FAIR PLAY.

VOLUME XIX. STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1890. NUMBER 13.

AGENTS of the Russian Government are trying to provoke a revolt in Armenia in order to pave for the occupation by Russia of Erzeroum.

TWENTY-TWO persons were killed and 200 wounded in a recent massacre in Erzeroum. Some of the bodies of the victims were mangled beyond recognition.

REV. JOSEPH P. NEWMAN, D. D., of New York, arrived in San Francisco, on the 14th, on the steamship City of Pekin from Japan, where he had been holding a conference.

SECRETARY WINDOM has dismissed two density surveyors and one deputy naval officer at the port of New York because there is no warrant of law for their retention.

TROOPS have been quartered at Denbigh, Wales, to accompany the tithes collectors on their rounds. The people are greatly incensed at the proceeding, and trouble is feared.

THE President, on the 14th, approved the joint resolution to accept from the National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic a statue and pedestal of the late General Grant.

PRINCE NAPOLEON is in Tunis traveling under an assumed name and with a passport from the Italian Government. It is stated that a desire to inspect an estate is the reason for his visit.

INFORMATION has been received of the murder in the Soudan, by Arabs, of E. M. Gates, E. Kingman and John E. Jadenquist, Presbyterian missionaries, who, with seven other missionaries, left the United States in May last.

THE Utica (N. Y.) Observer warns the newspapers throughout the country against two newspaper swindlers named Aubrey C. Hamilton and James A. Dawson, and earnestly asks for information regarding their whereabouts.

DR. CHARLES SPEILE THOMPSON died, on the night of the 11th, at the residence of his son-in-law, Postmaster Kinney, of Hartford, Conn. Dr. Thompson was ninety years old and was the oldest living graduate of Yale Medical College.

AT the church of England provincial synod, Winnipeg, Man., on the 14th, it was voted by a large majority to join a federation of the church in Canada, and it was decided that provincial synods should be retained, subject to a general synod.

AFTER September 1, Mr. Clarkson, who expects to resign the First Assistant Postmaster Generalship, will take joint charge of the campaign, as chairman of a sub-committee of the Republican National committee appointed for that purpose.

THE House committee on the library, on the 14th, ordered a favorable report on the Plumb resolution recently passed by the Senate, relative to the removal of General Grant's remains from New York to Washington, for interment in Arlington Cemetery.

A NATURAL GAS explosion at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 14th, blew out one end of a three-story brick tenement house on East Washington street. Mrs. Mollie Atkinson, daughter of Thomas Kelly, and an unknown plumber were injured, but not fatally.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SPAULDING has instructed the collector of customs at the port of New York to admit without examination a package containing Holmes-Whitehead torpedo fingers, to be delivered to the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company, Providence, R. I.

CONGRESSMAN BUTTERWORTH, secretary of the World's Fair, arrived in Washington, on the 12th, where he will remain some time, endeavoring to secure favorable action upon certain matters deemed essential to the advancement of the enterprise.

EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY denounces as absolutely untrue and wholly absurd the report that he is interested, in connection with Melville Stone, of Chicago, in a projected syndicate of penny papers, which are to be used in booming Mr. Cleveland for the presidency.

L. G. HINE, the Democratic member of the District of Columbia Commission, has tendered his resignation to the President because of differences of opinion about the administration of District affairs that have arisen between himself and the Republican members of the commission.

J. M. BENTLEY, editor of the Azusa, (Cal.) News, was taken out, on the 14th, by armed men and tarred and feathered for publishing an article reflecting on the conduct of Miss C. E. Frazer while teacher of the Azusa Grammar School. The parties implicated are being arrested.

THE White Star Line steamer Teutonic arrived at New York, on the 13th, from Queenstown, after a passage of five days, nineteen hours and five minutes—the fastest on record. The City of New York, of the Inman line, with which the Teutonic was supposed to be racing, came in three hours later.

DURING a recent battle in the city of San Salvador the forces of the provisional government seized the American consulate in that city, hauled down the flag and damaged property. Under a demand from the State Department for full reparation, the flag was promptly restored and saluted with twenty-one guns.

