THE HICKMAN COURIER.

Published Every Friday by
GEORGE WARREN,
Hickman, Kentucky.
Office—Jackson Street, next door to City Hall.
GEORGE WARREN, Editor.
Price of Subscription. $150

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

ESTABLISHED 1859. HICKMAN, FULTON COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1893. VOL. XXVIII. NO. 23.

FINE JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED
WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
SALE BILLS,
ENVELOPES,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
INVITATIONS,
ETC., ETC
CALL AND SEE US.

It is said that the New York health authorities "are gloomy over the prospect of a visitation of cholera." They have been stirred to extraordinary activity in street cleaning and in the general renovation of the town.

The huge boaconstrictor at the New York Central park Zoo has eaten nothing for six months, and still stubbornly refuses food. In the hope of preventing it from dying from starvation hot milk baths have been provided, and some nutriment is thus absorbed by the monster.

The longest cannon ever forged in America was completed lately at the Bethlehem iron works. The double 8-inch gun tube is 62 feet long, and required 400 tons of iron for its material. It is claimed that this is the finest piece of gun forging that has been accomplished.

C. E. Speckels, son of Claus Spreckels, of Honolulu, avers that the latter does not favor annexation, but would prefer that Hawaii should remain a kingdom. He says that the firm made a large loan to the Hawaiian government a short time before the ex-queen was deposed.

Lieut. Peary will have a rival in Arctic exploration this coming summer in Frederick Jackson, who takes a British party up to Franz Joseph land, and who thinks he will there have land up to the eighty-fourth parallel of latitude, possibly further. Hence he proposes to proceed in dog-sleds.

Lieut. Diaz, son of the Mexican president, who is spending a few months in Washington, is studying not only the English language, but the customs of society and government at the American capital. The high rank of Minister Romero gives his guest ample opportunity for acquiring this sort of knowledge.

Dr. Alonzo S. Ball, of New York, is the oldest man in American who carries an insurance on his life. He was born in the last century, and so is ninety-three years old, having been insured for half a century. Wm. E. Shepard has an older policy, however, the oldest in existence in the country, though he is only eighty-two years old.

According to a correspondent at Rome, Emperor William's announcement of his intention to visit the Italian capital on the occasion of the silver wedding of the king and queen has not been received in Rome exactly as a boon and a blessing. It is an honor, according to the correspondent, which the Romans would willingly have dispensed with.

The construction of the Trans-Siberian railway is being rapidly advanced, and in 1900 it will be possible to travel by rail from the Ural mountains to Lake Baikal. As the line across the Ural mountains will be completed in 1894, one can foresee the possibility ten years hence of reaching China from Paris in a fortnight without changing carriages.

E. T. Powell, of Wachapreague, treasurer of Accomack county, Va., will send to Chicago a solid mahogany chest of drawers more than 100 years old, and once the property of Mrs. Betty Custis, of Accomack. The eastern shore counties of Virginia are peculiarly rich in old mahogany furniture, and almost every considerable house contains several pieces.

The Russian squadron that is to bear the czar's compliments to the United States at the time of the opening of the Columbian exhibition will be composed of two first-class iron-clads, two cruisers, and several sea-going torpedo boats. It will leave Cronstadt early in May, and after touching at Copenhagen will pay a visit to some French port before starting on the cruise across the Atlantic.

Mr. Cleveland decided not to revoke the order made by President Harrison placing all free delivery post offices under the operation of the civil service law. His action in this regard is on a par with that of President Harrison, who declined to revoke Mr. Cleveland's order placing the railway mail service under the operation of the law, although the order was issued but a short time before he went out of office.

The organization of "King's Daughters" in New York, announces through a representative, that it will send special trains to Chicago as often as once a week through the six months of the World's fair, with special arrangements for the care and protection of women. The cost of the round-trip ticket, with room in a first-class hotel for ten days, will be $50. None but first-class hotels, and those without bar-rooms, will be patronized by the "daughters."

"Uncle Jerry" Rusk's official successor in the agricultural department, Secretary Morton, who is a practical farmer, declares that he can husk more corn in a given time than any man west of the Missouri river. "I think nothing of husking two hundred bushels in a day when the weather is propitious," he says. In a "shucking match" with ex-Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, a few years ago, Mr. Morton claims to have beaten his rival badly in a stretch of six hours. The prize in that contest was a sorrel colt, which the secretary still possesses.

Mrs. Jenness Miller, the high priestess of the hygienic dress reform, has headed a new crusade. She is said to demand that bald heads be covered with wigs in public, as they "are horrid, unsightly and inartistic." The Kansas City Star thinks "this innovation on the part of Mrs. Miller is but another link in the chain of thraldom that the women are putting about men. Women began by taking man's cigar away from him and throwing it off the street car. Now, after having pulled all the hair out of poor man's head, they are making baldheadedness a crime. Is this just?"

