The Daily Critic.

22D YEAR---NO. 6,817. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,

B. ROBINSON & CO. 909 PA. AVE. N. W.

Did you ever wear a Negligee Shirt? There is a heap of comfort in a GOOD one and in this climate during the hot weather it is a wonder that people wear any other kind.

We have sold more this season than ever before. Perhaps it is because of our SUPERB assortment; perhaps it is the extremely low PRICES we ask for them, or perhaps the people are becoming more accustomed to them. At any rate, there is something causing an unusual demand for Flannel Shirts, and WE are supplying them.

OUR stock is replete with artistic patterns in French Flannel, Pongee, Madras, Cheviot and Silk in Checks, Plaids, Stripes and Plain Colors. All sizes and prices.

B. ROBINSON & CO.,

THOROUGH OUTFITTERS,

909 PA. AVE. N. W.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stocks.

To-day's New York stock market quotations, furnished by C. T. Havenner, Rooms 9 and 11, Atlantic building, 930 F street northwest. Correspondents, M. B. Mendham, New York; Chandler, Brown & Co., Chicago:

STOCKS.	Open 2.30		STOCKS.	Open 2.30	
A, T & S Fe	48¼	48¼	Omaha	.....	.....
Can. South.	60½	60½	" p'f'd	.....	.....
Chi., R. & Q	107½	107½	Ore. Trans.	49½	50½
Con. Gas	102½	102½	P. M.S.S. Co	44	44
C, R I & Pac	94½	95	Reading	47½	47½
Del, L & W.	145½	146½	R. & W. Pa.	23½	23½
Del. & Hud.	170	170	St. Paul	78½	78½
Erie	28½	29	Tex. Pac	22½	22½
Jersey Cen.	125	125	Ten. C. & I.	55	55½
L. & N.	90½	90½	U. Pac	67½	67½
Lake Shore.	114	114	Wab. p'f'd.	20½	20½
Mo. Pac	75½	75½	W. Union	80	85½
N Y & N E.	50½	50½	W & L E p'd	78½	78½
N & W p'f'd.	.....	.....	Petroleum	87½	87½
N. Y. Cen	110½	110½	Am. C O Cts	31½	31½
N. Pac	37	37	C. Gas Trust	54½	54½
" p'f'd.	84½	85½	Nat L'd T'st	22½	22
Northwest	116½	116½	S. Refin. Co.	80½	80½

The Chicago Markets.

To-day's Chicago grain and provision market quotations, furnished by C. T. Havenner, Rooms 9 and 11, Atlantic Building, 930 F street northwest. Correspondents, M. B. Mendham, New York; Chandler, Brown & Co., Chicago.

WHEAT.	Open	Close	PORK.	Open	Close
July	90½	91½	July	12 90	12 85
Aug	92½	91½	Aug	13 00	13 00
Sept	92½	91½	Sept	13 15	13 15
CORN.			LARD.		
July	35	34½	July	6 05	6 00
Aug	35½	35½	Aug	.....	6 12
Sept	36½	36	Sept	.....	6 22
OATS.					
July	28½	27½			
Aug	25½	25½			
Sept	25½	25½			

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Regular Call—12 o'clock m.—Lincoln Fire Insurance, 104 at 5½; 100 at 5½; 50 at 5½; 125 at 5½; 100 at 5½; 150 at 5½; 100 at 5½; 100 at 5½; 100 at 5½; 100 at 5½; 100 at 5½; Columbia Title Insurance, 109 at 7. Washington Gas, 25 at 47½; 25 at 47½; 2 at 47½.

Miscellaneous Bonds — U. S. Electric Lights 1st, 6's, 105; U. S. Electric Light 5d, 6's, 104; W. & G. R. R. 10-40 6's, R'65-'95, 105½; W. & G. Convertible, 6's, —; Masonic Hall Ass'n, 5's, C 1908, 108; Wash. Market Co., 1st Mort., 6's, 110; Wash. Market Co., Imp., 6's, 110; Inf'd & Seaboard Co., 6's, C 1907, —; Wash. Lt. Infantry, 1st, 6's, 1904, 101; Wash. Lt. Infantry, 2d, 7's, 1904, 101; Wash. Gas Light Co., Ser. A, 6's, 121; Wash. Gas Light Co., Ser. B, 6's, 121½; Hygienic Ice Company, 1st Mort., 6s, —.

National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 480; Bank of Republic, 265; Metropolitan, 280; Central, 300; Second, 157; Farmers and Mechanics', 150; Citizens', 167; Columbia, 181; Capital, 120; West End, 104½.

Railroad Stocks — Washington and Georgetown, 500; Metropolitan, 170; Columbia, 75; Capitol and North O Street, 66; Eckington and Soldier's Home, —; Georgetown and Tennallytown, 55; Brightwood, —.

