THE SCOTT COUNTY NEWSBOY.

PHIL. A. HAFNER, Publisher.

BENTON - - - MISSOURI.

THE French treaty passed the third reading in the Dominion senate on the 18th.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX fresh cases of cholera were reported in St. Petersburg, on the 17th, and seventy-nine deaths were recorded.

NEWS from Samoa via Auckland, N. Z., the 18th, states that a petition for the annexation of the islands by Germany had been forwarded to Emperor William.

SANTO CESARIO, the murderer of President Carnot, was indicted, on the 18th, and will be tried at the Lyons assizes. Judge Breuillac will preside at the trial.

GOV. WAITE of Colorado announced, on the 20th, that he was not a candidate for United States senator and would not allow his name to be used in that connection.

WHEN the cruiser Minneapolis reached her dock at Cramps' ship-yard Philadelphia, on the 18th, she received the greatest ovation ever given a boat on the Delaware.

THE plant of the Columbian Iron Works Co., at Baltimore, Md., builders of the war ships Detroit and Montgomery, was damaged by fire, on the 18th, to the extent of about $80,000.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS of the American Federation of Labor returned to New York from Chicago on the 17th. He denied that there is any coldness or quarrel between him and Debs.

ON the 17th the president signed the Utah statehood bill. The pen and holder used were made of native gold and silver, and will be preserved in Utah as a memento of the great event.

IT is proposed to hold in Chicago, during the coming fall, a conference of labor leaders and labor employers to try and unite on some measures of conciliation that will prevent strikes in the future.

THE failures in the United States for the week ended on the 20th were 236, against 467 for the corresponding week of last year. In Canada the failures numbered 44, against 25 for the same period last year.

PLACARDS were posted in various parts of Paris, on the 20th, predicting a series of bomb explosions and other acts of retaliation in revenge for the execution of the anarchists Vaillant, Henri and others.

ON the 16th, Judge Gildersleeve, of the supreme court of New York, appointed Arthur C. Palmer and Miles M. O'Brien receivers of "The Umbrella Co.," under which name the $8,000,000 umbrella trust is known.

THE LaBelle, Wheeling, Warwick and West Virginia China companies, of Wheeling, W. Va., the four largest potteries in this country, resumed operations in full, on the 17th, after a seven-months' suspension, at a 12½ per cent. reduction.

THE compilation of the official data taken on the cruiser Minneapolis on her trial trip shows that she accomplished the wonderful average of 23.073 knots, which will be her official rating. Her builders will receive $44,000 in premiums.

THE final interment of the body of the late President Carnot took place, on the 19th, at the pantheon in Paris, where it had been resting temporarily, in a vault. The body was placed beside that of the late president's grandfather, Lazare Carnot.

MGR. SATOLLI gave out a decision, on the 18th, condemning the liquor traffic, especially as it is carried on in the United States, and sustaining Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, O., in his ruling expelling Catholic societies officered in whole or in part by liquor dealers.

LATE advices from Honolulu state that should the American congress refuse to continue the present reciprocity treaty with Hawaii as regards sugar—admitted free in the United States—England would negotiate a treaty which would make British influence paramount on the islands.

THE British admiralty, learning that the emperor of Germany had expressed a desire to see the United States cruiser Chicago, sent an invitation, on the 19th, to Commodore Erben to be present with his flagship on the occasion of the Cowes regatta, which the kaiser will attend in the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

THE Italian residents and shopkeepers of Lyons, France, who suffered personal injury and loss of property at the hands of the mob during the anti-Italian riots following the murder of President Carnot, have taken steps to obtain compensation through the courts. The aggregate sum claimed is about 2,000,000 francs.

THE Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association of North America, with headquarters at Chicago, is said to be quietly winding up its affairs with a cash deficit in the treasury of $32,527.49, alleged to be due to mismanagement by W. A. Simsrot, the late secretary and treasurer of the association, who disappeared some time ago.

PROMINENT business men of Chicago united in a petition, on the 19th, asking congress, in view of the necessities of the country's commercial interests, to draw its deliberations on the tariff bill to a prompt conclusion. The burden of the whole appeal was: "We don't care how you settle the question, but we want you to settle it in some way at once."

