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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—For Minnesota, North and South Dakota: Showers and local thunder storms, probably severe in the Central Missouri valley; southerly winds, shifting to westerly. For Wisconsin: Showers in northwestern, fair in southeastern portions; winds shifting to southeasterly; slightly warmer in eastern portion. For Montana: Local showers in eastern, fair in western portion; northwesterly winds; slightly warmer. For Iowa: Local thunder storms during the afternoon or night, preceded by fair weather in southeastern portions; southeasterly winds; probably cooler Friday night; winds shifting to westerly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, July 5, 6:18 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Extreme Thermometer.	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Extreme Thermometer.
St. Paul	29.86	68	Havre	29.80	60
Duluth	29.82	58	Miles City	29.78	62
La Crosse	29.86	74	Helena	29.86	60
Huron	29.66	74	Calgary	29.78	58
Pierre	....	..	Minnedosa	29.52	68
Moorhead	29.72	70	Med'e Hat	29.76	58
St. Vincent	29.66	70	Qu'Appelle	29.60	60
Bismarck	29.68	74	Sw't Cur'ent	29.56	60
Ft. Buford	29.70	72	Winnipeg	29.58	74

P. F. LYONS,
Local Forecast Official.

A CYCLONE has given the neck of Heron Lake a bad twist. Happily, it is still in tack, though.

FROM present appearances that silver statue of ADA REHAN will soon be not worth lugging around.

IF NOISE will bring down rain, the howling of the Kansas Populists should cause a flood in that state.

AUG. 1 the free silver cranks meet in Chicago. Do they propose to get up a scheme to bribe congressmen?

WHEN the Sultan of Johore arrives in Chicago with his $10,000,000 of diamonds, a lot of natives will be helping themselves.

THERE are so many people in China that when a heavy rain storm comes humanity is drowned like rats. Some 11,000 have just perished.

FREDICK SELOS claims to have killed over 100 elephants in Africa. No wonder the powers of Europe are combining to protect the elephant from destruction.

THE Colorado silver bullionaires are proposing to secede if they can't have free coinage. If you do that, gentlemen, you will get free coinage of lead, and plenty of it.

THE Ohio Populist convention asks congress to impeach the president. But then, we haven't so many of this class of people as they have in the Latin Americas; hence we shall have no revolution.

THE Kentucky legislature has just adjourned, having sat, including jaunts, adjournments and special sittings, 531 days. The advance of seven cents a gallon in the price of whisky is now explained.

ANARCHISTS are trying to blow up France. They are making pretty good headway; but they are in need of help. If our American crop is so thirsty for blood as it pretends, here is a good chance for it.

THE Latin silver union of Europe finds itself unable to stem the tide caused by the suspension of silver coining in India and by the proposed action in America. What do the free silver cranks of America think of this?

SO MANY "rainmakers" have been tinkering with the parching elements of the West the past few weeks that they have touched off some cyclones by mistake. When they get well up in their business they will know how to avoid such accidents.

THE fire department of Minneapolis is under fire just at present, and the indications are that it will be the most sweeping conflagration the force ever tackled. The city should clean out the rotten mess from top to bottom, and this thing will no doubt be done.

REV. JOHN BEAVER, of Richmond, Ind., laid off his beaver Wednesday evening, entered his closet, took out a revolver and undertook to exterminate the man who, he believed, was trying to alienate the affections of his wife. Even a preacher will sometimes use his closet for other things than prayer.

YORK has Teck-en MAY "for better, for worse." "It was a pretty wedding," the society reporters have not overlooked the opportunity to say. The pair are launched with all the frills and distinctions becoming to their station; but the sea may turn out to be just as turbulent, and certainly no happier, than that of the most menial pair.

MR. PRESTON, acting director of the mint, and who is charged with the silver purchases, rejected all offers made this month, on the ground that the price was too high. The London quotation was 34¼d, and the New York price was 75 cents an ounce. The English price is the equivalent of 70 cents. For shipment the New York price is about half a cent less than London. The bullionaires thought they had Mr. PRESTON cornered with the SHERMAN act, and would make four or five cents an ounce out of the government. Unfortunately for them, they have to deal with an administration which has not so high a regard for the dignity of Uncle Samuel that it will pay more for anything than it is worth.

THE LOSS OF THE BETHEL.

The Bethel boat was one of the most worthy institutions of charity in the city, and its destruction is a serious loss to the many poor dependents who found in it relief from beggary and starvation. The fact that these people are thrown out, with their clothing and little savings burned, and with no means for subsistence, is almost as sad as the shocking death suffered by the three persons. All are in need of immediate relief. A call has been issued for this; it should and will be responded to at once.