A recent census bulletin shows that in 1850 only 9.68 per cent. of our entire population was foreign born. This percentage was increased in 1890 to 14.77 per cent., or to a total foreign-born population of 9,249,547. Of this aggregate the bulletin shows nearly 45 per cent. are now living in 124 cities of the country. Of the Italian and Spanish immigrants, 58 per cent. are found in the cities; of the Poles and Russians, 57 per cent.; of the Irish, 55 per cent.; Austrian and Bohemian, 48 per cent.; German, 47; South American, 46; French, 45; Hungarian, 44, and the Welsh, only 20 per cent.

THE DECISION.

Neither Side Seems to Understand the Result.

Action of the Brotherhoods a Matter of Great Uncertainty.

The Brotherhood Absolutely Undone as a Labor Organization at Present—Their Only Recourse is to Vote for No One Not Favorable to Labor.

Toledo, O., April 4.—A reporter had an interview with a number of the members of the brotherhood after the decisions in the U. S. court had been delivered, and a great diversity of opinions was brought to light. Many of them feel that it is the direct result of monopoly's oppression. One well-known brotherhood man said: "We are absolutely undone as a labor organization for the present; we now have but one resource, and as an organization, federating with other labor unions and brotherhoods, we propose to vote hereafter only for men absolutely known to be in sympathy with the rights and necessities of the laboring element. This was a gigantic scheme that savored both of capital and political intrigue. We are not as devoid of wisdom and ordinary intelligence as the railroad companies would have you believe. We have the power, and mark my words, it is only a question of time when the victory shall be ours."

Vague rumors were afloat Monday evening as to what immediate course the brotherhood will pursue, but all show an inclination to await the promulgation of special orders from headquarters.

Ask a Lake Shore or Ann Arbor striker what he thinks of the decisions, and he will probably reply: "Oh, I dunno." These two words just about express the general situation here at the present time. The majority of the strikers seem utterly unable to decide for themselves whether or not they have gained a point in the controversy, and the intelligent public is in about the same fix.

THE WORLD MOVES.

Now They Have Discovered a Substitute For Gunpowder.

Berlin, April 4.—A commission of artillery experts has been testing for several days at the Juederberg a new explosive, which is intended to replace ultimately gunpowder in the German army. The explosive is a brown fatty substance of the consistency of frozen oil when exposed in ordinary temperatures. It retains the consistency up to 112 degress Fahrenheit. A shock or a spark does not set it off. When used in guns the explosion is obtained through contact with another chemical compound. The explosion is almost unaccompanied by smoke, and the detonation is inconsiderable. The recoil is very slight, even when the heaviest charges have been used. The explosive does not heat the weapon sufficiently to cause difficulties in the way of rapid firing, and the cartridges once used are easily refilled. For the present rifle model of 1888, the new compound is not available, but if future tests be as satisfactory as the recent ones, it will be introduced generally in the artillery branch of the service.

Four models of new army rifles, having many advantages over the rifle now in use, have passed successfully the trials of the small arms inspectors. The inventor of all four is Dr. Weiss, of the Gera dynamite factory.

Bad for Criminals.

Washington, April 4.—The supreme court, Monday, in a long opinion by Justice Jackson, decided that a fugitive from justice, surrendered by extradition proceedings by one state to another, may be constitutionally tried in the latter state, upon a warrant charging another offense than the one set forth in the warrant of extradition, without being first returned to the state from which he came. This decision affirms the judgment of the Georgia supreme court in the case of Sidney Lascilles, alias Walter S. Beresford, the well-known swindler, who claiming to be Lord Beresford's son, cut a wide swath in New York and the south, at the expense of his deluded victims.

Refused a Pardon.

Toledo, O., April 4.—To the astonishment of every one, Henry S. Bower, the deposed street commissioner, although afforded an opportunity to secure a pardon, Monday night paid his fine of $200, and Tuesday morning commenced his thirty days' sentence on the rock pile.

The Result at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, April 4.—The municipal vote Monday resulted in the election of Samuel F. Hunt, dem., for superior judge; Emil Rehse, rep., for city police court clerk; Thos. J. McGranahan, rep., magistrate. Nine republicans and six democrats were elected to the board of legislation.

Prince Bismarck's Condition.

Hamburg, April 4.—Prince Bismarck is suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, it is said, and had another very hard attack Monday on account of the excitement attending his birthday.

Many Miners Idle.

London, April 4.—Over ten thousand miners are out of employment, owing to the depression in the coal trade. Several hundred have received notice this week, and a further reduction in wages is threatened.

German Cruiser on the Way.

Queenstown, April 4.—The German cruiser Kaiserine Augusta, bound to New York for the naval review, arrived here Monday evening to take coal and provisions, and will sail on Wednesday.

Mansfield Went Democratic.

Mansfield, O., April 4.—The democrats elected their entire ticket at the municipal election here Monday, and captured the ward offices in eight out of ten wards. The majorities range from 100 to 403.