EUGENE V. DEBS, president of the American Railway union, and Vice-President George W. Howard, General Secretary Sylvester Keliher and L. W. Rogers, chairman of the executive committee and editor of the journal of the organization, were arrested, on the 17th, for contempt of court in violating the injunction against interfering with the movement of United States mails and inter-state commerce. They refused to give bail (which was freely offered) in the sum of $3,000 each, and were sent to the Cook county (Ill.) jail, pending a preliminary hearing on the 19th.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

IN the senate, on the 16th, the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and the district of Columbia bill were passed, and the agricultural appropriation bill was reported from committee.....In the house a resolution indorsing the action of the president in suppressing lawlessness in connection with the great railway strike was almost unanimously adopted, being opposed principally by Mr. Pence (pop., Col.). Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and the bill was sent to conference. Discussion of the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy occupied the remainder of the day's session.

IN the senate, on the 17th, the agricultural bill being under consideration, almost the entire session was taken up in the discussion of an amendment appropriating $1,000,000 to be used in the extermination of the Russian cactus or thistle, which was finally carried by a vote of 27 to 24, and the bill was then passed, after which the Indian appropriation bill was taken up.....In the house after the transaction of some unimportant business, a bill authorizing the appointment of a third circuit judge in the Eighth judicial circuit, and one making all railroad corporations for the purposes of jurisdiction, citizens of any state into which their tracks or leased lines may run or in which they do any business and in which the cause of action may occur, were passed.

IN the senate, on the 18th, the Indian appropriation bill occupied almost the entire session, going over finally without action. The conference report on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to. Several bills were passed, including one to encourage the reclamation of arid lands and their cultivation and sale in small tracts to actual settlers.....In the house, after an animated colloquy between Messrs. Reed, Terry and Richardson and Speaker Crisp as to the different methods in vogue for counting a quorum in this and the fifty-first congress, several bills of no general interest were passed, and the agricultural appropriation bill was sent to conference.

IN the senate, on the 19th, the Indian appropriation bill was finally passed. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular bill was agreed to. At 3 p. m. a message from the house asking a further conference on the tariff bill was laid before the senate, followed by an oral report from Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, to the effect that the conferees had been unable to agree.....In the house Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported the failure of the conferees on the tariff bill to agree, and moved that the house insist upon its disagreement to the senate amendments. The conference reports on the naval and diplomatic and consular appropriation bills were reported and agreed to.

IN the senate, on the 20th, the entire day's session was taken up by speeches provoked by the presentation of a message from the house asking for a further conference on the tariff bill. Mr. Hill, who was the leading speaker, declared that democratic senators would have to rally around the president or else they would go to the wall. No vote was taken on any of the propositions submitted.....In the house eight bills from the committee on the judiciary were passed, one of them providing for the inspection of immigrants coming to the United States at the port of departure, and one to prevent the interference by United States courts with the collection of state taxes levied against railroad corporations, notwithstanding their being operated by receivers appointed by United States courts.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

THE fact has just come to light that the administration, through Secretary Gresham, has sent an official cable dispatch to the Japanese government expressing the dissatisfaction of the United States with the policy which Japan has adopted towards Corea, and closing with these significant words: "The United States views with regret the levying of an unjust war by Japan upon a weak and defenseless nation like Corea."

IN the international field sports contest at Queen's club, West Kensington, London, on the 16th, between teams representing Yale and Oxford universities, the latter won the odd event and the match. While the Oxonians treated their competitors in the most manly fashion, the immense crowd present was almost disgusting in its jealous partisanship.

THE American yacht Vigilant suffered its seventh defeat by the Britannia, on the 16th, in a race under the auspices of the Royal Ulster Yacht club, off the Irish coast. The wind wouldn't hold out strong enough for the Yankee craft.

EIGHT miners were killed and their bodies blown to atoms by the explosion of 200 sticks of giant powder at Stockton colliery No. 8 at Hazleton, Pa., on the 17th.

S. CHRISTY CHURCH, 32 years of age, a scion of one of St. Louis' most prominent and wealthy families, shot himself in a room of the Southern hotel, on the afternoon of the 16th, and died shortly after midnight. A fit of despondency brought on by the knowledge that he was the victim of an uncontrollable appetite for stimulants, is the supposed cause of the sad act.

A CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK passenger train was wrecked at Battle Creek, Mich., on the morning of the 16th. The fireman, Thomas Crow, was killed and several persons injured. The wreck was caused by the removal of fish-plates from the rails by train wreckers.

EDWARD HOLLOWAY, aged 30, of Crawfordsville, Ind., the prisoner under arrest at Terre Haute for wrecking the New York express on the Big Four at Fontanet on the night of the 12th, resulting in the instant killing of Engineer Moehrman, of Indianapolis, and Fireman Fleck, of Mattoon, has confessed.

