

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

THE WORLD IN A WORD.

The Latest Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign, Transmitted Over the Electric Wires.

Political, Railroad, and Commercial News, Accidents, Fires, Crimes, Etc., Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ENORMOUS CROWD IN LONDON.

The Queen Cheered on Her Arrival—Minister Phelps Honored.

The Queen's jubilee was celebrated on Monday, June 20, in India, New Zealand, and South Africa. On Monday London was crowded with people from all parts of the world, attracted by the jubilee celebration. In the forenoon her Majesty arrived at the metropolis, and was driven at once to Buckingham palace. She was enthusiastically cheered by great multitudes along the line from the railway station to the palace. Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, had a private audience, when he formally presented President Cleveland's jubilee congratulations, which were warmly acknowledged by the Queen. An illuminated address from British subjects resident in Boston was presented to her Majesty in the afternoon. Three hundred prominent Catholics, including a number of peers, returned their tickets of admission to the services at Westminster Abbey. In the city of Cork, Ireland, Monday night, a few buildings and grounds were decorated and illuminated in honor of the jubilee, and many others who would have made similar other displays were deterred through fear of an attack. Their fears were well founded, for an immense crowd marched to the illuminated houses and proceeded to smash the windows, meanwhile cheering for Parnell, and crying: "To — with the Queen!" The police charged upon the mob, but were met by volleys of stones, and with great difficulty cleared the streets.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

Missouri's Supreme Court Decrees that Brooks, Who Murdered Preller, Must Be Executed.

A SPECIAL telegram from Jefferson City, Mo., says the State Supreme Court has given a decision in the Hugh M. Brooks, alias H. Lennox Maxwell, murder case, in which the finding of the trial court was affirmed. This is the celebrated case in which Brooks, under the name of Maxwell, was tried for the murder of Charles Arthur Preller at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis in April, 1885, and which was taken up to the Supreme Court on exceptions. Brooks' counsel will now, it is said, move for a rehearing of the case, and if this fails an attempt will be made to get it before the United States Supreme Court on constitutional points. The date of the execution was fixed for July 12. Hugh M. Brooks, alias Dr. Walker Lennox Maxwell, made the acquaintance of C. Arthur Preller, a young English commercial traveler, on an ocean steamer. He decoyed Preller to St. Louis, where, April 5, 1885, he chloroformed him to death at the Southern Hotel. He robbed the remains of \$1,000, and packed the body in a trunk. The murder was not discovered for eight days, and meanwhile Maxwell was on the Pacific, bound for Auckland, New Zealand. He was arrested on his arrival and returned to St. Louis.

GARFIELD'S ASSASSIN.

A Probability That Guitau's Stuffed Head Will Be Exhibited for an Admission Fee.

A WASHINGTON special to the Chicago Times says: "The story that a man in New York has got the head of Guitau and is going to exhibit it is probably true. The Army Medical Museum authorities were for some time very reticent about what disposition was made of the body, but they are a little more communicative now. After Guitau was executed the body was taken to the museum, where Professor Schaffirrh was at that time the anatomist. He prepared the skeleton, and the whole thing, skull and all, is now in the museum articulated, but not on exhibition. It is intended to put it on exhibition some time. Schaffirrh took off the entire skin of the head, stitched up the cuts made in taking it off, and filled the thing with plaster, bringing out the contour of the face. This he kept in his own possession and showed it privately to some of his friends. He has since then left the museum and gone to New York, and it is quite possible he took the head with him and has since sold it to a showman."

Grain in Sight.

LAST week's changes in the visible supply of grain in this country, says a Chicago dispatch, show a decrease in wheat of 894,005 bushels, in corn of 745,532 bushels, and in oats of 173,686 bushels. The present stock of wheat aggregates 41,217,600 bushels, of corn 11,773,630 bushels, and of oats 3,012,547 bushels.

Postmasters Appointed.

THE President has appointed the following-named postmasters: Edward A. Preuss, at Los Angeles, Cal., vice J. W. Green, removed; Willis U. Masters, at Pasadena, Cal., vice F. H. Oxner, deceased; John H. Stuenkel, at Pella, Iowa, vice A. H. Vierson, removed; James M. Nickall, at Hannibal, Mo., vice W. L. Chamberlin, removed.

It Will Cost \$10,000,000.

