

TO LYNCH A COMBINE.

THREATENING LYNCH-LAW ON THE BINDING-TWINE TRUST.

Operations of the Trust's Agents in the Philippine Islands—Their Attempt to Force the Export of Twine to Manila at a Loss Causes Great Irritation and Calls Out a Threat to Apply Lynch-Law.

"Lynch a trust?" That would be a vast undertaking; but if it could succeed it would at least prove more effective than the Republican effort to break down trusts by talk and threats to take off duties that protect them. A trust after having been lynched would probably never rise from the grave to beset the Republican Congress for higher duties and get them again.

The Republican talk about squelching trusts means nothing, absolutely nothing, so long as they continue to feed them on high protective duties. The liquor trust gets more protection than ever, and so does the linseed oil trust. The newly formed window-glass trust has been getting an average of 105 per cent. protection, and the McKinley bill, as it passed the Republican House of Representatives in May, actually made the protection still higher. To deal out protection with one hand and pass worthless laws against trusts with the other is as absurd as that other scheme of the Republicans, to pass McKinley bills for the purpose of shutting out foreign trade, and then to vote money out of the Treasury to pay people to build ships and sail them upon the seas.

The most practical way to deal with trusts in America is to remove the duties from the article or material of which they create a monopoly.

Senator John Sherman and Hon. J. C. Burrows, one of the makers of the McKinley bill, have both suggested that this is the thing to do, only they forget all about this remedy when it becomes necessary to vote on the subject in Congress. Burrows helped to make the McKinley bill, the most infamous measure in the interest of trusts that the country has ever seen, and there is no evidence that he raised his little finger to put into the bill a paragraph expressing the principle he has publicly championed, that protection should be withdrawn in all cases where it has given occasion to the formation of a trust.

Senator Sherman has advocated the same view; yet when those fifteen Republicans voted with the Democrats to put binding-twine on the free list he did not join them. Senator Sherman has a convenient way to meet such cases. He simply denies that there is any such trust in question, and then he goes right on voting high duties right and left.

While this is the best way to deal with trusts here, another way has been suggested on the Philippine Islands—to apply lynch-law. This law cannot be applied to the case in our land; but the agents of the twine trust have been threatened with it in the country where Manila hemp is grown.

The Philippine Islands are a Spanish dependency lying to the southeast of China. Their principal product is Manila hemp, which takes its name from Manila, the chief city on the islands. This Manila hemp is sent to the United States in large quantities, our imports being in 1889 nearly six and one-half million dollars' worth.

This trade takes to those islands the representatives of our binding-twine trust for the purpose of buying up the hemp crop. Senator Davis told, in his attack on the trust in the Senate, how the entire business, including the sources from which the twine is manufactured, was governed by a combination of all (or substantially all) the manufacturers of binding twine. In the Philippine Islands they limited and controlled the price of one-half the raw material, and in Yucatan they controlled the other half."

It was in carrying out this plan of controlling the price that the trust's agents in Manila were threatened with lynch-law. Mr. A. R. Webb, the United States Consul at Manila, sends several reports to the State Department at Washington about the contest last winter and spring between the buyers for the trust and the native dealers in hemp. The dealers, Mr. Webb says, had bought the crop at prices ranging from \$8.57 to \$10 per hundred pounds. The American and English syndicates refused to pay the native dealers a price sufficient to cover the cost of their stocks, and the Consul thought that many of the dealers would undoubtedly be ruined.

The trust had vessels chartered, and they were lying in the harbor ready to take away the hemp; but still the trust refused to buy. Two of those vessels had cost the trust over \$30,000, simply for lying in the harbor and waiting till it had forced the dealers to sell at lower prices. A report in this way got into circulation on the islands that the syndicates had "untold millions at their command," and that they would buy no hemp till the price went down to \$5 per hundred pounds.

This state of things produced great irritation among the people, and called forth a chivalrous sentiment of sympathy with the dealers as the weaker party to the fight. The Consul sends two articles from the principal paper of Manila, which show how intense was the irritation which these greedy monopolies had caused in that distant land.

