THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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

THE favorable reports as to the sanitary condition of Hamburg are reassuring to the people of this country.

DR. JAMES H. KIRKLAND, professor of Latin of Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., has been elected chancellor to succeed Dr. K. C. Garland, retired on account of age and infirmity.

TIGER-EYE is a peculiar crystallization of quartz. Formerly very rare and costly, large deposits have been found in the western states, and in South Africa, so that many common articles are now made of it.

THE library of Prof. Zarnecke of the University of Leipsic has been purchased and presented to Cornell university by a friend. The collection, which embraces over 18,000 volumes, is reputed to be surpassed by but few libraries in the world.

A ROYAL commission of England on tuberculosis has almost completed experiments to show the effect on the meat of bacteria inoculation on the live stock. It is expected that the final report in autumn will result in a material change of laws governing the importation of cattle.

NOTHING in horticultural hall excites more comment than the top of the cocoanut tree from Lake Worth, Fla. Its attraction rests in the fact that the nuts are among the feathery fronds just as they grow. There are in the same exhibit some cocoanut trees just starting from the nut.

SOUP CREEK, McDowell county, W. Va., is a remarkable stream. The creek passes a hamlet called Vivian, and about a mile below returns, runs around a tract of land about a half mile wide and then passes under itself. This freak is caused by the lay of the land, which sinks spirally.

COMMENTING on the fact that it costs Uncle Sam $750 a shot to test cannon plate and guns, the Laramie Republican arrives at the very plausible theory that if the tests are successful it will cost some other power more than that to feel with your Uncle Samuel. Respectful treatment comes high, but we must have it.

AMONG the many Russian articles of use and beauty now imported to this country are girdles for feminine waists. They are, like the most Russian ornaments, gorgeous to the last degree. The girdle itself is made of cloth woven with threads of gold or silver. The buckle is usually a large metallic affair bedizened with Byzantine decoration.

ALL the principal actors in the Panama scandal are confined to their beds. Hertz is dying at Bornemouth, in England, Ferdinand de Lesseps is mentally and physically a wreck. Charles de Lesseps is in the hospital at St. Louis, M. Marius is in the infirmary of the Melun prison, and ex-Minister Baihaut is in the hospital of the prison of Etampes.

PORTLAND cement, according to the Sanitary Plumber, has been put to a new use. It is now substituted for the more expensive rubber and asbestos preparation for packing steam joints. From extensive practical trials this cement packing is found to be quite as efficient as the others hitherto employed, and its cost is only one-tenth that of the others.

MRS. STANFORD, when thanked recently for the great work done by her husband and herself in founding the university at Palo Alto, said: "Do not call it a kindness on our part; we should not be thanked, for the reason that we had to sacrifice nothing. If we had made a personal sacrifice to enable us to build the university we might conscientiously accept your gratitude."

ALMOST the sole hereditary trade in the United States is that of the deep-water pilot. At most of the important seaports pilotage has been confined for generations to a few families. The Delaware pilots congregate at Lewes, where they have lived these many generations. To be a deep-water pilot in Delaware is to be a man of consideration, with houses, lands and portable goods ashore, a snug home, a well-clad family, and local honors of various sorts.

ACCORDING to a recent showing of the military equipment of Europe, the kaiser's country leads the world in the size of its military establishment, having increased from a mobilizing strength of 1,800,000 in 1869 to 3,000,000 in 1892, positively the most elaborate military display made by any of the European military powers. Next to Germany's strength is that of France with 4,350,000 men; Russia is third with 4,000,000, Italy next with 2,235,000 and Austria next with 1,900,000.

A NEW vegetable is about to be introduced to the people of the United States through the department of agriculture. It is the root of the calla lily, which resembles somewhat in appearance the ordinary Irish tuber, with the addition of a few fibrous roots that have nothing to do with the qualities of the articles as an esculent. So prolific and palatable is the root of that plant that their propagation in many parts of the United States may reasonably be looked forward to as an agricultural industry of the future.

CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR HINCHSORN at the Washington navy yard has made a calculation showing the enormous force of the blow that the Camperdown dealt upon the Victoria. He says the Camperdown has a weight of 10,600 tons, and was moving at a rate of ten knots per hour, or 16.85 feet per second. This would give an impact of 46,000 foot tons delivered by the sharp ram of the Camperdown. That is equivalent to the blow that would be struck by a railroad train consisting of six Pullman cars drawn by the heaviest of locomotives, say one of 120 tons running at a speed of fifty miles an hour.