JOSEPH MACDONALD, the expert sent by the Chicago Board of Trade to inspect the grain crop throughout Manitoba, reports that that province will this year have the largest crop known in its history. He estimates the yield of wheat at over 20,000,000 bushels, and says the barley and oat crops are also very large.

POACHERS from Victoria, B. C., this year have already secured 20,000 seal skins, and in consequence the North America Commercial Company, which leases the seal rookeries from the Government, finds its take reduced to 20,000 skins. It is only a matter of a few years when seals will become extinct.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

IN the Senate, on the 12th, House bill to extend the census laws so as to obtain information from unincorporated express companies, was passed. Mr. Edmunds to-morrow offered his order to limit debate on the Tariff bill, and Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution to permit the previous question to be ordered after two hours' debate. Both were laid on the table. The rest of the day was devoted to the discussion of the tin plate paragraph in the Tariff bill. In the House a concurrent resolution extending current appropriations to August 23 was passed. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to prevent collisions at sea was passed, was agreed to, and the bill was amended slightly and again passed. During the vote a call of the House was secured, and Mr. Cheadle moved a resolution to call absent members, which was debated and finally laid on the table. The Senate bill requiring vessels to carry lights at sea to stand by each other with amendments was passed, as were several other bills of minor importance.

IN the Senate, on the 13th, the House amendments to the Marine Conference bill were agreed to. Resolutions relating to the order of business and limit of debate were referred to the committee on rules, with an amendment to include the Election bill. The joint resolution to extend current appropriations to August 23 was passed. Consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill to increase the clerical force in the Pension office was passed. In the House a bill authorizing the bridging of the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo., was passed, and the conference report on the Fortifications bill was agreed to. Further business was prevented by want of a quorum.

IN the Senate, on the 14th, the House bill to ratify a boundary line agreement between New York and Pennsylvania, and the Senate joint resolution to relieve Oklahoma sufferers were passed. The Tariff bill was taken up, and the tin-plate paragraph discussed. Mr. Vest's amendment to reduce the rate one cent a pound was rejected—yeas 19, nays 29. Mr. Davis and Mr. Plumb voting in the affirmative. Mr. Plumb offered an amendment to reduce the rate to one cent and to pay a bounty of one cent a pound to manufacturers in the United States. This amendment was pending when the Senate adjourned.....In the House the day was spent in discussing the Nat McKay Relief bill, but on a vote on a motion to recommit, no quorum could be had.

IN the Senate, on the 15th, the Tariff bill was laid aside and the River and Harbor bill was taken up. The committee amendments were gone over and agreed to, and the bill having been read through, the item of $22,500 for the improvement of the Maquoketa river at Des Moines, Ia., Rapids, that had been erroneously stricken out, was restored. In the House, the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to. The McKay Relief bill was considered, and a vote on its passage disclosed the absence of a quorum. Filibustering occupied the remainder of the afternoon. An evening session was held at which 136 private pension bills were passed.

IN the Senate, on the 16th, the River and Harbor bill was passed with sundry amendments, and a conference was asked. The conference report on the bill to establish a National park on the battle field at Chickamauga was agreed to. In the House the conference report on the Chickamauga Park bill was approved. The McKay bill was passed and some unimportant resolutions were adopted. The Anti-Lottery bill was then taken up and passed. A motion to reconsider the vote on the McKay Relief bill was entered, and the House adjourned.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

A PARTY of seven ascended the steeple of the Cathedral at Freiburg, Baden, on the 16th, to witness from that height a terrific storm which was in progress. The spire was struck by lightning, and two of the party were killed. The others were seriously injured, and one of them may die.

THE "original package" saloons in Iowa went out of existence as rapidly as they made their appearance.

JOHN W. MACKAY has been elected director of the Canadian Pacific railway.

THE report that cholera is prevailing in Smyrna is declared to be absolutely without foundation.

W. H. WALKER, of Eugene, Ore., was accidentally shot and killed while hunting in the mountains, on the 12th, having been mistaken for a deer.

JOSEPH A. SARGENT, aged seventy-five, and his grandson, aged four, of Ewing, Mass., while crossing the tracks of the Fitchburg railroad just east of Ewing station, on the 15th, were struck by a train and both were killed.

A NEW schedule of prices was issued by the Newark (N. J.) leather manufacturers, on the 15th, increasing prices ten per cent. all around.

