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THE PULLMAN STRIKE.

The Pullman strike is the greatest labor disturbance this country has seen.

The conditions as reported last week became worse each day. More railroads were involved and great alarm was felt throughout the entire country.

It was thought the strike would be practically over by Saturday, but the situation was worse than ever before.

On Friday Chicago took on a scene of veritable anarchy. The federal troops charged on the mob several times. The mob gave way before them and closed in again in the rear. Several riots occurred. There was a conflict of authority between the federal officers and the city police. Governor Altgeld protested against the president sending troops into the state of Illinois before they had been called for. The police fired into a body of strikers, wounding several. Two men were shot by a special detective during a riot near the Union stock yards. Switch towers were fired, many freight cars were derailed and a meat train burned. Soldiers were ordered to shoot anyone interfering in any manner with trains, yet acts of violence were committed in various parts of the city.

In Missouri the situation was less serious, although in the large cities freight and passenger trains were abandoned and left standing on side tracks. The mail trains were not interfered with.

In other western states acts of violence were committed. Bridges in some places were burned by the strikers. In others, freight cars were overturned.

On Friday there was more bloodshed in Chicago. Ten men died as a result of the strike. The burning of freight cars which was begun on Thursday was enlarged on, nearly \$1,000 being destroyed by the lawless.

Of the ten dead four were killed while attacking a Baltimore & Ohio train in south Chicago. Several were killed or wounded in a skirmish with deputies. Governor Altgeld ordered out two brigades of state militia. Eugene Debs, president of the railway union, issued a proclamation warning his men not to interfere with trains. He said: "We must triumph as law abiding citizens or not at all."

The strike seemed to be spreading eastward.

In Iowa a train was derailed. Several derailed trains were reported in other states. In California a Los Angeles minister was arrested for making incendiary speeches.

The strikers were content to follow the leaders in the movement and confessed they had no idea where the strike would end. They were determined and had confidence in the leaders. On Sunday the situation was not improved and the indications were that other organizations would go out, including railway telegraphers. When the strike will be closed and business resume its normal condition is not now known. It will be some time before commerce recovers from the blow.

An important feature of the strike is the injunction order issued by Judge Grosscup and Woods in the United States court restraining the strikers, based both upon the mail laws and the interstate commerce act. It is a very sweeping order, and aims to protect the roads as common carriers to transport freight as well as carry the United States mails. The order names 23 roads, and in the command to the strikers says that they must not interfere, either by violence, intimidation or persuasion.

There was a good deal of minor rioting in and about Chicago, and at Blue Island a mob of 2,000 completely overpowered the large force of deputy sheriffs and United States marshals sent to raise the blockade, and troops from Fort Sheridan were called for.

The order as signed directs specifically that the men named therein in any manner interfering with business of the following roads:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Eastern, Chicago & Erie, Chicago & Grand Trunk, Chicago & North-western, Chicago & Western Indiana, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Great Western Railway, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Illinois Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, Michigan Central, New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin Central lines, Wabash Railroad, Union Stock Yards & Transit Company.

The strength which the American Railway Union developed in its fight against the western railroads may have been dimly suspected by the western railroad managers, but was a surprise to those of the east.

Not only were the eastern railroad men ignorant of the power of this organization of railway employees, but there are few if any of them that have paid any attention to its growth or who know its history.

The new union is the creation of Eugene V. Debs, its president. Debs is a young man, who some years ago was a locomotive fireman. He lives at Terre Haute, and is the president of a publishing house in Chicago, which prints labor literature. He is also editor of the *Firemen's Magazine*, the efficient organ of the Railway Firemen's Brotherhood, and editor of the *Railway Times*, the organ of the new union. He has been prominent in railway labor matters only about five or six years. He has advocated closer relations between the men employed in the different branches of railroad service. He contended that the brotherhood organizations in which engineers, firemen, trainmen, conductors and others were separately banded together, did not work together for the common interests of laboring men, but that each worked only for its own selfish interests or that one was played off against another. Debs found last year his opportunity to make a new and general union. It will be remembered that for months before the opening of the Columbian Exposition there was talk of a general railroad strike which should paralyze the traffic of the whole country during the existence of the fair.

This was not the result of any specific complaints on the part of the employees, but of general dissatisfaction in the west with the conditions of their employment. Powderly will be remembered, let the whole scheme leak out in the course of the last strike on the New York Central, in 1890, and that publicity was the death of the scheme, although labor men have been inclined to attribute its collapse to the refusal by Chief Arthur of the Locomotive Engineers to give such a project his support. His action, however, aggravated a soreness which was manifest as long as three years ago, when the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held a convention at Denver. Many of the delegates left that convention because they had not been able to get the Brotherhood to adopt more aggressive methods.

