The Democratic Sentinel
J. W. McEWEN, Publisher.
RENSSELAER, - - - INDIANA.

IRELAND IN DISTRESS.

CROPS ARE A FAILURE AND FAMINE SEEMS CERTAIN.

Cereals Rotting and Potatoes Fit Only to Feed to Cattle—Results of Persistent Rains—Miners' Wives in a Hard Fight.

Famine Threatens.

Inquiries throughout Ireland fully corroborate the alarming predictions of the failure of the harvest and a consequent impending famine. Cries of warning to the Government are rising in a crescendo scale from all parts of Ireland. From Mullingar, one of the most prosperous parts of the midlands, a correspondent telegraphs: "The crops are now irretrievably destroyed. It will be impossible for the farmers to make anything of their cereals this year, as they are quickly rotting. Prayers for fine weather are recited" From County Wexford, noted as one of the richest in the country, the tidings are: "The green crop may be described as a gigantic failure in County Wexford this year. The greater part of the potato crop is fit only for feeding cattle." From Fermanagh, in Ulster, a correspondent telegraphs: "At a meeting held here to ask for a reduction in rents, the parish priest presiding, declared that not since 'black 1847' has the prospect for farmers in this district been so bad. In several places the potatoes have been a failure. Hundreds of tons of hay have been ruined by the heavy rains and floods." At a meeting of the Board of Guardians at Mitchellstown, County Cork, the chairman said: "The potato crop is generally a failure, while the other crops have been hopelessly injured by the unparalleled inclemency of the season. We are on the verge of a great agricultural crisis." The Government has adopted no measure yet to cope with the threatened famine.

FIGHT WITH DEPUTIES.

Coal Company's Effort at Eviction a Complete Failure.

The efforts to evict the striking miners of the Pittsburg and Chicago Coal Company at Orangeville, one and a half miles from Gastonville, Pa., resulted in a riot of no mean proportions and the utter failure on the part of the company to accomplish its object. When the news spread that the evictions were to be attempted the whole vicinity about Finleyville, Gastonville and Orangeville became wildly excited. About 7 o'clock at night twenty deputies from Washington, Pa., in the charge of Chief Deputy Joseph H. Wetherill, reached Finleyville, where they were met by a large crowd of strikers and their friends. Each deputy was armed with a Winchester rifle and a revolver, but in spite of this the strikers, headed by 100 Polish women, closed in on them and the deputies received rough treatment. They were gradually forced back, and finally retreated to Gastonville, where they were followed by a crowd of about 200 men and women. At Gastonville the deputies took refuge in the office of the company, where they were kept all night. The building was bombarded with stones and bricks and an occasional shot was fired. At 7 o'clock in the morning the trouble of the night reached a climax when the deputies sallied out from their besieged quarters and started to Orangeville. Each one carried his Winchester in his hands and his revolver was exposed, but these had no terrors for the besiegers. Headed by the women, the strikers rushed on the deputies with stones, clubs and pickhandles, and blows fell thick and fast. One of the big women wrested the rifle from a deputy's hands and struck him on the head with it, inflicting serious injury. Almost every man in the posse was cut and bleeding and several were seriously hurt. One had his right hand almost severed by a sharp stone. The officials of the company say no further attempt will be made to evict the miners for the present.

AT TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Nearly Four Hundred Delegates in Attendence at Birmingham.

The trades union congress met in Birmingham, England. There were 390 delegates present, representing 1,250,000 unionists. The Parliamentary committee reported that the legislation in many decisions of the courts during the year 1897 was not based on the principles of equity and justice and was calculated seriously to injure the cause of labor and give capitalism an unfair and improper advantage.

Standing of the Clubs.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Baltimore	77	33	Washington	49	61
Boston	79	35	Brooklyn	50	64
New York	73	39	Philadelphia	50	64
Cincinnati	64	46	Pittsburg	48	63
Cleveland	57	55	Louisville	49	66
Chicago	51	63	St. Louis	28	86

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Indianapolis	85	32	Detroit	65	58
Columbus	77	43	Minneapolis	41	86
St. Paul	77	47	Kansas City	38	89
Milwaukee	73	50	G'nd Rapids	35	85

Apaches on a Rampage.

About 1,000 Apache Indians are off the reservation and are scattered through the Pinal and Superstition Mountains, in Arizona, killing deer and gathering wild fruits. None of them is provided with passes and all are armed. They have committed only minor depredations around the ranches of the region, but the settlers are alarmed and are on guard.

Sorry They Did It.

Colorado Democrats have discovered that in their haste they nominated John A. Gordon, a Cleveland Democrat, as candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. Gordon was the leader of the bolters last fall, who repudiated the Chicago platform and Bryan.

Thousands to Help Tots.

Mrs. Richard Milliken, widow of the wealthy New Orleans sugar planter, has presented the Charity Hospital with $75,000 to found a children's building, which will include a kindergarten

Teamsters at Skaguay.