And while the charitable people are giving thought to relieving the immediate wants of the sufferers, the importance of rebuilding the boat without delay should not be overlooked. The institution has performed a unique part in the work of assisting the unfortunate. We have learned from the multitudes who have profited by the helping hand and words of sympathy that there is enough of good left in much of humanity that is on the down grade to make the effort for redemption a great work. We have learned something of how many people we have looked upon as outcasts who are not all bad. We have discovered to a considerable extent how many people there are of high inclinations, and even who have been some time well up in life, whose every exertion to be self-supporting has been foiled by unfortunate combinations of circumstances. We know now better than ever that there is a spot in almost every heart which may be touched by the right influences, and that in the street urchin who is homeless, or whose parentage is bad, there is material that is worth developing, and which can be brought to the front by well-directed means. While the poor and not degraded element predominated among the habitues of the Bethel, there was always just enough of the other elements to enable the work to accentuate its efficiency. The institution afforded thousands a means of tiding themselves over temporary misfortunes, was an encouragement to the downfallen who would like to do better, a helping hand to those who had never known anything that was good. There was nothing in the work to encourage idleness and dependency; it was directed wholly to assisting and elevating.

The Bethel established for itself a field distinctively its own. It is a profitable field, and must not go to waste.

IT WORKS BOTH WAYS.

One of the favorite bugaboos with which demagogues and silverites have been shooing the American farmer into their camp, is that attenuated yarn about the Englishman who buys his silver at its market value in London, sends it to India, has it coined into rupees at a profit of 50 per cent or thereabouts, and with it buys wheat which he takes back to England, and, having made such a profit on his silver, is able to sell the wheat at a much lower price than the American farmer can afford. Hence the decrease in the price of wheat.

Well, just for the sake of the argument, let us admit that this is not a scarecrow, a bundle of straw clad in dismantled suits, with a broomstick doing service for a gun; but a real, flesh and blood fact. What follows? Europe and India have denied free coinage to silver. That is one fact. We cannot control them. That is another fact. Now suppose we give silver free coinage, what will happen? That same blarsted Englishman will buy silver bullion at, say 70 cents an ounce, send it here, have it coined into dollars at $1.29 an ounce, buy our wheat at the gold price—for the surplus sold for gold in a gold market will fix the price of all we raise—and make the eighty-odd per cent of profit there is in the transaction.

Of course, we are not putting this out seriously, but it is just as good and logical and true as the India bugaboo, and not a bit more so. If people will have them, can't get along without them, cry for them, why, then, we offer them our little bugaboo with a warranty that it is just as scarey as the other one, and is warranted not to bag at the knees.

THE HUMBUG OF INSPECTION.

A kerosene lamp left burning in the kitchen of a tinder-box tenement generates gas until it explodes and scatters the fluid about, and the tenement burns, and three, possibly four, human lives go out in excruciating agony.

A dominant political party, controlling the legislature and the executive, remembering the days when the campaign treasury was replenished by the liberal contributions of the oil inspectors, enacts an oil inspection law, which this time is court-proof; and the governor appoints an inspector, and he his subs, whose duty it is to test every gallon of oil brought into the state, and to condemn any that may flash at a lower degree of heat than that prescribed by law.

The oil in the lamp which exploded and burned the Bethel and sent three lives into eternity, and leaves another agonizing between life and death, was "inspected." There is an absolute presumption that it was, because the law says it should be, and there is the inspector and there are his subs, and there are the fees. If it were "inspected," past experience shows us that it might still explode, but if it were inspected it could not explode.

Are the old tricks being played? Are the inspector's stencils left with the oil companies to be applied to the barrels by their employes as of yore, while the inspection of the inspector is confined to the bills which the companies pay him for the inspection he did not make? We know well enough how these matters went under the old law, whose purpose was simply to gather campaign funds; are they going the same way now?

GIVES THE SNAP AWAY.

The silver miners have called a national convention to meet in St. Louis next month, to which they invite their fellow feelers from all over the world. Lack of transportation precludes them from extending their invitation further. But what we started to note was the extreme simplicity of our contemporary, the Republic, of that same simple old town, which cautions the silver aggregation to be careful about making public in the convention the fact that they want the purchase act kept at work if they can't have free coinage, for the market it will afford their bullion. Go slow on the protection side of your talk, gentlemen, says the too frank Republic, but lie down hard on the need of more money under which everybody is groaning. The Republic lacks cuteness, with all its intelligence. Such a suggestion should have been conveyed in letters marked "confidential," or whispered to the delegates in dark corners after they had arrived. JOB prayed that his enemy might write a book, and men have been damned by their fool friends before now; and the silver miners may well regard with anything but friendly confidence a paper which thus incautiously gives away the sole motive of their convention.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

