ENJAMIN HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION INDICTMENT - EXTRAVA-

DISREGARD OF SOLEYN PLEDGES. The issue in this campaign is the Republican record of the last four years. It is a very bad record. It is a record of wrong-doing, of unfair favoritism in legislation and of scandalous misconduct in administration; a record of reckless squandering; of the debauchment of the public service; of corruption in office and in getting office, and of shameful malpractices in the attempt to retain

power regardless of the popular will. The Administration and the Filty-first Congress came into power by plain pur-hase. The Republican Party in 1833 acured its triumph by selling legislation

Abandoning all that it had professed md all that its leaders, living and dead, had taught concerning the limitations of right in tariff legislation, it framed a platform in Chicago in which it offered to monopolists such tariff rates as they should desire for their enrichment at the expense of the people, in return for coatributions to the campaign fund.

A BAD RECORD.

The offer was accepted. Tae money was paid, and with it the notorious embezzler and corruptionist, Matthew Quay, with his lieutenant, Dudley, was set to buy the election. When the funds ran low John Wanamaker purchasel an option on a Cabinet office by securing an additional contribution of \$400,000 from the buyers of legislation and a office in Baltimore, notwithstanding

When the Congress thus elected came together the Republican majority was too narrow and uncertain to do the work it had promised. It could not deliver the legislative goods it had sold to monopolists without resort to further unfairness and wrong. It proceeded to unseat members of the minority whom the people had elected and to seat Republicans whom the people had refused to elect, and not a man in all the majority was brave or honest enough to raise a

When the time came for debate the majority decided not to permit debate, lest the truth be made plain to the peo-

The rules of the House were revolutionized. A dictator of peculiarly arbitrary will was placed in the chair who suppressed discussion, overrode all coasiderations of fairness, changed the House from a deliberative body into a mere machine for recording his determination, and thus enacted the measures of monopoly which the party had been paid in advance to pass.

In two short years this Congress squandered an enormous surplus, reduced the treasury to the sorest straits, laid heavy burdens upon the people and upon industry and made a determined, though fortunately a fruitless, effort to rob the several States of the right of free elections in order to secure for the Rapublican Party a longer lease of power. Ir sought to buy votes for the future by pension legislation of the most reckless' and unjust character, whose shadow hangs like a pall over the finances of the country and must embarrass its prosperity for a generation to come.

The Administration thus elected delivered to Wanamaker the Cabinet office he had bought, put Tanner into the Pension Office, with his exultant exclamation, "God help the surplus!" not upon his lips, and when his scandalous misconduct made his removal a necessity, put Rum there instead, to work still larger mischief in less vociferous fashion, and to fill the office with speculations, peculations and scandals so shameful that even the Reed Congress could not be dragooned into palliating then. And, in spite of further and more flagrant exposure, Raum is in office still!

The Administration came into power protesting most solemuly its purpose to enforce the Civil Service law in letter and spirit, and to extend its scope and wholly unprecedented. The President openly farmed out the Federal offices as spoils to such bosses as Quay and Platt. and quartered his own relatives and partners and chums upon the public service. When the Civil Service Commission discovered the most flagrant and shameless abuses in Baltimore and urged the removal of numbers of persons by name for proved misconduct amounting to criminality-misconduct perpetrated in the name and on behalf of the Administration—the whole matter was jauntily put aside by Wanamaker, and the President in no way interfered to redeem his pleage or to free himself from the sname of it all.

Dudley was one of the agents in the purchase of Mr. Harrison's election, and he was found out. Mr. Harrison has since refused to hold intimate personal relations with the "Blocks of Five" statesman, but through his Attorney-General and former law partner he has interfered with the administration of justice in Dudley's case, has caused a judge upon the beach to shield and protect crime, and has since rewarded that judge for his corrupt subserviency by elevating him to a higher judicial posi-

And within these later months the country has seen the President organize the Civil Service into a political machine, and with it compel his own nomination for a second term.

From the very beginning Mr. Harrison has used the appointing power as a means of securing a second term for himself. He resorted at the outset to a device justly denounced by the eider President of his name as wrong and dangerous. He muzzled the press of his own party so far as criticism of administration was concerned. He made sure of the support of the prominent Republican newspapers for all his ambitions by putting their editors under obligations to himself for high office, carrying with it pecuniary rewards, politicial advantages or social distinction, according to the known need and

desire of each of his beneficiaries. In certain directions he filled the foreign service with incapable men to oblige unworthy interests. He sent Mizner to Central America, and kept him there long after the country had given expression to its disgust and humiliation with the conduct of an Shot Down Without Warning by American Minister who, in the interest of a speculative syndicate, sacrificed the honor of the Nation and the flag.

He sent E an and McCreery to Chile, with results grievously hurtful both to the good name and to the commercial

interests of the country. To Wanamaker he has added Elkins as a Cabinet officer-Eikins, a political adventurer and speculator, who had grown rich out of politics without having won respect enough anywhere to make his name suggestive even of possibilities in connection with honorable office. He made Porter the Superintendent of the Census, knowing him to be an already discredited manipulator of statistics, a foreign adventurer destitute of convictions and in search of a market for his peculiar abilities, a man at that very time conducting business as a vulgar wine tout in combination with polities and ready to placard his advertise. ments in the Executive Mansion itself,

He permitted this man to falsify the census of great States by way of robbing them of their just representation and thus increasing the chances of that party's success to whose service he had

It is a sad and shameful story of pledges broken; of fiscal legislation bartered for campaign funds; of elections secured by the purchase of voters; of high office made the subject of vulgar traffic; of the public service, including the most honorable places, prostituted to the promotion of the President's personal ambitions; of a court converted into a sanctuary for the protection of a scoundrel; of judicial subserviency rewarded with high judicial place; of debate suppressed in Congress; of a surplus squaddered, and of the enormous increase of the people's tax burdens that the proceeds might flow into the collers of favored monopolists willing to share their spoil with the political organization

that made its collection possible. It is a grievous indictment that is here made, but it is perfectly true and it covers but a part of the truth. The specifications will come later in the course of these letters. The facts will be given upon which every accusation rests. The whole record will be laid bare -that record which the people by their votes in November are to approve

