjects. He said what was in tariff reform anyway? Who can tell? Cleveland said several years ago that he knew nothing about tariff. From the date of that utterance down to the present time he has given no evidence of having increased his original store of knowledge on economics. The democratic congress passed a bill to untax wool for the sole benefit of New England manufacturers and to the injury of all the farmers, while leaving a duty on all wool articles man is counted on to wear. It passed the bill to lift tariff on cotton ties for the benefit of the South, while the almost identical iron used in other callings retain the old duty. If this is the economic policy of the democratic party it might better be called no policy at all, for it obviously represents no system and can produce no result. On the question of taxation McKinley declared that the country must raise \$400,000,000 annually to defray the expenses of the federal government. Only two ways are possible, viz.: Levying a direct tax on the people, or an import duty on products of foreign nations. There can be no evasion. The nation must adopt one or the other. McKinley dwelt on the disadvantages of the direct tax system and quoted Jefferson and Madison as earnest opponents of it in the time of peace. Thirty years of protection has placed this country in a financial position unrivaled among nations. Thirty years ago 95 per cent. of the hardware of the country was England's make, now 25 per cent. is American. The democratic revenue tariff is always paid by the consumer. Tariff or free trade has nothing to do with strikes and lockouts; nothing to do with differences between employer and employe. McKinley accused the democratic congress of defeating the world's fair bill and doing nothing for the benefit of the country.

AT HOMESTEAD.

Almost a Riot—O'Donnell Arranging for a Surprise. HOMESTEAD, July 29.—The strikers at Duquesne were paid off this afternoon and a fight between John Rourke and a watchman named Foley almost precipitated a riot. The prompt arrival of a troop of cavalry, however, prevented serious trouble.

Speculation Concerning Hugh O'Donnell's Whereabouts is Again Rife.

Master Workman Dempsey of the K. of L. said to an associated press representative that O'Donnell was not on a vacation, but in New York arranging a great surprise for the Carnegie company.

At Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 29.—Six and a half furlongs—Ellis won, Stryke second, Joe El third. Time, 1:22 1/2.

Six furlongs—Morilla won, Prince George second, Bryant third. Time, 1:15 3/4.

Seven furlongs—Casenova won, Hurry Away second, Maggie Merrell, colt, third. Time, 1:33 3/4.

Six and a half furlongs—Mabel Glenn won, Onward second, Hoy third. Time, 1:21 3/4.

One mile and a half—Tea Tray won, India Rubber second, Long Dance third. Time, 2:57 3/4.

Steeplechase, short course—Westmoreland won, Bothwell second, Elph third. Time, 3:13 3/4.

At St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, July 29.—Track in fair shape. Five furlongs—Calhoun won, Narvaez second, Aggie K. third. Time, 1:06 3/4.

Six furlongs—Lanshire won, Jim White second, Santine third. Time, 1:21.

Half a mile—Harry Smith won, Tillie second, Lillian Lindsay third. Time, 34.

High weight, free handicap, one mile and a sixteenth—Forest won, Minnie Gee second, Innocence third. Time, 1:54 3/4.

Six furlongs—Carmen won, Safe Home second, Lena Frey third. Time, 1:19.

At Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 29.—Track fast. Six furlongs—Logan won, Best Grand second, Versatile third. Time, 1:15.

Five furlongs—Stoops won, Pat Malloy second, Roy Del Mar third. Time, 1:03 3/4.

One mile and a sixteenth—Margherita won, St. John second, Eleho third. Time, 2:11 3/4.

One mile—Rex won, King Crab second, Badge third. Time, 1:44.

Six and a half furlongs—Inferno won, Blanche second, Lovell third. Time, 1:22.

BASE BALL YESTERDAY.

National League.

At Pittsburg—7; Louisville, 1.

At Boston—6; Philadelphia, 4.

At Washington—5; Baltimore, 7.

At New York—8; Brooklyn, 7.

The Premier's Funeral.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 29.—The funeral of Premier Robson was held yesterday. Great numbers attended, including cabinet ministers and other leading men.

BACKED UP BY FACTS

Carlisle Entertains the Senators With a Talk on the Tariff.

THE M'KINLEY IGNIS FATUUS

Citizens Deceived, Not Protected by the So-Called Protective Tariff—Farmers Imposed On.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—There was no quorum for some time after the opening of the senate this morning. Stewart seized the opportunity to make a silver speech. Carlisle addressed the senate on Hale's resolution on the relative merits of protection and tariff for revenue, only replying to the speeches of Hale and Aldrich.