The marriage of the Duke of York and MAY of Teck yesterday was the union of the prospective future king and queen of England, hence one of the greatest of royal social events. The duke has inherited the beautiful features and lovely character of his mother, the Princess of Wales, and has also inherited much of the strength of character and intellect of the house of GUELPH. He is not a pampered sprig of royalty, but educated and inured to the sturdy life of a seaman. He has none of the tendency to abandon characteristic of his father in early life. His whole personal make-up is admirable. Naturally, he is popular with the English people, as well as with the royalty. MAY of Teck is one of the most beautiful and lovable young women to be found in any country. She has endeared herself to the common people by her democratic manner of going among them and her charity work for them. Like the duke, she has not considered physical employments beneath her rank, and she is a healthy, strong English girl, whose happy nature and rosy countenance draw everybody toward her in admiration and respect. The English people have every encouragement to believe that when this pair is seated at Windsor they will have one of the best rulers and one of the best queens England has ever had.

In view of all this, the refusal of the people to entertain the proposition that parliament should make a donation of £50,000 as a wedding present is significant. There was everything about the pair to arouse the people to an enthusiastic feeling of liberality; but there is a new sentiment among them which has a meaning. It is true that when parliament made the last special allowance to the Prince of Wales there was a tacit understanding that it should cover everything to be given in the future on account of his children. But never before in the history of the nation would such an understanding have counted for anything, even when the royal pair were unpopular among the people.

It seems clear that this step of the people is another one in the series of movements away from the crown which has been going on the past 100 years. The common populace is growing more and more into the feeling that the government should be by and for the people. The national debt has piled up to the enormous sum of about $88 per capita, and the taxes are some 40 per cent higher than in America. The great burden of this falls upon the merchants, manufacturers, land owners and capitalists, hence the feeling that the throne is very burdensome extends far above the common people. It prevails to a considerable extent among the Liberals, as well as among all other parties outside the Tories. At the same time, it is not likely that any one living will see the throne upset and a democratic government established. That time may never come. Since the days of CROMWELL most of the rulers of England have manifested a tendency to compromise with the people, conceding to them additional privileges and powers, and it is very probable that the precedent will be followed in the future. The time will no doubt come, and perhaps in the near future, when the tremendous drafts upon the people to support and fete royalty will be reduced very materially. And it is quite sure that the people will soon make other efforts to reduce the taxation. The populace will demand a still greater voice in the affairs of government, and it will be conceded to them.

PREPARE TO PUCKER.

President TRACY, of the National League of Republican Clubs, takes us into his confidence and explains his plan of campaign next year. His first step, like a prudent general, will be to see that the sinews of war are supplied in plenty. The league is to be put on a "war footing." That is, the committee on finance are to forthwith raise a quarter of a million dollars to carry on the war with. This mere bagatelle he is confident of securing, despite the financial stringency which is just now puckering purse strings. We expect he will meet with more difficulties than he anticipates. The cordage trust is just now hardly in condition to make its customary contribution, and CARNEGIE has plainly deserted his quondam friends, and the Manufacturers' club is in the dumps, and the beneficiaries of protection are not certain any longer that political contributions will be as profitable investments as they have been. But that is no matter of ours.

Then when the money is supplied there is to be a general getting together of Republicans in a variegated assortment of clubs. Organizers, furnished with the sinews, will swarm every state in the Union. They will call the faithful together and sort them out according to the tongues their forbears picked up at Babel, and they will be divided off and properly labeled as American—no, as Franco-American, German-American, Swedish-American, Norwegian-American, and, just to show how impartial they are, there will be real American clubs. The Afro-Americans are not mentioned, but they will doubtless be allowed to join the rear of the procession as usual, and carry the camp equipage and black the boots.

President TRACY provokingly stops short with the formation of his clubs, and omits to tell us what he is going to do with his menagerie when he gets it corralled. Of course, there is the old use of these implements; the donning of uniforms which invite MCKINLEY's remark about being "cheap and nasty;" the lighting of the ill-smelling kerosene torches, and the dismal parade about the streets to the tune of a fife and drum, or the blare of brass instruments, to the delight of the small boy, their own gratification and the disgust of everybody else; but that is only the old, tried and inefficacious use of them, which ended last year in such a disheartening collapse.

If he proposes to utilize them in an educational way, to disseminate the lurid literature with which the country is familiar by many campaigns—the pictures of the happy American laborer coming home from his work with his befrilled little daughter to meet him and escort him into the room whose open door shows a piano on the floor and chromos on the wall—by way of contrast to the companion picture of the British workingman staggering to his dilapidated hovel; if this is what his multinomal clubs are to do, we wish them godspeed and "a safe deliverance out of all their sufferings." When the secretary of the National Protective league had told his executive committee after the last campaign how many thousand dollars it had spent in sending out ever so many millions of such "reading matter," and asked for more funds to keep up the work, some practical member suggested that "if work were to be judged by results, perhaps they had better stop the campaign of education. The people seemed to have been educated too much."