And this is not a mere recalling of old errors, a recurrence to offerses repented of. The courses that conlent this Administration have been continuous. Rum is still at the head of the Pension Bureau, and that bureau is not reformed or purified. Marshall Airey still holds Commissioner Roosevelt's report as to his organization of the postoffice and Custom House employes there into a band of political ruffiers, his use of them to carry primaries in the Administrations interest by wholesale cheating and by actual physical violence, in which he personally participated. Neither he nor Postmaster Johnson nor any of their subordinates have been removed, though their conduct was fully set forth and their removal strongly urged by Mr. Roosevelt, a Republican member of the Civil Service Commission; though some of them, according to Mr. Roosevelt's report, deliberately testided to lies;

which the testimony showed that they These men who, as one of them put it in his testimony, believe "in doing anything to win," are still in office by grace of Mr. Wanamaker's favor and Mr. Harrison's neglect of duty. And they still constitute the Administration machine in Baltimore and Maryland politics.

though many of them openly confessed

to cheating; though all of then set at

ments, and though they all professed

with more or less of candor the creed of

lying, cheating and ballot-box stuffing

naught the law against political assess-

In brief, the Administration is what it has been. It profits still by the practices for which honest men in both parties have condemned it in the past. It protects its scoundrels and its law-breakers. It keeps them in office. It uses them in politics. It sanctions their creeds and their performances. It sent then and such as them to Minneapolis to nominate Mr. Harrison for a second term in spite of any desire the Republican Party might have for some other candidate. It still looks to the monopolies it has

fostered for the money with which to has not only made laws, but has neglected and refused to enforce such laws as there are on the statute books adverse to them. The coal conspiracy has been formed during this Administration. Without le or hindrance it has levied a tribute upon the people in face of the anti-Trust law. That law makes it the imperative duty of the Attorney-General, through the District Attorneys, to bring criminal prosecutions against all the conspirators; but no District Attorney has moved, and the Attorney-General weakly protests that he has no information touching the

In the interest of good government it influence. It straightway set Clarkson is necessary to chastise official misconat work to behead postmasters at a rate | duct by defeat. The men and the party now in power must be sent into retirement for the public good. Our public life is in need of disinfection. It is time to restore legislation to its proper service of all the people.

The simple facts of these four years' history constitute the most conclusive reasons for refusing to intrust this Administration or the party it represents with a further lease of power.-New York World.

A KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

A Pitched Battle in which Three Men Lose Their Lives.

A Bris'ol, Tenn., dispatch says: Knox county, Kentucky, near Letcher and Floyd, is being scoured by officers of the law who are on the hunt of Frank Johnleast so the story goes.

Johnson, a reckless young man, fell in love with the attractive daughter of James Warwick, a well-known citizen of that county. He of jected to the young man paying homage to his daughter, and so informed them both, though Johnson did not stop his visitations to the place. Finally the two young people became

engaged, On the night of the tradegy the young man went to the home of his flance: and knocked for admittance. He was met by the irate father who shut the door in his face as soon as he learne! who the visitor was. Johnson became enraged at this cruel treatment and proceeded to the homes of some of his companions where he related the circumstances. In a short time he returned well armed. They approached house and ordered the father out. He anticipated what was up and summoned his son Tim and a laborer to his aid. A regular pitched battle ensued. Doz ns of shots were fired by both sides. When the smoke cleared away three were lying prostrate on the ground. Warwick and his son Tim and Jesse of Johnson's gang were missing from the living. Young Johnson fl d with his comrades and they have not been heard of. It is thought they worked their way to West

Virginia. OFFICERS AMBUSHED.

Moonshiners in Tennessee. A party of six internal revenue officers was led into ambush near Flintville, in the southern part of Lincoln county, Tennessee, Friday morning, and a desperate fight at close quarters followed. As a result, two of the bravest men that ever raided a wildcat still are dead and Joe Spurrier, known and feared by every moonshiner in Tennessee and North Alabams, shot through the back, is completely paralyzed and not expected to live. One moonshiner was killed, while the others escaped. There were four men in the moonshiners' party and although they hid behind trees and brushes and shot three men down before their presence was known, the remaining three officers killed one and drove the balance into the mountains

Chicago has begun a canal to cost \$30,000,000, which will carry large vessels from the lakes to the Mississippi.

TRIAL FOR TREASON.

The Homestead Strikers Arraigned Be fore Chief Justice Paxton.

Charge to the Grand Jury as to What Constitutes Treason.

The unusual spectacle of the chief justice of the supreme court of the state sitting as judge in a court of over and terminer of the county in a state was witvessed by a large crowd in the criminal court room at Pittsburg, Penn., Monday morning when Chief Justice Paxton charged the grand jury as to what constituted treason against the state in the cases against members of the Homstead striker's advisory club. Upon the bench sat Chief Justices Stowe, McClung, Porterand Kennedy, while in the clerk's portion sat Judge Slagle. The room

was crowded almost to suffocation. When the court opened Judge Kennedy turned to the grand jury and said that the charges of treas n having been made against certain persons it seemed right for the county court to request the highest judicial officer of the state to deiver the charge. After detailing the causes leading up to the Homestead

strike, Judge Paxton said: "The mutual right of parties to a contract in regard to wages and the character of employment, whether by the piece or by the day, whether for ten hours or less, is as fixed as any other right which we enjoy under the constitution and laws of this state. It is a right which belongs to every citizen, laborer or capitalist, and it is the duty of the state to protect them in the enjoyment of it."