ARRANGEMENTS have been perfected for a submarine cable to be laid from Vancouver to Australia by way of the Sandwich and Fiji Islands. The line will cost \$10,000,000, and an annual subsidy of \$400,000 has been secured from the Canadian, Hawaiian, and Australian governments.

WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE EASTERN STATES.

TWO MEN were killed and two shockingly mutilated in the Mill Creek mine of the Delaware and Hudson Company at Wilkesbarre, Pa. In the same mine a man was killed Monday, and the regular hands would not go to work the day after, as the accident had occurred on the 13th of the month.

HENRY V. LESLEY, the defaulting Secretary of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, has been arrested in Philadelphia. He absconded a year ago, and his pecuniations aggregated about \$650,000.

F. TRIGO, Eastern Passenger Agent of the Ohio and Chesapeake Railroad, committed suicide by drowning at Niagara Falls.

FIVE men were frightfully injured by an explosion of gas in the Twin Mine at Pittston Junction, Pa. At least two will die.

THE WESTERN STATES.

THE steamer Champlain, bound for Cheboygan from Chicago, was burned on Friday morning between Norwood and Charlevoix, at the mouth of Grand Traverse Bay. The flames suddenly shot up from beneath the engine, driving the engineer from his post with his clothes on fire. He plunged into a tank and then returned to the engine-room, but was too late to stop his engine or connect his hose. The sleeping passengers were aroused, and when life-preservers had been fastened on all of them they gathered on the forward deck. Two lifeboats and the life rafts were lowered, but the steamer was running so fast that they got away, and in ten minutes from the time the boat caught fire its passengers were all compelled to jump into the lake. There were fifty-seven persons on board, including the crew. The lost are as follows: Ella Cooper Smith, of Charlevoix; Robert Wilkes, of Charlevoix; George Wisley, of Charlevoix; Mrs. M. Kehoe, of Chicago; R. M. McKee; Captain Lucas, of Petoskey; Henry Brennan, the clerk, of Chicago; C. H. Russell, of the Jackson Corset Company. Besides the above two children of Steward Bean, of Chicago, aged 3 and 5; the fireman, second cook and cabin boy, all of Chicago; a man and a boy from Milwaukee, bound for Mackinac; one waiter and four Indian deck hands, and a woman and daughter from Frankfort, whose names are unknown, are among the lost. Those saved floated an hour and a half, when they were rescued by a yawl and fish-boats from the shore. The following are among the saved: Capt. Casey, First Mate Harry Bishop of Pulaski, N. Y.; Second Mate Joseph Thorpe, Wheelmen S. Bishop and James Barr, Watchman James Markey, Engineer John McAffrey of Manitowish, badly burned; Engineer Warner, P. Katon, first cook; Roy Hazleton, a waiter; Miss Kehoe of Chicago, Mrs. Ingalls of Petoskey, Mrs. H. Bedford of Charlevoix, George Miller of Charlevoix, Mary Wakefield of Charlevoix, William Stevens of Charlevoix, Henry Wilks of Charlevoix, Fred Wisley of Charlevoix, W. B. Albright of Chicago, Steward Martin Bean and wife, Mrs. Kane, the stewardess; Antoine Shaw of Charlevoix and one white deck hand; R. Whitmore, of Milwaukee; Miss Wilson, of Petoskey; E. Fall, of Bear Lake. Seven others are not accounted for. The hull was towed into Charlevoix on Friday. It was supposed that the fire was set by the explosion of a lamp in the oil-room. The bodies of Mrs. Smith, Capt. Lucas, McKee, Brennan, and three others have been recovered, and tugs are searching for more. The shoe and foot of a victim have been recovered from the hull.