THE vicinity of Aberdeen, S. D., became so much in need of rain that the people gave a contract to a "rainmaker." The professional labored with the elements without avail until he began to despair of earning his $500. On the afternoon of the day on which his contract would expire, at 8 o'clock, the elements took pity on him and opened the floodgates of a heavy rain. Another victory for the "rainmaker."

WITHOUT winking, the Tribune quotes the Atlanta Constitution as "that stalwart Democratic paper." It seems to have taken the place of the Sun, and is making itself useful to our Republican brethren, who point to it with alarm as a cock-sure indication of what Democracy is and thinks and says and intends.

OPERA AND DRAMA.

"Indiana," as produced by the Wilbur Opera company, is the present success that is proving the great drawing card at the Metropolitan opera house this week. The standing room only sign was again displayed last evening. The company will give but three more performances of this opera—tonight, tomorrow matinee and night—and as these will be the last three performances to be given this season of this opera, the house will no doubt be well patronized. Next week, beginning Sunday night, the company will be seen in two operas—"The Grand Duchess" the first half of the week, including the Wednesday matinee, and "The Bohemian Girl" the latter half of the week, including the Saturday matinee. Seats and boxes for any performance next week can now be secured at the box office.

* * *

Each performance of Jacob Litt's players in "The Edge of Society" but demonstrates the fact that this city has never before seen such excellent dramatic work, and the few remaining performances of the play should see Mr. Litt's theater filled. Sunday night both the style of play and the company will be changed, and Bartley Campbell's "My Partner" will be put on for a week's run. "My Partner" is a strong romantic play, and one of the greatest of Campbell's many successes. It has a story full of heart interest, and its characters are all clearly drawn and lifelike. The cast will present a number of the favorites of the stock company, and will be headed by Forrest Robinson and Mabel Bert, and the seventh week of the stock company promises to add additional strength to the good opinion of the public in regard to Litt's players, as with "My Partner" they will without doubt furnish an attractive entertainment.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

The call for an extra session early next month will be generally accepted as an assurance that the relief demanded will be obtained, and with this prospect before it the business world can go on through the coming month hopefully instead of faltering in doubt and despair.—Philadelphia Times.

The mere fact that a comparatively early date for the extra session has already been decided upon will have a reassuring and beneficial effect. We presume that it may be taken for granted that the repeal of the silver purchase law will be the first thing in order, and trust that it will be accomplished very shortly after the session opens.—New York Tribune.

The collapse of the free silver policy in India has completed the demonstration of the failure of this law and added urgency to the call for action. President Cleveland has been led by changed conditions to change his mind and to hasten the meeting of congress. It is the mark of a wise man and a strong one. Only fools never change.—New York World.

There now remains but one thing to be done. The Democratic members of congress, acting in harmony and in their plain line of duty, must redeem the promises of the party by carrying out the pledges of the Chicago platform. The people spoke in no uncertain terms with that platform as the text, and the party must carry out those promises in the spirit and the letter.—Atlanta Constitution.

There is a strong popular demand for the repeal of the Sherman law; and as we must meet this question under any circumstances very soon, the sooner we meet it the better for the country. A wise, vigorous course now will restore confidence, brush away doubt and put us in a position to avoid the financial difficulties which seem to be threatening us.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

We must trust the wisdom and patriotism of congress to save us from those who intend that the repeal of the Sherman act shall be the end-all and the be-all of currency legislation. We feel sure that all the power of the administration will be exerted in behalf of some other rational, conservative, but effective means of increasing the volume of the currency.—Memphis Commercial.

Now that congress is so soon to meet, the friends of sound money, without dictation of party, should devote all their efforts toward creating a public sentiment which will tolerate no more "fooling" with our financial system. What is needed is the repeal of the Sherman act, without substitution in its place of something else nearly as bad in the way of a "temporary expedient," as was done three years ago. One such experience as we have had with "temporary expedients" ought to suffice.—New York Evening Post.

WILD AND WOOLLY.

The Pall Mall Budget's Account of Leech Lake Affair.