THE Portuguese Cabinet having approved the convention with England, the agreement was signed in London on the 14th.

CHAIRMAN MANLEY of the Republican State committee of Maine says it is the unanimous voice of the committee that the campaign this year be very short and that the public speaking be confined to the last two weeks of the campaign. Mr. Blaine will take no part in the campaign so far as speaking is concerned.

AT the meeting of the National encampment G. A. R. in Boston, on the 15th, Colonel Wheelock G. Veazey, of Vermont, was unanimously chosen Commander-in-Chief. Other officers chosen were: Richard P. Tobin, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief; George P. Creamer, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

PRESIDENT PELLEGRINI telegraphs from Buenos Ayres that the republic is firm and that the present government will make every sacrifice to save and protect its name and credit.

THE Putnam County (Ind.) Farmers' Alliance has decided to boycott the Studebaker Wagon Works at South Bend for slighting a letter from its secretary.

MR. TURNER, an Oklahoma claim-holder, was shot through the body, on the 12th, by a man who had been hired to cut hay on Turbin's land by a claim-jumper.

THE next National encampment of the G. A. R. will be held in Detroit, Mich., the home of General Alger.

HALF of the town of Moutier, France, was destroyed by fire on the 13th. Forty persons were injured.

THE new Silver law went into effect on the 15th.

THREE men and one woman were killed and eight or ten persons were wounded in a bloody fight between negro laborers and a crowd of colored gamblers at the Shelby Iron Works, in Shelby County, Tenn., on the night of the 12th.

THE entire plant, tools and stock of the Bellaire Goblet Works were destroyed by fire on the 14th. One hundred and twenty men are thrown out of employment. Loss, $50,000; covered by insurance.

FLORENCE SULLIVAN, a daughter of Thomas Sullivan, of New York City, and a man named Hurlburt, of Buffalo, N. Y., were drowned while bathing at Spring Lake, N. J., on the 14th.

TEN persons were badly burned by an explosion in the Kendall Manufacturing Company's large soap factory at Providence, R. I., on the 14th.

THE population of Trenton, N. J., which is placed at 57,474, has increased during the last decade 35.51 per cent.

THE business portion of Austin, Pa., was wiped out by fire on the night of the 15th.

HAMMS, WOLF & DAVIS have staged an oil well north of the city of Fin Bay, O., which is without doubt the greatest producer ever struck. It flowed over one thousand barrels the first hour, and up to six o'clock, in the evening the production was fifty barrels, the first flow beginning at eleven o'clock in the morning.

IN the great sculling match at Benacico, Neb., on the 14th, between Hanlan and Teemer, one mile with two turns, best two in three, for $500, Hanlan won in two straight heats. Time, 6:29 and 6:34.

THE peach crop in Southern New Jersey has been a disastrous failure this season and the farmers are greatly discouraged.

TWO of the Pinkerton men doing service in the freight yards at Albany, N. Y., were killed on the 15th, by being crushed between the bumpers of freight cars they were attempting to couple.

FIRE still rages in the Hill Farm mine at Southside, Pa., where the fire-damp explosion occurred a short time ago and killed thirty-one men.

THE phylloxera has appeared in the champagne district of France. Every precaution has been taken to prevent its spread.

REAR-ADMIRAL HARMONY has been ordered to take charge of the Chicago and the squadron of evolution.

A VERY poor counterfeit of the $10 silver certificate has made its appearance in the South. It is of the act of 1878, series 1880, check letters C. K. Rosse, register, and A. U. Wyman, treasurer, with Decatur's portrait. The entire impression is very indistinct, and has the appearance of having been tampered with by the washing process. It is of photographic production. The same note has been counterfeited before.

THE entire force of the Census Office, now comprising about nineteen hundred clerks, was, on the 15th, merged into one bureau in order to concentrate the whole working force of the office on the accounts of the fifty thousand enumerators, so that they can be settled rapidly and the enumerators be paid off.

SUPERINTENDENT PORTER says that in the count of the population of the United States, which was practically finished on the 16th, the female clerks were much more efficient than the men, doing an average of nearly one-half more work in a more satisfactory manner.

FOR several years the sermons of Cardinal Newman were reported verbatim without the knowledge of the Cardinal. The reports have been carefully preserved and will be published.