Lynch-law is hinted at by the Manila paper as the remedy for the evils described. "To the force of attack," it says, "the force of resistance opposes itself, and never was it more our duty than now to remind the Americans of their famous lynch-law." A trust has never felt the halter draw with good opinion of lynch-law. While the Manila way of dealing with trusts is not to be recommended to our wheat-growers it has at least one striking merit; it would be efficacious to the last degree. The "valiant talk of John Sherman and Representative Burrows lacks that merit entirely. You can't kill a trust by calling it names. The binding-twine trust will be hurt badly by free twine; it can grin and endure Senator Davis' denunciation of it as "that all-comprehending, unsatisfied and extortionate monopoly."

What the Supreme Court Thinks of Protection.

The "principle of protection" was some years ago passed upon by the United States Supreme Court. The decision was rendered by Justice Miller, who was appointed by Lincoln. It is as follows: "To lay with one hand the power of the Government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes, is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is

called a taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under legislative forms. Nor is it taxation. A tax," says Webster's Dictionary, "is a rate or sum of money assessed on the person or property of a citizen by the Government for the use of the nation or State." Taxes are burdens or charges imposed by the legislature upon persons of property to raise money for public purposes.

"We have established, we think, beyond cavil, that there can be no lawful tax which is not laid for a public purpose."

"If it be said that a benefit results to the local public of a town by establishing manufactures, the same may be said of any other business or pursuit which employs capital or labor. The merchant, the mechanic, the innkeeper, the banker, the builder, the steamboat owner, are equally promoters of the public good, and equally deserving the aid of the citizens by forced contributions. No line can be drawn in favor of the manufacturer which would not open the coffers of the public treasury to the importunities of two-thirds of the business men of the city or town."

Lawyers will find this in 20 Wall, 657.

TARIFF LETTERS TO FARMER BROWN.

NO. 3.

How Far the Tariff Increases Prices. DEAR FARMER BROWN—I think it was sufficiently shown in my last letter that the tariff raises prices. Since writing that letter my attention has been called to an article in the New York *Dry Goods Economist* on the rise in retail prices which has recently taken place in anticipation of the passage of the McKinley bill.

Before entering upon the question how much the tariff adds to prices, I will ask you to read the following extract from the article just referred to:

"Retailers within a few days have marked up goods from 5 to 10 per cent. To give a few examples: Surah and faille Francaise have advanced from 90, 75, 85 and 95 cents to 65, 80, 95 cents and \$1. The \$1.25 and \$1.50 qualities are \$1.35 and \$1.60, or poorer quality is marked up to the former prices of the better sorts. Cashmere and serge at \$1 were 90 cents a month ago. Striped chevrons of 50 to 90 cents are today 54 cents to \$1. Ladies' cloth selling for \$1.35 was \$1.25 last week, yet the order for this was placed four months ago. Linen goods, such as sheeting, pillow casing, towels, table covers and napkins, have advanced in the last month from five to ten per cent. Towels that are now \$3 a dozen were \$2.75 last month, yet these are standard goods that are often ordered a year ahead of delivery, and certainly are not influenced by the prices of to-day. Buttons and dress trimmings are about ten per cent. higher, especially crochet and pearl buttons. Hosiery has advanced in the same ratios. Fifty cents are now asked for 47 cent stockings and 75 cents for the 69 cent quality."

If prices take such a rise in the mere anticipation of the McKinley bill, what will they do when the bill becomes a law? How delighted will be the soul of Wm. McKinley, Jr., with his curious notions about the desirableness of high prices! And now for the subject of this letter, to determine how far the tariff raises prices.

I said in my last letter that Republicans themselves speak of protective duties and revenue duties, by which is meant duties which afford protection to some native industry, and duties which afford no such protection, whether because such industry does not exist at all, or because it not only exists but produces more than the home market can consume.

You will see, therefore, that we shall have to make a division of articles into classes. Before we can determine how much the tariff raises prices let us make these classes as follows: First, commodities which we produce ourselves in such abundance that we must sell the surplus abroad.

Second, commodities which we produce in sufficient quantities to fill, or nearly fill, the home markets, and which we can sell in foreign markets at a profit.

Third, commodities which we either do not produce at all or produce in quantities insufficient for home demands.

Commodities which fall under the first class cannot be made higher in price to the consumer by the imposition of a duty. Under this class fall the great staple products of our farms—our corn, wheat (including flour), cotton, and meat and dairy products. How do duties on these things help anybody? We have so much of them that we are compelled to sell them abroad to an enormous extent.