Insurance Stocks—Firemen's, 45; Franklin, 56; Metropolitan, 85; National Union, 21; Arlington, 185; Corcoran, 65; Columbia, 184; German-American, 150; Potomac, 88; Riggs, 84; People's 5½.

Title Insurance Stocks—Real Estate Title, 120; Columbia Title, 61; Washington Title, —.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks—Washington Gas, 47; Georgetown Gas, 48; U. S. Electric Light, 153.

Telephone Stocks—Pennsylvania, 20; Chesapeake and Potomac, 74; American Graphophone, 12½.

A VIGOROUS KICK

BY LEADING REPUBLICAN PAPERS AGAINST M'KINLEY'S BILL.

PROTEST OF PROTECTION'S GIBRALTAR

Echoes From the Great Meetings in Philadelphia.

OPINIONS OF MINNESOTA BUSINESS MEN.

"The Tariff Issue Will Never Be Settled On the Lines Laid Down by McKinley."

A NOTE OF WARNING

FROM PHILADELPHIA, THE "FIRST MANUFACTURING CITY IN THE UNION."

From the Evening Telegraph (Rep.)

The country will not fail to note with more than passing interest the great meetings held in this city yesterday to oppose the passage of the McKinley Tariff bill. Philadelphia is the first manufacturing city in the Union. It is the first Republican city, also, giving the largest majorities for the Republican ticket. On national issues it has never broken away from the party since its organization. It is the chief city of the State which is more largely interested in the tariff than any other commonwealth. For a quarter of a century Philadelphia has been regarded as a

VERY GIBRALTAR OF PROTECTION,

even the one Democratic Congressman assisting to represent it in the House was known as a protectionist, and refused to follow the lead of his associates in the matter of the tariff. There never were so many of the residents of this city practically interested in tariff legislation as at this time. In view of all these circumstances the meetings of yesterday were peculiarly significant; they ought to create an impression, deep and lasting, and they certainly will in one way at least.

The McKinley bill has been prepared by the leaders of the Republican party in the House, passed by that body under political pressure, and stands before the country as a distinctive party measure. Is it not surprising, then, that such a demonstration as has been made right here should occur at this time? Of course, this was distinctly a Democratic affair. Those who called these meetings, managed them and addressed them were Democrats, but no one will dispute the fact that there was present

A LARGE SYMPATHETIC ELEMENT OF DIFFERENT POLITICAL FAITH.

There were undoubtedly many Republicans who listened to the ringing speeches of Messrs. Springer, Breckinridge, Bynum and others. How far they were influenced no man can tell; but one thing is certain, namely, that the leaven is working in every direction. Mr. Cleveland's campaign of education is having a wide effect. This must be plain to the dullest observer. The people are thinking about this tariff matter as they never have before. They are in a very inquiring state of mind. They want to know all the facts, and it is evident that they propose to be governed very largely hereafter by the facts, and not by preconceived theories, professionally declared by public servants, who find this the sure pathway to preferment and position.

FREE RAW MATERIALS.

WHAT THE TOILERS REGARDED AS OF HIGHEST IMPORTANCE.

From the Evening News (Rep.)

It is never safe to underestimate the strength of an enemy, and for that reason this is no time to laugh at the meetings held yesterday in Kensington and at the Walnut Street Theatre to protest against the McKinley Tariff bill.

It is true that these meetings were arranged by free traders; it is true that free traders of the most pronounced type—like Breckinridge of Kentucky, Bynum of Indiana, Springer of Illinois, and McAdoo of New Jersey—addressed the gatherings; but the enormous attendance of workingmen showed there was something in the topics touched upon that Philadelphia's toilers regarded as of the highest importance, and that "something" was the plea for free raw materials.

A VOICE FROM MINNESOTA.

THE M'KINLEY BILL DANGEROUS TO THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE.

From the Minneapolis Pioneer-Press (Rep.)

The *Pioneer-Press* presents this morning the results of an inquiry on the McKinley bill covering principal points in Minnesota and the Dakotas. It has made this investigation with the utmost care and has endeavored to ascertain Republican opinions only. For party as well as economic reasons Democrats are solidly opposed to the bill. But there is a Republican opposition quite as earnest and one which does not test on party grounds. The interviews published with leading business men belonging to the Republican party are an ample justification of the assertion that the Northwest does not favor the McKinley bill, and that its passage in anything like the form in which it left the House will be

FULL OF DANGER TO THE PARTY

and of injury to the people in this section. These gentlemen, who know better than any one else the effect of proposed tariff changes on their business interests, speak clearly and to the point. In a few particulars only do their statements need comment or explanation.