"RAM'S HORN" WRINKLES.

The man who is always looking for mud generally finds it.

A key that unlocks Heaven ought to fit any church door on earth.

The world owes every man a living who is willing to work out the debt.

The man who controls himself makes unwritten laws for many other people.

We are not in a condition to enjoy riches until we can be happy without them.

Fill the place you now have more than full and you will soon have a better one.

FOREST FIRES.

Much Property Destroyed in the Neighborhood of Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, Va., April 4.—The forest fires in the counties contiguous to Petersburg are proving more destructive than any that have occurred in this section for many years, and the reports received here Monday are very discouraging.

Any number of private residences were burned Monday evening, and in some instances there were narrow escapes of persons from being burned to death. The residence of W. P. Spain, in Dinwiddie county, fifteen miles from Petersburg, was burned, together with twenty-two outhouses. Miss Lucy Spain, the daughter of Mr. Spain, who was sick in the house at the time it took fire, fainted, and narrowly escaped being burned alive.

In Sussex county ten or a dozen family residences were destroyed, mostly with their contents. Thousands of cords of wood and an immense quantity of valuable lumber have been burned. N. H. Burrow, of Prince George, alone lost 3,000 cords of wood, valued at $4,000, on which there was no insurance. The losses by these fires will reach $75,000 or $100,000.

GASTRONOMIC FEAT.

Two Men in a Contest Eat One Hundred and Thirty-Five Oysters Each.

Baltimore, April 4.—While discussing the capacity of a man's stomach a dispute arose between James Williams and Arthur Padelford, two well-known club men, as to who could consume the most oysters. Mr. Williams finally offered to settle the question at once.

Padelford was agreeable, and the contestants, with their seconds, adjourned to a leading cafe, where a good round sum was put up by each side. The shucker, who knew nothing of the wager, opened his eyes when several dozen had been consumed and more were asked for. When each of the eaters had got away with six dozen the man's eyes began to bulge.

He kept on shucking, however, until each man had eaten eleven dozen and three oysters, when he complained that he was tired. Besides, he didn't propose to be tried for murder. Williams and Padelford, who were pretty well filled by this time, thereupon agreed to call it a draw.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Circular Issued by the United Garment-Cutters.

New York, April 4.—The United Garment Workers of America Monday issued a circular, giving a full list of all firms belonging to the Clothing Manufacturers' Association to their customers, which is considered to be a plain case of contempt of court in face of the temporary injunction served upon the officers of the federation. It was decided by the Cutters and Garment Workers at the meeting Monday to leave the question of a general strike among the tailors to the discretion of the United Brotherhood of Tailors, which meets Tuesday night. There are 11,000 tailors.

A secret conference of the leading officers of the trades unions of the United states will be held in this city during the present week to take action on the legal question of boycotting, raised against the cutters during the present lockout.

TERRIFIC BATTLE

Between Farmers and Railroad Employes—One Man Fatally Injured.

West Union, Ia., April 4.—A terrible battle took place at Jackson Junction, twenty miles from here, Monday afternoon between the employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad and mechanics and farmers. Miles McGovern and Peter Meyers determined to build a warehouse in spite of orders from the railway to the contrary. Monday noon the company sent seventy-five men to lay rails on the building spot to prevent building. McGovern and Meyers and a band of farmers resisted, and a bloody battle took place, resulting in seven or eight men being terribly injured, one of whom will die. The men became wild and fought like demons with crowbars, hammers, rocks and clubs. The railway is now in full possession of the field.

BOUNDARY LINE SETTLED.

The Supreme Court Decides Against Virginia in Its Suit Against Tennessee.

Washington, April 4.—Some time ago the state of Virginia set up a claim that it was entitled to a wedge-shaped tract ranging from two to eight miles wide and several score of miles long, now generally recognized as within the northwestern boundary line of Tennessee. Virginia based her claim on her charter, making her southern boundary line due west in 36 deg. and 30 min.

Tennessee's response was that the present line had been run in 1800 and 1801 by a joint commission of the two states, and had been accepted and ratified by each. Monday the supreme court rendered its decision sustaining Tennessee so that the boundary line will remain unimpaired.

Eugene Dunnivant Released.

Chicago, April 4.—Eugene Dunnivant, whose damage suit against O. W. Potter, the steel magnate, growing out of a love affair with Mr. Potter's daughter, has created wide interest, was released from custody Monday. The charge upon which Dunnivant was being held was the larceny of a watch from a woman with whom he had been drinking.

The Election at Columbus.

Columbus, O., April 4.—The republicans scored a partial victory here Monday, retaining control of the council and school boards, and electing one of their candidates for common pleas judge and the clerk of the police court. The democrats re-elected Mayor George J. Karb by a reduced plurality of 215.

Cleveland Will Open the Fair.