MAXWELL, the murderer of Preller, will hang, as the Supreme Court at St. Louis has affirmed the finding of the lower court. A GENERAL deficiency of moisture is reported from all sections of Illinois. Oats, wheat, and meadows are suffering from want of rain, especially in the northern part of the State. Wheat harvesting is well advanced in the southern counties, and oat harvesting has begun in the lower tier. A CHICAGO dispatch of Monday says: William J. McGarigle, ex-Chief of Police and present Warden of the County Hospital, and Edward McDonald, engineer at the County Hospital, spent Sunday behind the bars of the county jail as the result of the long "boodle" trial, in which the jury found both of them guilty and sentenced each to three years' imprisonment at Joliet. The trial lasted seven weeks. When court met Saturday Judge Shepard delivered the court's charge to the jury and the twelve men retired to the grand jury room to agree upon a verdict. The jurors were a unit in their belief of the guilt of the two Maes, but were about equally divided as to making the term of punishment one, two, or three years. The maximum penalty of the law is three years' imprisonment or \$1,000 fine, but money punishment never entered into the deliberations of the jury, and a verdict was soon reached giving both the extreme penalty of the law. Judge Shepard was recalled to the court-room at 3 o'clock by the jury's bailiff, and a few moments later the jurors stalked solemnly in. Foreman Fitzpatrick handed to the clerk a folded slip of paper, which, on instructions from the Court, was opened and read, as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendants guilty of conspiracy to obtain money by false pretenses, in the manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at three years in the penitentiary." McGarigle turned ghastly white, and great drops of cold sweat stood out on his face as he blankly stared at the carpet, seemingly stunned by the shock. Ed McDonald affected to coolly read a paper, but the deep red of his flushed face and the nervous twitching of his hands betrayed the nervousness he tried so hard to hide. Mike McDonald was whiter even than McGarigle and too much astounded to say a word. The jury was polled, each man affirming his words, and then they were dismissed by the Judge, with a few words of thanks for their patience. Counsel for the defense entered the usual motion for a new trial. There is universal rejoicing in Chicago at the outcome of the trial. At the base-ball grounds, where the Detroit and Chicago clubs were contesting a game in the presence of 10,000

people, the news of the conviction of the boodlers was posted on the bulletin board, and was received with shouts of approval that were heard for miles.

THE loss of life by the burning of the propeller Champlain, near Charlevoix, Mich., proves to be larger than at first reported. Of the crew and passengers, numbering fifty-seven, only twenty-seven are known to have been saved. It is believed that an accurate list of the lost will never be secured.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE through train for New Orleans on the Southern Pacific was stopped by a dozen train-robbers about 100 miles from Houston, Tex., and the passengers robbed of everything of value. The express car was also rifled. The robbers obtained between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

A STAGE coach which runs between Ballwin and Barrett's, two villages a few miles from St. Louis, Mo., was held up by three road agents. The fifteen passengers were compelled to yield up their valuables. The amount obtained was less than \$500.

A CHARLESTON (S. C.) special says: "There was a decided shock of earthquake at Summerville Sunday morning. It shook the houses, set crockery and such light objects to dancing in the usual way, and was a forcible reminder of past troubles, without causing damage or very much alarm. A noticeable feature was the loud roaring which preceded and accompanied it. The tremor was alarming enough in itself. This rumbling was heard in a less degree in Charleston, where no tremor was perceived."

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission on Thursday heard testimony upon the complaint of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for alleged violation of the interstate law. Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., the Chicago packers, filed complaints of unjust discrimination and excessive charges with the Commission against the Eastern trunk lines.

THE unanimous decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the question of continuing the order suspending the operation of the long and short haul clause of the law over the different roads throughout the country that had applied and obtained temporary relief was made public on Thursday. The order for temporary relief made in favor of the Louisville and Nashville Road will be allowed to remain in force until the day originally limited for its expiration. Of the other applications for relief, coming from the transcontinental lines, from the Southern and Southwestern, Northern, Eastern and Western lines, forty-five in all, it is decided that the temporary orders which have been made in some of these petitions will, in like manner, be permitted to remain in force until the expiration of the time originally limited in each. No further order the Commission says, will be made upon any of the petitions, for although some two or three of the cases may not, by the facts recited in the applications for relief, be brought strictly within the principles discussed in the decision, yet they all present what are claimed to be different circumstances and conditions, adequate to authorize exceptions to the general rule; and if the petitioners are persuaded that the fact is as they represent, they should act under the statute accordingly. The Commission devotes considerable space to a discussion of the proper construction of the long and short clause of the act, and the duty of the Commission in affording relief to petitioners by suspending this provision of the law, and sums up its conclusion in the following language:

The charging or receiving the greater compensation for the shorter than for the longer haul is forbidden only when both are under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, and therefore if in any case the carrier, without first obtaining an order of relief, shall depart from the general rule, its doing so will not alone constitute it of illegality, since if the circumstances and conditions of the two hauls are dissimilar the statute is not violated. Should an interested party dispute that the action of the carrier was warranted, an issue would be presented for adjudication, and the risks of this adjudication the carrier would necessarily assume. The latter clause in the same section, which empowers the Commission to make orders for relief, in its discretion, does not in doing so restrict it to a finding of circumstances and conditions strictly dissimilar, but seems intended to give a discretionary authority for cases that could not be well indicated in advance by general designation, while the cases which upon their facts, as stated upon a clearly exceptional situation, would be left for adjudication when the action of the carrier was challenged. The statute becomes, on this construction, practical, and this section may be enforced without serious embarrassment.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

AN Associated Press telegram from Washington says: "The battle of the standards is terminated and the captured flags of the dead Confederacy will remain in the custody of the War Department. President Cleveland on Thursday sent the following letter in regard to the matter to the Secretary of War:

"I have to-day considered with more care than when the subject was orally presented me, the action of your department directing letters to be addressed to the Governors of the States, offering to return, if desired, to the loyal States, the Union flags captured during the war of the rebellion by the Confederate forces, and afterward recovered by Government troops, and to the Confederate States the flags captured by the Union forces, all of which for many years have been packed in boxes and stored in the cellar and attic of the War Department. I am of the opinion that the return of the flags in the manner thus contemplated is not authorized by existing law, nor is it an executive act. I request, therefore, that no further steps be taken in the matter except to examine and inventory these flags, and adopt proper measures for their preservation. Any direction as to the final disposition of them should originate with Congress."

GROVER CLEVELAND. "At the request of Gov. Foraker, of Ohio, that counsel should be retained to institute legal proceedings to enjoin the return of the Confederate flags to the Governors of the Southern States, Gen. H. V. Boynton had selected Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, and Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, to take charge of the case. These gentlemen expected to have an application for a mandamus filed in the Supreme Court of the district Thursday afternoon, but were deterred by the non-receipt of a necessary telegram from Ohio. The papers were based upon the claim that the Secretary of War was about to dispose of public property without authority of law. The letter of the President made further action by the attorneys unnecessary." The protests of the

Governors of Ohio and Iowa and the public's expressed indignation of the Grand Army of the Republic over the proposition to return the flags had the effect to stir up much feeling throughout the country. Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, telegraphed his protest to President Cleveland, claiming that the trophies, if surrendered, should be given up to the States by whose troops they were captured. Governor Martin, of Kansas, also wired his protest, alleging that the scheme was "an insult to the heroic dead, and an outrage on their surviving comrades." The Grand Army men throughout the entire West also made vigorous protests. The following statement with regard to the President's action concerning the proposed return of the battle flags was made at the White House to a representative of the Associated Press:

"When the question was proposed to the President by the Adjutant General an important feature suggested was the return to the loyal States of the flags which had been captured by the Confederates and retaken by our army at the collapse of the rebellion. They, with such Confederate flags as had been captured from the enemy by our troops, had, it was represented, for a long time lain uncared for and neglected, packed away in boxes in the cellar of the War Department, and had been removed to the attic as a better place for their safe keeping."

The disposition of the flags, which seemed to be answering no good purpose where they were, was the main point, and the consideration was presented to the President that some flags had been returned to loyal States, upon their request in individual cases, and the rest, if desired, might as well be returned together. The return of the Confederate flags which were with the others in the department was suggested, but there was not the slightest thought of interfering in any way with the captured flags now held by any State.

"The right of the department to make these returns being questioned by the President, such right was distinctly asserted, and precedents alleged, and thereupon his oral assent was given to the proposed action. The matter was dismissed from his mind until comment thereupon within the last day or two brought it again to his attention, when, upon personally examining the law, and considering the subject more carefully, he satisfied himself that no disposition of these flags could be made without Congressional action. Thereupon he directed a suspension of operations by the letter made public this evening."

It is pretty well understood at Washington that Secretary Lamar will be nominated to fill the existing vacancy in the Supreme Court. Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, is talked of in connection with the Interior portfolio.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

THE Indian Government is said to have received orders from London to forward troops to the Afghan frontier.

PROF. VIRCHOW, the great medical scientist of Germany, has decided that the trouble with the Crown Prince's throat is not cancerous in character, and Germany is rejoicing at the news.

MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD, formerly Special Magistrate in Ireland, publishes a letter in which he attributes the scenes attending the evictions at Bodelyke to lack of experience on the part of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, Under Secretary for Ireland, and the Resident Magistrate.