It is stated by several gentlemen that they favor the McKinley bill not on its merits, but because they want to see the tariff question "settled." There could not be a more serious error than to suppose that this kind of legislation will "settle" anything. Beyond any question a majority of the people of the United States desire to see taxes reduced. The whole Democratic party is committed to

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

A majority of the Republican party believe in the kind of protection that was advocated by Grant and Garfield and all the great earlier leaders: the kind of protection described by Mr. Butterworth in his great speech; the protection that saves home industries from unfair competition without unduly burdening the consumer, the kind of protection, to quote the language of Garfield, "whose ultimate end is free trade." It is the extreme of absurdity to suppose that a public opinion so made up, an opinion in which the McKinleyites represent

BUT A SMALL MINORITY,

and in which they are numerically superior nowhere outside of Congress and the State of Pennsylvania, will let the tariff question rest with the passage of such a bill. On the contrary, let this become a law and the tariff agitation, with all its disturbing effect on business operations, will assume larger and more violent shape and be made the leading issue for years to come. The tariff issue will never be "settled" on the lines which Mr. McKinley has laid down.

A FRAUD UPON FARMERS.

"IT TAKES DOLLARS FROM THE FARMERS AND RETURNS THEM DIMES."

From the Wilkes-Barre (Dem.) Eagle (Rep.).

Listen here! The McKinley bill is an outrageous performance. It is but a cheap monkey show in the face of high heaven and the American people. It is an attempt to make an angel of the devil without abreviating his tail or sawing off his horns. It takes dollars from the farmers and returns them dimes. It does not impose a single duty which will help a Kansas farmer.

What do we care about the duty on eggs and on hay? The Lord preserve us, but what with the McKinley bill, the supineness of the Reed-Cannon-led crowd in the lower house of Congress and hypocritical prohibition, if the Republican party in Kansas don't hear something drop next November, then twenty-seven years in the editorial service has only fitted us for the insane asylum.

THE EFFECT ON CONGRESSMEN.

IMPRESSION WHICH THE PROTEST MADE ON LEADERS OF BOTH HOUSES.

Washington Dispatch to the Philadelphia Times (Dem.).

The effect of the Philadelphia meeting is clearly apparent to-day. The men who were stunned yesterday are to-day seriously considering how the Philadelphia revolt may be calmed. They argue that if Philadelphia is in danger of revolution on the tariff issue, what portion of the country can escape it? Not only are the Philadelphia Republican Congressmen greatly exercised, but the leaders of both Houses are profoundly impressed by the unexpected and emphatic protest from the wage-workers and business men of your great protection city.

Senator Cameron was appealed to for some comfort by his fellow leaders, but he was reticent beyond saying that "the policy of cheap raw materials is too popular for the party to withstand." He has seen the storm gathering for some time, and he was one of the first to advise very conservative tariff revision in the line of lessened taxes at the opening of the session. That he is now quite as earnestly in favor of reduced taxes as he was then is evidenced by his recent letter to a business exchange in your city and by his brief but pointed expressions of discomfort to his party leaders to-day.

WANT TO COME IN.

The Annexationist Candidate in Windsor, Ont., Scores a Victory.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The *Sun's* special from Windsor, Ont., says: A Parliamentary election in Canada, in which the annexation question was a feature, was held yesterday in the North Essex Riding, of which this town is the largest portion. Sol. White, the foremost annexationist of Canada, was one candidate, opposed by Francis Cleary, a strong Catholic, and Gospard Pueaud, a native Frenchman.

Religious questions, race prejudices and sectional hatred were all involved against White, but in spite of it all he carried the Riding by over 600 plurality. His victory is all the more significant, as he was not the nominee of any party, but stood alone on his record and well-known principles. White is the chief of the Wyandotte Indians, but to all intents and purposes he is a white man and a successful lawyer. His adherents are holding high carnival in rejoicing over his victory.

Harvard Athletics.

BOSTON, June 5.—At a meeting of the Harvard freshmen, to devise some scheme to raise money for the crew, Manager Cullinane stated that the financial condition of the crew was desperate. The Athletic Committee have refused to allow the crew to go to New London unless $1,000 is raised within the week. The class voted to support the crew and to pay subscriptions promptly, and President Trofford was empowered to appoint extra collectors. The fate of the crew depends on the raising of the money.

Labor Troubles in New York.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The board of walking delegates of the Building Trades' Workmen declared a strike yesterday on six buildings for which Peck, Martin & Co. are furnishing the material. In all nearly 1,000 men stopped work, and it may be some time before the difficulty is settled. The Building Trades' Union have a long-standing grudge against Peck, Martin & Co., because that firm employs non-union men.