Washington, April 4.—Unless public business makes it impossible President Cleveland will open the World's fair on May 1, and will personally push the button that starts the machinery in motion. Nearly all the members of the cabinet will also be present.

MILLINERY NOVELTIES.

Wide-brimmed hats, with an abundance of ostrich-plume trimming, will be popular for spring and early-summer wear.

Wide-brimmed leghorn hats, such as have been worn by children for the past few years, are brought out for ladies. They are to be trimmed with lace, bows and tips.

A flat-topped hat with a Prince of Wales cluster set exactly in the top of the corner is a new design. It has the merit of novelty, and but little more can be said in its favor.

HOTEL FIRE.

Many Guests Badly Burned and Twenty-Three Missing.

The Flames Had Gained Considerable Headway Before the Inmates Were Awakened—Then Followed a Panic, Many Leaping to the Ground.

Bradford, Pa., April 3.—Fire was discovered in the Higgins hotel on Main street at 4:20 o'clock Saturday morning. The hotel was occupied chiefly by railroad men, of whom there were about seventy-five asleep when the fire started.

Many of the inmates jumped from windows into the creek below, and several were badly burned. The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh depot and freight house were entirely destroyed, also Leroy's grocery store. It is reported that about twenty-three persons are missing, and a search is being made for them.

On the west side was the creek, which made the jump forty feet. Several persons made the jump for life into the stream and were rescued. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, proprietors of the hotel, escaped from the burning building after they were nearly suffocated by the smoke. Mr. Higgins was badly injured, and was carried to the Riddell house.

The Riddell house has been transformed into a temporary hospital. In one room is Prof. Neumeyer, of the Jamison orchestra. His left foot is crushed, and he is seriously hurt internally. In another room J. W. Osborn lies, both legs broken and his back injured.

In another apartment are two men, hurt internally and badly bruised about their heads. Two women in another, burned about their faces and hands. One of the women has lost her baby, and her agony is pitiful.

John Johnson, a boy, was found wandering through the streets with a two-year-old child in arms, its face, arms and hands burned and blistered.

The cause of the fire is unknown. It is supposed to have caught from a gas stove.

SMUGGLING CHINESE.

Steamers Now Plying Daily From Portland to Vancouver on Every Trip.

Portland, Ore., April 3.—If the investigation into the methods of the Chinese at this port and on Puget sound, commenced by Special Treasurer Agent Noyes, is carried far enough, it is said some sensational revelations will be made. Customs Inspector Todd, of Vancouver, B. C., who arrived Saturday night, says that the steamer Haytian Republic has been carrying a large number of Chinese to Portland from Vancouver on every trip. These Chinese all have certificates, which are procured from Portland and Salem, and notaries and lawyers in the two cities are in the business of furnishing them. Chinamen send their photographs, which are attached to bogus certificates. For these certificates they pay $60. The Haytian Republic charges them $50 fare, and then they have to pay an agent $10 to see that they get in all right.

War Upon Cholera.

Washington, April 3.—For the first time there will be a complete cordon this year on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America against the introduction of cholera or other disease into the United States from foreign countries. Canada, it is said by the head officers of that government, will be efficiently quarantined, so that the dread of introduction of cholera over our northern boundary need not be apprehended so nervously as heretofore.

Blown to Atoms.

DesMoines, Ia., April 3.—At Lacoma, a little town south of DesMoines, a boiler explosion occurred. The following were killed: Henry Kinniss, aged fifty, and three sons, Henry Kinniss, jr., John Kinniss and Peter Kinniss. How the explosion occurred is not known, as all who were present are dead. Two of the bodies were blown to atoms. A foot and one skull were found three hundred yards from the scene of the explosion.

Georgia State Fair.

Augusta, Ga., April 3.—The Augusta Exposition Co. has made a contract with the Georgia state fair convention to hold a fair this fall in Augusta. The exposition begins Tuesday, October 17, and continues one month. The Georgia state fair will be held during the first two weeks of the exposition. President Cleveland and the cabinet will be invited to attend the exposition.

Preacher in Jail.

Little Rock, Ark., April 3.—Rev. S. H. Buchanan, defaulting ex-treasurer of the Arkansas insane asylum, was brought here Sunday morning from Clarksville. His bond was fixed at $10,000, failing to give which he was committed to jail. Buchanan's shortage is something in the neighborhood of $13,000. He was indicted by the Pulaski grand jury on Thursday.

Sold His Children.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 3.—The wife of Ostrum Boright, a drunken laborer, died here a few days ago, leaving seven little children all under his care. Boright immediately commenced disposing of his offspring by giving them to married couples to adopt upon receipt of $5 for each child. The authorities threaten to prosecute the father.

No Extra on September 1.

Washington, April 3.—Speaker Crisp's private secretary says there is no truth in the story published Saturday morning that President Cleveland had requested the speaker to rearrange his committees, as he intended to call an extra session September 1.