In the year ending June 30, 1890, our exports of agricultural products were considerably more than three-fourths of all our exports. Our exported breadstuffs alone were in excess of all our exports of manufactures, the figures being \$151,000,000 for manufactures and \$154,000,000 for breadstuffs. Cotton exported reached \$250,000,000, nearly \$100,000,000 more than manufactures, while provisions of dairy products, including live hogs and cattle, showed a total of \$188,000,000. Now, in cases where these enormous quantities of commodities are being exported, it is clear that a tariff on the insignificant quantity of similar commodities coming into the country can have no effect whatever in raising the prices of our own products. Stand on the wharves of Liverpool, as I have done, and see the ships discharging vast heaps of our corn and wheat, and how contemptible does Major McKinley become in his attempt to beguile American farmers into the support of protection with increased duties on corn and wheat. Never has a public man acted with greater insincerity and with a more palpable intention to deceive. He did not put a duty on cotton—there are no votes to be made for him in the South by such cheap and transparent jugglery—and for all his duties on wheat and corn and on nearly every article classed as provisions, you need not give the snap of your finger. You could carry in a quart cup all the extra product of your entire county by reason of McKinley's higher duties.

The same view is taken by the more candid Republicans themselves. Senator Allison, who voted for McKinley's duties on corn and wheat in the Senate the other day, said, in 1879, that the duties on corn and wheat afford no protection to the great grain-producing regions of the country, and that, therefore the farmer has no protection at all. And yet the Senator goes through with the solemn farce of voting higher duties on wheat, corn, and similar farm products! Verily, it is a "fraud on the farmer!"

The second class of commodities are those in which the domestic manufacturers or producers are able to fill, or nearly fill, the home market and export to some extent at a profit. In this class the duty is only partly added to the domestic article, and under some conditions, as for instance a temporary rise in prices on the other side, it may be that no part of the duty is added. This latter condition occurred six months ago in the case of steel rails. The price in England, under conditions of trade partly temporary, rose to a point precisely equal to the price with us. The protectionists were quick to point out this case as a proof that the duty on the foreign article is not added to the price of the competing domestic article. "See," they said, "you 'free-traders' are always saying that the whole duty is added to the price of articles made in our country; here are steel rails selling in London for \$35 a ton, and the price in the United States is the same, but according to your 'free trade' notions the duty of \$17 a ton ought to have made the price of rails \$52 a ton in the United States. Don't you see that your talk that the tariff is a tax is all humbug?" No; it is not humbug. In this case the equality of prices was merely temporary, as our own rail makers pointed out to Congress in their efforts to have the present exorbitant duty retained. The duty, they said, "must be adjusted. To meet the lowest English price," which was some \$16 a ton, showing that as soon as a fall of prices should take place on the other side they would begin to add a part of the duty again, and this has since happened.

A very large number of commodities fall in this second class; and, it is always here that the protectionists make their fight. Here they find cases to prove their oft-repeated assertion that the tariff is not a tax. I have shown that in the first class it is never a tax; all I claim for the second class is that there the tariff is partly a tax, still, though, a tax.

In the third class of commodities, which are either not made here at all or are made in quantities not sufficient for the home demand, the tariff is a tax to the amount of the duty collected.

As, however, my letter has extended beyond its usual length, I shall reserve my remarks upon this class for my next letter. Yours truly, RICHARD KNOX.

Reciprocity at Home.

Channey M. Dewey advises the New York farmers to take as their motto the three R's—Reciprocity, Retaliation and Revenue.

The farmers are already for revenue; only the trouble is that the tariff makes fearful inroads into their revenue. In order to get revenue they must first get reciprocity at home, a reciprocity which places an equal burden of taxation on every man; and when the farmers get that kind of reciprocity they can very well afford to let retaliation take care of itself—they will, in fact, have all the retaliation they need.

Dewey is not half so shrewd as people credit him with being. If the farmers should take his advice and demand retaliation, what would become of the system of protection which Dewey upholds, and which places burdens upon the farmers for other people's benefit? Ought not Dewey to have told those New York farmers, rather, that the mottoes for them to follow are long suffering toward their Egyptian taskmasters, and the patience which endureth all things from trusts and the tariffs which create trusts? He should have taught them to give to him that takes from them—if the cost is taken, to give the cloak also—and to resist not the tariff evil that is daily making them poorer and poorer.