Hayti's Navy in American Waters.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Two unknown steamships passed in the Delaware Capes last night supposed to be two of long-looked-for Haytian war ships Jacmel and Dessalinnes. The smaller vessel was in a disabled condition, and was in tow of the larger vessel. Both were ordered here months ago to undergo extensive repairs. No signals were displayed, as is usual in merchant vessels, and it was impossible to get their names.

Arranging for a Meeting of Emperors.

BERLIN, June 6.—The *Deutsche Zeitung* states that the Arch-Duke Charles has gone to Denmark to try to arrange a meeting between the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Czar, and that German diplomacy is active in the same direction, with a view to a meeting between the three emperors.

The Nurserymen's Convention.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The American Nurserymen's Convention was continued yesterday. Secretary of Agriculture Rusk said some time with the delegates. Papers were read before the convention by Thomas Mehan of Germantown, Pa., and Mr. Josiah Hoopes of West Chester, Pa.

ELIJAH AS J. C. NEW'S PROXY.

Harrison's Private Secretary May Attend Quay's Seances.

It is said that Private Secretary Halford holds the proxy of his intimate friend and former employer, John C. New, of Indiana, as a member of the National Republican Committee while New is acting as our Consul-General in London, says a Washington dispatch in to-day's Philadelphia *Record*. John C. New is also a member of the executive committee of the National Republican Committee, and therefore if he had been in Washington would have been entitled to an invitation to Chairman Quay's dinner party last Friday night. Politicians are discussing with some interest whether Quay took pains not to invite Proxy Halford, or whether Proxy Halford took pains not to attend.

If he had been there he would probably have had a very uncomfortable time, for the one thing on which all reports of that meeting agree is on the course of comment upon the Administration. Either Proxy Halford would have had to listen in uncomfortable silence or would have had to fight against overwhelming odds. So, perhaps, it is just as well he was not there, but it is interesting to know that he can be present at Quay's official dinner parties whenever the President desires it. His active participation in politics would surprise no one, for it is just what is expected of the officers of this Administration.

VIRGINIA'S DEBT.

A New Scheme Looking to Its Final Settlement.

In Which Ex-President Cleveland and Other Distinguished Persons Have Agreed to Act as Arbitrators.

A special dispatch from Richmond, Va., to the Baltimore *Sun* (to-day's issue) says: The announcement made in the *Sun's* dispatches to-day from New York of a new and important scheme looking to the settlement of the State debt attracts considerable attention in financial and official circles here. The correspondent of the *Sun* this afternoon called at the executive mansion to get Governor McKinney's views on this subject, but he was sick and could not be seen.

The scheme is regarded by many as having many things to commend it to the State authorities. A holder of more than three and a-half million dollars—something like one-seventh of the outstanding bonds of the State—to-day said: "I have read the scheme outlined by the *Sun*. I have no information about the matter, but I have known for some time past that negotiations of some character were going on.

THE DEBT COMMISSION

appointed at the last session of the Legislature to receive propositions from the bondholders has never yet had a meeting. They will probably do so in a month or so. Under the provisions of the act creating this commission little or no latitude is given them to act. They are bound by the terms of the Riddleberger bill, and before any proposition can be received by the commission the law prescribes that those tendering it shall give security for a million dollars. Some financiers here think that if the scheme outlined in the *Sun* is carried out it will not be submitted to the commission, but directly to the Legislature. In that event, or soon as it is ready, those acting in the matter would present it to the Governor and ask him to convene the Legislature.

The pamphlet giving the whole details of the plan for placing the holdings of the State bonds has been received by a prominent lawyer here. In a letter accompanying this Mr. Hugh R. Garden, one of the committee, says: "The plan is for the creditors to deposit their bonds or agree among themselves on a basis of settlement, within the the revenues of Virginia," which is to be submitted to and approved by the advisory board mentioned in to-day's *Sun*. This statement adds: "Inasmuch as the committee will offer to surrender the bonds the moment the

STATE ACCEPTS THE PROPOSITION

a miscarriage of the settlement is impossible. By the terms of agreement under which it is proposed to pool the debt, those representing one half of the whole debt can control the conditions of scheme. In other words, it is agreed that a majority shall direct, absolutely, the negotiations. The bonds are to be deposited with the committee, and in their hands and therefore under their control."

The following is the letter of ex-President Cleveland, ex-Senator Bayard, and others, agreeing to act as the board of arbitration in this matter:

NEW YORK, May 15, 1890.

