

SONS OF VETERANS.

Thirty Thousand Strangers in St. Joseph—The Parade.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 27.—Never before in the history of the order of Sons of Veterans have such great efforts been put forth to secure the attendance of the rank and a file at a National encampment of the order. In addition to previous arrivals the following are here: Past Colonel M. P. O'Brien, of Omaha; Camp 33 of Tecumseh, Neb., in command of Captain C. M. Shaw. With them came Past Colonel Applegate of the Nebraska division. At 8:25 the headquarters train bearing Commander-in-Chief Griffin and the Eastern members of the staff, Little 44 battery and Fremont camp No. 149 of Indianapolis, rolled into the Union Depot on the Burlington. Later in the day an additional number of Illinois boys reached St. Joseph, and the New Jersey delegates came in on the train from headquarters. Camp 102 of King City and King City post G. A. R., arrived on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. At the same time the Sabetha cornet band arrived over the Grand Island, and was at once made headquarters band, with duty at Camp Griffin. Nearly every camp in Northwest Missouri is represented, and there will be large arrivals from every other portion of the State.

The Ladies' Aid Society delegates are in the city in force and will begin the fourth annual meeting to-day. The officers present are: Mrs. Ella L. Jones, National president, Altoona, Pa.; Mrs. Sophia McElvain, National treasurer, St. Louis; Mrs. Ada L. Shannon, chief of staff, Philadelphia; Miss Ada Hayes, member of the National council, and Miss Fleming, National inspector, Chicago.

Of the Missouri camps which came, camps 50 and 47, of St. Louis, reached the city this morning. Camp 113, of Savannah, Mo., and the Grand Army men of Andrew County, arrived on the "Maple Leaf route" at eight o'clock. Camp 137, of Maryville, and the Grand Army post of that place arrived at seven o'clock and was led by the Maryville cornet band.

The great parade took place at three o'clock in the afternoon and it is estimated that 10,000 men were in line. The parade was made up of Sons of Veterans, G. A. R. members, and members of the various secret organizations of the city.

M' VICKER'S THEATER.

Destruction of This Well Known Resort—Supposed Incendiarism.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—McVicker's Theater is in ruins. Every thing in the auditorium that last night presented a scene of brightness and color is to-day nothing but a mass of black debris.

Flames burst from debris beneath the theater shortly after three o'clock this morning. They had evidently spread throughout the entire basement, for no sooner had the firemen attempted to extinguish the fire on the east side of the building than flames were seen to issue from the rear and the interior simultaneously burst into a blaze.

When the fire burned through the flooring the draperies on the lower boxes ignited, and from the parquet to the roof the flames were rapidly carried. The oil scenery and the decorations that were made of inflammable material burned so fiercely that nothing could check it. Almost before the firemen realized that the fire had reached the top of the structure a volume of flame issued from the roof with a roar, and immediately afterward the roof fell with a crash. A number of firemen who were in the auditorium ran for their lives. One of them was caught and probably fatally hurt, but was rescued by his companions. Three other men were less severely hurt.

The fire burned fiercely about three hours. The walls remain standing, but the interior is gutted. The firemen were successful in keeping the flames from the front of the building and the offices there were not hurt by the fire. The damage to the theater and contents, which also consisted of the scenery belonging to the Shenandoah Company, is estimated at \$300,000. The loss is covered with an insurance of only \$100,000.

How the fire started is shrouded in mystery. There are suspicions of incendiarism. The theater will be rebuilt at once and as quickly as possible.

IRRIGATION.

Work of the Conference—A Compromise on the Public Lands Feature.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—An agreement has finally been reached by the Sundry Civil bill conferees upon the paragraphs relating to the irrigation and public lands surveys, the sole subject of dispute between the two houses for several weeks. For the survey of the public lands the House appropriated \$200,000; the Senate increased the amount to \$600,000. The conferees fixed it at \$425,000.

The Senate amendment appropriating \$30,000 for additional clerk hire in the office of Surveyor-General is stricken out. For the topographic survey, for which the House appropriated \$300,000 and the Senate \$300,000, the conferees agreed upon \$225,000. One-half of this sum is to be expended west of the 100th meridian of longitude. The House item appropriating \$750,000 for the irrigation survey is stricken out. An appropriation of \$45,000 for engraving maps of survey is increased to \$70,000.