A DECISION of importance to washerwomen and laundries has been made by a Kentucky court. A colored woman who took $50 worth of clothing to wash returned none of it, but sold every article. She was arrested on a charge of grand larceny, but the court held that her offense was a breach of trust, and did not constitute grand larceny and she was dismissed. Under this decision the laundry business ought to take a boom; for nobody's clothing belongs to anybody in particular and the laundry can auction off its entire intake at any time without being answerable in a criminal court.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

FRANKFORT, June 28.—SENATE—The senate passed the following important measure, which corporations would do well to observe: "Section 1. That any railroad, telegraph, telephone, bridge or common carrier company, or receiving or making port in this state, that violates the provisions of section 200 of the constitution of the commonwealth shall, upon conviction thereof in the circuit court of any county in which said company does business be fined not less than $1,000 and not more than $10,000 for each violation."

HOUSE—The senate substitute for the charter for the government of cities of the second class came up as a special order in the house. Mr. Myers offered a batch of amendments. The charter, as amended, passed by an almost unanimous vote, and will be reported to the senate. The resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three members from each house to codify, classify, index, and so forth, the general statutes of Kentucky, was adopted in the house as it came from the senate. The house passed the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Newport, prohibiting the issuing of investment bonds, with an amendment offered by Mr. Myers, of Covington, prohibiting such companies from operating in this state unless they shall file with the commissioner of insurance its certificate accepting the terms of all laws of this state applicable to insurance companies, and shall be under the direction and control of the insurance department.

FRANKFORT, June 30.—SENATE—The senate passed the bill to provide public protection for counties containing cities of the second class. The senate refused to concur in the house amendment to the charter for the government of cities of the second class, and a committee of conference was appointed. The senate adopted Senator Goebel's amendment excluding counties of fifty-five thousand population with two courthouses, where circuit court is held, from the provisions of the bill authorizing county courts to submit the proposition for county seat removal to a vote of the county. The amendment excludes Kenton, but Campbell come under the provisions of the bill which was passed. Senator Newman asked that Campbell be included in the bill.

HOUSE—The bill regulating the liability of railroad companies in suits for damages for injuries incurred by the negligence of fellow servants, was postponed by the house. The assessments for Kenton county are not to be raised eighteen per cent. as rumored, to the alarm of its citizens. The board of equalization in session here now has decided to allow the assessment to remain at the present figures, and complimented Assessor Pugh upon his work. The assessments for Kenton county aggregate thirty million dollars.

FRANKFORT, June 29.—SENATE—The senate reconsidered the appropriation bill, the largest item of which was $,350, the bill of the public printer for furnishing the Daily Capitol to the members during the session and passed it. The bill was reported to the house, and had its first reading. The bill relating to charitable institutions was reported from the house to the senate with a number of important amendments which had been adopted in a bunch. The senate refused to concur in any of the amendments, and the bill was reported back. The conference committee came to an agreement upon the house amendments to the charter for the government of cities of the second class and the senate adopted the report. The senate killed the house bill which gave the professors of medical colleges the custody of unclaimed dead bodies for purposes of dissection, etc.

HOUSE—The house adopted Senator Goebel's amendment to the senate bill authorizing the submission of county seat removal to the voters of the county, and passed the bill. The house reconsidered the vote by which Representative Myers' amendment to the anti-Bond Investment Co. was adopted, and defeated the amendment which placed the companies under the control of the insurance department and required them to deposit fifteen per cent. of their gross receipts with the commissioner of insurance. The further consideration of the bill which prohibits the companies from operating in the state at all was postponed until Saturday. The house defeated the amendment to the representative redistricting bill changing the arrangement of the counties of Breathitt, Lee and Wolfe, Magoffin and Morgan, in the original bill passed some days ago.

FRANKFORT, July 1.—SENATE—The senate passed the bill changing the time for holding court in the Nineteenth judicial district. The bill amending the general corporation law has passed both houses, been enrolled, and is ready for the governor's approval. The governor nominated Philip H. Carpenter, K. E. Hume and John W. Gaines to be trustees of the state colored normal school, and the senate promptly and unanimously confirmed them. They are all citizens of Frankfort.

HOUSE—The conference committee's report on the charter for cities of the second class was rejected. It is probable that Gov. Brown may reconvene the general assembly after it adjourns Monday, to consider the charter bill for cities of the second class. A resolution was adopted in the house providing that the session on Monday begin at 8 o'clock, in order that all business may be finished by noon, the hour fixed for adjournment. Mr. Pettit's resolution, requiring the president to recommend to the secretary of war the outlay of the $,324,000 appropriated to finish the improvements of the rivers in Kentucky, was adopted, with amendments including Salt, Green and Barren rivers. The bill authorizing cities of the second class to issue bonds to pay for the construction of sewers, passed. Senate bill requiring pleadings in equity cases to be filed within sixty days passed. The bill appropriating $100 each for the seven clergymen who have acted as chaplains of the house, passed.