Debs' lieutenant is G. W. Howard, chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors. Howard is vice-president of the new union. Debs and Howard began the organization of the American Railway Union a year ago. They found the western railroad men all stirred up and ready for an aggressive policy. The American Federation of Labor held a convention in the fall, and a set of resolutions favoring national ownership of railroads and telegraphs and other socialist doctrines, had been submitted to it. These had been referred to the action of its local unions to be reported upon at the next convention. Debs embodied some of these things in his declaration of principles. Just before the beginning of this year he formed the American Railway Union, and on January 1, he issued the first number of the *Railway Times* from 421 Ashland Block, Chicago.

Grave errors, he said, had been made in the previous organization of railroad employees. There were more than 800,000 employees, and but 150,000 were represented by the brotherhoods. "The *Railway Times*," he said, "will seek, under the guidance of the American Railway Union, to adjust differences between employers and employees by means other than the strike, boycott, and kindred devices."

The new union consists of a general union with local branches. Every man who is in the employ of a railroad, or who has ever been in such employ, is eligible to membership.

The local union may be made up of members of mixed classes of employees or all of some one branch of labor. The general purposes of the union, as declared in its constitution, are the protection of members in all matters relating to wages and rights; the securing of a right to proceedings for the settlement of labor troubles; and the securing by political action of legislation for safety appliances for trains; for regulating hours of labor; for regular payment of wages and for other purposes.

The union has 150,000 members. The constitution provides a quick way of bringing about action on labor troubles. If the local union cannot settle the trouble it refers the matter to the general union, and if the committee do not succeed they refer it to the board of directors, who are empowered to do whatever seems best to them without more ado.

The General Union is to hold four meetings a year. The first one was held at Chicago, beginning on the second Tuesday in June. It was at this meeting that the boycott of the Pullman cars was declared. Labor men say the Pull-

man matter was merely a pretext for a trial of strength with the railroads. That the union felt strong there is no doubt. It had another reason than the strength of its own membership for this belief, and this may explain why so many men who do not belong to the American Railway Union have quit work to help it.

On June 11 there was a conference at St. Louis, at which there were represented the American Railway Union, the American Federation of Labor, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen, the Knights of Labor, the Green Bottle Blowers' Association, and the Farmers' Alliance. At this meeting a practical working alliance between all of the organizations was proposed. All were to support any strike in which more than 1,000 men were involved, each was to recognize members of the other, and they were to act together politically against the old parties.

The latter suggestion was adopted. The others went over until 1895, when another meeting is to be held; but a good general understanding was arrived at.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.

From Good Housekeeping.

In the first place, speaking for bedrooms as a class, they should be made as cheerful in design as possible. The wall paper, if used, should be lighter, rather than darker, than that in other portions of the house. There should be some character in the design of the paper, especially if by any chance it is possible that the room may be occupied as a sick chamber. How often, as we know, have the eyes of a sick and weak person followed the designs upon the wall paper, hour after hour, and thus brought to the invalid diversion of a wholly gentle and unobtrusive nature. For this purpose, a simple design, capable of awakening interest and attracting attention, is better than a picture, even of pronounced merit; since the latter is too likely to excite strong emotions, to awaken reminiscences, and to lead the thought in altogether too vigorous a manner.

Pictures need not be banished from the sleeping room altogether. At the same time, we must not forget that the primary idea of the apartment is that of rest and repose; of a surcease from anxiety, activity and excitement of any sort. Unless, therefore, the apartment must also be used as a living room to some degree, any picture, or any style of decoration, which represents the spirit of activity is foreign in tone to the primary purpose of the room. On the same principle, a surplus of furniture, of books or of bric-a-brac, is to be avoided. Surplus garments hanging here and there about the walls are an abomination. Provide for them a closet, wardrobe, trunks or drawers, so that the general aspect of the room may be that of tidiness.

If circumstances permit, there should be in each sleeping room, apart from the indispensable furniture and fixtures, a small table, which can be readily moved to any portion of the room, one or two comfortable chairs in which the occupant may sit restfully, and a lounge or couch, properly fitted with cushions and pillows, upon which one may drop for a few moments of repose, at any hour. And there should, of course, be harmony in the ensemble of the room. Let the prevailing tones match each other, and do not drop into the idea that any odd and ugly article, left over from other apartments or picked up at random, is good enough for this place. There is a distinction between true and false economy, fitness and unfitness, here as elsewhere.