Coming up to the formation of the advisory committee and the part taken by it in the strike, he said:

"It is alleged that the advisory commit'ee did more than to induce others not to accept employment from the company, that it allowed no persons to enter the mill of the Carnegie Steel company, and even permitted no strangers to enter he town of Homestead without its permission; that it arranged an organization of a military character, consisting of three divisions, with commanders, captains, etc., the captains to report to the d.vision captains and the latter to report to the advisory committee." He then detailed how the authority of

he sheriff had been defied, the arrival of the Pinkertons, the riot following and finally the mobilization of the state ops, adding: "We can have some sympathy with those driven to desperaion by hunger, as in the days of the French revolution, but we can have none for men receiving exceptionally high

wages in resisting the law and resorting to bloodshed in the assertion of imaginary rights and entailing such a vast expense ipon the taxpayers of the commonwealth. It was not a cry for bread to feed their famishing lips, resulting in sudden outrage with good provocation—it is iberate attempt by men without authority to control others in the enjoyment of their rights. The men had the right to refuse to work and persuade others to join them, but the m ment they attempted to control the works and resorted to violence, they placed themselves outside the pale of the law. If we were to conced; the doctrines that the employe may dictate to his employer, the terms of his employment and upon the refusil of the latter to accede to them to take possessio of his property and drive others away who were willing to work, we would have an anarchy. No business carry the election. In their behalf it | could be conducted upon such a basis; that when once countenanced would be extended to every industry."

The justice then defined as treason the organization of a large number of men in the common purpose to dety the law. resist its officers and to deprive any portion of their fellow citizens of their rights under the constitution and laws. It is a state of war, said he, when a business p'ant has to be surrounded by the army of the state to protect it from unlawful violence at the hands of its former employes. Every member of such assorted government whether it be by an advisory committee or by whatever name it is called, who has participated in such usurpation, who has gained in the common purpose of resistance to the law and the denial of right to other citizens has committed treason against the state. If you find from the evidence that the defendants have, or any of them has, committed, participated and aided in any of the acts which I have defined to you as constituting the offense of treason it will be your sworn duty to find a true bill against the party or parties so offending. We have reached a point in the history of the state where there are but two roads for us to pursue -one leads to order and good government, the other leads to anarchy. One great question which concerns the people of this country is the enforcement of the law and the preservation of order."

ALL INDICTED. Later dispatches state that at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the grand jury returned true bills against members of the Homestead advisory committee, charged son and party, who killed three men last with treason. True bills were also re-Monday night. The crime was brought | turned against H. C. Frick, John G. A. about by a beautiful young lady, at Lishinan, E. F. Lovejoy, Henry Curry, least so the story goes.

Superintendent Potter, Otis Childs and Nevin McConnell, all Carnegie officials, Henry and Fred Pinkerton, Captain Cooper, Fred Primer and other Pinkerton detectives, charged with murder and

Informations were made before Chief Justice Paxson, Friday, September 30th, by County Detective Belthoover, against David H. Shannon, John McLuckie, David Lynch, Thomas J. Crawford, Hugh O'Donnell, Harry Bayne, Eimer E. Bail, Isaac Birs, Henry Bayard, T. W. Brown, George Champeno, Isaac Critchlow, M. Elgan, John Coyle, Jack Clifford, Dennis M. Cush, William McConley, Micheal Cummings, Wm. Coombs, John Dierkin, Patrick Fagan, W. H. Gaches, Matthew S. Harris, Reid Kennedy, John Miller, O. S. Seabright, John Murray, accompanied by half a dozen of them, all H. M. Thompson, Martin Murray, Hugh Ross, William T. Roberts, George Rylands and George W. Tarver, charging them with treason. Warrants were issued the same day and so far fifteen of the thirty-three members of the committee have been found.

FRICK'S ASSAILANT

Makes a Bold but Unsuccessful Attempt to Escape.

A Pittsburg, Pa., special of Thursday avs: Anarchist Borgman, who is serving a term of twenty years in the Western penitentiary for assaulting H. C. Frick, it is reported made an unsuccessful attempt to e-cape from prison. Borgman is employed in the mat department. and was on his way from the factory to his cell. When opposite the platform leading to the steps used by the guards on top of the walls surrounding the prison, Borgman made a rush for liberty. He ran up the s'eps at the iminent risk of being shot by the guards who were close by. Gaining the wall be lost no time in jumping over. The drop was forty feet and he landed in a heap of cobblestones. By the time Borgman got upon his feet and tried to hobble away Guard Young had reached the place where the anarchist went over. Taking aim with his rifle he fired, striking the fugitive in the leg and bringing him dow. Borgman was returned to the prison and now lies in the hospital with a fractured limb.

Conway's mountaineering party, now is the nin-oo koose, have climbed a peak 23; 100 feet high, 1000 feet higher than any re corded churb.

BUSINESS VERY GOOD.

Dun & Co., Give an Encouraging Re-Report for Past Week. R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The first week of October shows more activity in spite of the near

approach of the presidential election.
Business is strictly better at the south on account of the improvement in the price of cotton; more active at the west, with improved prospects, and only slightly retarded at the east. The expected reaction from the extremely low price of cotton helps business at the south, and altle higher than it was a week ago. In mittee. general; speculation has disturbed legitimate trade much less during the past quarter than is usual at this season, although transactions in cotton have been

xceedingly heavy. Business is brighter at Baltimore and the packing trade opens with great promise, while building transactions are heavy. At Pittsburg manufactured iron is quite active and in large demand at well supported prices, while business in glass is fair, but the strike of the coal miners embarrasses Monongahela. Nearly all southern cities report a better trade, though at Little Rock crop prospects are not considered encouraging.