Farmers can very well afford to abstain from retaliation; because they are being robbed, they do not need to retaliate upon the oppressors and rob them of what they have already gained. One thing they can do and ought to do; they should say with emphasis that this thing must stop; that the day has come of equal rights to all and special favors to none. Reciprocity must begin at home, giving back to every man the inborn right which has so long been denied—the right to use his labor and the products of his labor according to his own will, without having to make enforced contributions to others.

Reciprocity in trade is trading on equal conditions, and it is precisely this which the farmers of this country are not now allowed to do. The laws of the country make such reciprocity impossible, for the farmers are compelled to sell at a price fixed in the free-trade markets of the world, markets in which the so-called "pauper nations" figure as chief competitors; and they are compelled to buy in an artificially dear market, a market made dear simply and solely and confessedly by protection.

Reciprocity at home! Let that be the watchword for farmers. If they demand it they can have it, for the demands of the farmers of this land are bound to be heeded; and when they get that kind of reciprocity they will get revenue, too, and retaliation can go by the board. It is time equal rights should prevail in this so-called land of the free.

The Tariff on Binding Twine.

The action of the Senate in putting binding twine on the free list caused a veritable panic in the cording industry. The Bay State manufacturers were especially indignant, and from all sides a chorus of protest went up, which, it is understood, has already convinced Congress that the step is a very hazardous one to make. At the same time the pressure from the West is almost irresistible. Binding twine is comparatively a new article, dating back only to 1880, but now about 50,000 tons per annum is used in binding the crops of the country.—*Dry Goods Economist.*

An English Trust.

Some companies formed a salt trust in England two years ago to keep up prices and grow rich.

Result: First year, ten per cent.; second year, six per cent. Why such a decline? The trust had to spend so much money in controlling salt works on the continent of Europe that the profits were eaten up and the trust fell sick.

Present condition of the patient very precarious, pulse wavering and uncertain, signs of early dissolution.

It needs a tariff pill!

The radical defect of all tariff legislation of the present day is that the interests of 64,000,000 Americans in their capacity as consumers are almost never considered, while less than 1,000,000, who are engaged in protected industries, monopolize the care and affection of our law-makers. This can never be otherwise till the consumer calls for a fair and square deal all around.

LANDLORD—"Better stay, Mr. Gibbs. All the big bugs'll be here next month." Visitor—"There's a good deal here now. That's why I thought I'd stay."

IN THE HOOSIER STATE.

ITEMS GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Patents Granted to Indiana Inventors.—New Fair Association at Fort Wayne.—Railroad Accidents.—Political—Criminal News, Etc.

Rewards of Genius.

Patents have been granted Indiana inventors as follows: Charles W. Dixon, Bloomfield, wrench; Henry A. Gore, assignor to Goshen Folding Bed Company, Goshen, folding bed; Roderick G. Gup-till, Elgin, Ill., assignor of one-fourth to L. O. Bailey, Indianapolis, plate glass rolling mechanism; Francis Harrington, South Bend, apparatus for polishing paint on yarnish; William Helenburger, assignor to Ellis Helenburger, Indianapolis, wire fastener for fence posts; Frederick A. Hetherington, assignor of one-half to T. E. Hibben, Indianapolis, photographic camera shutter; Wm. B. Morris, assignor of one-half to E. Dietz, Indianapolis, corner iron for trucks; Benjamin F. Osborn, Nora, breeding pen for swine; John N. Sargent, Aurora, combined vise, punch and drill; Robert D. Smith, Mishawaka, electric controller for power mechanism; Walter P. Sneepp, Gorman, gang cultivator; William H. Wright, Elkhart, grooved switch.

Minor State Items.

—Gas has been struck near Monrovia at a depth of 140 feet.

—Frank Bowers shot John Gisse in the hip in a quarrel at Mudcock.

—Noah Reddish was burned to death in a boarding-house at Lafayette.

—A grand reunion of the Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers was held at Peru.

—The annual reunion of the Eighty-sixth Regiment occurs at Covington, Oct. 8 and 9.

—Miss Emma Roswell, of Jeffersonville, aged 45, took the wrong medicine with fatal effect.

—A new natural-gas company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, has been formed at Shelbyville.