CURRENT JELLY.

From Harper's Bazar.

Select currants that are not over ripe for this and put them into a stone crock. Set this in an outer vessel of hot water, bring gradually to a boil and cook until the fruit is so broken that the jelly flows freely. Squeeze the fruit, a small amount at a time, in a jelly bag or fruit press and measure the juice. Allow to each pint of this a pound of white sugar. Place the juice on the fire in a preserving kettle and bring rapidly to a boil. Put the sugar into shallow pans and set in the oven, stirring occasionally to prevent burning. When the juice has boiled twenty minutes skim it, turn in the sugar, stir until it has dissolved and come back to the boil; boil one minute and take from the fire. Fill your jelly glasses at once, setting each on a wet cloth to prevent cracking. A spoon placed in the glass is also a safeguard. The jelly will harden quickly. As soon as it is firm, spread the top with brandied glass paper and screw on the cover.

IN OUR OWN STATE.

ELI PERKINS IN SEDALIA.

Eli Perkins (Melville D. Landon) was in Sedalia on July Fourth and addressed the chautauqua on "Wit, Humor, Ridicule and Satire."

POPULIST NOMINATION.

The populists of the fourteenth congressional district have nominated A. H. Livingstone, of West Plains, for congress.

NEW REMEDY FOR TAPEWORM.

A St. Louis man who was recently shot in an altercation has just been relieved of a tapeworm as a result of the injuries. He said: "I'm awful glad that fellow shot me and I would not prosecute him now if they caught him."

HIG BARN BURNED.

The storm which occurred on the night of the third instant was heavy at Knob Noster. Lightning struck a large barn belonging to Jacob Shoemaker, and it was consumed with eighty tons of hay and other property. Loss about \$2,800.

PETTIS COUNTY POPULISTS.

The Independent People's party of Pettis county have nominated Geo. B. Lamm for representative; John Benton Anderson, collector; John Hope, treasurer; James McCampbell, circuit clerk. All these have heretofore acted with the republicans.

MCKINLEY CAN NOT COME.

Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, writes Chauncey I. Filley that he is a busy man and will not go to Denver and cannot visit Missouri this summer. He says: "I have a lively recollection of the kindness of the citizens of your state on the occasion of my last visit."

JUDGES OUT OF JAIL.

The imprisoned St. Clair county judges were allowed, last week, to leave the jail at Clinton and go to Osceola to hold court and transact such business as could wait no longer. After making a settlement with the county collector and treasurer, issuing warrants for the support of the county poor farm and making the annual tax levy, they will have two weeks' vacation and at its close will report at the Henry county jail again. It will be remembered the judges are serving a sentence in jail for refusing to levy a tax to pay off railroad bonds, as ordered to do by a higher court.

MUST SERVE HIS SENTENCE.

Four years ago L. E. Gilmore, an attorney, while practicing law in Kansas City, was indicted for embezzlement. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, where the case was affirmed. Gilmore, who was out on bail, skipped out when the news of the court's decision reached him, and has since been a fugitive from justice. Last week Assistant Attorney General Morton Jourdan located Gilmore in Chicago, where he was living in an obscure way under an assumed name. He apprised S. D. Dulon, marshal of the supreme court, of his discovery. That officer at once proceeded to Chicago, armed with a requisition on Gov. Altgeld. He arrested Gilmore Monday, and on the fourth inst. landed him in the penitentiary at Jefferson City, where he will serve the sentence passed upon him four years ago.

JUST WHAT A WALTZ IS.

From the Danville (Ky.) Advocate.

A girl in this town describes waltzing as follows: "No one waltzes, even when danced with the same partner, is exactly the same. It is always a new sensation. The music is not in the same key, and the waltz does not touch the same chords of one's soul. If I dance twenty dances in the evening I have twenty different thrills of pleasure. With one partner it is a soft, insidious measure; with the next, a long and languorous movement; with the third, more of a hop, that gently jars the brain into a delicious dreamy forgetfulness, while a fourth cavalier, with a heroic tread, bears you away with strong and vigorous rhythm into still another world. The lights of this go out, you lose consciousness, but you feel no dread as you lie in those herculean arms like a child rocked to sleep in his father's embrace. Your feet are no longer on the earth. It's a celestial rotation out into space, and when you light on earth again you feel like a tired bird stopping from a long flight."