At Nashville trade is fair, and at Memphis improving, and decided improvement is noticed at New Orleans, with better prices for cotton and good collec-

There are signs in an improvement in the price of cotton goods and sales of wool continue heavy. It is not a satisfactory symptom that speculation is enormous, sales at this city amounting to 1,239,600 bales last week with an advance of half a cent in price, yet exports of cotton are not large, and of all domestic products the value exported last week was only \$5,483,542 against \$9,768,989 or the same week last year.

Considering the great increase in the moorts of merchandise, the state of the foreign trade is hardly encouraging. While imports are in part of materials or manufactur, there is also quite a noteworthy increase in imports of dutiable articles. The treasury continues to accumulate gold, having added to its stocks \$1,500,000 during the past week and \$700,000 in silver, but has put into circulation about \$3,000,000 more paper of various kinds. Although the circulation of money decreased in September there is no indication as yet that the money markets in any part of the country are insufficiently applied.

Business failures occurring throughout he country during last week number for the United States, 184; the corresponding week last year 240.

COLUMBUS CELEBATION.

The Grandest Parade Ever Witnessed in North America.

The military and civil parade at New York, Wednesday capped the climax of the most successful series of consecutive public demonstrations in the nation's history. Everything in this wonderful week of the Columbian celebration has progressed in the sliding scale of increas-

The fervor, earnestness and universality of religious exercises of that "Twin Sabbath," Saturday and Suuday, last were followed by the remarkable school and college procession of Monday. That in turn yielded in interest to the great naval pagement of Tuesday supplemented by the demonstration of the Catholic societies of New York in the evening so successful and so startling in its numerical strength.

The assembling movement at the disbandment of the forces of the army, navy and national guard, the organizations of the grand army of the republic and of the various societies participating in the military parede Wednesday morning, eclipsed al! preceding events, socially and collectively. The Governors of the five great states-New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Conneticut and Massachseutts-the entire state national guard of New York, and the powerful provisional brigades of Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey; strong forces of the United htates troops and binejackets, reinforced by such a majestic civic parade as only the great cosmopolitan city

of New York can produce, all combined, to do honor to the occassion. Among those who viewed the proceedings from different points along the route Mrs. George B. McLellan; Secretaries taries Noble and Rusk, Italian Minister, honor paid his countrymin; the Turkish

minister and many others. The parade comprised two thousand regular marine blue jackets from the war ships, the National Guard of New York,

COUNTY OFFICERS ARRESTED.

For Failing to Appoint Third Party Election Managers.

A sensation was created at Montgomery, Ala., Monday by the publication in an afternoon paper of the arrest of Probate Judge Sid T. Frazer and Circuit Clerk Alex H. Picket, of Cullock county by United States Deputy Marshals Haden and Jackson on warrents charging them with alleged violations of the federal election laws in the appointment of managers of the November election. Concerning the arrests Marshai Walker declined to be interviewed, but called attention to a federal statute which makes it a criminal offense for any state officer to fail to perform any duty required of him by the United States or of any state or territory thereof in any election in which a delegate or representative in congress is voted for.

The state law alieged to have been violated in this instance is section 325. which requires the probate judge, clerk and sheriff to appoint representatives of different political parties as managers at state and federal elections. The affidavits are said to have been sworn out by the Kolb men, who had filed a list of names with the probate judge with the request that he appoint one as a manager at each beat or voting precinct in the county in the November election, which list the judge is said to have ignored. A lawyer of prominence in the city said that the statute under which these arrests were made was not intended to cover this case and argued that therefore the arrests were idegal and the prisoners would be discharged when the

cases were called for trial. IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

Decision in Regard to New York's Apportionment Law.

An Albany, N. Y., news special of Thursday says: The legislative apportionment law has been declared constitutional. The court was unanimous upon all questions except those discussed in the opinion by Judge Andrews. The resu t practically assures democratic control of the legislature. The main opinion upholding the law is written by Judge Peckham. Justice Gray also writes an opinion upholding the law. Judge Andrews also wrote a dissenting opinion, which was e neurred in by Judge Finch. The court is unanimous on all questions involved except those discussed in Judge Andrews' opini n. The opinion embraces over eleven thou.

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

The News of the World Condensed Into Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

A New York special of Tuesday says: Judge Andrews, of Syracuse, has been nominated for chief justice of the court though wheat is low in price, it is a lit- of appeals by the republican state com-

Governor Peck, of Wisconsin, issued a proclamation Tuesday convening the legislature in special session Mondey, October 17, to reapportion the state and assembly districts. A pulp mill at Arono, Mich., was com-

morning. Ten persons were reported buried in the ruins. One dead body has already been taken out. A Washington dispatch of Tuesday, says: Reports say the claim of the atterney for \$67,000 as fees for the Chero-

oletely wrecked by an explosion Tuesday

Cherokee strip is fraudulent. A New York dispatch says: During the Columbian celebration the Manhattan railway on Monday carried 945,000 rassengers, on Tuesday 901,325 and on Vednesday 1,075,537. This breaks the

kees in connection with the sale of the

A special from Homestead Pa., says: Camp Black was struck Thursday morning after ninety-five day's service, the six eenth regiment marched out of Homestead with flying colors to the sound of music and followed by the cheers of some non-unionists.

Wednesday, with all the honors which the church to which he belonged could pay, the remains of the greatest poet England has produced in later days were laid in their final resting place beneath the pavement of historic Westminster Abbey. The funeral services will long

A Pittsburg dispatch of Wednesday says: Notices have been posted at the Crescent steel works on forty-eighth street and Allegheny Valley railroad announce ing a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of employes to take effect on and after October 20th. The company employs about eight hundred men and make all the finer grades of steel.

John A. Brice was arrested at Baltimore, Thursday while trying to negotiate with Henry Pike, the railroad ticket broker, for the sale of five hundred dollars, worth of tickets over the Richmond and Danville and Chesapeake and Ohio railr ads. Seven tickets for distant southern points were found on him. The Richmond and Danville ticket office at Alexandria was robbed recently.