A CRAZY St. Louisan named Zappert tried to buy the city of Paris from a resident priest of that city, and, his overtures being ignored, threatened to blow up the entire city in seven days. He was adjudged insane, on the 17th, and sent to a lunatic asylum.

GEO. C. MCFADDEN, one of the best-known and most expert printers in the United States, was killed and cut to pieces by falling between two cars near Emporia, Kas., on the 17th.

THE shoe factory at Marblehead, Mass., owned by John F. Harris was burned on the 17th; loss, $80,000.

SUPT. FILLMORE reopened the railroad shops at Sacramento, Cal., on the 18th, with a force of about 300 men. The shops were strongly guarded and strikers made no demonstration.

ON the 19th Representative Clifton R. Breckinridge, who has represented the Second district of Arkansas in congress for twelve years, was nominated to be minister to Russia to succeed Andrew D. White, resigned.

THE bullion in the bank of England increased £608,251 during the week ended on the 19th.

THE republic of Hawaii was proclaimed on the Fourth of July, with Sanford B. Dole as president.

NELLIE KENNE, a 9-year-old child, hung herself at Bradshaw, W. Va., on the 18th, because she had been kept home from school by her mother to care for two children. She was dead when found.

A POWDER explosion occurred on board a British government vessel engaged in blowing up an old wreck in the Solent, on the 19th, killing four men and injuring several others, three of whom died soon after

IT was officially announced, on the 19th, that in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera, the mobilizing of the reserves and the customary autumn military maneuvers in the vicinity of St. Petersburg will not take place this year.

WILMORE, a small town in Jessamine county, Ky., was very badly damaged by a tornado, on the 19th, which traveled with great velocity. About 1 p. m. an oval-shaped cloud was noticed approaching the town and as it reached the edge of the village it suddenly swooped down and began to wreck and break into kindling wood every house in its path.

THE body of Enrique de Bourbon, duc de Seville, who died at sea while returning to Spain from the Philippine islands, arrived at Barcelona on the 18th.

A THRESHING boiler blew up on the farm of John Case, near Hudson, O., on the 19th. John Crousley, owner of the threshing apparatus, was instantly killed. Barney Morgan, a farm hand, and another man were fatally injured. The barn caught fire and, with the threshing machine and all the other contents, was destroyed. The total loss will amount to $8,000.

WHILE the senate committee on territories has virtually decided to report bills for the admission of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, the prevailing opinion about the senate is that the bills will not be considered during the present session of congress, unless the session should be prolonged beyond present expectations.

LETTERS from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, confirm the reports of the brutal slaughter of prisoners by both the rebels and the loyal troops. M. Buette, a French engineer, who was captured by Peixoto's men, was first employed in raising the sunken war-ship Aquidaban. He was then made to dig his own grave, after which he was shot by his captors.

MRS. MADALEN POLK-BUELL, whose engagement to Charles Cramp, head of the great Philadelphia ship-building firm, was recently announced, has been given permission by Judge Hagner, of the equity court in Washington, to resume her maiden name of Polk. She was divorced from Augustus C. Buell in May, 1893.

THE bottom of a converter at the Homestead steel works of Carnegie & Co., at Homestead, Pa., blew out, on the 19th, scattering 3,300 pounds of molten metal in every direction. Four workmen who were in the pit were terribly burned, two of them fatally.

THE thousands of friends and admirers of Wm. J. Scanlan, the once popular Irish comedian, will regret to learn that he is confined in a strait-jacket at Bloomingdale (N. Y.) asylum for the insane. He has become a total wreck, and, according to his nearest friends, his time on earth is very short.

A STATEMENT was cabled, on the 19th, that the Russian petroleum merchants have failed at the last moment to come to an agreement with the Standard Oil Co., and the Russian Oil Co. will fight the Standard. They will try to build a pipe line through Persia.

THE information was made public in St. Louis, on the 19th, that Joseph D. Ginnochio, aged 22, a native of St. Louis, had been arrested near Genoa, Italy, and forced by the Italian authorities to enter the military service, under the charge that he was a deserter.

IN the senate, on the 20th, a bill was introduced by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, and referred, requiring the inter-state commerce commission to hold at least one session annually in Omaha, Neb.

ON the 20th Comptroller of the Currency Eckels issued a call for a report of the condition of national banks at the close of business on Wednesday, July 18.

THE Canadian parliament has passed a bill granting a bonus of $4,500 per mile to the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western railroad for a distance of 150 miles.