FRANKFORT, July 3.—SENATE—The senate concurred in the house amendments to the appropriation bill and passed it.

HOUSE—The house wrangled over the appropriation bill, and many retrenchment and reform speeches were made, but it finally went through with not a single vote to spare. A message from the governor announces that he has approved the bill amending private corporations act. The amendment puts state insurance companies upon the same footing as foreign companies. The governor has also approved the following bills: Providing for the levy and collection of a tax in certain common school districts to pay off outstanding indebtedness incurred by the trustees of said districts in the erection and equipment of schoolhouses; act amending an act relating to the state penitentiaries; to establish a state board of pharmacy, defining its duties and power, and to regulate the practice of pharmacy in this commonwealth; act amending an act for the government of cities of the sixth class; the resolution directing the public printer to issue and deliver to the superintendent of public instruction five hundred copies of the law concerning the state agricultural and mechanical college; bill providing for lighting the governor's mansion with electricity instead of gas.

BEN LARKIN and E. H. Dewitt, formerly of Cincinnati, fought desperately on the street at Frankfort, the other night. Larkin slashed Dewitt several times with a knife, nearly cutting off his left hand and making several ugly gashes on both arms. Dewitt broke a heavy cane over Larkin's head.

A POST OFFICE has been established at Imlay, Leslie county, and Richard T. Wilson commissioned as postmaster.

IN the noted case of D. B. Wiles, who has been on trial in the Christian circuit court for the murder of Walter Weaver, the jury, after two days' deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

A THREE-YEAR-OLD child of Simon Jones, colored, residing in the northern portion of Christian county, fell into a boiler of scalding water and was burned to death.

AT their weekly meeting the other day the ministers of Owensboro agreed to dispense with their next Sunday night meeting, and join each other in a union gospel meeting against liquor at the tabernacle.

THE Kentucky home at the fair contains one of the 10,000 rifles used by Daniel Boone, and one of the 20,000 hunting-knives he left.

NEWS has been received from Beverly, a village south of Hopkinsville, in regard to a difficulty that occurred in a field near there between Callum Littlefield and some colored hands over work, and during which the latter became very insolent and threatened Littlefield's life. Leaving the field he went and got his gun and fired on the colored leader, filling his neck with shot, inflicting an ugly, and, it is thought, fatal wound.

ADMIRAL THYON

Was to Blame for the Sinking of the Victoria—No Room for the Ships to Turn According to His Orders.

VALETTA, Malta, July 1.—The British cruisers, Edgar and Phaeton, belonging to the British Mediterranean squadron, arrived here Friday, having on board the surviving officers and crew of the battleship Victoria, which sunk off Tripoli, Syria, June 22, in collision with the battleship Camperdown.

As the warships slowly steamed to their anchorage cheer upon cheer broke from the crowds on the shore, and they were taken up and repeated by those on the cruisers.

As soon as the Edgar and Phaeton came to anchor preparations were made on board of them to transfer the survivors to the coast defense ship Orien, which is stationed here. The transfer was soon made. Four officers and twenty-one men, who are sick or who were hurt in the accident were among the number transferred. All the sick and injured are doing well. The Edgar brought eighteen officers and 140 men, and the Phaeton nine officers and 127 men, a total of twenty-seven officers and 267 men.

An eye-witness of the running down of the Victoria declares that the cause of the disaster was the impossibilty of turning sixteen points when the ships were only six cable lengths apart. This statement implies that Vice Admiral Tryon, in ordering the maneuver known as changing column at the time he did, was responsible for the accident.

An officer, who was an eye witness of the whole affair, after detailing how the ram of the Camperdown had stove an enormous hole in the hull of the Victoria below the water line, said that almost immediately after the collision the Victoria began to settle like lead, and in four minutes the vessel was turned partly over, with her bows under water. The officer added that he did not see a single man jump overboard until the order was given for every person to save himself. Many of the men were good swimmers, but they were unable to get a safe distance from the ship before she turned completely over and went down. They were caught in the vortex caused by the foundering ship, and their strength and ability as swimmers availed them nothing against the suction, which drew them down.

LONDON, July 1.—The Times correspondent at Malta says that in spite of the interdict placed upon the mouths of the survivors, he learns that Vice-Admiral Tryon admitted that the recent accident was all his fault. Rear-Admiral Markham, realizing the impossibility of executing the order to deviate sixteen points while the columns were so close, did not respond promptly, but the Victoria again signaled, "What are you doing?" Thereupon the Camperdown obeyed the order. It is asserted that Staff Commander Smith, of the Victoria, remarked to Vice Admiral Tryon, "There is no room for the ships to turn in," but Tryon replied, "Let her go." Then it became a question which ship would strike the other. The Camperdown struck the Victoria.