A GENERAL strike of cigar-makers, involving about 300 men, was inaugurated in Cleveland, O., on the 16th, for an advance of one dollar per thousand for making all grades of cigars.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

IN the Senate, on the 18th, Mr. Quay gave formal notice of his desire to change the rules, but the matter went over under objection by Mr. Hoar and Mr. Edmunds. The General Deficiency bill was considered and passed. The tin-plate paragraph in the Tariff bill was discussed further without action, and after transacting minor business the Senate adjourned.....In the House the conference report on the bill to reorganize the customs district of Puget Sound was agreed to. Senate bill was passed granting leaves of absence to per diem employes of the customs service. The Mississippi election contest of Chalmers against Morgan was determined in favor of the sitting member, in accordance with the committee's report. Several minor bills were passed, and the House finally adjourned for want of a quorum.

MR. HEATON, a member of the British House of Commons, has received back two postal cards by him sent around the world, one having been sent eastward and the other westward. The former made the journey in fifty-three days, and the latter in sixty-eight days.

GEORGE FAIRBANKS, chief of the Indian police at Standing Rock Agency, N. D., died on the 17th. He was the Daniel Boone of Minnesota, and a man of great influence among the Indians, being himself a quarter-breed. He saved the lives of many whites during the Indian troubles.

OWING to the absence from Washington of Senators Sherman, Hiscock, Allison and Morrill, the conference of the Republican members of the Senate finance committee on the reciprocity question was, on the 18th, postponed indefinitely.

FRANK A. HOSMER, of Great Barrington, Mass., has been elected president of Oahua College, the principal educational establishment of Honolulu, and has accepted the position. Mr. Hosmer is thirty-five years old and a graduate of Amherst.

RANSOM SHIVERS, of Tennville, Ga., a wealthy planter and a leader of the Alliance party, was thrown from his wagon, on the 16th, and dashed headforemost against a tree, killing him instantly.

THE town of Belmont, O., situated in the center of the New Eureka oil field, was damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars, on the 17th, by a cyclone.

A CALL has been issued for a Prohibition State convention to be held in Des Moines, Ia., September 4.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Texas Fever.

Several months ago Dr. Paul Paquin, State Veterinarian of Missouri, was instructed by Governor Francis, at the request of the State Board of Agriculture, to investigate Texas fever and other diseases among cattle. The doctor has submitted his report to the Governor, in which he says, among other things:

The report, for all purposes of scientific character, is necessarily delayed, during which time the disease has ceased to be the subject of inquiry, after about twelve out months of study. It was on the second week of May, at the time of the death of several months old, exposed among the herd of cattle, in the vicinity of Kansas City, Northern cattle not never, not had perished at the rate of about fifty seven per cent. I have completed Texas cattle, and have provided by my trip to Texas, it at home, make studies on the general relative to the causes, spots of infection and the natural history of the disease. Experiments of particular importance yet to be made, I may make to ascertain the nature of the germ, where parts of the Texas are infected and other portions free. Time is needed. Southern cattle in the northern climate to have simply by transfer from city pasture to an infectious one. This was made and important and.

More Census Talk.

A St. Louis paper in summing up the result of the census in Missouri says:

The unofficial reports of the census estimate the population of Missouri at 2,600,000. There is an increase of 30,000, or about 30 per cent., since 1880. At the present ratio of representation, which is 1 member to every 151,000 inhabitants, the state in the next apportionment would be entitled to 17 Congressmen, instead of 14 as now. Missouri is, at present, the sixth state in population, and is the fifth in representation. The ratio of representation for members of the Lower House of the Legislature of this state, estimating the population at 2,600,000, will be 1,000. In this apportionment the city of St. Louis will have one member, Jackson County, two; Buchanan will retain her present number, three, and Jasper, St. Louis, Green and Saline (by two each) the last will nearly thirty years ago the state and should the population of each district will only have one member. Tetter, Nodaway and Johnson lose one each, making the House as now with 140 members. Of the counties adequate gain of 10 each Bates comes first, lacking 2,000, Boone next, with 1,000 less than the necessary number, Vernon, with 2,200 less, Pettis, with 2,200 less, Mason, with 2,300 less, and Nodaway, with 2,300 less. There will be no change in the number of Senators, the Constitution making the number thirty-four.