The extract below from the Pall Mall Budget, Mr. Stead's great weekly, published in London, will be amusing to Minnesotans. It is a fair sample of the news which silly American fakirs palm off upon English publications for news. The Twin City newspaper fraternity will have a strong suspicion of the identity of "Our Own Correspondent." Following is the account:

A White Doctor Tortured by Indians.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Wednesday—A special left here yesterday with Company D of the Fourteenth United States infantry, en route for the Indian reservation at Leech Lake, where trouble has been reported. It appears that Dr. Walker, of this city, was out shooting squirrels near the reservation on Monday, when he fired at one of the little animals and missed, the bullet finding its billet in the body of a young Indian girl who was picking berries in the woods. The ball passed through the lower portion of the girl's body, inflicting a fatal wound. Her body was found half an hour afterwards by the Indians, who at once started in pursuit of Walker. The latter made desperate efforts to reach a farm house, three miles away, where he had left his horse. The Indians, however, intercepted his retreat, and carried him back to the village, bound hand and foot. What took place afterward is more or less a matter of conjecture, but according to the story of Indian Joe, a half-breed, Walker was put to death with all the refinement of torture an Indian mind is capable of suggesting. He was cut to pieces by the nearest relatives of the dead girl, while his body swung slowly roasting over a green-wood fire. The Indians are numerous add well armed, and it is thought that the guilty ones will not be surrendered without a fight.

Passed Four Clauses.

LONDON, July 6.—Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8, of the home rule bill, were passed in committee of the whole by the house of commons tonight. A page and a half of the bill was pushed through the committee this evening. This is almost as much space as the house of commons disposed of in all the previous sittings

SPOKE ON HOMESTEAD

Mass Meeting at Turner Hall in Memory of a Bloody Day.

W. W. Erwin Stirs the Audience With Rare Rhetorical Eloquence.

Defender of Those Who Struck for Liberty Presented With a Gold-Headed Cane.

Other Speeches Made by Rev. Sample, John J. Ryder and E. C. Ives.

The thrilling episode of Homestead, which will go down in history as one of the incidents that led to the revolution of the social system of the Union, a circumstance that is confidently predicted by the industrial classes, was the occasion of the mass meeting that was held in Turner hall last evening. The speeches of the evening teemed with theories of reform and the ethics of the social system. But it naturally partook largely of one grand eulogy upon the heroic services rendered by W. W. Erwin, the brilliant advocate of St. Paul, and who defended the men of Homestead that were arrested because of the resistence given to the invasion of the 350 armed Pinkertons. Each speaker had eloquent words of praise for the rhetorical lawyer, and all was said in that spirit of earnestness that characterizes sincerity.

Erwin Is Cared.

And the most pleasant function of the meeting was the presentation of a beautiful gold-headed cane to Mr. Erwin. It came from the trades and labor organizations of the Twin Cities that had secured his services for the poor men who were arraigned in Homestead. The meeting was in commemoration of the exciting and sanguinary Homestead troubles just a year ago, and Mr. Erwin had been expected to deliver an address, but because of the fact that all the Homestead cases have not yet been finished, he considered the occasion somewhat inopportune for a speech from him. Therefore he requested to be excused, but the presentation of the cane, and the ovation that was then tendered him by the audience, induced him to respond. In accepting the token of esteem, Mr. Erwin electrified his hearers with one of the prettiest speeches, although impromptu and entirely unexpected by him, that has ever been listened to by a St. Paul audience. The incidents and the gift aroused him to a grand effort. He spoke almost as if inspired.

Murray Opens the Meeting.

M. E. Murray, the president of the Trades and Labor Assembly of St. Paul, presided at the meeting, and in calling it to order succinctly stated the purpose of the gathering. He explained that it was under the auspices of organized labor, and that it was in commemoration of the anniversary of the Homestead incidents. Mr. Murray took occasion to enunciate his conclusions upon the effects of the Homestead struggles. At no time, said he, since the civil war have there been so many people studying the social conditions of the nation as since that event, and the conflict that took place between capital and labor is something that will long be remembered, and he added that the strike had set men to thinking. He said that Minnesota has more right than any other state to feel a lively interest in the conflict of July 6 of last year, and then followed a description of the legal services of W. W. Erwin in the celebrated Homestead cases, and this was followed by an eloquent eulogy upon the work performed by Mr. Erwin in securing the acquittal of the Boters upon the ground of justification.

A poem was read, and it was explained that it had been written for the occasion by a Minneapolis Trades and Labor assembly member. The poem was written by C. A. Sheffield, and was read by H. B. Martin, of Minneapolis.

John J. Ryder

was the next speaker introduced, and he delivered a feeling address. He criticised the common tendency of people to pay too little attention to meetings like that of last night, and then the lessons the strike had taught were graphically brought out, and the lesson of self-reliance was especially emphasized. In contradistinction were placed the events and conditions that lead to retrogression. Mr. Ryder said that backward steps are always taken in paths of luxury and indolence. The fact that there is no spirit for sanguinary struggles in the industrial organizations was made a strong point in the argument of the speaker, and he coupled with this principle the statement that bigotry is an absent element also in the organizations of laboring men. Mr. Ryder insisted that the West, especially the Twin Cities, has just right to celebrate the event with pride, and he reviewed the services of W. W. Erwin in defending the Homestead rioters. Words of commendation embellished this feature of the address.