The Phoenix Mine Still Burning.

Trimble, O., April 3.—The Phoenix mine at Jacksonville, which was set on fire last week by a miner, while blasting coal, is still burning. All attempts at putting out the fire by driving an entry around it have been futile.

An Ex-Banker Stealing Bread.

New York, April 3.—Joseph Lloyd Haigh, who, in 1880, failed for $300,000, dragging the Grocers' bank down with him, and who was subsequently sentenced to four years' imprisonment for forgery aggregating $125,000, was arrested for stealing a loaf of bread valued at eight cents.

Runaway Accident.

Mascoutah, Ill., April 3.—In a runaway accident here Sunday Blasius Kern, a well-known citizen, sustained fatal injuries, and Godfield Deichman was seriously, if not fatally hurt.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

Washington, March 28.—Senate.—Senator Call, of Florida, rose to a question of privilege Monday in the senate, and denied as absolutely false the statement published in a newspaper that he (Call) made no attempt to disguise his disgust at the slowness of appointments and openly criticised the president in the corridors. Senator Hoar, from the committee on privileges and elections, submitted a majority report in favor of seating Mantel, appointed senator by the governor of Montana, a gain of one vote having given those in favor of seating the privilege of making the report, and thus leaving to the chairman, Senator Vance, the submission of a minority report. Senator Vance was given additional time in which to file his report. The case of Beckwith, of Wyoming, and Allen, of Washington, were submitted, and will stand or fall by the Mantel case. The senate adjourned until Tuesday.

Washington, March 29.—Senate.—The senate was in session just thirty-five minutes Monday, but considerable important work was done. Senator Hoar offered a resolution directing the committee on privileges and elections to investigate the published allegations charging Senator Roach, of North Dakota, with criminal embezzlement and to report what is the duty of the senate in relation thereto. The resolution went over until Wednesday. Senator Gorman offered resolutions requiring the senate to proceed to the election of its secretary, sergeant-at-arms and chaplain, three officers to enter on their duties June 30 next. These resolutions proposed Wm. R. Cox, of North Carolina, Richard J. Bright, of Indiana, and Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the house, for the offices named. Resolutions read and laid on the table. Senator Vance submitted the minority report of the committee on privileges and elections, opposing the seating of Mantel, of Montana, and the other two governor-appointed senators. Senator Hoar, for the majority, gave notice that he would call up the reports Wednesday.

Washington, March 30.—Senate.—Senator Power, of Montana, demanded an investigation of the insinuations which have been made against his character prior to his election to the senate. No action was taken in the demand. Senator Higgins, of Delaware, offered a resolution which was referred, instructing the committee on interstate commerce to investigate the railroad transportation and ascertain whether traffic conditions justify any change in the interstate commerce law, so far as it forbids pooling under any and all circumstances, and also the bonding system as applied to Canadian railroads. Senator Hoar then called up the majority report of the election committee favoring the seating of the three governor-appointed senators. Senator Pugh, of Alabama, opened the debate in favor of seating the senators. He was followed by several senators, but the whole debate was confined strictly to constitutional arguments.

Washington, March 31.—Senate.—The senate spent some time Thursday in considering a request of Mr. Chandler to substitute a more carefully framed resolution for the resolution offered Wednesday proposing an investigation of the charges made against Senator Power, of Montana. Mr. Vest misunderstood the desire of Mr. Chandler, and again objected to the senate going into these investigations, but the substitution was presented, Senator Chandler not taking action on it at this time. Mr. Teller, of Colorado, was excused from further attendance at this session, and then Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, took the floor and made a two hours' speech in opposition to the seating of governor-appointed senators. An executive session was held, and besides confirming Mr. Hayard, it was announced that several unimportant confirmations had been made.

SLICK CELESTIALS.

They Are Smart Enough to Outwit the United States.

Washington, March 31.—The enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act causes the treasury officials much trouble, as the Celestial proves himself to be a very slippery person. He is now engaged in turning himself from a laundryman into a merchant. To such an extent is this the case that Assistant Secretary Spaulder has written the following letter to the collectors on the Pacific coast to stop the fraud:

"The department is informed that a practice obtains among Chinese laborers in this country who may accumulate small sums of money, of entrusting such money to merchants, which is treated as a part of the capital of the business, Chinese laborers who have made such disposition of their savings, although not actively engaged in mercantile business, have claimed to be merchants and thereby entitled to leave the country and to return to the United States. The department desires you to closely scrutinize certificates which may be presented at your port of returning Chinese and to require evidence of the standing of the holders as bona fide merchants actually engaged in business. In no case should Chinese be permitted to enter as merchants unless their right to the privilege is clearly established, and where it appears that the practice herein referred to is attempted, the certificates presented should be ignored, the holders arrested and the facts reported to the department."

ARMOR AT AN ANGLE.