SETTLED AT LAST.

The Iron and Steel Scale is Signed—The Compromise Effected Upon the Basis of Last Year's Scale.

PITTSBURGH, July 1.—The iron and steel sheet scale was settled at 1:30 Friday morning, and work in these plants will continue without interruption, except for repairs. The conference was in session from 10 o'clock Thursday morning until the hour stated, when an agreement was reached and the scale for the ensuing year signed.

The manufacturers wanted a 10 per cent. reduction, and a compromise was finally effected upon the basis of last year's scale, the workmen agreeing to submit to the arrangement of a new schedule of wages in the event of a reduction in the tin plate tariff.

The settlement will affect 15,000 men and twenty-three mills in various parts of the country.

The iron manufacturers and Amalgamated workers resumed their scale conference at 10 o'clock Friday morning. An all-day and perhaps all-night session is expected, as the scale must be agreed upon, or the mill close down Friday night. Notices were received at Amalgamated headquarters that the Cincinnati Rolling Mill Co., of Cincinnati, and the Muskegon Iron Co., of Muskegon Mich., have signed the scale. There are no puddlers in either establishment.

The fires in all the glass factories were drawn Friday for the usual summer shut down. The bottle plants will resume in six weeks, but the window glass and flint glass factories will not start up until September 1. The window glass scale will be presented about September 1, and the factories will resume operations as soon after that date as an agreement can be reached.

WILLIAM KLINE,

The Victim of a Mysterious Assault Is Dead at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 1. — William Kline, the victim of a murderous assault with a hatchet Thursday morning, June 22, at Brightwood, a suburb of Indianapolis, died Friday morning. The murder was very mysterious. Although Kline recovered consciousness completely at intervals, he either did not know or refused to tell who had assaulted him. His wife says she was in an out-house during the time when the assault was supposed to have been made.

Fear the Anarchists.

BERNE, July 1.—The federal council has order that all state and administration buildings be placed under military surveillance. This is done to forstall the work of anarchists, who, after their recent encounter with the Italian scabs, have threatened to take their revenge on the Swiss.

Relief Fund £21,000.

LONDON, July 1.—The fund being collected by the lord mayor of London for the benefit of the families of those who lost their lives in the Victoria disaster now amounts to £21,000.

To Restrict Copper Output.

LONDON, July 1.—The Financial News says that the representatives of American and European producers of copper, with the exception of the agent of one small American group, have agreed to renew the compact, which expires to-day, restricting the output of that metal.

Gold Imports.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The steamer Columbia, which arrived Friday morning from Southampton, brings $500,000 in gold coin, consigned to Messrs. Baring, Magoun & Co., of New York.

THE CREVASSE.

It Is Now Eight Hundred Feet Wide and Increasing.

There is From Five to Seven Feet of Water at Dutchtown—Many of the Unfortunate People Are Suffering From the Pangs of Hunger.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—Suddenly, and almost without warning, the relentless waters pouring through the Rescue crevasse, now 800 feet wide, swept down the New river last Tuesday, carrying destruction and terror in their path. Many of the unfortunate people are yet enduring the pangs of hunger, for they have no means of securing food, and it will be fortunate indeed if all will be succored before starvation and exposure find victims among them. So far as reported up to Sunday evening ten lives have been lost—a white girl, three colored men, one colored woman and five colored children, whose names have not been learned.

The New river country has frequently been overflowed, but no previous one has compared in depth, extent or the suddenness of its coming. The one that now covers it in places that were wholly unaffected by the crevasses of 1882, 1891 and 1892 are now several feet under water, and localities heretofore believed to be above overflow were submerged Sunday.

An idea of the extent and depth of the flood may be formed from the fact that there is from five to seven feet of water at Dutchtown, and that Capt. Henry Doyals' house is the only one along the entire extent of New river settlement, a distance of some twenty-five miles, with its floor still above the surface of the flood.

The water was on a stand at Capt. Doyals' all day, and it is hoped the steady decline of the river will affect the backwater at least sufficiently to prevent any further rise.

ROBERT P. PORTER,

Superintendent of the Census Bureau, Tenders His Resignation.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Hon. Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the census has tendered his resignation again to Secretary Smith and has asked that it be accepted at once. Immediately after the inauguration of President Cleveland Mr. Porter handed his resignation to the new secretary of the interior, but conveyed with it a request that he be permitted to retain possession of the office until certain matters of importance had been cleared up. It was Mr. Porter's desire at that time to remain in charge of the census office until its official death in December next. Mr. Porter, however, for sometime past has been interested in other business affairs outside the census office and a condition has now arisen that demands all his time and attention. He states moreover that the census work is now so far advanced as to be practically completed, except as to editing and printing, and that the work can be carried forward to ultimate completion by anyone who may be designated by Secretary Smith. Mr. Porter, in his letter asking that his resignation be at once accepted, states that the census is now in such condition that he can with propriety retire from its control.