—The Muncie Homestead Company has contracted for fifty laborer's cottages, at a total cost of \$25,000.

—Josiah Cobbs, aged 60, a prominent farmer near Seymour, fell from a tree and was fatally injured.

—The seventh annual reunion of the Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteers will be held at Knightstown, Oct. 8 and 9.

—A small son of Homer Winters, of Goshen, picked a dynamite cartridge to pieces, and both hands were shattered.

—Jerry Moore, an 8-year-old boy at English, had his foot almost torn off by the counter of a hardware store falling upon it.

—Frank Andrews and John Lewis, arrested on suspicion at Goshen, prove to be expert thieves wanted in Michigan for burglary.

—Charles Howe has been sent to the penitentiary for two years from Montgomery County for stealing a few articles of jewelry.

—James Maskell, of Shelbyville, was killed by being run over by the north-bound train on the E. & T. H., being literally cut to pieces.

—The damage suit of Burrows vs. the P. C. & St. L. Railway Company, for \$25,000, was decided at Logansport in favor of the plaintiff.

—Henry Selter, of Adams Township, Allen County, died at the age of 91. He was a well-known farmer, having settled there forty years ago.

—Wm. Wallace, a painter, of Brazil, fell from a scaffold near Stanton, breaking his right arm and suffering injuries which will probably prove fatal.

—At a charcoal party near Burnettsville, an old shotgun burst in the hands of Orla Miller, shattering his left arm and carrying away a piece of his nose.

—Willie Crawford, a small boy at Muncie, was accidentally shot in the breast by a rifle in the hands of his cousin, Edward Crawford, while they were engaged in shooting birds. His recovery is doubtful.

—James Carney, who was recently jailed at LaPorte for theft, proves to be a deserter from the regular army. Although the evidence was clear that he had stolen to a sufficient extent to send him to the penitentiary Judge Noyes decided that it would be best to turn him over to the officers of the regular army to be dealt with by them.

—A strange and fatal disease has attacked the family of George Davidson, a resident of Mentor, Dubois County. Last week a little daughter of Mr. Davidson was attacked with the disease and died at 8 p. m. On the same evening a boy, aged 9 years, was attacked with the disease and died the following morning. Three other children of the family are hopelessly ill with the disease.

—The whereabouts of Joseph Lombard, agent at Fort Wayne of the Provident Savings and Life Insurance Company, is a matter of grave concern to his family and friends. Mr. Lombard left on the 10th of August to attend the G. A. R. encampment at Boston, and no news has been received from him since his departure. He is a man of exemplary habits, and his prolonged absence is causing serious apprehensions as to his well-being.

—Diphtheria has made its appearance in Shoals, and is causing great alarm. The public schools have been closed. There are a number of very serious cases, but no deaths reported as yet.

—Alfred Wilton, aged 25, was crushed to death by a fall of slate in the Harrison Mine, near Clay City, Clay County. He was bank boss in the mine, of which his father was superintendent. The latter, who resides at Terre Haute, received the news at the depot, and fell fainting.

—At Dundee, a little village a few miles north of Anderson, Frank Bowers shot his brother-in-law, Frank Etchinson, in the hip with a 44-caliber revolver. They quarreled frequently. Bowers is still at large.

—Clark Odum, who left the house of John Kenyon, near Anderson, in a buggy, reappeared a couple of hours later on foot, with his upper lip torn off, his teeth gone and his jaw crushed in, and unable to give an account of himself. The horse and buggy have not been found.

—Fred Stierwaldt, living four miles southwest of Brazil, fatally shot his brother-in-law, John Shaffer. Shaffer and his wife had quarreled, and she had fled to Stierwaldt's for protection. He pursued and was shot in the abdomen while attempting to force his entrance. Stierwaldt has been arrested.

—William Shanks, a freight conductor on the southern division of the Monon, was seriously injured at Jackson Creek, near Bloomington. The train broke in two and the rear part of the train collided with the front part. Shanks, who was sitting on top of one of the cars, was thrown to the ground and his left leg fractured.

—Thomas Vansycle, about 40 years of age, was found on the C. H. & I. track, near Lyons Station, just east of Connersville, with his head entirely severed from his body, and his body otherwise mutilated. He was in Connersville the day before, and is said to have been under the influence of liquor. It is supposed he started to walk home and was overtaken by one of the evening trains. He leaves a wife and family.