Rev. Sample Talks on Homestead.

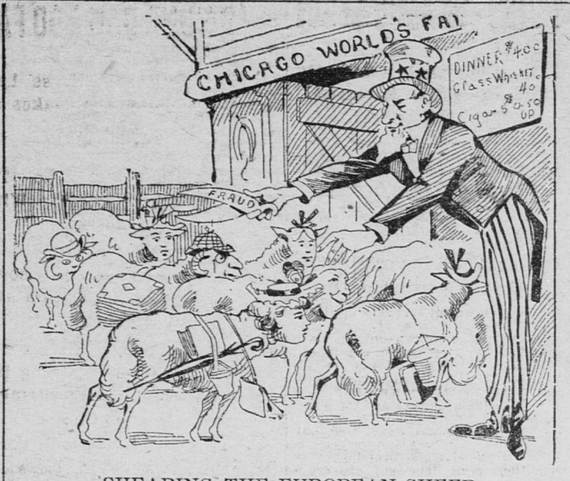
Rev. S. W. Sample, of Minneapolis, was the next speaker. He began by asserting the belief that he stood before a thinking audience. He said that certain contingents believe that too much thinking by the people is dangerous, but Mr. Sample pronounced it the salvation of humanity. The address was illustrated by apt incidents and occurrences. He said he believed that appearances are always illusive, and he employed several similes to prove the point. He said that the appearances were against the Homesteaders and he did not doubt that many just and thinking men at first condemned the strikers, but Mr. Sample prophesied that the time is near at hand when the strikers will be declared in the right.

The speaker asserted that today is a more critical time than was the War of the Revolution. The future of the laboring classes depends upon the outcome, and in the position of a prophet, he declared that this country will have within twenty-five years a reorganization of the industrial conditions, and the social fabrics else the country will be precipitated in a civil war that will make the French revolution pale into insignificance in comparison.

Going Into the Theory

of rights of property, he followed with the assertion that the rights of men, women, children, and the homes were involved in the Homestead troubles, and not the rights of property. If Frick had the right to employ the Pinkertons to shoot down the men, the latter had the right to employ dynamite bombs. He deplored force and violence, but he said it must be remembered that the violence used by the workingmen at Homestead was the violence of self-defense.

The Jay Goulds, the Andrew Carnegies and the monopolists were poised before the audience on a toasting fork, and few can be more caustic than Mr. Sample. He said that monopoly is the evil of the day and the enemy of the the workingmen. He held that strikes can never remedy the trouble. Strikes are failures. What is needed is a revolution of the social system, so that there can be no repetition of the Homestead scenes, and no more need of children of eight to ten years laboring for their bread. The use of the ballot wisely and unselfishly for reform purposes is a lesson learned from Homestead. The ethical aspect



SHEARING THE EUROPEAN SHEEP.

A CARTOON FROM THE ST. PETERSBURG VSEMIRNAYA ILLUSTRATION.

was delineated at length and the Christian phases were brought out, and the speaker said that he believed to be Christian is to love God and man.

Ives on Labor Organizations.

E. C. Ives, of St. Paul, needed no introduction. It is not likely that there was a man in the audience that did not know him. He recited the efforts of the labor organizations in sending Mr. Erwin to Homestead, and rehearsed the incidents of the trials there. This, of course, was another eulogy of Mr. Erwin, and Mr. Ives said that he believed that had it not been for that brilliant advocate some of the men, at least, would have been convicted. Mr. Ives insisted that the organized industrial classes never indorse lawlessness, but the employers at Homestead had no right to import an armed horde. When the men met the Pinkertons at water's edge, they perhaps technically violated the law, but Mr. Erwin secured their acquittal upon the ground of justification. The speaker made an earnest appeal for the perpetuation of the jury system.

H. B. Martin, president of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Minneapolis, said that resistance to tyrants is allegiance to God. He delivered a set speech, which had evidently been carefully prepared. As he concluded he made the presentation of the cane, and the audience actually went wild in testifying its appreciation of the event. Mr. Erwin accepted the handsome gift in one of the most timely and eloquent speeches that has been listened to in this city.

Erwin's Eloquent Effort.