Knights Templar Revised Ritual.

Five members of the special committee appointed at the annual meeting of the executive body of the Knights Templars in St. Louis last April to revise and amend the ritual of the State order met in Kansas a few days ago. The ritual was revised, but the result will not be announced until the next annual meeting of the order to be held in St. Louis in April.

A Big Catfish.

Hugh Carlton and three other men caught a catfish in the Missouri, near Independence, a few days ago that weighed 124 pounds, and was seven feet two inches in length. It towed a boat containing three men several miles, capsized it, and but for the arrival of another fisherman would have probably lost the prize. An Independence butcher paid the man $10 for the fish.

Probably Fatally Injured.

Philip Rohan, a member of the Municipal Council of St. Louis, was assaulted by Harold Bruce, who struck Rohan on the head with a hammer, inflicting, it was supposed, fatal wounds. Rohan had quarreled with Bruce's father, and threatened to whip him. Young Bruce disappeared, and a reward of $500 is offered for his arrest.

Death of a Big Woman.

Mrs. Anna Gowan died in St. Louis. She weighed 450 pounds, and no coffin could be found large enough for the remains, and it was necessary to have one made to order. It took a casket seven feet long, three feet wide and twenty-six inches deep to encase the remains.

Found Dead.

Samuel Sweatman, a barber, aged twenty-six, was found dead on the street in Kansas City a few days ago. Frank Cameron, a well-known young man about town, is charged with having killed Sweatman, striking him over the head with a piece of scantling.

A New St. Louis Bank.

Hon. John O'Day is reported to be the prime mover to establish another bank at St. Louis, with a capital stock of $500,000. He is backed by Eastern capitalists.

A Case Without Precedent.

Estella Hoke, a young St. Louis girl, has brought suit to compel her father to support her until of age. The case has no precedent in legal annals.

At Independence for Fifty Years.

Mrs. Effie Leader died at her home in Independence a few days since. She had resided in Independence past half a century.

Sons of Veterans.

The encampment of the Sons of Veterans will open August 26 and close August 30, at West Park, near St. Joseph.

Killed by Her Husband.

Kate Simon died at the St. Louis City Hospital a few days ago from wounds inflicted by her husband.

An Important Ruling.

State Superintendent of Schools Coleman says in answer to an inquiry on the subject, it is plainly the intent and spirit of the law for the six months' term to be all in one term. To divide a six months' term into two terms greatly decreases the efficiency and effectiveness of the school. The law requires a six months' term, and that means that it is to be in one term.

A New Daily.

Springfield, it is stated, is to have a new daily paper, the first issue to be made the first of September. It will be Democratic.

TRAIN ROBBERS AGAIN.

"Robbers' Cut" on the Missouri Pacific, Near Otterville, Mo., Again the Scene of a "Hold Up"—The Fast Express Car Robbed by Masked Men—The Amount of Booty Not Yet Known, but Report Places it as High as $90,000—The Robbers Unknown.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 19.—The safe of the Pacific Express Company was robbed at sunrise by train robbers on the Missouri Pacific, about twenty-five miles east of this city, near the Kansas City limited express, No. 5, left Union Mo., at about 4:30 a. m. Two passengers, Rogers and Moore, were shot by the engineer, leaping around the forward end of the train, but no particular attention was paid to them. Just after leaving Tipton, the fireman turned toward the cab door to fire up the engine and looked curiously into the muzzles of two revolvers in the hands of two masked men who were lying on their faces on the roof. One of the bandits ordered the fireman, with his revolver, while the other took care of the engineer. They were sent to build an iron bands and the engineer was forced to run the train to Otterville water tank, in "Robbers' Cut," just east of Otterville.

When "Robbers' Cut" was reached the engineer was commanded to go to the express car and tell the messenger to open the door. He did so under threats of his life should he fail. When he reached the express car he found the two robbers had five confederates stationed at convenient places about the car, all heavily armed and their faces concealed behind masks. He walked to the door of the express car and called to the express messenger, Sam Avery, to open the door. Avery, suspecting no danger, pushed back the door. As he did so, the leader of the robbers and one confederate pushed revolvers in and ordered the messenger to hold up his hands. The order was promptly obeyed, and three of the robbers jumped into the car. Avery was commanded to open the safe, and at the point of a revolver did so. One of the robbers unbolted a sack, and into it were placed the entire contents of the safe. The robbers then made their escape without attempting to molest the passengers.