To Messrs. Frederick P. Abbott, William L. Ball, Charles De Dosher, Jr., H. B. Gardner, Henry Budge and John Goff:

GENTLEMEN: We have received and duly considered your letter of the 12th instant, and the agreement, a copy of which was received therein. In common with all other friends of the State of Virginia, we sincerely desire to see her public credit restored and her people relieved from their present distressing situation. To promote this object we are willing to act as the board proposed in your letter, with the mutual understanding that our duties and functions are to "examine such plans or propositions of adjustment as may be formulated and proposed by the holders of the obligations of Virginia (represented by your committee), and submitted to us in accordance with the terms of the agreement, and to state our approval and recommendations, or the contrary of, by such propositions." We are, gentlemen,

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

GROVER CLEVELAND,
THOMAS F. BAYARD,
GEORGE S. COX,
GEORGE S. WILLIAMS and
E. J. PHELPS.

It was the purpose of those conducting those negotiations to put on the committee an Englishman and a resident of this State, but after considering that the people of these two governments were the contestants in the matter, it was deemed best to put those who had no interest in the subject. Mr. Phelps was added, it was said, because he was a former Minister to England and enjoyed the fullest confidence of the people there.

Important Notice.

The manager of the Bankrupt Clothing Sale at 311 Seventh street, invites the public to call and examine the stock of fine clothing now being sold at fifty cents on the dollar. You will find the finest lot of clothing ever exhibited in Washington, and at one-half the prices you are used to pay your high-priced dealers. Don't make any mistake and think you can't find what you want—we can fit you and save you money. To continue for a short time only. 311 Seventh street northwest. See ad. on fourth page.

THEY ARE DEMOCRATS.

WHY THE PUBLIC PRINTER DISCHARGED COMPETENT MEN.

THE NAMES OF MR. PALMER'S VICTIMS

Flagrant Violations of Law in the Printing Office.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

Protest of the International Typographical Union Against the Pernicious Policy Pursued.

Editor Critic: During the last two years of Public Printer Benedict's administration the *Craftsman*, then the "official paper of the International Typographical Union," had much to say condemnatory of "political discharges" from the Government Printing Office, and loudly called upon the union printers of the country to aid it in its laudable efforts to overthrow "the system, the damnable system," under which a large number of competent, faithful, industrious union printers had been unjustly discharged at the behest of partisans within and without the office.

The following extracts from different issues of the *Craftsman* in 1887 and 1888 show how earnest its editors and proprietors appeared to be to curb the

RAPACITY OF THE "POLITICIAN"

and to eliminate politics from the great workshop.

We have opposed, bitterly, persistently and unflinchingly, the wholesale discharge of worthy and competent employes by Public Printer Benedict. * * * When in the summer of 1886 Public Printer Rounds had about [3] determined on a similar course we took the same position.

No man can be a friend of labor who discharges one set of men and hires another to satisfy the demands of politicians. For this offense the *Craftsman* will oppose Mr. Benedict and all others who pursue like methods. We know that good union men everywhere will sustain us, and assist us in forcing the Government Printing Office from the domain of politics and so changing the existing practice there that the only "influence" a man shall need to secure and retain a situation will be competency and unionism.

As the surest and safest way to secure this, it shall be our aim, as indicated in our last issue, to foster a sentiment among our craftsmen that shall culminate in the demand that only a practical union printer hereafter be appointed to the position of Public Printer. But whether this shall be secured or not, we desire to impress upon the class of craftsmen referred to our unalterable devotion to the principle that competent union workmen shall not—either now [July, 1887,] or in 1889, or at any other time—be discharged while there is work for them to do.

REMEMBER THESE WORDS, GENTLEMEN, AND SEE WHETHER WE LIVE UP TO THEM HEREAFTER. * * *

Lend us a hand, join with us in the effort, and the system shall be buried so deep that it can never be resurrected.

Vigorous as was our protest in 1887, emphatic as it is now [July, 1887], it will be no less so if at a later period, while we have access to the columns of influential papers, a new Public Printer shall endeavor to discharge *them* [new employes] from employment without cause or without any reason except that they "have been there long enough," or that they have affiliated with one or the other of the two great parties.

Well, at the proper time the "demand that only a practical union printer be appointed to the position of Public Printer" was made. Typographical Unions, the American Federation of Labor, and Knights of Labor, joined the *Craftsman* in asking for recognition for organized labor in the appointment of Public Printer, and finally, through the columns of that paper, in a double-leaded editorial in the issue of October 27, 1888, about one week before the election the printers of the country received the following cheering information:

We are now in a position to assure our friends that in certain contingencies we shall not be disappointed in receiving the official recognition which all union printers were confident would have "been vouchsafed us in 1885 after Grover Cleveland had been placed in power by the action of the members of No. 6. * * * We do not hesitate to say that the assurance would not be given by us had we not taken steps to obtain information on which to base it. We have taken these steps, we have obtained this information, and so on the strength of it we give this assurance: That in the event of the election of General Harrison our organization will, for the first time in the history of the International Typographical Union, be recognized in the appointment of Public Printer."