He began by testifying that the gif came to him as a complete surprise. He had regretted that he had been called to a seat upon the platform, and stated he had had no idea of the purpose of the meeting. Mr. Erwin then modestly protested that he had received entirely too much praise for the role that he had played in the Homestead affair. Extending his remarks, he said that there is a power that stands over this nation that is paramount to the power that actuated the men who had declared for liberty in 1776, when they declared themselves independent of all monarchies, and when they banded themselves together to establish their personal, religious and political liberty. Mr. Erwin said that the Declaration of Independence breathed the spirit that the God-made man should rise above the man-made man. They were the principles enunciated by the divine Savior of mankind upon the hills of Judea. This was followed by other similes drawn from the Bible. Moses taught the doctrine of force—that force is the active agent that secures respect for the law. He went upon the principle that the penalty prescribed by the law alone secured that respect. Consequently conscience was entirely left to itself, and so stood the world at the time of the birth in the manger at Bethlehem. The divine Son of God illumined mankind with the doctrines that fraternal love is the power that secures respect for the law. Mr. Erwin predicted at this juncture that the time will surely come when there will be no penalty, when righteousness and justice will run in the blood of men, and then there will be respect for law. Everything will be governed by the divine teachings of fraternity. Christ taught that paternal governments were wrong in all their forms, and nations will find their remedy in the love of men. Moses, said the speaker, went parallel to the law, and Christ perpendicular. His teachings were divine, and they were for fraternity. There is a demand in America now for a fraternal law, just and equitable, so that from love alone men will follow it. That is the code of divine power.

Mr. Erwin then drew a graphic picture of that awful meeting at the water's edge of 300 armed men with a half-dozen revolvers and a prayer, and he said that it was that same divine power that sent that thrill of fear into the hearts of the invaders of the state. It is that divine power declared from the imperial seat that new liberty be born. Mr. Erwin closed by again alluding to the present that he had received, and with the prophesy that the kingdom of God will come, and that it will be a kingdom of fraternity.

Mr. Murray here read a telegram from Samuel Gompers, which said:

"July 6 stands in the annals of struggle of man for liberty, equality and legal rights. Long live the memory of Homestead."

PANIC IN AUSTRALIA.

Business Is at a Standstill, and Thousands of Men Out of Work.

Unemployed Seeking Any Chance to Leave the Mammoth Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—News brought by the steamer Mariposa today from Australia is of a discouraging tenor. The closed banks are trying to resume, and business is at a standstill. Strikes are imminent, and tens of thousands of people are out of work. A number of coal mines have shut down, wages of sailors are being reduced and omnibus drivers went out on a strike because their wages were reduced from $10 to $8.75 per week. The unemployed swarm along the docks, seeking a chance to stow away on any vessel bound for the United States, and Oceanic Steamship company's sheds at circular Quay had to be turned into a place for the destitute to sleep in. The Mariposa's second cabin and steerage were crowded. Nearly all those who came up were men and women who were once well to do, but who lost nearly all in the general crash. They could not spare money for a first-class passage, and consequently had to come up in the steerage. Many of them hoped to make a new start in California.

The governments of Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland are doing all in their power to relieve the situation, with some degree of success. One of the measures adopted by the government of New South Wales is the establishment of a state bank. A committee of six, appointed to take testimony, made the following report: That, after careful deliberation, they are of the opinion that the establishment of a government bank of issue is not only practicable, but urgently necessary, and suggest that its functions should comprise: First, the sole right of issue of note currency upon a gold and fiduciary basis, in addition to government stock. Second, that 10-shilling notes should be issued in addition to denominations of the usual note currency. Third, the business of all government departments in connection with the receipt and expenditure of revenue; that the management of such banks should be entrusted to a board of commissioners, to be appointed by act of parliament, and removable only by vote of the legislature.

The government adopted the suggestions, and when the Mariposa sailed the formation of the bank was under way. The government stood by the bank of New South Wales and paid £319,000 in gold into its treasury. Proceedings were also taken to restore a large quantity of gold in the closed Australian joint stock bank into circulation. The shareholders of the Bank of Victoria held a meeting while the Mariposa was at Sydney and decided to wind up the bank. The affairs on the Mercantile Bank of Melbourne are reported in a bad way, and the depositors cannot get a cent of their money. The Australian joint stock bank is to be reconstituted, and nearly all Queensland banks are getting on their feet again.

DENOUNCED IRBY.

South Carolina's Junior Senator Attacked by an Officer of the State.