HON. EDWARD V. CONLEY, of Watersmeet, one of the best-known men in northern Michigan, committed suicide, on the night of the 19th, by shooting himself in the head. He had been chairman of the county board of supervisors almost every term since the formation of the county.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

THE senate was not in session on the 21st.....In the house, for the second time, a joint resolution providing for the election of United States senators by the people was passed by a vote of more than two-thirds of the members present. The rest of the session was occupied in discussing the bill directing the restoration, as fast as vacancies occur, of railway postal clerks who were dismissed from the service between March 15 and May 1, 1889. No conclusive action was taken on the bill.

A COMMISSION of royalist statesmen arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu on the steamer Rio de Janeiro, on the 21st, en route to Washington to see President Cleveland and obtain from him an explicit answer to a question whether or not he will do anything more to redress the alleged wrong done to Queen Liliuokalani and the Hawaiian people by the action of Minister Stevens.

THE exports of specie from the port of New York for the week euded on the 21st were $3,805,039, of which $3,304,582 was gold and $501,507 silver. Of these amounts $3,300,000 gold and $4,866 silver went to Europe, and $4,582 gold and $14,557 silver to South America. For the corresponding week of 1893 the exports were $1,129,500.

THE German Jew-baiter, Ahlwardt, who has passed most of the past three years between the courts and the prisons, has turned on his enemies and begun prosecuting them for libel. The editor of the Dresdener Nachrichten, his first victim, was, on the 21st, summoned to answer his charges in court.

THE tenth race between the Vigilant and the Britannia was sailed, on the 21st, and the Yankee yacht getting the advantage, in the latter part of the race, of a good fresh breeze, overhauled her opponent and won with over two minutes lead, corrected time.

THE French chamber of deputies, on the 21st, adopted the second clause of the anti-anarchist bill, providing that anarchists shall be tried before a correctional tribunal composed of judges instead of by juries.

A BAND of militant anarchists were caught at work in their own bomb factory at Prague, Bohemia, on the 21st. Seven men were arrested and a large quantity of explosives were seized.

COMMANDER BALLINGTON BOOTH, of the Salvation army, arrived in New York from Liverpool on the 21st.

THE business portion of the town of Converse, Ind., was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 21st.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

A Missourian's Narrow Escape.

"Slaughter released" was the wording of a telegram received at the state department, Washington, the other day. The substance of the story back of the message is that this government has saved the life of a Missourian who fought four years in the confederate army, and then expatriated himself rather than accept a pardon. Philip Slaughter was in Rio Janeiro jail awaiting his time to be shot, when the United States interfered in his behalf. He was born and reared in a little country town not far distant, in a southerly direction, from Kansas City. So ardent was his love for the southern confederacy that he went into the war while a mere boy, and came out of it minus one foot. He was so disgusted at the failure of his beloved south that immediately on Gen. Lee's surrender he went to South America, and locating in Brazil, began a business career that brought him good repute and prosperity. Unluckily, however, he got tangled in the recent political complications that have distracted the southern republic, and once more championed the losing side. Some weeks ago he managed to get word to his brothers, one of whom lives in Kansas City, and the other a Chicago banker, that unless they interceded for him right speedily he would probably be taken out of jail to make a Brazilian holiday. His relatives hurried to Washington, saw Congressmon Tarsney, and the matter was at once laid before Secretary Gresham. The latter interceded successfully

Criminal Costs Fund Exhausted.

The annoucement was made by State Auditor J. M. Seibert the other day that the appropriation made by the last general assembly to pay criminal costs is exhausted. The total paid out for the years 1893 and 1894 is $525,000. All criminal costs will have to be carried by the county officials until the next general assembly makes an appropriation to cover deficiency, and, judging from precedent, those who hold criminal costs accounts will not get their money until March or April of next year. There is always a deficiency in this fund. In 1891 and 1892 it was but $35,000, but it is estimated that the deficiency this time will run up in excess $150,000, as a comparison of the figures shows an enormous increase in criminal costs all over Missouri.

The Taylors Threatened.

The Taylor brothers, the alleged murderers of Gus Meeks and family near Browning, Linn county, and who are prisoners in the county jail at St. Joseph pending their trial in October, have received letters from Milan, Sullivan county, warning them that they will be summarily dealt with as soon as they are brought there for trial. The Taylors believe that an attempt will be made to lynch them, and will insist that the number of officers for their protection shall be increased sufficiently to stand off a mob.

Must Cease Such Violations.

The Missouri board of railroad and warehouse commissioners has rendered a decision in the case of C. J. Boyle against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. in favor of the former. Boyle shipped live stock from Humphreys, Mo., to Kansas City in charge of an employe. The railroad company charged the employe full fare, in disregard of section 2592, Revised Statutes of 1889. The commission has ordered the company to refund the amount of fare and cease such violation of the law.