The chief difference between the two houses was as to the repeal of the law of 1886, providing for the withdrawal of public lands from entry, which the Senate insisted upon. The conferees recommend a compromise.

CAUSED BY DELAY.

Bagging Manufacturers Estimating Their Losses By Delay in the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A loss of \$300,000 is what the bagging manufacturers of the country say they have sustained through the delay of the Tariff bill in the Senate. The McKinley bill makes certain changes in the raw material. As soon as it passed the House the bagging manufacturers began to arrange their prices and plans upon the new basis. They have been waiting impatiently for the bill to become a law. Meantime the material they use is accumulating in great quantities in the bonded warehouses at New York. They can not pay the present duty, take out the raw material, and go to manufacturing. If they do they will be caught by the reduction in price, which will follow the reduction in duty, just as soon as the bill becomes a law. So they hold off, week after week, missing the season's market. They estimate that they are \$300,000 worse off than they would have been had the Senate acted at once upon the McKinley bill. Other manufacturing interests affected by the proposed tariff changes make the same complaint. Millions of dollars' worth of imports, raw and manufactured, are shut up in the bonded warehouses and must remain there until the bill becomes a law, and the new duties go into effect.

The pressure for speedy action is becoming very great. Democrats as well as Republicans from manufacturing States and districts are feeling it. Within a week or two the manufacturers have become very importunate. In hot midsummer they grumbled only in a mild way, because it was the dull season. But they are demanding that Congress hurry, so that they may enter upon the busy fall season with settled prices. This rapid development of pressure from the outside has had a great deal to do with the sudden fixing of things in the Senate. It will hasten the closing of the debate. It will also prompt a speedy compromise upon the points of difference between the House and Senate. The new Tariff bill will be in operation by October 1.

TO AID FARMERS.

Senator Vance Has a Proposition By Which Import Duties May Be Lowered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Senator Vance yesterday proposed the following amendment to the Tariff bill:

Whereas, From an early period in our history, duties upon foreign imports have been levied with the avowed purpose of promoting the interests of domestic manufacturers and drawbacks or rebates have been given on the duties on raw materials used in the manufacture of all articles exported for the same purpose; and

Whereas, For the encouragement of the production of spirits and tobacco all internal revenue taxes are refunded upon those articles which are exported abroad; and

Whereas, Bounties have long been granted to our fishermen by a drawback of duties upon the salt used in their business, and subsidies are proposed to aid in the building and sale of ships; and

Whereas, Agriculture, the greatest importance of all our industries, has not been and in the nature of things can not be aided in the same manner, the duties heretofore for that purpose having, for the most part, proved wholly unavailing; and,

Whereas, It is desirable to do impartial justice to all of our industries and to give no one an advantage over the other, and inasmuch as there is no other way by which agriculture can be compensated for its contribution to the support of manufactures; therefore

Be it enacted, That in all cases where it can be shown by proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury that any goods, wares or merchandise imported into this country have been purchased abroad by any citizen of the United States by exchange of farm products grown in the United States for such goods or where such goods have been purchased with the proceeds or avails of such products in foreign countries, such goods, wares or merchandise shall be imported at the following rates of duty, to-wit: One-half the present duty on all manufactures of iron and steel, 40 per cent. of the present duty on all woolen or cotton goods or articles of which wool or cotton may be the component material of chief value, one-half the present duty on earthenware, china and glassware, 30 per cent. of the present rate of duty on all material used for fertilizers or in the manufacture thereof and 25 per cent. of the present rate of duty on jute bagging and farmers' binding twine.

Fatal Collision.

MULLEN, Neb., Aug. 26.—Owing to a misplaced switch two freight trains on the Burlington & Missouri River road collided at this point yesterday morning, killing three persons and seriously injuring six others. The killed are: Myrtle Willigus, daughter of a farmer living three miles southeast of here; John Wymore, section foreman at this place, and an unknown tramp. The west bound train was run in on a side track to allow the east bound train to pass. The switchman, however, was unable to close the switch, and attempted to stay the other train, but waited too long before doing so, and the two trains came together with a terrific crash. A box car in one of the trains, in which thirteen men were stealing a ride, was crushed to small pieces, but only one of the men were killed, the others escaping unhurt. Six of the trainmen were hurt, but none of them will die.