A NEW YORK DIVINE'S

Opinion of the Pardon of the Chicago Anarchists.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Rev. Madison Peters, pastor of the Bloomingdale church, at Boulevard and West Sixty-Eight street, in his remarks Sunday, said: "The pardon of the surviving participants of the Chicago massacre, in compliance with an understanding entered into previous to election, shows to what bargaining politicians will stoop to gain their ends.

"He shows himself not only a foreigner by birth, but a continental European in his views and sympathies. He is not fit for American citizenship and he rallies as widely at the administration of the law as Herr Most.

"The governor has won the applause of the dangerously un-American element in our country, but made his name a stench in the nostrils of every American citizen. Altgeld no more represents the sentiments of the Germans of the better class than Judas Iscariot does the disciples of Christ. There seems to be no record that the governor is a citizen. The anarchists elected him a judge. By lucky real estate speculation he became rich enough to buy the nomination for governor, and the combined foreign vote of the foreign city of Chicago elected him."

UP THEY GO.

Stock Values Are Improved—Cleveland's Proclamation the Evident Cause.

NEW YORK, July 3.—President Cleveland's proclamation had a magical effect on values at the stock exchange Saturday morning. Everything on the list scored advances, and the improvement ranged from ½ to 2 per cent. The bears were heavy buyers, and in their eagerness to cover, bid prices up on themselves.

St. Paul opened excited with sales of 4,000 shares at 69 and 69½ simultaneously. Northwest first sold at 104¾ against 103¾ Friday night, and then jumped to 105½, without intermediate sales. Rock Island got up to 71, and St. Paul and Omaha to 39. There was good buying for investment account, and, taken altogether, a more confident feeling prevailed in financial circles.

The Falcon Sails.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Falcon, the ship of Lieut. Peary, the Arctic explorer, sailed from her wharf in Brooklyn at 5 o'clock Sunday evening. The lieutenant's wife will join the vessel at Portland, Me., and will accompany her husband to the northern regions.

Ohio Man Injured at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 3.—John Harper, of Greenville, O., while getting off a northbound cable train of the Cottage Grove line at Forty-seventh street Sunday evening, was struck by a southbound train and sustained internal injuries which may result fatally.

A Galveston Newspaper Fails.

GALVESTON, July 3.—The Evening Tribune, conducted by J. W. Burton & Co., being unable to meet its financial obligations, has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. C. B. Lee was named assignee. The liabilities are placed at $8,948. No statement of assets.

A Pennsylvanian in Luck.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., July 3.—William Bashore, of this city, received word that he had fallen heir to $500,000 by the recent death of John Lick, of observatory fame. The latter was an uncle of Bashore.

EXTRA SESSION

Of Congress Called by Cleveland to Convene August 7.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—After a long conference with his cabinet Friday, President Cleveland issued a proclamation convening congress in extra session on the seventh of August. The proclamation reads:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 1, 1893.

Whereas, the disturbed and apprehension concerning the financial situation which pervade all business circles, have already caused great loss and damage to our people, and threaten to stipple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufacture, causing distress and privation to our farmers and withhold from our working men the wage of labor.

Whereas, the perilous position is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed, by congress.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States in performance of a constitutional duty do by this proclamation declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of congress of the United States in the city of Washington on the seventh day of August next at the hour of noon, to this end that the people may be relieved through legislation from present and impending financial distress.

All members of the senate and house of the Fifty-third congress are hereby notified to take notice of this proclamation and attend at the time and place above stated.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at the city of Washington on the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

This action of the president was predicted in these dispatches two nights ago in an interview with Senator Harris, who stated that the president had declared to him that in view of the exigencies of the case and the pressing necessities of the country he would not stand by his former declaration, but would call congress together on an earlier date than that originally designated by him.

There is some question as to how long congress will have to be in session before anything can be done looking to the repeal of the Sherman law. Legislation can be begun at once in the senate, its organization having been completed in the extra session that followed the 4th of March. The house, however, will delay complete organization for some time, owing to the necessity of selecting committees, adopting rules to govern the proceedings of the Fifty-third congress and in other routine details connected with the genesis of a new congress. It is not at all likely, however, that organization will be delayed as long as is usually the case, as the nearness of the Christmas holiday ordinarily saps the energy of the legislators and prevents their getting actively to work until after the New Year has been ushered in. On this occasion, however, the urgency of the case will undoubtedly impel the members to continue in the labor until something has been done to relieve the country from existing legislation.