The drift of Carlisle's speech, which was fortified by facts and figures, was that the McKinley tariff act had not, within 27 months, covered by the investigation of a sub-committee, reduced the prices of commodities or increased the wages of labor, but on the contrary had interfered with and obstructed the operation of natural laws governing the subjects. He instanced 15 general occupations in unprotected industries, where the average rate of wages had gone up and 15 other trades in highly protected industries where wages had gone down. On tin plate, he asserted, the McKinley act had paid, not to the importer, not to the government, not to the dealers, but directly to the Welsh tin plate manufacturers, \$4,629,750, or more than half the value of the plants of the 508 tin plate works of Wales. The McKinley act had proved to be not for the benefit of American consumers, but the Welsh manufacturers.

Carlisle was followed by Proctor, who attacked some of Carlisle's positions by quotations from an interview with Rogers, managing partner of a Welsh tin-plate manufactory, the principal point of which was that the election of Cleveland would be a victory for free trade, and the effect would be to reduce American wages to the level of English wages. Sherman and Allison defended the McKinley act in brief speeches, and Hawley obtained the floor for tomorrow.

WATSON'S FIERY SPEECH.

He Says He Can Prove the Truthfulness of His Campaign Pamphlet.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—At the opening of the house Wheeler of Alabama took Watson of Georgia to task for stating in a campaign pamphlet that drunken members reel through the aisles and drunken members speak on grave issues. Watson declared every word in the pamphlet was literally true and he was ready to defend every word; he defied the house to punish him. Watson said there was not a charge in the pamphlet in question that had not been made from the press gallery and circulated throughout the country, and now because he made it and because 10 members of the people's party were in power—a tyrannical majority—he was selected as a scapegoat. Hisses and contemptuous laughter on democratic side. "Oh!" cried Watson, "if you want to howl me down you can do so, and I will appeal from your tyranny to the fair sense of justice that abides in the hearts of the American people." [Applause on republican side.]

Amid many interruptions Watson continued. He said the only charge at which the democrats took offense was that the members got drunk at the bar which the house permitted to be run in the basement of the capitol. They had planted a tree, why wonder at its fruit? "This congress," said Watson in conclusion, "can do what it likes about that paragraph, but I stand by it as the exact truth, and I defy you to contradict." [Cries of "Name your man?"] resounded through the hall, but Watson remained impassive. The incident created much excitement, but the members contented themselves with hissing Watson. Finally Boutner introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate and report on Watson's charges; adopted; and the speaker appointed Boutner, Wolverton, Buchanan, Grant and Simpson a committee to investigate Watson's charges.

The house then resumed consideration of their amendments to the sundry civil bill and filibustering by its opponents began again, led by Cummings.

The remainder of the day was spent in filibustering over the world's fair amendment. A recess was finally taken until evening. Hatch, from the committee on agriculture, to-day submitted a report as to the effect of the present tariff law on agriculture. It says there has been a steady decline in prices of farm property since the war, while under the same laws other interests have been more remunerative and prosperous. The report insists that under the low tariff of 1846 agriculture enjoyed the greatest prosperity. The result of the prohibitive tariff has been to prejudice European nations—our best buyers—against the United States, and in the retaliation which followed agriculture was done an irreparable injury. The American farmer is compelled to sell his products in direct competition with the pauper and slave labor of Asia and Africa, which subsists on wages averaging less than \$3 per month. Reciprocity is denounced as a flimsy attempt to deceive the farmers.

White of Iowa, in additional reports, says that no class of citizens is so thoroughly handicapped by the protective system as the farmers of the Mississippi valley engaged in raising hogs and cattle. Funston of Kansas presented the minority report. It says the fact that the democrats are about to adjourn without any effort to repeal the McKinley law, should settle the question as to whether or not, in the opinion of the majority of the house, the law is wrong and oppressive. The minority report cites the benefits of reciprocity and asserts the statement that farms have shrunk in value is a matter of mere asser-

tion for which there is no data. In no other country and no other time in this country has there been a law of economic character passed in which the interests of any class of persons are more carefully guarded than those of the farmer in the McKinley law.

APPOINTED BY HARRITY.