Made a Statement.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 26.—Alfred Hatcher, who was arrested here some days ago charged with complicity in the unexplained murder last December of Henry A. Cabler, a Louisville & Nashville freight conductor, has made a statement to the officers. He says Alfred Brand, who is in jail charged with the murder, is guilty. He claims to have seen the shooting of Cabler by Brand and to have been hindered from reporting it by Brand's threats to kill him.

NO GENERAL STRIKE.

The Supreme Council of Railroad Employes Refuse to Aid the Knights of Labor By Ordering a General Strike.

THEIR HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 26.—The Knights of Labor asked for bread and their brethren of the United Order of Railroad Employes, better known as the Federation, has responded with a stone. It is true that the moral is concealed in a jar of honey, but it will be none the more digestible to the Knights on that account. It was a common remark here last night that the final decision of the conference could not have been more to Mr. Webb's taste had the third vice-president of the New York Central and his associates manipulated the wires that controlled the twelve men who composed the supreme body. The unfortunate Knights are left to their own resources. They are not even offered the balm of pecuniary support, and their general master workman is referred by the chief of the Federation to the press dispatches for the official reply to his appeal. The outcome may prove a death blow to the Knights. At the same time it is a vindication of the conservatism and prudence of the Federation. It was formed to prevent strikes instead of to promote them and in the very first case upon which its supreme tribunal has been called to sit in judgment has demonstrated its intention of living within its laws, and yet it was only after a warm struggle that the conservatives prevailed as against the supporters of war to the knife.

When the members of the council came together yesterday morning every man was determined that the issue must be faced without further delay. The report of the committee was taken up and debated in detail. Downey, of Chicago, one of the representatives of the Switchmen's Union distinguished himself by a two hours' speech in which he brought sledge hammer arguments to bear against the proposition to embroil the united orders in a strike, and there was no lack of speakers on the other side, and the debate, waxing at times exceedingly warm, went on for nearly five hours. Finally a vote was reached. Just how it resulted numerically is known only to the delegates and will appear only in the secret records of the order, while the former are as tight-mouthed as clams. It is believed, however, that the three delegates from the Switchmen's Union, two from the conductors, two from the trainmen and one from the firemen voted in the negative, which would make the vote eight to four, and it required the vote of two of the three members representing each order to decide which way that organization should vote, but it also required a unanimous vote of all four orders before a strike could be ordered. Hence, even had two representatives of three orders been in favor of backing the Knights by a general tie-up, the solid opposition of the three switchmen would have defeated the purpose, as it was the friends of peace had enough votes and to spare.

The delegates breathed a sigh of relief after the crucial test had been applied and then proceeded with alacrity to prepare a general statement for the public regarding the strike and the position of the Federation in the affair. This consumed considerable time and then another debate was precipitated by the introduction of a resolution so changing the constitution of the body as to require a two-thirds vote of the organizations embraced under the constitution to declare a strike instead of a unanimous vote, as at present. In support of the proposition strong arguments were made. It was declared that it was almost an utter impossibility to order a strike as the constitution now stood, and it was urged that the amendment proposed would not in any way change the case, calculating the disposition of the membership, or make strikes any more frequent than they are under the existing code. But the talk was of no avail, for the proposition, on being put to a vote was defeated, another victory for the conservatives.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Literary Gens Petition Congress to Perform an Act of Justice.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A number of well known residents of Washington have united in a petition to the House of Representatives urging the passage of the International Copyright bill, which it is said to be the intention of the Committee on Patents to call up Tuesday. The enactment of such a law, the petitioners assert, would give a stimulus to American authors. In the absence of such a law American authors are declared to be subject to unfair competition with foreign literature. Among the signers are Dr. Welling, of Columbian University; Librarian Spofford; Bishop Keane, of the Catholic University; Admiral Porter, George Kennan, Prof. Newcomb, Tangle, Goode and Mendenhall, General Greely, Dr. Richardson, of Georgetown University, General Boynton, Simon Wolf, Prof. Alex Melville Bell, Garrick Malley, Dr. Swan Burnett and Dr. N. S. Lincoln.