In the senate the silver men may hold back legislation indefinitely until it becomes a question of physical endurance and the majority will simply wait until the question may be brought to a vote. The scenes attending the debate on the federal elections will probably then be enacted.

Senator Voorhees, chairman of the financial committee, said Friday to a correspondent of the Dalziel News Agency that he believed the senate would repeal the Sherman silver bill.

"The financial stress in the country," said he, "is due to vicious legislation now standing on our statutes, and the sooner it is wiped off the better."

Senator Voorhees will vote for the repeal of the Sherman silver bill.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, also a member of the committee on finance, holds views similar to those of Senator Voorhees as to the advisability of calling an extra session. He has been in favor of calling an extra session in August for some time past and his views of this question were given very fully in these dispatches two nights ago, when he predicted the convening of congress at an earlier date than that originally set by the president. He highly commends the act of President Cleveland and stated Friday evening that the results of assembling congress at an early date would be apparent in a very short time to restore confidence in the country.

Senator Gray, of Delaware, when seen Friday evening stated that while he had not advocated an early session he was in no sense opposed to it. The effect of such a session would be purely psycological in character and would do much at present to insure a feeling of confidence among the people, but he did not believe that much would really be gained by calling a session of congress before December.

"I believe," he said, "that the interval between March 4 and December would have been profitably costly to the country. The lesson would have been more deeply engraven on the minds of the people and would not so soon be forgotten. I hoped that there would be no extra session, not for personal or political reasons, but for the public weal. A greater experience with the viciousness of existing financial laws would have offset the financial loss. The amount of silver that would have been purchased in that time would not have amounted to much and the country could have afforded to load up with this surplus with the white metal in order to teach a salutary lesson to many of our misguided citizens who will learn in no school but that of experience."

Secretary Carlisle's Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary Carlisle Friday made the following appointments: Claude M. Johnson, of Kentucky, to be chief of the bureau of engraving and printing. George W. Castle, of Kentucky, custodian of dies, rolls and plates, bureau of engraving and printing. It is stated at the treasury that no appointment of director of the mint will be made until the assemblage of congress.

Australian Silver Mine Closed.

MELBOURNE, July 1.—Owing to the collapse of silver, one of the Broken Hill mines has shut down.

Poison in the Wine.

PORTLAND, Ind., July 1.—Mrs. Ed. Wagner and her son, living near Red Key, were poisoned and the former is dead. The boy is in a dying condition and says his father put poison into some wine and made them drink it. The old man has been placed under arrest. He claims his wife mixed up the dose and that he refused to drink any of it.

Cholera in Russ a Bessarabia.

BUCHAREST, July 1.—In Russia Bessarabia, that is the district which belonged to Roumania, cholera has appeared and grave fears are entertained of a further spread of the disease.

WITH FAVOR.

New York Bankers Regard the Extra Session as Bound to Prove

Of Vast Benefit to the Country, and Say It is the Best Thing That Could Have Happened. Gresham Says the Sherman Act Will Be Repealed.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Leading bankers and financiers agree that the president has acted with good judgment in calling an early extra session of congress.

President Geo. H. Williams, of the Chemical national bank, said: "This is the best thing that possibly could have happened. President Cleveland deserves to be commended for his prompt action. I consider the calling of a session of congress on August 7 as most wise. The effect, it strikes me, is sure to be good. It will tend to restore the confidence where it has been temporarily impaired and prove of benefit to business interests throughout the country. As to the further issue of certain circumstances alone can regulate this. The situation, on the whole, however, is sure to be relieved."

Robert M. Galloway, president of the Merchants' national bank, said: "I think the president's action in calling a special session so early is wise. There is only one thing to do, and that is for congress to repeal the Sherman act. I think it the duty of every man, democrat or republican or populist, to vote for the repeal, as it is the only thing under the present condition of affairs that will avert a serious disaster to the country.

Wm. Solomon, managing partner of Speyer & Co., said; "That extra session means the repeal of the Sherman law, and that means that sound finance will be established. It will help us abroad wonderfully. Europeans will be convinced that we are honest in financial affairs and do not propose to pay our debts in depreciated currency."

Harvey Fisk, of Harvey Fisk & Sons, said: "The news that Mr. Cleveland will convene congress in extra session on August 7 will cause great rejoicing and general satisfaction throughout the land. The tension among business houses of all descriptions has been so great in the last few days that the welcome news that at last a radical step has been taken in the repeal of the silver act will do much to restore confidence and probably unlock much hoarded money. The responsibility will be placed where it belongs—on congress—and I believe that congress will not dare disobey the mandate of the people."