A Chicago news special of Tuesday says: An application for a rehearing in the case of Dan Coughlin, sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of Dr. Cronin, has been made by the convict's attorney to the supreme court of the state, and taken under advisement by the final judicial authority. The brief of the authorities submitted is practicaly that used in similiar application on behalf of Dan Sullivan, which was de-

A New York dispatch of Thursday says: John I. Davenport flatly refuses to attend the meeting of the special committee of the house of representatives appointed to investigate him and his methods. He sent a letter to congressman Finch chairman of the committee, announcing his intention to disregard the summors of the committee, and giving his reasons, coupled with some disagreeable remarks about the committeemen.

A Washington dispatch says: Attorney- General Scott, of Virginia, on Tuesday, moved in the United States supreme court for permission to file a petition for a writ of mandamus on United States District Judge Paul, of Virginia, to remand to the court of Smythe county the case of James H. Carrico, charged with murder. The allegation is that the state and not the federal courts have jurisdiction. Carrico was a federal officer and killed James Nelson in an attempt to ar-

A news special of Tuesday from Fall River, Mass., says: General feeling has changed in regard to the Borden case. and defendant's counsel is receiving enwere Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. Cleveland, couraging telegrams from all sections condemning the alledged disclosures in Foster of the state and treasury; Secre- the case, and encouraging him to continue his work for L zz e Borden. Three Baron Fava, who of right has been a local papers express editorial opinion of leading and interesting spectator of the a similar character, and call upon the state to get rid of its hired detectives. Directions to bring libel suits have been to Mr. Jennings, of the counsel for the defense.

Thirty-two of the steel workers who the National Guards of Pennsylvania, started from Knoxville, Tenn., for commanded by Governor Pattison; New Homestead, Pa., steel works, arrived Jersey, under Governor Abbett; Con- there Tuesday morning. They were all necticut, Governor Bulkeley; governor white, and claim to be thorough workof Massachusetts and staff, innumerable men. One of the party stated that they independent and visiting organizations. had gone south when the iron industry boom occurred in Alabama and Tennessee, and had worked at Sheffield, Brmingham and Knoxville, that there is now a depression in the iron trade and that as a result they had been out of work for several months.

TENNYSON'S FUNERAL.

Prince and Pauper Pay Tribute to a Great Man.

A London special cablegram says: The final services over the remains of Lord Tennyson occurred at Westminister Abbey Wednesday. They were conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, many church dignituries assisting. The people thronged the streets adjacent to the abbey soon after daylight, and when the doors opened, the abbey was soon filled by a distinguished crowd Mr. Gladstone was represented by Hou.

Arthur Littleton, the price of Wales, by General Probyn, of his household, the duke of Edinburg, by his private secretary, Hon. Wm. James Collville, the Duke of York, heir presumptive, by Sir Francis Winton, and the British government by Hon. H. H. Asquith, Home Sccretary, Walter Besant and many other prominent men of letters were

At half-past 12 o'clock appeared the officiating clergy, then the coffin, which bore only wreaths contributed by the queen and members of the family. The pall was an ordinary union jack. It was borne on the right hand by Lord Salisbury, late premier, Earl Selbern, Lord Roseberry, the minister of foreign affairs; Hon, Arthur Kelvin Wehlecky, the historian, and Henry Montague Butler, D. D, the master of Burnitx college, Cam-

PROMINENT AMERICANS PRESENT. Among the many Americans present during the services, were Edwin H. Terrell, American minister to the Netherlands, ex-Senator George Elmunds, of Vermont, and Major Post, of the American legation. Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, Dr. Nevin, lately resident in Rome, and Mr. Carneige, Joseph Choate, representing Havard college, Mr. Emerson, of Boston, nephew of the late Rolph Waldo Emerson, and Mrs. White, the wife of the secretary of the American legation.

J. S. PARKER, of Lincoln Creek, Wash., killed fourteen bears-eleven full grown and three cubs-in one week's hunting near his home two weeks ago. He bagged five the first day that he was out. Bears are exceedingly plentiful in that section of the State, and another hunter killed twelve bears there a month or so ago. We Parker holds the recordTRACY'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Secretary of Our Navy Out With the Carnegies.

A Washington dispatch of Tuesday says: The navy department has quietly taken action which shows how aggravating is the delay of the Carnegies in completing their contracts for armor plate and how false their pretenses that hings are running satisfactorily at Homestead. The department's action consists in transferring the contract for the armor plates of the cruiser New York from the Carnegies to the Bethlehem steel works. The original contract with the Carnegies called for six thousand tons of steel plate of which the armor for the New York formed a part. The uncompleted armor of the New York which will now be made at Bethlehem consists of eleven plates for the aft-

er line belt and all the turret armor. Secretary Tracy is sai I to feel anything but pleasantly toward the Carnegies, and he is sorely chagrined at the delay in completing the New York. This cruiser is a special pet of his and it has been one of his hobbies to have her finished and in commissi in before the end of his term of office as secretary of the nauy, so that in the great naval review next spring she could fly the flig of the senior admiral in command of the American squadron. But owing to the misleading promises of the Carnegie people, who again and again protested that the strike at Homestead would not prevent them from fu'fi ling their government contracts, it is likely that Secretary Tracy's successor will put the New York in commission.

Few people are aware that there are twenty-six general agents of life insur-ance companies in Georgia, all directly representing big insurance companies, and all except one having headquarters in Atlanta. This fact was demonstrated a few days ago, when general agents of the above mentioned number organized, in Atlanta, what is hereafter to be known as the "Georgia Life Insurers." This is no business pool or tariff association, as it is well known that life rates are fixed by the companies and not affected by local interests as in the case of fire insurance. This association is formed for the purpose of promoting good fellowship and closer social relations between these men who, though representing different companies, are all working to the same

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

The Scene was Near the Now Noted Town of Coffeyville, Kansas.