The Pope's Tribute to Newman

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Pope has written to Cardinal Manning expressing sympathy over the loss of Cardinal Newman. In his letter the Pope says: "I am deeply grieved at the departure of a man, who, by his learning, his writings and singu ar piety, gave great splendor to the sacred college. I do not doubt that he has already received the reward of his virtues, nevertheless I will continue to pray for the repose of his blessed soul."

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

A SCOTCHMAN'S VIEW.

The Moral and Social Effects of the Single Tax.

In our articles on the single tax and its effects we have taken up seriously nearly all the effects that would result directly from the confiscation of rent to the common exchequer. These effects would have been mostly economic, and have been deduced from generally admitted economic laws. But beyond these economic effects there are moral and social effects resulting from the economic conditions to which the imposition of the single tax would give rise. For the opening up of natural opportunities to labor and capital, and the taking from off the shoulders of industry the burden which at present weighs upon it would make it possible for every man to make an honest living by his labor. This would do away with the army of tramps and beggars and other parasites of society which are the product of the unequal distribution of wealth. It would eliminate forever the unemployed and the criminal classes who are recruited from the unemployed. Such things as prisons and reformatories would be unnecessary. The civil law would be greatly simplified for disputes would be fewer, and would be more easily settled. In short, it would do away altogether with government, at least as a repressive agency, and this simplification and curtailing of the functions of government would make it capable of assuming certain other functions which at present it can not successfully undertake. These are the running of railways, the transmission of telegraphs, and the maintaining and controlling of many other things which in their nature are monopolies. The great increase of material prosperity would tend to the increase of rent which could be used for the common benefit, and which would enable us to establish baths, libraries, museums, halls, theaters, gardens, etc. Water, gas, electricity and other motive powers might be conducted through our streets at the public expense, and these same streets might be lined with trees, as is the case with many cities on the continent, notably Paris.

To put it shortly, Government would not be as at present an expensive and almost useless burden, but would simply become the instrument whereby the public property would be administered for the benefit of every individual. Now, to the man who has been reared amidst the present chaos and confusion, all this foretaste of what might be seems only like the vague and impracticable vision of an imaginative dreamer, but all the great things and all the good things that we have achieved were at one time but visions in the brains of those who conceived them. And if we but consider for a moment the change that would be wrought in a social life if labor received its full reward, we shall come, I think, to the conclusion that perhaps after all such visions may be possible of realization, and such dreams may indeed come true. Want, and the fear of want, as a factor in human life, would be eliminated. And this is the element that would work the change; for poverty, as Carlyle says, is the hell of which the modern Englishman is most afraid. It is poverty and the fear of poverty, and the struggle to keep out of it, that makes civilization such a mass of evil. It is but natural that men should strive to keep themselves and those dependent upon them from falling into this terrible abyss. And it is this struggle to rise above the fear of poverty that makes men lie and cheat and steal, and renders them indifferent as to whether they trample their neighbors underfoot.

It is this continual struggle to raise themselves above the fear of want that makes men admire the rich and the fortunate, and that causes the struggle for existence to become even fiercer and more fierce, and it is now becoming evident to the mass of mankind that unless they go to the root of the evil and destroy it, the more fiercely they strive the worse it will be for their children who are to come after them. But give labor a free field, choke off the dog in the manger that stands between man and the bounty of his Maker, and let labor have its full reward. Take and use for the benefit of the whole community that value which the preference of the community creates, and production being set free would enormously increase, the margin of cultivation would rise to its natural level, and men would not require to worry about finding employment, any more than they worry about finding air to breathe; the worship of wealth would become a thing of the past, and the man who strove to get more than he required would be looked upon with something like commiseration and pity. It is unnecessary to enlarge. Any one with the requisite imagination can fill in the picture and conceive for himself the vice that would be stayed, the sorrow that would be soothed, the hearts that would be healed. For when labor freed from the restrictions that now hamper it, can get across to natural opportunities and these necessities of production can come freely together, our civilization will have entered upon a newer and brighter era, and in time we shall attain to a realization of the golden rule as enunciated by the great Democrat of Nazareth. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."—Brechin, Scotland, Herald.

The Idea Gaining Converts.

Henry George's single tax idea is gaining converts, especially among the workmen and small property holders of the cities and large towns.—Detroit Dispatch.

QUEENSLAND COMMENT.

A Brisbane Paper's Estimate of Mr. George's Place in History.