Fell Into a Reaper.

Mrs. August Schulz, a widow, residing south of Centralia, with her two little boys was cutting oats with a reaper. While resting the horses she stood in front of the machine, and when ready to start struck one of the horses with a stick, expecting to step out of the way. The sudden starting of the horses threw her into the machine, and she was dragged some distance. One of her feet was cut off at the ankle joint, and she was otherwise injured.

Death of a Veteran.

Maj. Thomas E. Day died at Mexico, aged 62 years. Deceased settled in Mexico in 1867, coming from Virginia. During the war he was major in the Fifth West Virginia cavalry. He was one of the leading republicans of Audrain county. He was a member of the A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F. and masonic orders, and also belonged to Frank Blair Post, G. A. R., of St. Louis.

Looks Like a Murder.

C. L. Moore and wife, an aged couple near Tiff City, McDonough county, were found dead in their house the other morning, both having been shot through the head. There is no clew to the murderers, but the object must have been robbery, as Mr. Moore was quite well-to-do and at times had considerable money in the house.

Compromised Her Suit.

Miss Moore, who secured a judgment against the city of Nevada for $8,000 for injuries sustained by a fall from a wagon, compromised her suit by the city paying her $6,000 and settling costs of suit, $686. One thousand dollars have been paid, and the remainder is to be paid $1,000 a year, with interest at 6 per cent.

Ended His Life.

Edward Watson, of Springfield, committed suicide at Galena. Watson was a young man of excellent family, being the only child of Dr. L. T. Watson, one of the wealthiest citizens of Springfield. At the time of his death he was visiting an uncle in Galena.

State Sunday-School Convention.

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Missouri Sunday-school association will be held in Chillicothe, August 8, 9 and 10. A number of prominent Sunday-school workers will participate.

Judge Perdue Paralyzed.

Judge J. W. Perdue, a former member of the Pettis county court and a prominent democrat of Central Missouri, was paralyzed at Sedalia.

Caused by Poverty.

Geo. D. Bowling, well connected, died at a police station in Kansas City from strychnine, taken with suicidal intent. Poverty was the cause.

The State's Case Was Weak.

Henry Zeigenhein, collector for the city of St. Louis, charged with embezzlement, was acquitted. The defense introduced no testimony.

Killed Himself.

Seymore Davis, a young school teacher, 10 miles south of Dexter, killed himself, but it is not known whether it was accidental or intentional.

Used a Revolver.

Dr. S. G. Weller, of Gentry county, committed suicide a few days ago by shooting with a revolver. Despondency and failing health the cause.

In St. Louis County.

There are 9,072 Protestant church members in St. Louis county, and 5,060 Catholics. There are 4,902 in the Protestant Sunday schools.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

A Minister and Two Members of His Congregation Slain at a Meeting to Settle a Dispute About a Slanderous Report Said to Have Been Started by the Divine—A War of Extermination Thought to be Probable.

SHREVEPORT, La., July 22.—News has been received here of a tragedy at Ivory, a settlement in Arkansas just beyond the Louisiana line, in which a preacher, Rev. J. R. Platt, and two members of his congregation were slain and several others seriously wounded. The parties had met in a secluded place to settle a dispute concerning the authorship of a slanderous report that was in circulation, and the fight was the result.

A rumor got abroad in the community affecting the character of a young lady. It was alleged that Rev. Platt started the story, but he in turn accused a member of his congregation named Perdue. The men were about to come together in battle, but friends intervened and it was decided that the principals with their friends should meet down the river and decide the matter without trouble. There were present Platt, Felix Goulet, Dan Perdue, two men named Tisdale. Two men named Defee and J. G. Stuart, father-in-law of Rev. Platt.

After some time had been devoted to argument all the parties reached for their weapons. There were Winchesters, revolvers and shotguns. Platt, the only man unarmed, jumped into the river, where he was killed with a Winchester ball. Stuart, his relative, was shot in the back and leg and was kicked into insensibility. One of the Tisdales was shot in the abdomen. Others of the two factions received injuries.

The congregation of Platt's church is divided over the whole affair, and an effort may be made to drive Perdue out of the community, in which case a war of extermination will be entered upon on both sides.

A WOMAN'S TREACHERY

Drives a Faithful Lover to Self-Destruction—Found Hanging in His Shop.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—J. P. Haas was found hanging to the ceiling in his shop on North Noble street yesterday afternoon. It was the frightful odor about the premises that led to the search. Haas had not been seen about the place since Thursday. The suicide was a victim of a faithless woman to whom he was betrothed in his native city of Luxembourg, Germany. He had come to this country promising to send her money for the passage just as soon as he could earn it, and sent her $50 last May bidding her to come on at once.