The engineer pulled the train into Otterville, a half mile distant, where a part of the crew were left to arouse the sheriff and organize a posse to pursue the robbers. The news of the robbery was also telegraphed to the headquarters at St. Louis, and all the available detective force of the road were sent to "Robbers' Cut." The sheriff's posse and the detectives are now scouring the country for the robbers.

The exact amount of money and valuables stolen can not be learned, but it is understood the money in the safe aggregated about $75,000, mostly in paper money, and that the other valuable property amounted to about $15,000. The robbers are unknown.

THE CENSUS.

The Rough Count Practically Completed and will Show a Total Population Approximating 63,000,000—An Increase for the Decade of About Thirty Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The count of the population of the United States was practically completed yesterday by the Census Office. Of forty-three thousand odd enumeration districts in which the country was divided, the returns from all but one hundred have been received and counted. As fast as the returns are received of the districts still out they will be counted and added to the total.

The result of the count as at present completed shows a population of 62,622,255, and when the entire count is finished, the population of the country will be, as Mr. Porter estimated, about sixty-four millions. This will be an increase shown during the past decade of about thirty per cent., which is about equal to the percentage of increase of the period from 1870 to 1880.

To-morrow the entire force of the Census office now comprising about nineteen hundred clerks will be merged into one bureau. The object is to concentrate the whole working force of the office on the accounts of the fifty thousand enumerators, so that they can be settled rapidly and the enumerators be paid off.

During this period while the general work of the office is practically suspended, Superintendent Porter will go to Deer Park, where his family is spending the summer. He intends before his return to prepare his annual report of what has been accomplished during the year ended June 30. He will also make a special report on "recounts," and will state that of the cities and towns, nearly fifty in number, which have asked for recounts, there have been only four or five cases where it was found that facts would justify such action. Mr. Porter will announce as his conclusion that the vast majority of these recounts were prompted by motives of local pride and jealousy of rival cities.

A Counterfeit $20 Silver Certificate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A very good counterfeit of the $20 silver certificate has made its appearance in the South. It is of the act of 1878, series 1880, check letter C. K. Rosse, register, and A. U. Wyman, treasurer, with Decatur's portrait. The entire impression is very indistinct, and has the appearance of having been tampered with by the washing process. It is of photographic production. The same note was counterfeited before.

A Serious Shooting Affray.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 18.—At four o'clock Sunday morning two hundred Pennsylvania trackmen arrived here and in forty minutes laid a second track one-fourth of a mile on Canal street in the face of the protests of property owners and in violation of a restraining order issued in 1881. During the operation a property owner attempting to stop the work, three policemen, it is alleged, seized him and held him. The mayor yesterday afternoon called the police board together and the officers were deprived of their stars and dismissed from the force.

THE CENTRAL TRUTH.

Senator Plumb on Republicanism Versus Democracy.

SENATOR PLUMB of Kansas has taken hold on the central truth of modern political economy, and if he has the courage and the intellect to make him a leader, his exponent it will make him a renown second to that of no statesman in America's annals. Instead of parleying with, trying and relying on shreds and patches of reasoning, as Mr. Blaine is doing, he has gone straight to the core of the whole matter. The man who seizes an vital and fundamental truth and proclaims it unflinchingly becomes great with its greatness. And in all the range of modern politics there is no greater truth than that Mr. Plumb was stirred in stating that it is the course of civilization to produce plenty and cheapen price, while it is the purpose of the Plutocratic allies of the Republican party to demand laws to compel plenty that high prices may be maintained.

Every lover of humanity wishes for it the least suffering and discomfort; the greatest possible plenty of the necessaries and comforts of life. Those alone are excepted who desire this, whose work contributes to its attainment. Those who seek to prevent it, who for their own selfish gain perpetrate the discomforts, miseries and privations of their fellows, are the worst savages, because they have not the savage excuse of complete ignorance of what they are doing.