A MEDICAL publication at Philadelphia has gone to the expense of a lengthy special cablegram in order to discover exactly what is the matter with the Crown Prince of Germany. It seems from the report, which is sent by an eminent medical man, that the growth in his "Highness'" throat is a pachydermia verrucosa—that is to say, a sort of an elephantiasis of the cutaneous and deeper connective tissue; and it also appears that there are enlarged papillae and epithelial cells, but there are no morbid elements in the areolar tissue. Evidently it's all up with the poor Prince.

SIX THOUSAND Belfast ship-builders, who had been on a strike, resumed work Friday.

A DUBLIN telegram says: Crown Solicitor Murphy has intimated to the tenants at Bodelyke that if they will renew their offer to pay Landlord Callaghan the \$4,500 he refused, and he again refuses, the Government will abandon the prosecution against them and decline to give Callaghan further police assistance.

A VIENNA dispatch says that a boat containing 250 Hungarian refugees was capsized while crossing the Danube, near Paks, and nearly all of its occupants were drowned. More than one hundred bodies have been recovered.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	\$ 4.50 @ 5.50	
HOGS.....	5.25 @ 5.75	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	92 @ 93	
No. 2 Red.....	93 @ 94 1/2	
CORN—No. 2.....	46 1/2 @ 47	
OATS—White.....	37 @ 41	
PORK—New Mess.....	15.75 @ 16.25	
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers.....	4.75 @ 5.00	
Medium.....	4.00 @ 4.50	
Common.....	3.50 @ 4.00	
HOGS—Shipping.....	4.75 @ 5.25	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	4.25 @ 4.75	
No. 2 Spring.....	70 1/2 @ 71 1/2	
CORN—No. 2.....	35 @ 36	
OATS—No. 2.....	24 1/2 @ 25	
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	17 @ 18	
CHEESE—Full Cream, cheddar.....	12 @ 14 1/2	
Full Cream, new.....	10 @ 10 1/2	
EGGS—Fresh.....	12 1/2 @ 13	
POTATOES—Choice, new, per brl.....	4.25 @ 4.75	
PORK—Mess.....	21.75 @ 22.25	
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—Cash.....	73 @ 74	
CORN—No. 3.....	35 @ 35 1/2	
OATS—No. 2 White.....	30 @ 30 1/2	
RYE—No. 1.....	55 @ 57	
PORK—Mess.....	13.75 @ 14.25	
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	77 1/2 @ 78 1/2	
CORN—Mixed.....	34 1/2 @ 35 1/2	
OATS—Mixed.....	27 @ 28	
PORK—New Mess.....	14.75 @ 15.25	
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	80 @ 80 1/2	
CORN—No. 2.....	39 @ 40	
OATS.....	25 @ 26	
CINCINNATI.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.00 @ 4.75	
HOGS.....	3.50 @ 4.50	
SHEEP.....	3.50 @ 4.75	
WHEAT—Michigan Red.....	83 @ 84	
CORN—No. 2.....	39 1/2 @ 40	
OATS—White.....	32 @ 33	
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	81 1/2 @ 82	
CORN—No. 2.....	39 1/2 @ 40 1/2	
OATS—No. 2.....	29 @ 30	
PORK—Mess.....	14.75 @ 15.25	
LIVE HOGS.....	4.75 @ 5.25	
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	88 @ 88 1/2	
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	42 1/2 @ 43 1/2	
CATTLE.....	4.50 @ 5.00	
EAST LIBERTY.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.50 @ 5.00	
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 5.25	
SHEEP.....	2.00 @ 3.75	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	77 @ 77 1/2	
CORN—No. 2.....	36 @ 36 1/2	
OATS—No. 2 M.....	27 @ 28	
FAIR.		
CATTLE—Prime.....	4.75 @ 5.25	
Fair.....	4.25 @ 4.75	
Common.....	4.00 @ 4.25	
HOGS.....	5.25 @ 5.75	
SHEEP.....	4.00 @ 4.50	

OUR INDUSTRIES.

Doings of Organized Labor in the Various Sections of the Country.

National Trade District Movement Among the Knights—Among the Mines and Mills.