Democratic National Executive Campaign Committee.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Chairman Harrity of the democratic national committee has announced the national executive campaign committee as follows:

W. F. Tarpey, California; Charles S. Thomas, Colorado; Carlos French, Connecticut; Samuel Paseo, Florida; Clark Howell, Jr., Georgia; J. J. Richardson, Iowa; Charles W. Blair, Kansas; I. B. Shorley, Kentucky; James Jeffries, Louisiana; Arthur Sewell, Maine; Arthur P. Gorman, Maryland; Daniel J. Campau, Michigan; Michael Moran, Minnesota; Charles Howe, Mississippi; John G. Prather, Missouri; Alvah W. Sulloway, New Hampshire; Miles Ross, New Jersey; William P. Sheehan, New York; M. W. Ransom, North Carolina; Calvin S. Brice, Ohio; Samuel Blomely, Rhode Island; Holmes Cummings, Tennessee; O. T. Holt, Texas; Bartley Smalley, Vermont; Basie B. Gordon, Virginia; William F. Harrity, Pennsylvania; chairman ex-officio; S. P. Sherin, secretary ex-officio.

The campaign committee: Calvin S. Brice of Ohio; A. P. Gorman of Maryland; W. F. Sheehan, New York; S. B. Smalley, Vermont; W. W. Ransom, North Carolina; B. E. Cable, Illinois; E. C. Wall, Wisconsin; Josiah Quincy, Massachusetts; William F. Harrity, Pennsylvania.

Chairman Harrity to-day said: "I am very much encouraged by the manner in which the leading and representative democrats of the country are coming to my support. Whatever differences existed prior to the Chicago convention have disappeared." It is generally conceded that Calvin S. Brice will be chosen chairman of the campaign committee, unless Governor Campbell accepts the position.

NEW YORK WEATHER.

Nearly Half a Hundred Deaths During the Forenoon.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The heat continues to be insufferable. In the lofty, well ventilated offices the mercury rose to 90; on the open-air streets it is over 100. Up to 11:30 there have been 42 deaths from sunstroke and a large number of prostrations. Last night was a sleepless one for most city dwellers, the temperature not going below 80. Over 200 horses have died since Monday.

The heat continued unabated throughout the whole day and evening up to midnight. One hundred and seven prostrations are reported with 46 deaths, and in Brooklyn, 27 deaths.

In the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, July 29.—Specials covering the stretch of territory from Montana to Iowa show the hot spell is broken. The temperature fell 20 degrees in as many minutes at many points in Iowa and points northward. At Great Falls, Mont., the mercury dropped 20 degrees in five minutes, with frost. In Iowa the fall in temperature was accompanied by heavy rain.

Cooler in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A decided drop in temperature accompanied by rain, occurred here during the night. At 10 o'clock this morning the signal service thermometer registered 58 degrees, a fall of nearly 30 degrees compared with the extreme temperature yesterday. Overcasts are in request. It is still raining.

A Storm in South Dakota.

DELL RAPIDS, S. D., July 29.—Wednesday afternoon a terrific storm of wind, rain and hail swept over this section of the country, leaving desolation in its track. The barley harvest was in progress at the time. Thousands of acres are laid waste.

A Cold Wave.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., July 29.—The cold wave reached here this morning. The temperature fell 30 degrees. There is considerable rain.

IT IS A CONSPIRACY.

The Atchison Makes Grave Charges Against Chairman Caldwell.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Passenger Traffic Manager White of the Atchison, in a letter to the association to-day, accused Chairman Caldwell and all the association roads except the Atchison, of having entered into an arrangement with the Alton to effect reductions in passenger rates to western points without the intervention of the rate committee, as required by the agreement, and consequently to deprive the Atchison of its right to voice as to the advisability of such reductions. He asserts that at a meeting at which the Atchison was not represented, it was arranged that the Alton should reduce rates. Thereupon the chairman was to use such action as a pretext for granting to members of the association authority to make similar rates.

POWDERLY'S VIEWS.

He Appears Before the House Committee on Judiciary.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Grand Master Workman Powderly appeared before the House Judiciary committee this afternoon in the Honored investigation. He denied the statements of the Pinkertons relative to the character of their employes. Referring to the New York strike he accused Depew of deliberately causing the strike and then going to Europe. He said the Pinkertons prevented the settlement of the strike.

A Serious Charge.

COVINGTON, Ky., July 29.—Ex-Speaker Harvey Myers of the legislature and at present a member, was accused in a public meeting to-day of offering Alderman Drogen a bribe to vote for certain railroad ordinances. Drogen made the charge.

Order of the Iron Hall.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.—An application has been made for a receiver for the Order of the Iron Hall, a mutual benefit association with a large membership throughout the country. Mismanagement and extravagance is charged.