A special telegram from Coffeyville, Kan., says: The night express on the Denver branch of the Missouri Pacific railway was held up and the express car robbed between Caney and Tyro at midnight Wednesday night by two masked men. When the train stopped at Caney combination express and baggage car. Shortly after leaving Caney the robber climbed over the tender and, with leveled revolvers, ordered the engineer to stop the train. The engineer brought the train to a standstill and the frobber cut the combination car from the train and compelled the engineer to draw the car to a deep cut about a mile further

Here the other robber made his appearance and both began firing their revolvers. The express messenger was ordered to open the door of the car, and, after several shots were fired through the panels, he complied. One of the robbers entered the car while the other remained on guard outside. The messenger opened the safe and the robbers hastily grabbing the packages and envelopes which it contained, placed them in a small sack and jumped from the car. Then they ordered the engineer to back

the car to where the train was left standing, and after firing a few more shots as a warning, disappeared in the darkness. Both the robbers were heavy black masks and their clothing was spattered with mud, indicating that they were mounted and ridden hard. The express messenger claims that he does not know the value of the booty secured. The express officials and railway men at different points along the line claim that the robbers did not secure over \$500, if

indeed, they got that amount. RYAN'S RECEIVER

Files Exceptions to the Auditor's Re-

port in the Contempt Case. Monday afternoon, at Atlanta, the receiver, Charles S. Kingsbery, filed his exceptions to the report of Auditor Peeples in the Ryan contempt case. In it he insists that the said report is not | The quanity does not increase, and former resubject to exceptions. Then it adds ports as to a short crop are being confirmed. that, so as to be in time and file exceptions as ordered, in ten days after the filing of the report, if the court holds the condition of business, other than the inthat exceptions can be made, he files his

All are exceptions of fact. Exception one is that the auditor erred in finding that Ryan had in his hands only \$73,-528.82 when the evidence showed that he had \$500,000. Exception two alleges that error was committed in finding the average daily sales from March 26 to May 26, 1891, inclusive, the evidence showed the average sales for that period were \$5,000, and the total not less than \$250,000.

Exception three complains of error because the auditor found that the total of Ryans deposits was swelled by kiting to the amount of \$83,820, when the whole amount of the deposits was from money received in the ordinary course of business, or if kiting did exist it did not amount to more than \$25,000.

Exception four shows error was made because the auditor found that Ryan, during the time investigated, paid \$72,177 .-24 on his general indebtedness, when he paid not more than \$59,000.

Exception five complains error was committed in finding that Ryan paid on May 26, \$10,055 to A. J. Ryan, \$10,055 to C. I. Ryan, \$30,170 to J. F. Ryan and Marshall, Texas, and Mayfield, Ky., a gymnaon May 25, \$10,022 to Mrs. Austell, when sium at Charlottsville, Va., an \$80,000 opera the evidence was that he did not pay any of these sums. The court has given notice that it will decide what to do with the exceptions.

SWAPPING CANDIDATES.

How Minnesota Democrats and Popu-

lists are Engineoring the Campaign. A news special of Thursday from St. Paul says that the action of the dem-

view of sending Michael Doran, democrat national committeeman for Minnesota liture the combine must elect fifty-six of he 114 members of the house.

Our new treaty with "hile provides for 1 commission of three, one caesen by each tovernment and the third by the first two, to whom all claums are to be presented Their decision shall be figal. w do it has the neck.

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

Notes of Her Progress and Prosperity Briefly Epitomized

And Important Happenings from Day to Day Tersely Told.

Life insurance agents in Georgia have organized into an association known as "Georgia Life Insurers' Association." Richard H. Clark, of Mobile, Ala., was, on Monday, renominated as democratic candidate for congress from the

first Alabama district. M. J. O'Brien, the defaulting treasurer of the Catholic Knights, was arrested in Philadelphia Monday, and will be brought back to Chattanooga.

C. T. Buddocke, one of the wealthiest grain merchants of New Orleans, suicided by drowning himself in Clayborne canal Monday afternoon. Excessive drinking is assigned as the cause. Tuesday evening a two-story residence belonging to Hudman Bros. & Co.,

Opelika, Ala., occupied by several fami-

lies was destroyed by fire. It caught from the stove. Loss \$2,000; insurance Fire occurred at Crewe station, near Petersburg, Va, on the Norfolk and western railroad Monday morning, burning six stores with contents. Loss \$35,000; partly insured. The fire originated in a

A Raleigh, N. C., dispatch says: Governor Holt made the annual return of the paval militia of North Carolina Monday. There is a battalion of four divisions containing twenty-one officers, forty-eight petty officers and two hun-

dred and twenty-seven enlisted men. James A. Parker, a prominent citizen of Ellersburg, Va., was found dead under the back porch of his residence shortly before midnight, Wednesday night, by his wife, on her return from a performance at the Academy of Music. He was fifty-six years old and a well to do shoe

The Louisville Times, one of the most influential newspapers in Kentucky, in its Thursday's issue, advises editorially that Kentucky abandon all idea of exhibit at the world's fair. This advice is based on complications that have arisen, due to politics, official disputes and questionable legislation, rendering the \$100,000 appropriation unavailable, to-gether with the indignities that have been offered Congressman Breckinridge by the Chicago press and public.