THERE is a widespread movement among the Knights for separate national trade associations. The harnessmakers will want one; the brassworkers have asked for one; the ironworkers have organized for one; and the coopers, painters, and decorators insist on separate control. A score of other crafts are asking for a separate room in the great Order where they can talk things over. The experiments already made have shown that there is nothing in the movement of a disintegrating character, but that in reality this step is a cementing one.

NEW ENGLAND textile manufacturers are generally improving their capacity and putting in better machinery to decrease cost. A New Hampshire firm has ordered a cargo of wool from San Francisco around Cape Horn on account of high freights. The Pepperell Mill, in Maine, has just divided a half million dollars in dividends, and has a million dollars left.

FIVE national labor unions have just held their annual sessions—the printers at Buffalo, the shoemakers at Brockton, the iron-workers at Pittsburg, and the machinery workers and miners at Cincinnati. There were 200,000 shoemakers said to be represented through 150 delegates at Brockton. The iron-workers had 180 delegates.

FORT WORTH, Texas, is to be made a wool and sheep depot with immense stock yards and scouring establishments. It now costs \$1.43 to pay the freight on 100 pounds of grease and dirt, and this is to be saved by the scouring establishments. Fort Worth says that she will yet rival Philadelphia as a wool center.

FOUR railroads are now being built in Georgia to center at Atlanta. It will then be the greatest railroad center in the South. These roads will run through coal, lumber, and agricultural sections, and already syndicates are operating along the projected lines, securing control of the most desirable lands.

THE New York silversmiths have surrendered and gone to work. Nearly all the cabinet-makers' shops of New York have established the nine-hour system. A new organ (monthly) has been established in New York to represent the National Federation. The Furriers' Union voted \$45 to the Chicago anarchists.

A LONDON paper says there is not one corner of Europe where American small-cost hardware is not for sale. Krupp, of Germany; Armstrong, of England, and Hotchkiss, of France, with all their vast resources are unable to produce a monkey or screw-bar wrench equal to the American wrenches.

THE builders in the small towns all over the country are reporting an increasing demand for small houses. The building and loan association fever is spreading in the West. The outflow of money from sluggish financial localities in the East is stimulating enterprise in a great many small channels.

WESTERN cities and towns are developing their manufacturing capabilities rapidly. Denver, Col., is becoming an important manufacturing center, and will produce \$30,000,000 worth of products this year. Eastern manufacturers are pioneering over the West seeking opportunities.

THE London papers are complaining that as fast as British workmen leave their shores the gap is filled up with German workmen and workmen from Russia. They don't want the pauper labor of the continent "shot" there. The remedy is in the highest degree obscure.

THE question of employers' right to employ non-union labor will not be surrendered without a bitter struggle. Boston building employers have been placing themselves in position to open the fight. The workmen, in anticipation of trouble, are strengthening their lines.

EASTERN farmers and well-to-do mechanics are lending, through agencies, much of their spare cash on Western mortgages. This exchange ought to have been built up long ago. Money commands very low rates of interest East and exceptionally high rates in the West.

ONE well-known make of boiler has been sold to the extent of 122,000 horse power in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Great ingenuity and study are being centered on boiler-making, and marked improvements have been completed within a few months.

AN enthusiastic Westerner, who writes as though he were posted, says \$50,000,000 could be safely invested in the sugarcane-making and growing industry in the South, and that there are excellent opportunities for jute and ramie manufacturing.

THE Northern investors in Southern pig-iron plants are greatly encouraged by the active demand in Western markets for the entire product of furnaces. This will lead to further extension of capacity. Coke is scarce.

AT Dallas, Texas, a half-million dollar cotton mill is to be built. The Roanoke Cotton Mills, Va., are to have a capital of \$250,000. Another cotton mill is to be started at Columbia, S. C., with a capital of \$500,000.

THE question of co-operation is not favorably considered in the Knights' assemblies, and the land theories of George, while favorably regarded at a distance, are not considered good matters to advance wages with.

A GREAT many Philadelphia-made boilers are finding their way into Eastern mills and factories. Four 125 horse power safety boilers have just been put in at East Wareham, Mass.

THE Kansas City carpenters are looking a long way ahead. They announce that they won't work more than eight hours after next June, and want 35 cents an hour.

THE miners are earnestly endeavoring to avert strikes in the future, and, if met with half the candor they feel, measures will be devised by which justice can be done.

THE expressed opinion of labor delegates at the various trade conventions is that the improving condition of things justifies the advances they desire to have made.