He watched the trains for several weeks, but heard nothing and saw nothing of his sweetheart. He wrote again, but not until last week did he hear from the girl. Then it was through her husband in Paris who wrote that he had married her and that her former lover must cease all attentions to her. This drove Haas to into fit of despondency and to self-inflicted death.

THE PATTERSON BILL.

Its Passage Expected to Assist in Creating a Demand For Foreign Securities.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The point is reached in the house when there is no new measure of such importance as to command the assignment of a day for its consideration. The committee on rules will meet to-day to decide what committees shall be recognized during the week for presentation of business decided upon by them.

It has finally been decided by the managers of the house that the Patterson bill to amend the interstate commerce law so as to permit the railroad companies under regulations to be established by the interstate commerce commission, to pool their earnings shall go over to the next session for action. The decision was reached after consultation with friends of the measure, although there was a great pressure brought to bear in favor the of immediate consideration of the measure.

It is believed by many friends of the bill that its passage, together with the recent demonstration of the ability and determination of the government to protect and preserve the free and untrammeled movement of commerce between the states, would make a foreign demand for securities going far toward terminating the present period of business depression throughout the country.

OVER ONE HUNDRED DROWNED

A Ship Run Down at Sea and Her Passengers and Crew Abandoned to Their Fate.

ODESSA, July 23.—It is certain that 140 persons went down with the Italian steamer Columbia, which collided with the Russian steamer Vladimir in the Black sea a few days ago. All the evidence badly inculpates the Russian seamen, who deliberately abandoned the Columbia and her crew and passengers to their fate, although the vessel floated an hour and a quarter after the collision.

The Italian colony here will subscribe a fund for the prosecution of the Vladimir's officers. The local newspapers malign the officers of the company almost daily. Baron di Morchetti, Italian ambassador to Russia, has strongly protested to the government against the falsehoods published here on the subject.

Close of the Baptist Young People's Convention.

TORONTO, Ont., July 23.—The Baptist Young People's convention closed last night with a great mass meeting in Massey hall. In the afternoon 5,000 delegates and citizens met in Massey hall. Dr. Ellis, of Baltimore, expressed the pleasure of the delegates at the manner in which Sunday was observed in Toronto. Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Columbus, gave an eloquent address on popular amusements, followed by Rev. Dr. Warlton, of Baltimore, who preached the closing sermon. Last night's meeting was remarkable for its enthusiasm.

Caused by a Misplaced Switch.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—By the misplacement of a switch last night at the Union depot by a green hand a switch engine with five cars dashed into twenty-one passenger coaches on a Chicago & Alton side track. Three of the coaches were telescoped. John Sanger and James T. Fulton, both of Jacksonville, Ill., who were on the passenger cars, were injured.

Declared the Strike Off.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 23.—The local American Railway union officials yesterday declared the strike off.

THE PULLMAN BOYCOTT.

An Appeal from Debs et al. to the Public to Let the Pullman Cars Run Empty Until the Company Agrees to Do Justice to Their Late Employes—A Measure that Might Better Have Been Adopted at First.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Sheriff Gilbert's four guests from the ranks of the American Railway union, Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rogers, issued their first public manifesto from their new headquarters yesterday. The document, prepared by the president of the organization in the seclusion of his cell, appeals to the traveling public not to patronize Pullman cars as another means towards bringing Pullman to terms. The manifesto is as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION,
COOK COUNTY JAIL, July 22, 1894.

To the American Public.

"It is universally conceded that the Pullman company through off-repeated reductions of wages, excessive rents and many causes, has grievously wronged its employes, and whatever may be said about the great railroad strike which resulted in consequence of such grievances, the arbitrary refusal of said Pullman company to submit to arbitration in any form (even to decide the question if there was anything to arbitrate) is proof positive that said company had no faith in the justice of its cause and fears the disclosures that are certain to result from an honest investigation.

"The Pullman company makes the plea that it is asked of them that they shall run their works at a loss. The statement is absolutely false. What was asked was arbitration, and this would have resulted in even-handed justice. The Pullman company has robbed its employes, and an investigation would have disclosed a state of affairs that would have horrified the nation. This is why arbitration was refused.

"It is notoriously true that the Pullman company pays its conductors and porters such paltry wages that they have been obliged to depend on the public to support them. Yes, this rich and powerful corporation virtually tells the public to pay the wages of their sleeping car employes, and this notwithstanding extortionate rates charged for sleeping car accommodations.