The internal revenue officers in Lincoln county, Tenn., on Thursday, arrestnear Flintville recently. Deputy Collector Spurrier, who was dangerously wounded at the time the other officers were killed, is somewhat better. Three men were killed and three were

wounded in a railroad accident at Bennettsville, in Marlboro county S. C .. Monday afternoon. The dead are: Boyd Farley, John Michel and Charles Owen, all railroad employes. W. D. Polk, yard-master, Andrew Whittle and Edward Powel were wounded, but none of them are serously hurt. The accident was caused by a freight car on the Charleston. Summer and Northern railroad jumping the track just as the engine was slowly rounding a sharp curve. It is reported that there is a prob-

ability that Senator John Daniel, of Virginiy, will be asked to deliver the Columbia oration on October 21st. After receiving Breckinridge's final declination, the council of administration at a meeting in Chicago Thursday talked about the situation and so did the executive committee. It seemed to be the opinion that the gap ought to be filled, although the advantages of a shorter programme were conceeded. Several members of the council expressed the opinion that Senator Daniel would accept the honor and it is more than likely that the Virginian will be invited to deliver the main oration of the day.

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH. The Industrial Development in the

Past Week.

The increased demand for plate and structural iron drawing on the stocks of raw material in Southern first hands, an advance in price is looked for. The weather has been favorable for cotton picking, and the crop is now coming into market in better shape than was expected. The rice crop is being gathered in fine order and sugar making has begun under favorable conditions. There is no change to report in crease in the number of customers consequent upon marketing of the cotton crop. Forty two new industries were established or incorpora-ted during the week, together with 4 enlargements of manufactories, and 16 important new buildings. Among the new industries reported are brick works at Ansley, Ala., a \$25,000 canving factory at Americus, Ga., a \$30,000 distillery at Atlanta, Ga., electric light and power plants at Radford, Va., and Hinton W. Va., flouring mills at Kottsville, Ky., Lexington and Stanley, Va., and a \$25,000 hotel com-

pany at Rockport, Texas.
A \$500,000 iron working company is reported at Spartanburg. S. C., a nail mill at Kanawha City, W. Va., mining companies at Clinton, Tenn., and Marlin, Texas, a \$100,000 coal company at Louisville, Ky., and one at Richmond, Va., and a \$35,000 supply company at An oil refinery is also reported at Shiloh, N. C., a seamless bag factory at Reidsville, N. C., a

knitting mill at New Berne, N. C., and a woolen mill at Albany, Texas. A tobacco factory will be built at Forge, N. C., a \$20,000 carriage factory at Little Rock, Ark., a \$50,000 lumber company at Roanoke, Va., and saw and planing mills at Dodd City, Yellville, and Magnolia, Ark., Clarksville, Ga., New Orleans, Lu. Norfold, Va., and Belington and Spencer, Water works are reported at Tarboro, N. C., Knoxville and Athens, Tenn., and Jeffer-

son, Texas. The new buildings of the week include business houses at Atlanta, Ga., and Jackson, Miss., churches at Jackson, Miss.,

ALABAMA RAILROADS,

Reported by the Commissioners to be in Very Good Condition. A Montgomery dispatch says: The

Alabama railroad commissioners have

finished the annual inspection of the ocrats and populists in several parts of Wes'er: of Alabama, after having previthe state discloses, in part, why four ously gone over the Georgia and Pacific, Weaver electors were put on the demo- the Memphis and Charleston, the Kansas custic national ticket. At Rochester two City, Memphis and Birmingham, the candidates of the legislature were nomi- | East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and nated by the populists and the demo- the Alabama Midland systems. All the crats promptly endersed them. The roads are reported in very good and same thing was done in three other many in very much improved conditions. counties of the state. The scheme, it is | The Midland and especially the Western stated, is to bring about a fusion in every of Alabama, are in good condition. part of the state. To this end the pop- The latter has replaced all tists will withdraw all their can the wooden, with substantial iron didates in St. Paul and Minneapolis | bridges and many modern new depot and in return of the favor the democrats | buildings while the track now is in will withdraw all their candidates in proper order. Within a week the Moalliance strongholds in the northern | bile and Ohio and afterwards the Louisville and Nashville systems in Alabama The plan, it is alleged, contemplates will be inspected by the commission, the control of the lower house with the which at present consists of but two members, President Shorters and his associate Cotonel W. C. Tunstall. The o the state to succeed Davis. The vacancy occasioned by the death of their tota senate shich holds over, stands | lamented associate, General Lawler' will republican, twenty-five; tusi mists, twen- not be filled by the governor before next ty-nine. In order to control the legis- month when the general assembly meets.

MISTAKE IN THE MEASURE.

Mr. Barner-That hen eats corn by the Mrs. Barner-You must be mistaken I've been watching her cat and she seems

The Tariff and the Farmer. A Pensylvania Democrat writes the Courier-Journal for information upon the following points:

"1. How does the tariff affect the grain farmers as compared with the cotton growers?

"2. How are tariff rebates regu-

"3. What articles of trade, either produced on the farm or manufactured. can be sold in the English market cheaper than in the American market? I mean American goods." 1. The tariff affects grain farmers

and cotton growers alike in this, that it

robs both. It is true that there is a tariff on corn, wheat and oats, on the pretense of protecting them, but they need no protection, because they are exported in large quantities and sold in competition with the grain of other countries. Whenever a com no dity can be exported in large quantities, it is because it is produced more chea ply here than it is abroad. In the last fiscal year we exported 157,000,000 bushels of wheat, worth \$161,000,000, besides 15,000,000 barrels of flour, w orth \$55,-000,000; also 75,000,000 bushels of corn, worth \$41,500,000, and nearly 3,000,000,000 pounds of cotton, worth \$258,000,000. We were enabled to do this because these commodities were cheaper in the United States than in the countries to which they were sent; the price abroad, less freight, commission and other charges, being the price realized for them here. It is non sense to talk of protecting cheap goods against those that are dearer; by the natural laws of trade commodities seck the markets where prices are best. Cotton is on the free list, while wheat is nominally protected by a duty of twenty-five cents a bushel; but cotton is as effectually protected by its cheapness as wheat, and neither is protected by the tariff.