John Clews of Henry Clews & Co., said: "Mr. Cleveland has at last decided to do something. The whole country has been appealing to him to call an extra session of congress and settle this question. He finally has determined to listen to the people. Place the responsibility where it belongs—with congress."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 3.—Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state, was at the Bates house Saturday. He has been visiting his mother in Harrison county and stopped over here to see a few of his friends. He was asked by a reporter: "Have you seen that President Cleveland has called congress to meet in extra session on August 7?"

"Yes, have just noticed that in the morning papers, and I am very glad, indeed, that he has done so. I believe there was a general demand for a meeting of congress earlier than September, and the call, I think, will do much toward allaying the doubts that exist as to the outcome of the financial condition."

"Do you think congress will repeal the Sherman act?"

"I certainly believe it will. I will say, too, that two weeks ago congress would not have repealed the act. I know whereof I speak when I say that."

RESTAURANT ON WHEELS.

The Church Temperance Society Enterprise—An Accommodation for Firemen on Duty.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The handsome lunch wagon of the Church Temperance society, which has been standing in Union Square during the night time for the last few weeks, went on permanent duty Saturday. This arrangement is the outcome of the negotiations which have been in progress between Fire Commissioner Gray and the Church Temperance society, and is solely for the benefit of the firemen, who thus find light refreshments at their hands while at a big fire, for the restaurant on wheels will be dragged to that part of the city where a fire may be burning. It will be drawn within the line, and the men can make use of the opportunity it offers at their pleasure without cost to themselves, for the expenses of the experiment have been guaranteed.

ARKANSAS CYCLONE.

Loss in the Eastern Part of the State Reported to Be Tremendous.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 3.—A cyclone swept across the eastern portion of Arkansas, leaving destruction in its path. All telegraph wires west of Memphis are down and details are meager, but it is known that the loss to property is enormous. A bulletin was received by the signal service observer at Memphis, from Little Rock, Friday night, by the way of Galveston and New Orleans, saying that the wind was blownig at the rate of seventy miles an hour and that a large amount of property had been destroyed.

A Gigantic Swindle.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 3.—A gigantic real estate swindle has just developed here, in which the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York has been defrauded out of $44,000. A. M. Whitney, acting as special agent in 1891, purchased 546 acres of land adjoining the city of Cheyenne, as an investment for the company, representing that he paid $90,000 for the property. One-half was paid in cash and notes given for the balance. E. B. Lawton, the special agent of the company at Chicago, has just ascertained that Whitney actually paid $40,882 for the land, the balance of which he appropriated to his use.

Venerable Typo Retires.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 3.—John J. Combs has just retired, at the age of 81 years, from the case of the South Branch Intelligencer, published in Hampshire county. He has been a compositor on the paper for fifty-nine years. At his advanced age he can still set type without glasses and outstrips many a youngster who thinks he can beat him.

Silver Advancing in London.

LONDON, July 3.—There was an advance of 3 pence in the price of silver here Saturday. The quotation for bar silver is now 38¾ pence.

COMING REFORMS.

The Democratic Administration Will Perform Its Duty Faithfully and Well.

Ever since the crushing defeat inflicted on McKinleyism last fall a few journals have been insisting that the democratic party is bound by its platform and pledges and its commission from the people to an immediate reform of the tariff according to the extreme principles of free trade. It is what Mr. Samuel Weller would call a "coincidence" that these same quick interpreters of party duty and popular will, whether republican or democratic, have heretofore been stiff protectionists and persistent preachers of the doctrine that the tariff is our sole defense against industrial servility and the pauperizing of American labor.

Why this sudden facing about? Is it the result of a genuine conversion, or is democratic rule so hateful to them that they are willing to purchase its overthrow by legislation which, they honestly believe, means detriment and disaster to the country? As the democratic party did not heed them when they sought to direct its progress towards the goal of centralization and dom, so it will not be led by them when the obstacles to that progress have been forcibly swept aside. It will make its triumphal march under its own wise and conservative leaders and by such stages as shall make its victory a permanent reform and not a violent revolution.

As Mr. Cleveland said in accepting the nomination, it is neither a destructive party nor does it propose to tolerate any tariff legislation that has for its object a forced contribution from the earnings of the masses to swell directly the accumulations of a few.

It understands that after four years of republican extravagance and pension profligacy we shall have to collect from the American people for some years to come larger annual amounts than were ever collected from any other people by methods having any claim to be called taxation. It will strive to place the burdens where there is most strength to bear them and where they will weigh most lightly on the production and trade of the country.

It understands that the best and the only way under free government to protect labor is to free from taxation the materials with which it works, thus insuring for its products the wider markets which mean both steady employment and good wages. It understands that commerce is not war in which there is a victor and a vanquished, nor yet gambling in which there is a winner and a loser, but a mutually beneficial transaction in which both parties get the largest returns for their labor and all share in the advantages of each.