The president and directors of every trust in the country know that when they strive to prevent plenty and create scarcity they produce or perpetuate death, want and suffering, that these may result in high prices for what they have to sell. Some chemist, giving his life to the service of mankind and asking no money reward, makes a great discovery; some mechanic makes a great improvement in productive machinery. Chemist and mechanic are alike liberators—van leaders in the struggle for progress, for freedom of mind and body; for a higher life than that of perpetual want through which men by their deprivations and needs are tied down to brutality. Then when such men, through self-denying toil, have found ways to lighten the labor and sufferings of mankind, making production easier, increasing plenty and lessening want, comes the Plutocrat with his money, and with brains—not brains enough to see his own best interest in the common welfare, but only with that quality of brains which can use good for selfish purposes. All these points-producing inventions are good in the highest degree in themselves, but in his hands they become instruments for robbing labor of employment while he is using them not to increase plenty, but to check it. He takes a machine that can furnish some comfort of life to 60,000,000 people. He agrees with other owners of such machines that the supply shall be limited to production for only 10,000,000, that the deprivation of the rest may keep up prices. And to carry out this agreement for artificial scarcity, he goes to Congress and procures the passage of laws under which those who suffer from the artificial scarcity imposed by him and his associates are prohibited from supplying their needs from elsewhere.

This is an "ordinary business transaction." It is done every day. It is the method of Plutocratic business, but none the less is every man who is the agent of depriving his fellows of the greatest possibility of plenty a barbarian, an obstacle to progress, a stumbling block in the way of civilization, an opponent of Providence, an enemy of the human race.

A small class of men, in this country and in Europe, are struggling to keep for themselves the great benefits of the new methods of creating wealth, which unselfish students and thinkers have wrought out during the century. The work was done for the world; it is the heritage of the world, that the world may suffer less privation, and, being rid of that oppression, advance to large intellectual and political liberty. Every invention, every new discovery, gives an added impetus to the forces which are combining to crush this Plutocratic class, and give the world the benefit of the plenty created by the mastery of mind over matter. The Plutocracy will be overthrown. The time will come when the world will stop troubling itself with juggled figures and with percentages; when it will say: "This is right and it shall be done;" "This is wrong and it shall not be done." And that time will come first here in the United States. It is not far off. The Plutocrats are showing the hardihood of their blind covetousness. They are struggling for their unearned percentages in front of the rolling wheels of the Juggernaut car of civilization and progress, and if they refuse to see the truth, to hear reason and to do justice, they may expect to meet the rewards of their injustice.

Senator Plumb has a partisan record which makes it surprising that he should be the one man of all others in his party to stand forward to tell the whole truth, but as he has done it, all who love truth have only thanks and praise for him. He has stood forward in the leader's place. If he has the leader's staff in him, he will have not only the whole West behind him, but with him all those who hate oppression, who love freedom and progress.—St. Louis Republic.

REED'S SOMERSAULT.

The Speaker's Gag Rule in Opposition to His Former Views.

O. O. Stealy, the Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, has unearthed a copy of the Chautauquan of June, 1888, containing an article by Thomas B. Reed, now Speaker of the House of Representatives, on parliamentary discussion. It shows how radically the Speaker has changed his mind during the past four years. Here are a few extracts from Mr. Reed's article that speak for themselves:

"The aim of some statesmen has been not to do things good, but to prevent the doing of things evil. It can not be denied that this aim is quite often a righteous one. But the prevention of evil legislation should never be by refusing propositions a hearing, but by hearing and refuting. This brings me to remark that some legislation consists not more in what is done than in what is refused to be done. Whoever thinks that the function of a deliberative body in a free country is fully performed by the mere passage of bills, good or bad, has little comprehension of the scope and real usefulness of such a body. * * * The reformation of abuses will remove a great many obstacles to legislation. A great many remain to intelligent legislation, using the word in the broad sense in which it has been employed in this article. Among these obstacles is the tendency which now exists to deny discussion in many cases, and the tendency to employ as an unarguable form of discussion in others. A full, free, frank discussion is the very life of intelligent action. Nobody knows every thing; most people know something. Men are circumscribed in their knowledge by their various experiences. If all those who know something of the subject assemble their knowledge a sensible judgment can be formed by those who listen. But there has been in this country, for the past half-century, so many subjects of bitter feeling, involving bitter words, that the tendency to suppress discussion in Congress by those who have the power has reached a point where there ought to be a reaction in favor of freer debate. In another countries in the world is such power of shutting of debates lodged in the majority. The previous question has been employed without mercy. It is in the name of all that until the last few yeas. The House of Commons never had such a thing as the "previous question" in our sense of the term. There was no power in the House to close debate. The Irish members, simply by force of voice, able to prevent the passage of bill, and the approval of a vast majority of the House from since the strong provocation has caused the introduction of the closure, debate can not be closed, except by the unanimous order, under such circumstances as make such requirements of support from the House as in that body secures a right of debate, which is much greater than in our House of Representatives. The hesitancy with which so slight a measure of suppression was adopted in England strikes with a shade of surprise an American, who later accustomed in Congress to see discussion drowned with as little remorse as if it were a sightless kitten. But the English are right. Unreasonable and capricious suppression of discussion is tyranny, whether done by a King or a majority.