—The financial success of the North ern Indiana Fair, has revived the plan, discussed for many years, of having a mile tract and suitable buildings for a great fair in Fort Wayne. At a special meeting of the Business Men's Exchange the project was discussed and took practical form. It was decided to form a fair and exposition association with a sufficient capital to place it on a sound financial basis.

—At Darwin, a small station on the Big Four road, two old ladies, Mrs. Melvina Smith and her sister, Mrs. Sallie Lewis, were about to cross the railway track when their horse took fright at an approaching train. The buggy was thrown down an embankment and both ladies severely injured. Mrs. Lewis was unconscious for some time, and is in a critical condition. Her companion was able to be removed to her home.

—Noah Burnett, at one time a well-to-do young man of Bartholomew County, went to Columbus recently and drank about the saloons. Near midnight he started to go to his brother's residence, just north of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis track. When near the bridge over Flatrock, he was struck by an engine and instantly killed. His body was found early next morning and turned over to his friends, after being viewed by the coroner.

—South Bend is at present in peril on account of a break in an old flume which furnished water for running the large water-wheels which drive the three big water-supply pumps. By the breakage the pumps are without power and useless. The water supply is now furnished by one steam pump capable of keeping the 225-foot standpipe nearly full, unless a fire of large proportions occurs. Should the steam pump break or give out in any way the city would be left without fire protection.

—There was another jail delivery at Paoli, by which John Tate, Albert Archer and Lafayette Mattox made good their escape. The prisoners made keys of an old shovel, pried off a steel plate, unlocked the door and walked out. Ovie White, who is confined there, awaiting a trial for the murder of Johnson, in Washington County, in 1883, had a good opportunity to make his escape, but refused to do so. He gave the alarm with in a minute after the delivery. Archer is a younger member of the famous Archer gang.

—John Fugit, a lad employed at the Standard newspaper office, Greensburg, fell against the machinery of the engine used there and suffered a fractured lower jaw, besides receiving several other severe bruises and scratches which may result fatally. This completes the second complete misfortune in the newspaper offices of that city. About three years ago the Review office was partially burned out, a few months later the Standard had a similar accident. About two months ago Ed Lines lost an arm in the Review machinery, and now Fugit is seriously injured in the Standard press-room.

—The People's party met at Indianapolis and nominated the following ticket: Leroy Templeton, of Benton County, Secretary of State; James M. Johnson, of Daviess County, Auditor of State; Isaiah N. Miller, of Grant County, Treasurer of State; William Patterson, of Indianapolis, for Attorney General; John S. Bender, of Plymouth, for Supreme Judge; Benjamin F. Street, of Gibson County, for Clerk of the Supreme Court; William Whitney, of Delaware County, for Superintendent of Public Instruction; Edward S. Pope, of Indianapolis, for State Geologist, and John W. Shockey, of Henry County, for Chief of Bureau of Statistics.

—The entire apple brandy output of Southern Indiana, 10,000 gallons, has been cornered by Fred. Wunderlic, of New Albany, and the price has advanced 75 cents per gallon.

—While Misses Emma and Hattie Sparks were out driving at Connersville the horse switched one line out of their hands and Miss Hattie reached over the dash to get it, when the horse became frightened and she fell under the wheels breaking one leg twice and the other once.

FROM PULPIT TO PRISON.

A METHODIST MINISTER COMES TO GRIEF.

The Rev. A. M. De Ford, of Hortonville, Wis., charged with Raising the Face of Ellis—He Goes to Jail in Default of Bail—His Novel Device.

(Milwaukee dispatch.)

Transforming \$3 bills into "tens" and "twenties" and attempting to pass them as such is the charge against the Rev. A. M. DeFord, a minister from Hortonville, Wis., who occupies a cell at the county jail to-night in default of \$2,000 bail.