It knows that whatever increase of imports may come through lower duties must necessarily carry with it an increase of exports, the products of American labor, and that with the enterprise and keen trading of our people every dollar's worth of home product sent out will bring us in return a dollar's worth of foreign products, with a good profit to boot.

Tariff reform, therefore, as the duty now set before the democratic party looks to results—to permanent and beneficent results, reached through adherence to correct principles. It does not propose a sentimental chase after free trade regardless of present conditions and interests, nor, on the other hand, will it fear free trade wherever, in the ordinary pursuit of sound policy, it may overtake it. It looks to the liberation of what are known as raw materials from the taxes which throttle production at its source and thus rob labor of employment; to such moderate rates on finished products, levied for revenue purposes, as will insure and make possible honest competition, but not monopoly in our own markets; to such higher duties on luxuries as will draw bountifully to the treasury from the abundance of the rich. And it especially looks to such vigorous and thorough simplification of our tariff laws as will relieve foreign trade from the snarls and pitfalls which beset the approaches to the custom houses and bring penalties and litigation to the honest as often as to the dishonest importer.

These are great reforms. They will reverse and undo the vicious practices of thirty years. They may not all be attainable in a few months or by a single bill, but they are the reforms which the people wished and commanded when they returned the democratic party to power, and it is now the duty of that party, as we believe it is its honest desire, to set about their accomplishment, not precipitately and blindly, but without haste and without rest.—N. Y. World.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

——The wisest republicans of Ohio realize that Foraker has a knife in his boot for McKinley—and a scalping knife at that.—Detroit Free Press.

——It would seem to be sufficient time for the republican party to establish headquarters after it shall have scared up a few more voters.—N. Y. World.

——The McKinley convention's indorsement of the last republican national administration was a pretty tribute to the dead.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

——Mr. Cleveland has long had the confidence of the people, and he has inaugurated a policy of reciprocity. On all important questions he doesn't hesitate to take the people into his confidence.—Albany Argus.

——Ex-Senator Edmunds, formerly republican leader in the United States senate, is unalterably opposed to the annexation of Hawaii. He favors no nearer union than that of the closest treaty relations. This is rather an embarrassing thing for those republican organs that are denouncing the policy which declined to gobble up the islands without any consideration of the adverse rights involved.—Detroit Free Press.

——The endeavor of the administration to use the consular service to promote the export trade of the United States is already bearing fruit in recommendations of our consuls that American shippers study more closely foreign trade customs, which are being set forth with great particularity in consular reports. Turkey especially at the present time offers an inviting field for American manufactures of grist mill machinery, owing to certain changes in the tax laws of that country. Foreign manufacturers with inferior machinery we may be sure will hasten to take advantage of this opportunity, and now that this country has been notified it will be the fault of our own manufacturers if they fail to do so.—Albany Argus.

POLITICAL STUPIDITY.

Pet Superstitions of Petulant Republican Malcontents.

There is a good deal of solid, workable stupidity in politicians of all parties, despite the progress that has been made in the last dozen years. Gov. McKinley, for instance, has learned nothing by his experiences since he was chairman of the committee of ways and means in the house of representatives. He has started in on his long and tedious canvass of the state of Ohio, on the lines that he has followed to defeat over and again since those days of brief and illusory triumph. He still will have it that his tariff is not only beneficent but popular, that it must not be changed except in the direction of higher protection, that all the ills the body politic is heir to are due to the democratic party, and that the larger part of the voters of the United States are little better than fools led by men little better than knaves. Like Mr. Beecher's dog, who barked himself to a state of exhaustion at the mouth of the hole from which the woodchuck had long before escaped, the governor's speech promises to be a prolonged and monotonous notes, and will continue to do so until November.

On the other hand, in the democratic party there is a little faction of disgruntled politicians who set out some eight years ago with the notion that the American people would never tolerate democracy unless it was thickly veiled in protectionist notions. They have seen protectionist notions carried out to their logical conclusions by the republican party, they have seen them rejected at a national election which, for the first time in a third of a century, placed the democratic party in power in every branch of the national government, and they have seen Mr. Cleveland's manly honesty and candor approved by the most striking popular victory won by any presidential candidate since the war. But they cling to their superstition that protection is still the policy most firmly upheld by the American people. And since they cannot forgive Mr. Cleveland for having made their gloomy predictions ridiculous, they are now seeking to embarrass him by calling upon him to demand a sweeping reduction of the tariff, without regard to the necessities of the treasury—cherishing the fond hope that in this way they can arouse against him the popular protectionist prejudice in which they continue to believe. They also, like the McKinleys of the other side, have learned nothing, and keep up their tiresome barking before the empty hole.

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