The Statesman Called a Liar and a Vulgar Bully and Braggart.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 6.—Hugh L. Farley, adjutant and inspector general of South Carolina under the reform regime, has written an open letter to J. L. M. Irby, junior senator from this state, denouncing him in very severe language. Senator Irby is chairman of the Democratic party in South Carolina and leader of the reform movement. Gen. Farley charges the senator with maligning and misrepresenting him, and with dictating a letter to his private secretary to be sent to the Augusta Chronicle with the Chronicle's regular correspondent's name signed to it. Gen. Farley charges the senator with trying to crush every anti-reform man who will not do his bidding, and says he would drag the state into bloodshed to gratify his malice and ambition. Gen. Farley calls Senator Irby the champion liar of South Carolina, and concludes his letter, which fills three columns, by stigmatizing him as a low-mouthed, vulgar-mannered bully and braggart, who has disgraced the state in Washington, and brought discord into the reform ranks by playing the role of a dictator and tyrant. He says Senator Irby has done nothing worthy of distinction except "to strut around Washington like a big buck nigger on Emancipation day," and that he is trying to make innocent and unsuspecting people believe that "the bray of a jackass is the roar of a lion." Gen. Farley also says that Senator Irby, by his course in Washington, has made an ass of and subjected himself to the scorn and ridicule of the whole country and knowing that his own power is gone, he attempts to blacken every man of whom he cannot make a tool, and does it by linking Gov. Tillman's name with his. The letter has produced a tremendous sensation in political circles in South Carolina, and developments are anxiously awaited.

MAY BE BURNED.

Murderer of the Ray Girls Captured in Missouri.

CAIRO, Ill., July 6.—The negro fiend who brutally assaulted Mary and Annie Ray, the daughters of John Ray, near Wickliffe, Ky., yesterday, was today captured at Sykeston, Mo., twenty-nine miles from here, and a special train was sent to convey him to the scene of his crime, there to be lynched or burned at the stake, as the infuriated mob should decide. A party of men has been organized here to make way with the prisoner if he were brought through the city, and many will attend the lynching, which will inevitably occur when the party which has him in charge reaches Wickliffe. A special train left here at 9 o'clock tonight for Sykeston.

CAIRO, Ill., July 7.—(12:15 a. m.)—The special train from Sikeston is due at Bird's Point at 3 a. m., whence the entire party will immediately embark for the scene of the awful crime. A ferryboat will carry the throng of indignant and outraged citizens and the prisoner direct to the place where Fisherman Gordon, who ferried him over the river into Missouri, is located, thence to Wickliffe, and final arrangements will be made for "barbecuing" the negro fiend. The prisoner claims that the rings found on his person are the property of his wife, and says that he carried the razor to protect them. He claims that he never was across the Mississippi river into Kentucky.

TO EUGENE FIELD, M. A.

[Knox college has conferred the honorary degree of master of arts upon Eugene Field, of the Chicago Record.]

They've made you master of the arts,
What branch of arts, Eugene?
Is it of speech, its arts and parts,
Or art of touching human hearts?
What does the title mean?

O poet of the empty purse,
O scholar e're you're gray,
Your genius might have served you worse,
But will you write beneath your verse:
"Eugene Field, Bard, M. A.?"

And on the campus green to graze
Let your Pegasus stray?
To college yells devote your lays,
Or tune your lyre to Field-day praise,
Professor Field, M. A.?

Eugene, I'm no calumniator,
I simply do regret
That you accept to make you greater,
From such a foster alma mater
"M. A.," sir, by brevet.

I would not bring you any pain,
O rhyming master, nay;
But don't you think your muse is vain,
When she will wear, for sordid gain,
A gewgaw like "M. A.?"

—William Harold Boice in Chicago Inter Ocean.

MUST BE LET ALONE.

Foreign Commissioners to the Fair Not Subject to Arrest.

National Commission Having a Hard Time to Get a Quorum.

The Spanish Caravels to Be Tendered a Grand Reception Today.

Creditors Seize the Estates of Veragua During His Absence.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Director General Davis today issued the following special order relative to the treatment of foreign commissioners, which will result in an amicable adjustment of the Paraguay case and put a stop effectually to further complications and protests from the foreign representatives.

To the Director of Works, the Chiefs of Departments and the Commandant of the Columbian Guards—Gentlemen: You will instruct your subordinates that the foreign commissioners to the World's Columbian exposition must at all times be treated with special respect and distinction. Foreign commissioners will have access to the grounds and the buildings which they have exhibits at all times upon the presentation of their badges and passes and within the sections assigned to the governments, their authority must be recognized by all officers and employes, so far as may be consistent with the published rules of the exposition. Foreign commissioners are exempt from arrest, and any question concerning their rights and privileges under the rules and regulations should be reported to this office and no further action taken without special instructions.

"GEORGE F. DAVIS,
"Director General."

A copy of the order, with a note of information and regret, was sent to Commissioner Hassler, of Paraguay, and Royal Commissioner Leffler, honorary secretary of the foreign commissioners' organization. The Paraguay exhibits will be reopened to the public view tomorrow.

Had No Quorum.

The national commissioners who favored a July session of the commission in order to give members an opportunity to attend the fair are making the most of it. It has been practically imposs