Tests That Have Never Before Been Made With Heavy Plate.

Washington, March 29.—An important test will soon take place at the naval proving grounds at Indian Head. An attack will be made on armor placed at an angle of forty-five degrees with the line of fire. Hitherto the face of the armor plate has confronted the muzzle of the gun, that is, the line traveled by the projectiles was at right angles with the target. The discharge might be called a straight-way fire. The test has been a severe one for the material, as in actual warfare such a condition embracing proximity of gun and directness of attack, will be remote.

Light armor placed at an angle with the line of fire, has been attacked by rapid fire guns, but heavy armor has never been so placed. For this test a nickel steel plate, Harveyized, ten inches in thickness, will be fired upon from a twelve-inch rifle. The natural inference is that an armor plate placed at an angle with the line of fire will serve to glance off all projectiles, and the plate will be placed so that the shell will be ricocheted into an embankment.

Talking Trouble at the Fair Grounds.

Chicago, March 30.—Monday being April 3 is the date to which many contractors at the World fair grounds are looking forward to with a great deal of uneasiness. An edict has gone out from the labor organizations that after that day only union workmen shall be employed on World's fair jobs. Contractors who do not pay heed to this order will suffer a strike. Contractors must discharge their non-union men or the union men will strike. This movement applies particularly to the carpenters. Whether or not a strike among them would be followed by a general strike among all the trades is a question.

The Columbus, O., Barracks.

Washington, March 28.—Between $30,000 and $50,000 will be expended during the present year upon the Columbus (O.) barracks. There will be a new mess hall constructed and many minor improvements made, which will bring up the Columbus barracks to the first rank.

Now for Electric Light.

Gallipolis, O., March 30.—The wires for the electric light plant are being strung, and the contractor's expect to be ready to light the city by electricity about April 10.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

Frankfort, March 29.—Senate.—The senate after reconsidering the vote by which the bill dividing the state into one hundred representative districts was passed, adopted the amendment which gives Warren county two representatives instead of one, as in the original bill. The act to divide the state into thirty-eight senatorial districts was also passed with several amendments. The bill introduced by Senator Wertham, relating to the Colored Normal school, went through without trouble.

House.—The house passed the senate bill relating to the common school system of the state, after amending it seventy-five times. The bill appropriating $15,000 for the erection of additional shop rooms in the Frankfort penitentiary was called from the orders of the day and at once kicked up a great row and rumpus. The house is divided upon the prison question, and all matters involved, to a wonderful degree and anything bearing upon this point acts like a fire-brand. The hour of adjournment arriving closed the tumultuous scene, and the bill went over until Wednesday.

Frankfort, March 30.—Senate.—The senate rescinded the vote by which the bill relating to executions was passed, and the bill was placed in the orders of the day. The bill relating to revenue and taxation, with committee amendments, was taken up, and the provision taxing the franchise of private corporations was adopted and sustained the opinion of its committee against the action of the lower house. The governor has permitted the bill prohibiting bartering on Sunday to become a law without his autograph, and it goes into effect ninety days after the adjournment of this general assembly, which at present is very indefinite.

House.—The bill embracing the charter for the government of cities of the first class, which only applies to Louisville, was reported from the clerk's desk ready for its third reading. It had passed the senate and been reported favorably by the house committee. Most of the bill was in direct opposition to the charter reported by the revisory commission and the amendments, submitted by the citizens' committee, so called. The bill put upon its final passage sailed through even more so by a vote of 71 to 1. A motion to reconsider was laid upon the table, and the Louisville charter, good, bad or indifferent, was nailed to the masthead irrevocably.

Frankfort, April 1.—Senate.—Senators Galloway, Stewart and George were appointed delegates to the Bowling Green road convention. The bill concerning exemptions was taken up and passed as it came from the committee, every amendment being rejected.

House.—The house Friday reconsidered the vote by which the bill appropriating $15,000 for the building of additional work-shops in the Frankfort penitentiary was lost Thursday, and promptly passed the bill. The senate bill regulating the state printing and binding, which has been hanging fire for months, was called from the calendar and amended in a number of places. The original bill extended the time of the existing contract with the public printer until January 1, 1894. The house fixed the date August 1, 1893. The senate bill provided that all the work should be done in Frankfort, but the house amendment says it may be done anywhere in the state, if the bid is acceptable. An amendment was adopted reducing the schedule in the senate bill for plain composition from fifty to forty cents. The hour of adjournment cut off further consideration of the bill.

Frankfort, April 3.—Senate.—The senate, in accordance with its now well-defined and established custom, had no quorum Saturday. The senate is far above Saturday and the madding crowds of the house. Those senators present and the officers made some progress for the absent ones and the future by reading enrolled bills, which does not require the constitutional majority.