Fellow-craftsmen, we have worked hard in this matter. *Now do your part!*

Evidently the "part" that "fellow-craftsmen" were expected to play was to march to the polls and vote for "the election of General Harrison," and probably a number who would not otherwise have done so with the double-leaded "assurance" staring them in the face, played their part to the satisfaction of the editors and proprietors of the official paper.

The much hoped for "event" came to pass. General Harrison was elected President, but the promised "goods were not delivered," and the International Typographical Union

WAS NOT RECOGNIZED

"in the appointment of a Public Printer." But one thing is certain, the gentleman who was appointed, or those he has "clothed with a little brief authority," know extremely well how to pluck out sober, faithful, competent and industrious printers for discharge.

Never before in one year have so large a number of first-class printers been needlessly sacrificed upon the unholy altar of personal hatred and partisan prejudice as were so sacrificed during the first year of Public Printer Palmer's administration; and this, too, against the emphatic protest of the International Typographical Union, which organization, in thirty-seventh annual session at Denver, Col., in June, 1889, declared that "such action is contrary to the principles and policy of this body and detrimental to the best interests of the Government," and earnestly requested Public Printer Palmer "to conduct the Government Printing Office as private printing offices are conducted—irrespective of politics so far as the members of this organization are concerned."

How completely the Public Printer has ignored the

REASONABLE AND PROPER REQUEST

of the organized printers of the United States and trampled under foot "the principles and policy" of the International Typographical Union, a recital of facts will clearly demonstrate.

Your space will not permit a detailed statement for the whole office, and therefore the Specification Room will be taken as a fair sample of what has taken place in the other divisions of the office during the past year. At the beginning of Mr. Palmer's administration there were 128 printers, at least half of whom were Republicans, employed in that division, 41 of whom have been discharged and 11 transferred to other divisions of the office. The following were discharged:

S. N. Benerman,	Harold Benedict,
J. G. Anderson,	James E. Frost,
J. S. Mills,	W. P. Cole,
C. K. Schwar,	T. M. Lawler,
W. E. Shields,	H. B. Grigg,
E. P. Murray,	G. S. Johnson,
T. F. Hering,	J. B. Dickman,
C. A. Morgan,	T. J. Shober,
W. W. McCollum,	J. F. O'Connor,
J. W. Carroll,	H. J. Southwick,
E. W. Oyster,	G. B. Atkinson,
D. V. Fenton,	J. W. Garrett,
E. M. Blake,	Franklin Amann,
E. De Caindry,	George J. Schley,
W. H. Duling,	W. E. T. Greenfield,
A. J. Boyer,	W. H. Bosley,
W. E. Coleman,	W. T. Priddy,
L. O. Knowles,	F. E. Shafer,
J. A. McCabe,	William L. White,
D. G. Miller,	E. B. Russell,
W. T. Mills.	

This list does not include those who were transferred from other divisions and afterward discharged.

About 90 per cent. of the above gentlemen are Democrats, and a majority of them were among the very best workmen in the division. Inasmuch as the force in the Specification Room has been increased about 18 per cent. during the year, it will readily be seen that there was no reason for any discharge in that division except the very poor one that the situations were wanted for others who affiliate with the party in power. The same is true as regards the balance of the office. About 300 printers in all have been discharged during the year.

During Public Printer Benedict's administration the system of appointing as copy-holders persons not practical printers became obsolete; wages were paid every two weeks instead of monthly; thirty days' leave with pay was granted to employes; piece compositors were given "blank pages," which had never been allowed before; idle printers without political influence,

REGARDLESS OF POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS,

were employed as "extras" in the Specification Room whenever their services were needed to keep the hours of labor at eight per day and to fill the places of regular employes *absent* on leave with pay; and, last but not least, the resolution of the Union limiting the hours of labor of its members to eight per day was promptly and cheerfully carried into execution, and for the first time in its history, notwithstanding the fact that there is an eight-hour law upon the statute books, the eight-hour principle was established in the Government Printing Office.

At the close of the first year of Mr. Palmer's administration we discover that the eight-hour work day is a thing of the past; that the thirty days' leave with pay has been reduced to twenty-six; that the old system of appointing as copy-holders those who are not printers has been revived; that the Leave-of-absence law has been misconstrued and violated; that the employment of "extras" without political influence has been prohibited; that a "sub." on the *Record* must now secure, through political influence, an appointment as a "substitute compositor" before he is permitted to pick up the crumbs that fall from the regular's table, and that the

"DAMNABLE SYSTEM"

which was so "bitterly, persistently and unflinchingly" denounced by the *Craftsman* for several years, and which was unanimously condemned by the International Union at its last session, has been operated more remorsely than ever before during the past year.