IN POLITICAL ENGLAND

Anxiously Waiting to Hear the Speech from the Throne.

THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER

Different Parties Striving for Supremacy—Speculation as to the Fate of the Home Rule Bill.

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LONDON, July 29.—When the members of the cabinet separated yesterday it was practically decided that the speech from the throne opening the new parliament will be limited to a blank intimation that parliament had met for the transaction of business. Powerful influence will be brought to bear to induce Salisbury to adopt a bolder policy. A proposal finding a large acceptance is that the government will open parliament by announcing the introduction of the franchise reform bill, including such redistribution of seats as will correct the present abnormal representation. A redistribution of seats based on recognized liberal principles would increase the number of English members by about 140, mostly conservatives, and Scotch by 20, and reduce Irish representation by 20 members. Many unionist members are now pressing Lord Salisbury and other cabinet members to defy the opposition and make franchise reform a single item of the queen's speech and the whole business session, appealing on defeat, but intimate friends of the prime minister confer he is weary of office and wants rest. His liver and kidneys are out of order, and anyone seeing his pasty face, bent shoulders and languorous walk would pronounce him deficient in energy.

A majority of the members of the cabinet appear to rely on an early break up of the Gladstone government through a rupture of the internal forces on which it must rest. In the absence of any declaration of policy in the speech from the throne, they will be rather strengthened by the government for shirking the avowal of programme.

The Irish party is not entirely reassured in spite of the liberal declarations that home rule will be expedited, and until Gladstone adds the assurance of an immediate dissolution of parliament if the lords reject the bill, a suspicion will haunt them that they will be used to carry the Newcastle programme and then thrown aside. The McArthurites and Parnellites are possessed of the idea that if Gladstone, after passing the "one man one vote" and other measures of the Newcastle programme went to the country to get the British working majority, home rule would become smoke. Now having him on the hip, they will throw him unless he makes home rule his first and final aim.

Rt. Hon. Anthony Mandella, speaking at a meeting of the British Steamship trust, alluded to the present depression in the shipping trade. He said the tonnage idle in San Francisco in sailing ships alone amounted to 160,000 tons, and on the Tyne 260 steamships are laid up.

CONTENTION IN THE CAMP.

Silver Men and the Colorado People's Party Have a Fall-out.

DENVER, July 29.—The silver party had a warm time to-day over the question of endorsing the ticket nominated by the people's party yesterday. The Rocky Mountain News, which the day after the Chicago convention refused to support Cleveland, and since the Omaha convention has supported Weaver, to-day flatly refused to support Waite, the fusion candidate for governor, so when the silver men met the fight was on. Late in the afternoon Delegate George moved to endorse only the people's party presidential electors. This was lost and after further discussion the entire ticket was endorsed, 115 to 56. The negative votes were straight free silver men. The minority are greatly dissatisfied and the result, it is thought, will be their withdrawal from the people's party.

Brotherhood of Engineers.

BUTTE, July 29.—To-night the Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers held a meeting, at which it was decided to induce all stationary engineers in the camp to join the brotherhood. Committees were appointed to interview all non-union members, and it was resolved that the brotherhood use every means in its power to prevent the employment of engineers not members of the organization. To-morrow evening the matter will be laid before the Silver Trades and Labor assembly, which organization will be asked to assist the brotherhood in inducing non-union men to join.

May Be Lynched.

LIXINGTON, Ky., July 29.—Alonso Brookshire, alias Hurley, who killed Jailer Tipton and Tom Howard of Mt. Sterling a few days ago, was captured this afternoon, together with Charley Johnston, who aided him to escape, and placed in the Richmond jail. The citizens are greatly excited over the killing and Brookshire will probably be lynched.

Bergman Given a Hearing.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—Alexander Bergman, the anarchist who attempted to assassinate Frick, was given a hearing this afternoon and held for trial at the September session in \$24,000 bail. Bergman said that it is not true that he tried to shoot Leishman. "I did not want to touch any one but Frick. I meant to kill him," said he.

Taking a Rest.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—Nothing was done in the Mitchell case to-day.

Comparison of the results of the sunshine recorder at Greenwich, England, for 14 years shows that throughout the year the average daily amount of sunshine is little more than three hours.

Joe Webb, the 17-year-old giant drum major of the Citizens' band of Memphis, when dressed in full uniform, is said to measure eight feet and seven and one-half inches to the top of his plume.