Where the robbery comes in is in the tax on the goods which farmers receive for their grain and cotton. We sent abroad last year, in round numbers, \$800,000,000 worth of products of agriculture of all kinds. What did we get in return? Did we get our pay in gold? No; we exported more gold and silver than we imported. We had to take foreign merchandise in exchange, and on all dutiable goods the tarif exacted a duty of nearly fifty per cent. Thus, of the \$161,000,000 worth of w heat exported, the farmers, if paid in dutiable goods, would get back only about \$110,-000,000 worth, the remainder being necessary to pay the duties. It is true that all imports are not dutiable; but it is also true that the farmers pay to domestic manufacturers much higher prices ed Nash Cooper and committed him to tor goods obtained from then than jail at Fayetteville to await trial on the similar goods would cost abroad; so charge of being implicated in the mur- that a reduction of one-third from the der of Deputy Collectors Cardwell and purchasing power of our agricultural exat 11 o'clock one of the robbers secreted Mather, who were shot by moonshiners ports does not by any means represent the exaction which the tariff makes of the farmers.

2. When imported mate rial is used in the manufacture of an ar ticle, ninetynine per cent. of the duties pai & on such material is refunded when the article is

exported. 3. Many agricultural implements, sewing machines, and many other articles. are sold abroad at lower prices than at home. This has been denied, but it has been proved beyond question; and some protectionists admit and defend it as proper. The rebate of duties on import. ed material contributes to render this possible; but it also happens in the case of articles on which no rebate is paid, because high tariffs enable the m anufacturer to exact exce ssive profits at home, while abroad, where the tariff gives him no advantage, he is com pelled to take reasonable profit. - Cou ri er-Journal.

It Is a Stimulant.

Mr. Mason, one of the Republican stumpers, declares that "the tariff is not a tax but a stimulant."

A true word. The tariff stimulates campaign contributions from its beneficiaries, the protected millionaires. The fat-friers know

It stimulated Carnegie to buy castles in Scotland and to set up as a money lord in England while reducing wages at

It stimulates manufacturers to shoddyize their goods and raise their prices. It stimulates the tariff and the usurer to collect the debts of its victims.

It puts the stimulant of necessity upon workingmen to secure the extra cost of their necessaries due to exactions. Mr. Mason is only half right. The

tariff is both a tax and a stimulant.

MRS. RICHARD KING, widow of the biggest cattle owner in Texas, whose ranch is the largest in the world, has bought the Gunter herd of shorthorn cattle, some eleven hundred head, paying therefor \$100. 000. She will remove them to the King ranch near Corpus Christi. This is the biggest sale of registered cattle ever made in

ATLANTA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Groceries.

Coffee-Reasted-Arbuckle's 21.10 2 100 D. cases, Lion 21.10c; Levering's 21.10c. Green-Extra choice 20c; choice good 19c; fair 18c; common 161/c. Sugar-Granulated 5%c; of granulated —c; powdered 5%/c; cut loaf 6c; white extra C 41/c; New Orleans yellow clarified 43/c; vellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orieans choice 48@50; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c;mitation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green tation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@70c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 14c; Mace \$1.00. Rice fair 7½c; good 6½c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6@7c Sait—Hawley's dairy \$150; Virginia 72½c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars—c; flats 12½c; White fish, half bbls.\$400; pails 60c Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs \$300a 375; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs, \$225 a 250; Candles—Paratine 12c; star 10½c. Matches—400s \$400; 300s \$300a 375; 200s \$200a 275; 60s, 5 gross \$375. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; do 1 lb pkgs 5 gross \$3 75. Soda-Kegs, bulk 5c; do 1 lb pkgs 51/c; cases, 1 lb 5/c, do 1 and 1/lbs Sc, do 1/lb 6%c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsion 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 61/c; French mixed 121/c. Canned goods—Condensed milk \$6 00aS 00; imitation mackerel \$3 95a4 00; salmon \$6 00a7 50; F. W. oysters \$1 75a—; L.W. mon \$6 00a7 50; F. W. oysters \$1 75a—; L.W. \$125; corn \$2 50 a 3 50; tomatoes \$1 60. Ball potash \$3 20. Starch—Pearl 41/4c; lump 5c; nickel packages \$3 50; celluloid \$5 00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints \$1 00a1 40; quarts \$1 50a1 80. Powder—Rifle, kegs \$5 00; 1/2 kegs \$2 75; 1/2 kegs \$1 50. Shot \$1 70 per sack.

Flour. Grain and Meal. Flour—First patent \$5.50; second patent \$4.75; extra fancy \$3.90; fancy \$4.00; family \$3.00@\$4.00. Corn—No. 1 white 62c. No. 2 white 65c; mixed 65c. Oats— Mixed 42a-c; white 44c; Kansas rust proof 51c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 90 No. 1 timothy, large bales, 85c; choice 90 No. 1 timothy, large bales, 85c; choice timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 85c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 80c.

Meal—Plain 65c; bolted 58c. Wheat bran— Large sacks 85c, small sacks 85c Cotton seed meal—\$1 10 per cwt. Steam feed—\$1.35 per cwt. Grits—Pearl \$3.60.

Country Produce. Eggs 18c. Butter-Western creamery 25a30c choice Tennessee 20a221/c; other grades 25a30c choice Tennessee 20a223/c; other grades
10a121/c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@122/c per
lb; hens 23 and 30 young chickens
large 18a221/c; small spring 10a15c. Dressed
poultry—Turkeys 18a20c; ducks 12½a15c; chickens
15a16. Irish potatoes, 1.75@2.00 per bbl.
sweet potatoes new—50a60 per bu. Honey—
Strained 8a10c; in the comb 10a12c. Onions

Provisions. Clear rib sides, boxed 8%c; ice-cured bellies 101/c. Sugar-cured hams 13albc, according to brand and average; California breakfast bacon 12al21/c. Lard-Pure leaf.—c leaf 91/2; refined none.

Market quiet .- Middling 6 9-16.

\$2 50 per bbl.