TWO STATE ELECTIONS.

The Administration Rebuked by the People of Alabama and Kentucky.

The course of the Republican party in Congress has thoroughly solidified the Democratic party, if we may judge by the elections held in Alabama and in Kentucky the other day.

Reports from Alabama show increased Democratic majorities from all sections, with the Republicans controlling scarcely a county in the State.

In Kentucky the Democratic majority is far ahead of any thing known in recent years. The majority for General Buckner three years ago is increased 125 per cent.; that given for Cleveland in 1888 is increased 50 per cent. Even rock-ribbed Republican counties, just now penetrated by railroads and enlightened by the Courier-Journal, join the Democratic ranks.

These returns indicate the feeling aroused among the people by the revolutionary methods of the Republican leaders. Men who have never voted with the Democrats on any issue see that the Republican party is a sectional organization, ready to sacrifice every interest in the South to some temporary necessity. They see the hopelessness of trying to build up the Republican party in the face of such tactics, and so they cast in their lot with their neighbors and friends.

This is the first response of the people to the challenge of Reed, McKinley and Davenport. Now for the Congressional elections.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—If Reed falls he falls utterly. There can be no stage at which he can stop except the bottom. When he falls he will drag down the whole conclave in utter ruin. These be interesting times.—N. Y. Telegram.

—Senator Plumb has distinguished himself by the enunciation of the principle that the people have some rights as well as the manufacturer. It is gratifying to find that Blaine no longer stands alone among Republican leaders in his denunciation of the McKinley bill.—Chicago Globe.

—If the man who toils fourteen hours a day wears overalls and a checked shirt, and his wife wears a poor quality of calico, how does it happen that the fellow who never works at all wears broadcloth, and his wife wears silk? Please answer, some one who believes in taxing the many for the enrichment of the few.—Alliance Herald.

—"Archduke Franz, of Austria, has a large and very interesting collection of relics of criminals who have been executed. Among the relics are portions of the ropes used in hanging the Chicago anarchists." If he wishes to add to the collection he might send to McKinley for the pen with which he prepared his tariff bill.—Chicago Mail.

—Blaine has become very troublesome to the Republican leaders in the House, and Reed, McKinley and Cannon are laying plans to drive him out of the Cabinet and destroy his influence in the party. It is barely possible that they may drive him from the Cabinet, but if they do the Republican party will be ready for its epitaph.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—As an example of pure gall, there has been nothing lately to surpass the spectacle of Blair, of New Hampshire, proposing a rule to limit debate in the Senate. If there had been such a rule when Blair was making his three weeks' speech on the education bill there might have been some justification in putting it in force. There is not likely to be another provocation so great as that.—Philadelphia Ledger.

—The truth which Mr. Blaine is telling—that the protective tariff system in no way provides a larger market for the farmer whom it so severely taxes—is not new truth at all. It is the old truth upon which Democratic speakers and newspapers have dwelt continually, for many moons. And the farmers are beginning to understand it, too, as Western elections and Western political movements clearly show.—N. Y. World.

—The Republican conventions of Minnesota and Nebraska have declared against the McKinley bill. They both favor a revision of the tariff in the interest of the producer and laborer. The attitude of Western Republicans on the tariff is that of the Nebraska platform, which says: "The imported duties on articles in common use should be placed as low as is consistent with the protection of American industries."—America.