House.—The house had a working number on hand, and finished up the long-delayed and much-considered bill regulating the public printing and binding. Mr. Walton, of Boone, offered a motion to reconsider. The purpose of the motion was to reconcile the committee's amendment relative to unfinished work on the public printer's hands on the first Monday in August next with the amendment of Mr. Pettit, which was adopted Friday. The house passed the bill authorizing the striking off of territory to voters for election districts in one county and the addition of such territory to another county. A resolution of sympathy for Representative Crow was passed. The general bill regulating constables was passed. The bill to prevent the sale of and punish the adulteration of baking powder was ordered recommitted to the committee on federal relations, which was a funny way of smothering the measure.

Frankfort, April 4.—The senate was eleven and the house seven short of a quorum Monday. After a vain effort to get the required number the latter body adjourned to try their luck at fishing. As a rule the house has a bare majority on Mondays, but that is not expected of a senate and has not happened for many a moon.

The boss carpenters, contractors and boss stoneworkmen, plasterers, painters, plumbers and dealers in tin and building hardware, of Lexington, formed a Builders' exchange for the purpose of protecting themselves against the various influences that are at work against them.

Developments in the charges of fraud against Sutton & Co., of Louisville, have reached stupendous proportions, and from a most conservative estimate it is learned that $150,000 of the forged paper is held by Louisville banks. The receipts were so well distributed that the credit of the firm was in no wise affected. Mr. A. R. Sutton is said to have been in the habit of keeping large sums of money in his office safe, declaring to one merchant some time ago that he "had no confidence in banks." In the light of the present situation this lack of confidence is easily understood. Less confidence on the part of the banks, on the other hand, would doubtless have inspired Mr. Sutton with greater faith.

Joe and Mike Linehan, cousins, fought six rounds for the hand of a young lady at Walton. Mike was worsted, two ribs being broken. The young lady's father has warned both boys to stay away from his house. It is thought that if Joe gets the young lady he will have to elope with her.

Springfield has arranged to have a fair this year.

The taxpayers of Muhlenberg county are up in arms again over the collection of their railroad tax to satisfy bondholders who have got judgment against the county. Clubs are being organized in every precinct in the county to resist the collection of the tax, and the people say they will resist, even by force of arms.

Mrs. Abe Bucks, in apparently good health, was crossing the floor at her home in Hopkinsville, when she suddenly fell and instantly expired. Heart disease caused her death.

PALATABLE SALADS.

Shrimp Salad.—Tear the leaves of two heads of lettuce apart, put in a salad bowl, open a can of shrimps, put on the lettuce leaves, pour over half a cup of mayonnaise dressing, and garnish with hard-boiled eggs cut in rings.

Sardine Salad.—Wash the oil from a dozen sardines, remove the skin and bone. Put a head of crisp lettuce leaves in a salad bowl, chop up two hard-boiled eggs, add the sardines to the lettuce, sprinkle with the egg, and pour over a plain salad dressing.

Herring (Smoked) Salad.—Put the crisp leaves of a head of lettuce in a salad bowl, skin and remove the bone from two smoked herrings, chop them and mix with the lettuce, pour over a plain salad dressing to which have been added the chopped whites of two hard-boiled eggs.

Anchovy Salad.—Wash, skin and bone two anchovies, put in water to soak half an hour, drain and dry them. Cut three hard-boiled eggs into slices. Arrange the leaves of a head of lettuce in a salad bowl. Add the anchovies and sliced eggs, pour over a plain salad dressing and send to the table very cold. —Harper's Bazar.

THE TAX ON TIN.

A Good Illustration of the Madness of the McKinley Bill.

It may have been altogether accidental that the report that the duty on block tin had been repealed was extensively circulated for two or three days after the adjournment of congress. The confusion which prevails in the last hours of a dying congress, the manner in which conference reports are written, referring to amendments by numbers, render it impossible to tell precisely what has been done, without a careful comparison of reports with the bills to which they relate, a work for which there is scarcely time in the prevailing hurry and confusion.

It is probable, however, in spite of these drawbacks, for one whose interests prompt him to look after a particular bill or amendment, to the neglect of all others, to keep track of it and to be able to know its fate as soon as it is determined. In point of fact, it is in this way that the fate of many measures first becomes known to the public. It is obvious, therefore, that a person thus keeping track of a particular measure, which is of great importance to him and those he represents, but of comparatively little to the general public, may easily have it in his power to mislead others with reference to the matter, if his interests will be forwarded by such a course.

Whatever may have been the origin of the incorrect information, it happened that the adjournment of congress was followed by considerable speculation in tin. After the report that the duty had been removed was contradicted a rapid advance in prices of tin occurred. The advance was not confined to New York; at London also the price rose about three dollars per ton (12 shillings 6d). This increase of price was directly contrary to what was demanded by the statistical position of the metal. Rumors were also in circulation that several hundred tons of tin stood in the names of persons active in politics, and that these persons had been active in throwing obstacles in the way of a repeal of the duty.