Let the I. T. U. send a committee of investigation to Washington with power to summon witnesses and administer oaths, and they will secure evidence that will no doubt destroy the system complained of. PRINTER.

MORE HARLAN BLOODSHED.

Two Killed and Three Wounded in Attempts to Make Arrests.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 6.—Jim Rayner and Ed Pace were instantly killed on Tuesday in a fight with a sheriff's posse in Harlan County, one of the few Republican strongholds of the South. The trouble grew out of another outbreak in the infamous Turner-Howard feud on Monday, when a number of the Turners left in two wagons en route to Lecounte County to move Miles Turner to Harlan. They took with them a Winchester apiece.

At John Carter's, a mile from Turner's father's, they shot Carter's dog and find their guns indiscriminately. The next day Carter got a warrant for Bob Howard, who did the shooting. On Tuesday the Sheriff's deputy, who sought to serve the warrant, had to fight so furiously to do so that he killed the two men named and wounded two others, while Bob Stapleton, of his own posse, was also wounded.

The Candidates Are Ineligible.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 6.—Two of the nominees of the Republican State convention, which met at Montgomery on Wednesday, are ineligible under the constitution of Alabama. That instrument prescribes that the Governor must have been a resident of the State for seven years next preceding his election, and the Secretary of State must have been a resident for five years. Hon. Noble Smithson of this city, the nominee for Governor, came to Alabama from Tennessee less than four years ago. James M. Vernon of Fort Payne, the nominee for Secretary of State, is from Ohio and has been in Alabama for about eighteen months.

California Trees at Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—Preparations are being made to take out a section of the big Redwood for the purpose of exhibition at the World's Fair in 1893. This will be the largest section of any big tree ever taken from California. The tree measures ninety feet in circumference and thirty feet in diameter.

Prostrated by Heat.

Officer Allen, who is stationed at the corner of Ninth and F streets, and was compelled to remain on duty in the middle of the street yesterday in obedience to a recent order, was prostrated by the heat at noon to-day and had to be relieved from duty.

Time and tide awaits for no man, so drink Robert Portner's Cream Cabinet while waiting.

THE STANDARD'S BIG GOBBLE.

It Embraces Four Great Producing Companies Instead of One.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The *Tribune* says the prospective gobble of competing oil companies by the Standard is of gigantic proportions, and embraces more companies than the Forest, as was at first stated. It aims to absorb also the Union, the Anchor and the Washington, together with the smaller interests attached to them. The amount involved in the transaction will reach several millions of dollars. All the companies approached have, it is understood, considered favorably the Standard's overtures.

The Union Oil Company has a capital stock of $4,000,000, and has recently been paying 8 per cent. dividends. The capital of the Forrest Oil Company is $2,000,000, and it pays 8 per cent. The Anchor Oil Company has a capital of about $1,200,000, and it yields 6 per cent to the shareholders. The capital of the Washington Oil Company is $1,000,000. The purchase is said to be of the capital stock of all the companies except the Anchor. The property of the latter company is bought outright.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

Injustice in the Manner in Which the Duty is Levied on Them.

Fruit Importers Say the Increased Duty Will Drive Them Out of Business—Maine Will Suffer.

"I am opposed to doubling the duty on oranges and lemons," said President Louis Contencin of the Italian Chamber of Commerce and fruit importer of New York to a Critic reporter in the lobby of the Arlington.

"And it will be a great mistake for the Senate to agree to the fruit section of the McKinley bill. I have heard a number of prominent Republicans say that if the increased duty on oranges and lemons becomes a law Massachusetts and Pennsylvania will go Democratic. Now, I hear some of the fruit dealers say that the orange growers of California and Florida would reap more protection if the Government should levy a duty on bananas, which are now on the free list. The importation of bananas is steadily on the increase, and as they are cheaper than oranges why, of course, the poorer classes consume most of the bananas. Oranges are bought by the wealthy and middle classes. The Mediterranean fruit is sold by peddlers, whereas our oranges are sold almost exclusively in the stores.

A BLOW AT MAINE FACTORIES.

Another injustice we wanted remedied is the manner in which the duty is levied. On Spanish oranges the duty is specific, and on the others it is *ad valorem*. The duty should be in all cases specific. Now, it's not only the fruit importers that are protesting against this increased duty, but the fruit box manufacturers in Maine are up in arms. They say that the increased duty will drive them out of business, because the duty will practically shut out the foreign fruit, and you know the Maine factories supply nearly all the boxes in which the foreign fruit is shipped.

"We sincerely hope that the Senate Finance Committee will see this question in the proper light and let the present tariff on oranges and lemons remain as it is. It would be cruel to make it almost impossible for the poor man and his family to enjoy such healthful fruit, and by doubling the duty the Republicans virtually enjoin the poor people from buying oranges and lemons. And California and Florida would not be benefitted by the tariff."