"We propose that the Pullman company shall be brought to justice and this in a way that will not necesitate a strike with its attendant ills. It may be suggested that this should have been thought of before the great strike was inaugurated. In that case little, if any attention, would have been paid to the appeal that we are about to make.

"As one of the results of the strike the country is aroused and any proper appeal will command attention. The Pullman company, still defiant, and as defiant to its employes as it is indifferent to the public weal, is determined to starve its employes into submission. As remorseless as a man-eating tiger, it waits complacently until their last penny is gone and they are thus forced to crawl back into their heartless oppresson's employ. The spectacle is well calculated to make men and angels shudder.

"Shall the Pullman company have the support of the public in carrying out this hellish policy? Shall the public be a party to the starvation and degradation of more than 4,000 employes, men and women, whose only crime is that they ask living wages? We believe, indeed we know, what the answer will be. We have faith in the American people. They uphold justice, they love fair play. And now, in the name of justice and fair play we appeal to the great American public, to every good man and every good woman not to ride in a Pullman car until the Pullman company does justice to its employes. Let the cars run absolutely empty. No friend of labor, no friend of humanity will occupy a seat or berth in a Pullman car. Let this policy be inaugurated, and we will then see how long the railway companies will be bound by their contracts, as they have induced the public to believe, to haul Pullman cars.

"We propose to continue this strike through good and evil report without regard to consequences. Justice shall be done. There will be no surrender. We will use every available means to press the contest. Dungeons shall not daunt us. The struggle is for humanity and against the most cruel tyranny, and, unless we are dead to every impulse of mercy and fellow feeling, must be crowned with success.

"Think of the Pullman employes as your sisters, brothers, children. If you have any doubt as to the outrages of which they have been the victims, we refer you to Rev. W. H. Carwardine, of Pullman, Ill., a gentleman of the highest character, who has long been a close student of the conditions at Pullman, and is said to speak from personal experience and observation. Persons desiring to contribute money and supplies to Pullman employes will please forward the same to David W. Gladman, treasurer, Pullman, Ill.

Relying with implicit faith upon the triumph of the right, we subscribe ourselves.

Very respectfully yours,
"EUGENE V. DEBS, President,
"GEORGE W HOWARD, Vice-President,
"SYLVESTER KELIHER, Secretary,
"L. W. ROGERS, Editor Railway Times."

This document practically contains the admission that there is no longer any strike by authority of the American Railway union, and that the effort which had been made by the union and other organizations of labor to force the Pullman company to arbitrate by means of strikes have failed, necessitating a change of tactics in the plan of the anti-Pullman campaign. President Debs would not admit that much last night and had nothing to add to the document. He said he had not received a word by telegraph from the unions at Sacramento, Missoula and St. Louis regarding the calling off of the strike at those places.

The members of any lodge of the American Railway union, by a majority vote, had the constitutional right at any time to declare the strike off as far as their jurisdiction extended without consulting the executive board, and return to work, which had probably been the case at those places. The national officers did not declare the strike on, and could not declare it off. The strike or boycott was ordered by unanimous vote of the national convention, the delegates representing the invidual members and local unions, and local action has been taken in accordance therewith.

THE MODERN NEWSPAPER.

It May Have Faults, but It Is a Powerful Influence for Good.

The development of the newspaper has been something phenomenal. The whole number is nearly nineteen thousand, about one in ten published every day. They have many faults, as the newspaper—which is only the history of each day, written before its close—must have. The faults are, perhaps, somewhat exaggerated with us, owing to the wider range of news topics. Their sensationalism, scrappiness and dogmatism produce something of mental dissipation in cases of overindulgence. But the majority of newspapers, everywhere and of every grade, are conducted with honesty and conscience by men who have learned both what the public wants and in what they can hope to lead it.

The influence of this history of a day—read by millions of people—is incalculable, and, in general, is good. It leads many persons further into the study of some questions about which they had received a hint or a scrap of information. Nowhere is this great engine of modern civilization better used or appreciated than with us. In addition to the news it pours into its columns day by day it publishes every year thousands of articles on the most important and interesting topics. Nowhere is it so thoroughly encyclopedic. It was once the fashion to insist upon the truth of Pope's line, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," but the field of knowledge has now become so vast that we must recognize the limitations of time and insist that if a little be a danger none at all is fatal.