FRANK JAMES.

From the Kansas City Times.

Colonel Frank James was a visitor at Independence yesterday and renewed old friendships with numerous acquaintances. Mr. James spends the greater portion of his time at the residence of his father-in-law, Colonel Ralston, and seldom enters the city except on business. He arrived yesterday on a short visit and expected to return after the celebration of the Fourth with his relatives. Frank James is aging fast and walks with considerable of a limp.

IN WASHINGTON.

TO STIMULATE INVENTION.

Congressman Heard has introduced a bill calculated to stimulate invention, by permitting improvements to be made on devices already patented, without infringing.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

The general impression about the senate seems to be that the anti-option bill which passed the house not long ago will not receive any consideration at this session in the senate.

THE FOURTH AT WASHINGTON.

The Fourth was celebrated very quietly. There was a half dozen celebrations by patriotic bodies, of which the most interesting was conducted by the Sons of the American Revolution, which, under an escort by the Marine Band and a detachment of the National Guards, marched to the foot of the Washington monument and held exercises there.

AN ENTERTAINING TILT.

One of the entertaining tilts which enlivened the closing hours of the tariff debate was between Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, and Senator Palmer, of Illinois.

"Did you say the price of fence wire has fallen under the influence of the protective tariff?" inquired Mr. Chandler.

"I did not say that."

"What did you say?"

"Never mind," replied Mr. Palmer, "I am in the condition Mr. Lincoln told me he was in once on a campaign tour. He made no reply. 'Why don't you answer him?' said some one. 'I am after votes,' replied Mr. Lincoln, 'and that man's vote is as good as any other man's.' I am after votes on this proposition," said Mr. Palmer, making the application of the story, "and I want the vote of the senator from New Hampshire."

"You will get it," said Mr. Chandler, "and laugh at it."

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED.

On Tuesday July 3, amid great excitement, after having been debated for three months and one day, the tariff bill, amended to take effect August 1, 1894, passed the senate by a vote of 34 to 39, a strict party vote, except Mr. Hill, who voted with the republicans against the measure. The populists divided their strength, two, Messrs. Kyle and Allen, voting in favor of the bill, and two, Messrs. Peffer and Stewart, against it. The vote in detail was as follows:

(YEA.)

Allen, Gorman, Morgan, Bate, Gray, Murphy, Berry, Harris, Palmer, Blackburn, Huntin, Paeo, Blanchard, Jarvis, Ransom, Caffery, Javis, Rosch, Call, Jones (Ark.), Smith, Cockrell, Kyle, South, Turpie, Coke, Lindsay, Vest, Daniel, McLaurin, Vilas, Faulkner, Martin, Voorhees, George, Mills, Walsh, Gibson, Mitchell, White—39.

(NAY.)

Aldrich, Platt, Hansbrough, Allison, Hawley, Power, Carey, Higgins, Proctor, Chandler, Hill, Quay, Cullop, Jones (Nev.), Sherman, Davis, Lodge, Shoup, Dixon, McMillan, Squire, Dolph, Nauderson, Stewart, Dubois, Teller, Mitchell (Ore), Frye, Patton, Washburn—34.

Gallinger, Peffer, Perkins, Hale.

The pairs were as follows: The first named would have voted for the bill, the others against it: Bruce with Wolcott, Butler with Cameron, Camden with Pettigrew, Gordon with Wilson, Pugh with Hoar, McPherson with Morrill.

The sugar schedule was agreed to by a vote of 38 to 34.

GENERAL NEWS.

P. T. BARNUM'S ESTATE.

Real estate belonging to the estate of the late P. T. Barnum, and valued at \$857,000, has just been distributed among the heirs.

WHISKY GOES UP.

The strike or the Fourth of July celebration caused the price of whisky to advance 2 cents per gallon on the fourth inst., making the price \$1.20. The whisky trust ordered the advance.

HIGHEST SUGAR PRESS.

A sugar press, the largest ever made, was shipped from Reading, Pa., to a plantation in Louisiana. It required sixteen cars to transport it, and weighed 512,000 pounds. It is capable of pressing 1,000 tons of cane per day.

MRS. LEASE, AUTHOR.

Mary Elizabeth Lease is working on three books at odd times. One of them she has had in hand for a year. Its title will be "The Problem of Civilization Solved." Speaking of this work, she said that she had interested John Burns, the leader of the London dock labor movement, in it, and had also had some correspondence with the London Graphic on the subject. With the other two works Mrs. Lease said she had not

gotten so far along. The other will be entitled, "On to the Tropics," and will treat of the desert and the waste lands of New Mexico and Arizona and of the countries south of the United States.