A PROMINENT DEMOCRAT

Killed by His Son in a Dispute About a Carpet.

HURON, S. D., June 6.—Zack Hundley, chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee, was murdered by his son Fred last evening. They got into a dispute about putting down a carpet, and Fred drew a revolver and shot his father dead. The boy is in jail. Hundley was editor and half owner of the Huron *Herald* and well-known throughout the State. The affair creates great excitement, and there is some talk of lynching.

CLEVELAND AND GRAY

Are the Choice of Illinois Democrats for 1892.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 6.—The delegates to the Democratic State Convention were yesterday polled as to their choice of candidates for President and Vice President for the Democratic party in 1892, with the following result:

For President—Cleveland, 321; Palmer, 67; Fithian, 5; Adlai E. Whitney, 1.

Vice-President—Gray, 161; Palmer, 129; Morrison, 26; Black, 5; Stoughton, 21.

Lightning at a Ball Game.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 6.—During the progress of the ball game at the Brotherhood Park yesterday a thunder storm suddenly came up and the 400 people in attendance went into the pavilion for shelter. A few minutes after the people had gained this shelter lightning struck the metal ball on top of the flagstaff, smashing the pole into splinters, and went into the ground through a telegraph wire. Three persons were badly stunned by the shock. Many of the people became panic stricken and rushed from the pavilion out into the storm to seek other places of refuge.

Trouble in the British Cabinet.

LONDON, June 6.—It is stated upon the highest authority that in the Cabinet council held yesterday Mr. Balfour strongly objected to the checking of the Irish land purchase bill, which was proposed by other Ministers fearing precedence for the bill compensating landlords for revoked licenses, the latter bill being now shelved. It is undoubtedly the case that a considerable degree of friction exists in the Cabinet.

Did She Go Over the Falls?

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 6.—A woman's bonnet and cloak were found near the Goat Island bridge on the bank yesterday and were identified by John Bergan of this place as those of his wife. He believes she committed suicide by going over the falls.

Local Weather Forecast.

For the district of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair, except showers in night, cooler, wind, becoming northeasterly, rain Saturday night.

WIND AND FLOOD

GREAT DAMAGE BY STORMS IN THE EAST AND WEST.

WHOLE TOWNSHIPS ARE UNDER WATER

Cloud-Bursts, Cyclones and Lightning Reign Supreme.

IRREPARABLE DAMAGE DONE TO CROPS.

Houses Leveled to the Ground and Bridges Swept Away by the Fury of the Elements.

DES MOINES, IOWA, June 6.—Reports from Council Bluffs say all the southwestern part of the city was flooded by Wednesday night's storm, and 200 residents were compelled to desert their homes. Many will lose their entire household effects. The village of Manawa, south of that city on Lake Manawa, is under five feet of water and entirely deserted. The territory in the south part of Council Bluffs for a distance of three miles to the southeast is under four feet of water. All the farms in the Pigeon Valley, which includes Boomer, Hazel Dell and Crescent townships, are flooded under eight feet of water. In Cass County the Botna River is out of its banks and overflowing the bottom. Cornfields on low lands are submerged and the crops are ruined.

Near Angus a school-house was destroyed and twenty-five children injured.

At Peoria a school-house was destroyed and between thirty and forty pupils hurt, some seriously.

BOONE, IOWA, June 6.—Yesterday a cyclone in Union township, twenty-five miles southwest of this city, caused great destruction of property. The village of Mineral Ridge was swept by the storm, which leveled everything in its path. The house of Edward Freilly was first taken and scattered to the winds. The family was buried in the ruins, and Mr. Friedly was taken out dangerously wounded in the head and insensible. The others escaped with slight injuries. Several small buildings were destroyed. Crops and fruits suffered greatly.

CLINTON, IOWA, June 6.—A terrific gale blew here yesterday, breaking down trees, wrecking a large house belonging to George Hayward and son, taking away part of the roof of the high school building in Lyons and doing other similar damage. It caught the steamer Nina, belonging to the Lyons Lumber Company, opposite Lyons with a log raft, wrecking two barges valued at $5,000. A bridge on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, over Redford slough, caught fire, destroying 175 feet of it so trains could not cross. Not a drop of rain fell during the whole storm, nor were there any clouds, but the gale was terrific, coming from the southwest.

MAZEPPA, MINN., June 6.—The heaviest rain storm ever known struck this region during Wednesday night. The Zumbro River was soon a torrent, rising twenty feet in three hours. Three large bridges leading to this place have gone down stream. The railroad company loses a great many bridges and 700 feet of track in this town. At Zumbro Falls half of the town is submerged, and people are compelled to abandon their homes for higher grounds. They also report all