The reverend gentleman was on his way to Whitewater to-day to attend the Methodist conference when arrested here. For five years he has been connected with the Methodist Church in Wisconsin, the last year in the Hortonville circuit, and so enjoyed the confidence of the people that they had unanimously signed a call asking the Whitewater Conference to return him to them. That their confidence in him was misplaced is quite evident from the testimony produced at his preliminary examination this afternoon. Mutilated bills of various denominations found on his person were offered in evidence. There were good bills of \$10 and \$20 denominations, from which the corners had been cut to be pasted on bills of smaller denomination. \$2 bills thus raised to \$10 and \$20 having also been found with him. On his person, too, were found a pair of scissors, two sharp knives, and a bottle of mucilage, all of which had their part in transforming the bills. This scheme is a novel device which old counterfeiters might practice with even less success than the reverend gentleman, for, according to advice received here to-night, he found victims for his game in both Oshkosh and Potosi du Lac, and a United States officer will leave to-morrow for those places to find further evidence of De Ford's evil.

The first witness at the preliminary examination was a saloon-keeper named Sullivan, whose place is opposite the Union Depot. Sullivan said the minister came into the saloon that morning and asked to have a \$10 bill changed. The witness identified a bill handed to him by the United States District Attorney as the one the minister asked him to change. The figure \$10 from a good bill had been pasted over the figure \$2 at the upper right-hand corner of the bill; but this would have been unnoticed except for a person seeing that the smaller figures on the back of the bill had been erased. Sullivan saw this and recognized it as a \$2 bill.

"Would two fives do you for this?" asked Sullivan, and the minister replied that it would. Then Sullivan said:

"You are more likely to get five years if you are caught attempting to pass a bill of that kind." The reverend gentleman showed no astonishment, but left the place. He crossed the street to Koening's saloon and was noticed to walk past the door three times before entering. Mrs. Koening was alone in the saloon. He asked for a glass of wine, saying he was not feeling well. It was given him and he tendered a \$10 bill in pay. Mrs. Koening stepped into the dining-room to have her husband change the bill. In turning it over Koening recognized it as a \$2 bill raised to \$10. Koening told his wife he would get it changed at the depot and stepped out a side door, while Mrs. Koening returned to the saloon, telling the minister that her husband had gone out to get the bill changed.

"Where did he go," said the minister anxiously, and as he stepped to the door he recognized the saloonkeeper crossing the street. The minister called to him to return, saying that he had plenty of change to pay for his drink, but the saloonkeeper did not pretend to hear him and entered the depot, while the minister took a seat to await his return.

When the saloonkeeper returned he had a policeman with him, and he ordered the minister's arrest on a charge of passing counterfeit money.

De Ford was asked if he had any statement to make. "I feel somewhat embarrassed at this time," he said, "as it is the first time in my life that I was ever charged with a dishonest act. I have a wife and four little babies, and we have been living from hand to mouth. I am now \$300 in debt. For five years I have been a Methodist pastor in Wisconsin, three years of which time I was in charge of the Wausau circuit. The last year I have been in charge of the Hortonville circuit, including Hortonville, Medina, and Stephenville. Although my salary was but \$600 a year I was content to remain where I was, and in my valise I have a petition from my parishioners, which I was to present to the Whitewater Conference to-day, asking my return to that circuit. I had arranged to attend the Lawrence University at Appleton, as I was anxious to continue my ministerial studies, as I am still a young man, being but 29 years of age. Recently I collected about \$150 among my stewards, which was mostly in silver, and I changed that into bills, as you have there to-day."

"Where was it you changed the silver for the bills?" asked the District Attorney.

"I have been trying to recall where it was, but I don't just remember, although I think it was at a Jew's store in Appleton."

"But how came you to have that bottle of mucilage and pair of scissors in your pocket?"

"A minister has sometimes to take the amount of a church subscription out in goods in some small town and that bottle of mucilage I took from an Oshkosh drug store as part of a \$2 subscription."

"What was the drugstore?"

"I just don't remember, but think I could find the place."

"But how came it that you had some of your money in a pocket-book, while the mutilated bills you kept in a pocket almost entirely sewed up?"

"I always made it a practice to divide my money while traveling, so in case I was robbed while asleep the robbers might possibly overlook the money in one place or the other and I would not be broke."

Pithy Paragraphs.

An editor of a Georgia newspaper has been presented with a six-penny potato.

In Yokohama, with a population of 70,000, the number of electors is under three hundred.

In Buenos Ayres the police alone have the right of whistling on the streets. Any other person whistling is at once arrested.

Italy has ordered the study of English to be added to the curriculum of all Italian universities, and has endowed the necessary professorships for the purpose.