A ROGUS BOMB.

Great excitement was caused by the announcement that a bomb had been found in Cincinnati the other day. It was a one-inch gas pipe about six inches long with a fuse attached. Very carefully it was carried to the office of the chief and opened. The fuse was taken off, and the cap pulled out. The contents were poured on a desk and found to contain nothing but sand, cinders, dust and lime.

ENGLAND WINS.

In the yacht race on July 5, the champion American yacht, Vigilant, the Prince of Wales' flyer, Britannia, in a fifty-mile run and was beaten. The Valkyrie, the rival of the Vigilant in last year's races in American waters, was in the race at the start, but was soon afterward cut down by the Satanita and sank in twenty-five fathoms of water. Lord Dunraven, her owner, was on board, and the crew all escaped.

LOTTERY COMPANIES GIVE UP.

On July 4th the two lottery companies which have operated at New Orleans since the closure of the Louisiana State Lottery threw up the sponge and announced that they would retire from business. The charter of the great Louisiana State Lottery Company expired January 1, 1894, but it was asserted by the company, however, did not care to continue the struggle with the entire state administration against it, and moved to Honduras; whereupon two new and local companies—the Premium Lottery and the Crescent City Lottery—backed mainly by local capital, sprung up to take its business. They have been worried greatly by the police and the vendors have been arrested again and again. For the first time in 40 years New Orleans is without a lottery company.

MONUMENT TO JOHN BROWN.

The latest project for a monument in which the people of Washington are to be interested is in memory of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry. The monument is to be in Washington, but on the site of the old John Brown fort at Harper's Ferry. Fred Douglass is one of the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions. Concerning the project Mr. Douglass says:

"I don't know what success we shall meet with in soliciting subscriptions, but the Baltimore & Ohio railroad has donated the ground to be used, and has promised us that it will transport all material for the monument free of charge. The project has been brought to Mr. Brown, of Put-in-Bay, the son of John Brown, and he is heartily in favor of the movement. It is hoped, if the scheme is carried through, that the monument will be ready for dedication about next October. The design of the monument has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably be a monolith, with a suitable base and inscription, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000."

BAKED ICE CREAM.

Baked ice cream is not new by any means. This is how it is baked, and any one can try it: The ice cream is first frozen in deep saucers. When it is extremely hard the saucer is set on a brick in an oven, where the top draft holds the temperature at a trifling figure, so that tissue paper will shrivel the moment it feels the heat. The brick is cold. The cream has been brushed over with the white of an egg. This crusts over the instant the door is closed. It hardly takes ninety seconds to brown the egg, and the ice cream is served at once. The cream itself is not softened, and the effect of a spoonful of cold cream with a hot crust is bewildering. Now that asbestos mats can be had, one of these is set on the brick under the saucer. The cream, of course, is served in the saucer in which it was frozen and baked. It is no use to attempt to bake soft cream.

A BUSHEL OF CORN.

From the Boston Transcript.

From a bushel of corn a dealer gets four gallons of whiskey, which retails for \$16. Of this the government gets \$3.60, the retailer gets \$7, the distiller gets \$4, the railroad gets \$1, the farmer who raised the corn gets 40c, the consumer gets ten days or more in "the cooler," and the policeman and judge get good salaries for sending him there.

CONTRARY LAMP WICKS.

From the Rural World.

Lamp wicks are as contrary as human nature, and the one that "sticks" is a nuisance calculated to make a man swear or a woman cry. If you take a "sticking" wick out and pull a thread out next the solvage it will make it work beautifully. It usually sticks because it is a thread or two too wide.

ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

"PATSY."

Patsy is the name of a new post-office in Crawford county.

VERNON COUNTY POPULISTS.

The people's party in Vernon county has nominated a full county ticket and delegates to the senatorial convention.

CIRCUS MAN DROWNED.

John Maag, a musician connected with Irwin Bros' circus, was drowned in White Sulphur Lake park, at Nevada, while bathing.

CHRISTIAN LECTURESHIP.

The annual meeting of the Missouri Christian Lectureship of the Church of Christ meets with the church at Liberty July 16-19.

BANK ASSIGNS.

The Farmers' Bank at Wakenda, Carroll county, has made an assignment, and Judge Kimbel, of Carrollton, has been made assignee.

DESPERATE STRIKERS.