Our newspapers give thousands of persons first a faint idea of the existence of something before unknown, then a little insight, and, last of all, the thirst that can only be quenched by deep drafts at the fountain of knowledge. In brief, they draw out the faculties of uncounted millions who otherwise would neither learn nor have the desire to learn.—Nineteenth Century.

IN THE WHITE CELLS AT JOLIET.

A Species of Punishment That No Prisoner Can Long Endure.

Public sentiment became so strong several years ago in the state of Illinois against the dark cell that the legislature took a hand and abolished the institution. Some means of subduing the refractory spirit of convicts who would not work was necessary, and as whipping was abolished the warden at Joliet prison evolved the most refined and effective form of torture yet discovered. The dungeon was supplanted by what is known as the white cells. They are located in a detached building in a portion of the inclosure far distant from the workshop. The walls of the cell are of great thickness, the silence of the tomb prevails. They are lighted from above, but no glimpse of the sky can be obtained, and the walls, floor and ceiling are painted a glaring white. Even the narrow board, the only piece of furniture in the cell, upon which the prisoner is permitted to sleep outside of working hours, is painted white. During the hours when the other convicts are at work the man in the solitary is handcuffed to the door of his cell, his hands being chained at an easy and natural elevation. There is not a speck of color to relieve the steady, glowing white with which he is surrounded. The effect is terrible when taken in connection with the deathlike silence. Within an hour the brain of the prisoner begins to swirl and he becomes deathly sick. Few men have ever been able to stand the white cell, with its maddening, monotonous, unrelieved glare for a single day before they begin to beg for mercy. Two or three hours of the tomb-like surroundings generally brings the most violent and rebellious spirit to terms.—N. Y. Advertiser.

Very Much Worn.

Embroideries of all kinds will be very much worn, one of the newest being a thick butter-colored creation, partaking somewhat of the nature of lace, which will be used alike on dresses of all kinds of material. A pretty way of arranging lace on a waist is to cross it in folds from right to left, drawing the ends through a rhinestone buckle and allowing them to fall below or fasten with the buckle. Wide black moire ribbon will be largely used for dress trimmings, also for the bows on hats and for the immense bows around the neck.—N. Y. World.

His Last Chance.

"Did you ever notice," said Mrs. N. Peck, "that about half the pictures in the photographers' windows are of bridal couples? I wonder why they always rush off to a photographer as soon as the knot is tied?"

"I guess the husband is responsible for it," said Mr. Peck. "He realizes that it is about his last chance to ever look pleasant."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Pay.

Madge—Pa gives me $1.00 not to be at home when Fred calls.

Mame—You're out for the stuff, then.—Truth.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1894.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 25	@	4 85
COTTON—Middling	7	@	7¼
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	2 80	@	4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	56⅝	@	57½
CORN—No. 2	46¾	@	47¾
OATS—Western Mixed	42	@	45
PORK—New Mess	14 50	@	15 00
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	7	@	7¼
BEEVES—Shipping Steers	4 30	@	4 75
Medium	4 10	@	4 50
HOGS—Fair to Select	4 75	@	5 05
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 25	@	3 00
FLOUR—Patents	2 70	@	2 85
Fancy to Extra do	2 10	@	2 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	....	@	50½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	36½	@	36¾
OATS—No. 2	....	@	29¼
RYE—No. 2	42	@	43
TOBACCO—Lugs	4 50	@	11 00
Leaf Burley	7 00	@	16 00
HAY—Clear Timothy	9 50	@	11 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	11	@	15
EGGS—Fresh	....	@	7½
PORK—Standard Mess (new)	13 10	@	13 25
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	7¾
LARD—Prime Steam	....	@	6¾
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3 25	@	4 90
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4 90	@	5 15
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 50	@	3 60
FLOUR—Winter Patents	2 80	@	2 90
Spring Patents	3 10	@	3 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	53¾	@	55
No. 2 Red	....	@	58½
CORN—No. 2	42½	@	42¾
OATS—No. 2	26½	@	26¾
PORK—Mess (new)	12 45	@	12 57½
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 50	@	4 75
HOGS—All Grades	4 60	@	4 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	45	@	46
OATS—No. 2	25	@	27
CORN—No. 2	35½	@	36
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	2 80	@	3 20
CORN—No. 2	....	@	50
OATS—Western	50	@	51
HAY—Choice	17 00	@	18 00
PORK—New Mess	....	@	13 00½
BACON—Sides	....	@	8
COTTON—Middling	6¾	@	6¾
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	50	@	51½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	45	@	46½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	28	@	28
PORK—New Mess	13 25	@	13 50
BACON—Clear Rib	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
COTTON—Middling	....	@	[illegible]