The tax on tin, levied in the McKinley bill, is to take effect July 1. According to the theory of Mr. McKinley himself the foreign producers ought to pay this tax. Instead of making their arrangements to do this they have already advanced the price. This is in anticipation of the increased demand which is likely to follow the failure to repeal the law imposing the tax. English mine owners hope to imitate the sharp practice which was adopted before the tin plate duty took effect. Our dealers were anxious to import large quantities before the higher duties became operative. The manufacturers accordingly put up the price and were thereby enabled to extract several millions of dollars from our consumers. It is probable that importations of block tin will be large between this time and July 1, and the mine owners will do their best to collect a part of the tax in advance.

The tax on block tin is no great matter as compared with other oppressive taxes, as it will amount to no more than twenty per cent. It is valuable, however, as an object lesson, because it is a tax avowedly levied to protect American tin mines, although no American mine is now producing a pound of tin. It is therefore a good illustration of the madness of protection during the McKinley era, now happily past.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Democratic Idea of Dealing with Other Nations.

The foreign policy to which the democratic party is committed is of peaceful trade with all countries and intrigues against none. Only through such a policy can we long escape a foreign war that will saddle our workers with another grand army of military pensioners, so that instead of supporting a single million pretorians we will have several millions of them, insisting on their right to be supported at public expense because of their patriotism.

The foreign policy of the last four years has been dangerous to the welfare of our own people and alarming to our neighbors. Things have come to a pretty pass with us when it requires a change of administration to make our neighbors feel, as Chili now feels, that they are safe from imminent danger of being oppressed by our intrigues in their affairs, if not by an actual army of invasion, sent to subjugate them and acquire control of their guano beds, their sugar trade, or whatever any syndicate of rapacious American plutocrats may chance to covet.

We have all the territory we need and a great deal more than we are yet able to develop. We have not yet learned to govern ourselves justly, and we would be foolish indeed to subjugate others for the sake of governing them the better to give the same class of plutocrats who are robbing us opportunity to rob them under our auspices and with our consent.

The foreign policy we want is not one of robbery, subjugation and annexation, but of peaceful extension of our trade. We want to put the American flag back into every port of the world and, wherever there is an English or a German mercantile agent, we want an American drummer there to compete with him.

President Montt, of Chili, feels that his country is safe from attack now that the democrats are back in power in the United States, and the party must so shape its foreign policy that no weak people will dread subjugation from the United States. We must keep on good terms with our weaker neighbors and restore their confidence in our sense of justice and love of freedom. The country has been sufficiently disgraced by the policy of Pateganism. Let us have no more of it, neither in Chili nor in any other country.—St. Louis Republic.

A ROBBER TAX.

How the Country Is Plundered Through the McKinley Bill.

The McKinley bill retained a tax on refined sugars of half a cent a pound. For the year ending last December there were imported only 24,000,000 pounds of refined sugar, and there were exported over 15,000,000 pounds. There were imported 3,580,000,000 pounds of raw sugar free of tax. The comparatively small amount of refined imported shows how fully the sugar trust controls our market. The fact that we export refined sugars shows that no protection, not even that of half a cent a pound, is needed. As a revenue tax it amounts to nothing. As a means of plundering the consumers of sugar in this country its power will be seen by a few facts.

The stock of the sugar trust, still a trust notwithstanding its reorganization under the flexible laws of New Jersey, is $75,000,000, very largely water. It declared a quarterly dividend recently of 2 per cent., and an extra dividend of ten per cent. A dividend was paid in January of $1,750,000, and the official statement is made that it now has a surplus of $5,000,000. The profits of a little less than a year are thus seen to be about $16,000,000. These figures are given by the Commercial Bulletin, of New York.

The import price of raw sugar is about 3.37 cents a pound; that of refined 4.56, a difference of 1.19 cents a pound. Deducting 5 cents a pound, the tax, and there remains .69 cent a pound, to cover the cost of refining, which is more than ample. Allowing for loss in refining, and the tax of half a cent a pound on the quantity imported nearly equals and accounts for the abnormal profits of the trust. In other words, the country is taxed some $15,000,000 for the benefit of the sugar trust.—St. Paul Globe.

CONSULAR AGENTS.

Aims of the Democrats Regarding a Needed Reform.

The democratic party is specifically committed to the extension of the foreign trade of the United States. The argument for tariff reduction has rested on the ground that at home a lower tariff would reduce the cost of living and abroad it would extend the markets for our products, thus expanding home industry, offering more employment to labor and increasing the volume of its compensation.

The national administration and the party, therefore, are bound to avail themselves of every agency, consistent with party doctrine, to increase our foreign trade. The consular service abroad can be made a great instrumentality to this end, if it is properly manned. In the main the consular service is purely a commercial service. Save in rare cases, it has no diplomatic duties to perform, and in a few other cases it has occasional social duties to perform. Nine out of every ten of our cons