Henry George is one of the great personalities of the age. The premier of New South Wales, himself perhaps the most remarkable man on our "isle of continent," said the other day that if he were to select a hundred of the most eminent men of the century, Henry George would rank high among them. Sir Henry Parkes might have gone further and declared that George was of those great souls, of those high intellects who are epoch making. A man who has probed deep into the evils of the time, whose whole being has been fired by the wrongs of the down-trodden, whom suffering has tried as by fire, and in whose heart beats a chord sympathetic with the pulsating aspirations of the brotherhood of man. Of the old writers on political economy Adam Smith was the only one whose style made the study attractive. Hence it came to be designated the "dismal science." It was left to Henry George to impart a quickening life to the dry bones. He is the most original thinker on economics since Ricardo, and his two great works, "Progress and Poverty" and "Social Problems," have created a greater stir among social scientists than any two other books of our time. George's philosophic method is as logical as that of Cuvier or Sir Wm. Hamilton, his style is as fascinating as that of Sir Walter Scott, his diction as pure and eloquent as that of Ruskin, with whom in lofty morality and spiritual insight he may be compared. No one can deny, however great may be the disagreement with the conclusions at which George has arrived, that he has made a deep impression upon the English speaking world and on the domain of contemporary thought. From Prof. Huxley and the Duke of Argyll to the merest tyro in the study of ethics and economics, a host of hostile critics have assailed him, but he has met them all with high courage, a keenness of retort, a sledge-hammer power of argument, and illustrations drawn from reading which seems to have been all-devouring and all-embracing. It may be conceded without trenching on those principles which have caused the widest diversity of opinion, that George has successfully assaulted the stronghold of Malthus and the Malthusian doctrine. Of all the teachers of modern times he is who, by skill and exhaustive analysis of facts and penetrating glance into the spiritualities of the universe, has shown that to throw on the Creator responsibility for the evils arising to humanity from bad and oppressive laws, and man's wicked disposition, is rank blasphemy. His other great achievements in economics is that he has demonstrated with clearness and precision which defies refutation that wages are paid not out of capital, but from the current products of labor.

One of the most impassioned and impressive orators of the age, the citizens of Brisbane have had an opportunity of seeing and hearing Henry George in two different aspects—in the character of an expounder of his own peculiar economic tenets and in the character of a preacher, who proclaims his gospel with the entrancing power of a Savonarola and the fiery earnestness of a St. Francis. Somewhat short in stature, he is yet well proportioned, and gives the idea of strength and concentration of purpose. His dome-shaped head and full, expressive countenance are exceedingly impressive. When warmed up to his subject there is a fine play of feature, and a fire in the eye which kindles an electric sympathy in his audience. His gestures are graceful and unstudied as he moves about the platform flinging forth his polished sentences. Suffering from the effects of a cold, his voice falls short of that bell-like resonance of some years back. It lacks musical softness, and there is no liquidity about the vowels. But these are minor defects which are soon forgotten when the man possessed by his subject rises to the heights of burning eloquence and pours out period after period of impassioned and poetic English.—Brisbane, Queensland, Courier.

Would Take Clogs Off of Industry Everywhere.

The city of Newport, Ky., just across the Ohio from Cincinnati, is about to try the experiment of letting all money, stocks, bonds, manufactured goods, raw materials, tools, machinery, etc., go entirely free of municipal taxation. Of course the hope of its citizens is that the premium thus set upon manufactures will draw in enough to build up the city so much that the additional burden thrown upon real estate will not be felt. The outcome of the experiment will be interesting, but if it succeeds the result can scarcely be claimed by the Henry George single tax party as evidence that it would be good policy to throw all taxation, everywhere, upon the soil. Newport will offer inducements for the removal thither of mills and factories from other places, but if personal property were exempt from taxation in all States and cities, there would be no reason for a change of location on any such ground.—Cleveland Leader.

A Natural Order.

Land, labor, wealth. That is the natural order. Whoever controls land, controls labor and wealth. If one man owned all lands, every other man would be simply a slave to this one. The farther we are removed from such a condition the better, we all say. Well, what better way, we pray, to remove this nation from such conditions than for the whole people to own the land and vouchsafe to every citizen the right to use a part of it.—Fort Huron, Mich., New E.