Striking miners in Alabama the other day fired a railroad bridge and then shot a man and his daughter who attempted to extinguish the flames.

FOR THE TAYLOR BROTHERS.

The Linn county court awarded to Gerry South, the capture of the Taylor brothers, the sum of \$1,000, which the court had offered for their capture.

PRENDERGAST WILL HANG.

The jury in the Prendergast case last Tuesday declared Mayor Harrison's assassin sane and unless some technicality intervenes he will be hanged on July 19.

ENDED IN A DRAW.

Grippo and Dixon fought twenty rounds at the Casino in Boston and the referee declared the match a draw. The exhibition was witnessed by 5,000 spectators.

FIRST WOMAN ELECTROCUTED.

The first woman sentenced by law to be executed by the electrical process is Miss Holliday, who has just been convicted in New York of the horrible murder of another woman.

HOUSE FELL ON HIM.

While moving a house at Carrollton, the building fell, instantly killing Ernest Glen, a 17-year-old son of one of the contractors. A sudden gust of wind caused the accident.

DR. PAQUIN APPOINTED.

Governor Stone has appointed Dr. Paul Paquin, of Lebanon, a member of the state board of health for a term of four years, from July 2, 1894. Dr. Paquin, who is an eminent veterinarian, succeeds himself on the board.

SEIZED WITH CRAMPS.

Charles Maupin, of St. Charles, employed as a bridge carpenter on the M. & E., was drowned while bathing in Turkey creek, near North Jefferson. He was seized with cramps, and drowned before assistance could reach him.

THE ERICSON.

The torpedo boat, *Ericson*, is on exhibition at St. Louis. The boat is a war vessel and is cigar shaped. It is a harmless looking structure above the water, but its intricate mechanism contains a magazine of destruction. She is 150 feet long, 15½ feet wide and 10 feet and five inches high.

HOLIDAY PARDONS.

Gov. Stone Wednesday granted pardons to Rufus Hensen, white, of Howell county, and Charles Cross, colored, of Newton county. These are the Fourth of July pardons, or "holiday" pardons, that it is the custom of the governor to grant on the two holidays observed at the prison.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

David Overmyer was nominated for governor Tuesday by the democrats of Kansas. The rest of the state ticket is as follows:

Secretary of state, E. J. Henning; attorney general, James McKinstry; auditor, W. E. Banks; treasurer, Barney Laury; superintendent of instruction, Miles H. Wycoff; associate justice supreme court, J. D. McClevery; congressman-at-large, Joseph G. Lewis.

MISSOURI'S MONEY.

State Treasurer Lon V. Stephens has filed with Gov. Stone his monthly report. It shows the following: Balance on hand June 1, 1894, \$1,897,073.04; Receipts for June, 1894, 367,211.35; Disbursements for June, 1894, 308,259.47; Balance in treasury July 1, 1894, 1,953,974.47. The earnings of the Missouri penitentiary for the month of July were \$17,109.60.

The disbursements include the payment of \$248,000 6 per cent bonds and \$248,000 interest on the bonded debt of the state.

ONE KENTUCKY WEDDING.

At a picnic near Elizabethtown, Ky., on the first inst., A. H. Crouse and Miss Harlow Humphreys were married. Five hundred saw the ceremony. After the ceremony the groom made a speech in which he said that he had thirteen featherbeds and if he had good luck he expected to fill them all. At this the bride tucked her head, the

women snickered, the men said, "Good boy," and the band played "Baby Mine."

TARIFF TALK.

Information on the first was to the effect that President Cleveland had decided to remain in Washington until the conference committee disposed of the tariff bill. The president thinks the conference will complete its work within ten days after it gets the bill, and that the bill will be sent to him for his signature by the 15th of July.

HOW LIGHTNING FEELS.

From the New York World.

Something of a stir was made at the Rayne house in Randolph, N. H., by the arrival on Tuesday of three dilapidated men. Were they intoxicated? No. Vagabonds? Evidently not. Nor were any limbs broken. But all three had been burned by electricity from a clear sky, or which more probably was discharged from the mountain peak on which they sitting up the clear air above. They were up on the tip-top of Mt. Adams, watching thunder storms below them, when all were knocked over. Mr. Gilbert Trafton at once sprang to his feet, and he thinks he remembers a great noise. But the Rev. Arthur Patten, of Gorham remembers no noise although he did not lose consciousness. Both speak of a hot feeling. Mr. Trafton being somewhat burned on each foot and Mr. Patten rather more on one foot. The shoes and trousers of each were badly torn.