Leroy Tozier, writing from Skaguay, says: "As a blockade is on and with those now here and coming 5,000 people will be compelled to remain here until spring or return home. Some have horses and wagons, and such are making from $60 to $100 a day."

Many Families Made Homeless.

Thirty-five families were rendered homeless to-night by a fire in the Kaw River bottoms, near Kansas City. An entire block of frame buildings was destroyed, entailing a property loss of $60,000. Many poor families lost all their household effects.

PROFIT IN BAD DOLLARS.

Margin of 60 Cents on Every Silver Dollar Privately Minted.

The United States secret service bureau is struggling with an epidemic of counterfeits. Hardly a day passes without the arrest of from one to half a dozen persons detected in passing spurious notes or silver coin. It is evident that there is a large volume of counterfeit silver certificates of last year's issue afloat and that the circulation is continually being diluted with that sort of material. When these certificates were first put out expert engravers predicted that counterfeiters would be tempted to resume activities, and the result shows that they were not wrong in their prophecy. As works of art these certificates may be very fine, but for purposes of money they were shockingly deficient in many of the safeguards which the department had provided against counterfeiting. Government detectives have been instructed to be on the watch for bogus silver dollars, the tip having been given the treasury department that a move was being made in some mysterious and unknown quarter for the minting of such dollars on a large scale, the coins to have the same amount of silver as the genuine and to be in exact similitude of the coin bearing the stamp of the United States mints. Thus far the department has not been able to locate any of this illicit product and it is not believed any of the bogus dollars of that sort are yet in circulation, but that is no guaranty that the country may not at any time be flooded with them. At the present price of silver bullion there is a margin of 60 cents on every dollar privately minted.

THREATENED WITH FAMINE.

Plight of Klondike Miners—Yukon Very Low for Navagation.

News received in letters to the Alaska Commercial Company that famine is almost certain on the Klondike next winter receives confirmation from Mr. Goodhue, a newspaper correspondent at St. Michael. He states that the Yukon is unusually low and that the chances of getting enough food to Dawson to support those now there and those flocking in are slender. A letter has been received in Vancouver from Henry Behnson, who left for the Yukon via Skaguay with a well-equipped party in July. The party consisted of eight, but one grew faint-hearted under the hardships and returned. They had reached the summit Aug. 22 and expected to arrive on Stewart river before winter sets in. Dead horses are reported along the trail and at one spot, where their party lost one horse through falling over a precipice, six horses were killed the same day. Two men were caught stealing and were shot. Large numbers of people are turning back and outfits can be purchased cheaply. Ex-Sergt. Haywood of the Vancouver police force, who went up to Dawson City in the spring, says in a letter that "God only knows what will become of the crowds now heading this way." At the time of his writing provisions were scarce in Dawson, but a steamer was expected daily.

MAIMED IN A STUDENTS' "RUSH."

University of California Freshman Sustains Serious Injuries.

There will be no more "rushes" at the University of California if President Kellogg's latest mandate is obeyed. Half-dazed, his jaw broken, his face a bleeding mass, Benjamin Kurtz, a newly entered freshman, was found wandering about the campus Monday night after the rush between the two lower classes. In the struggle some one put his heel on Kurtz's face, and as a result he is disfigured for life and may have sustained an injury of the brain. There were two other serious casualties. Frank Marshall, freshman, had his right leg broken just above the ankle. Condon, another freshman, also came out of the combat with a broken leg.

TRAIN WRECKS A STATION.

Buildings at Blodgett Mills, N. Y., Demolished by Cars.

Train No. 4, the New York vestibuled train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, jumped the track at Blodgett's Mills, the first station south of Cortland, and plunged through the station buildings. The locomotive, baggage car and two coaches went entirely through the structure. Several people were reported killed.

Talks of Assessment.

Taking the stand that he is dealing with a professional tax-dodger, a strong and caustic letter has been addressed to George M. Pullman by Z. S. Holbrook, president of the Chicago Taxpayers' Defense League. Mr. Holbrook has opened the vials of his wrath and poured the contents over the multi-millionaire in a merciless flood. He has compared the palace car magnate to the anarchist in the slums; has referred to his class as a menace to the land; a host of genteel criminals; beggars who ply their calling at the front doors of those before whom they stoop to ask a sordid blessing. The occasion of the open letter is the figures at which the millions of property owned by the Pullman Palace Car Company have been assessed. Instead of $3,960,063, which the president of the league declares should be the valuation placed upon the company's assets, according to the corporation's own estimates, the aggregate assessments amount to $1,561,955. Land estimated by the league to be worth $40,000 an acre is assessed at $741, and other glaring discrepancies are pointed out in the exhaustive report of values and assessments which accompany the open letter. The writer refers to the strike of 1894 and points out to Mr. Pullman the fact that at the cost of more money to the government, State and city than they have ever or possibly will ever receive from the Pullman Palace Car Company its property was protected during the strike. He asks what has Pullman done in return. The answer is forthcoming: "Some one has generously loaned to the assessor a smoked glass, through which to strain his virtuous eyes when he was estimating the value of your property." In conclusion, the writer says: "It is cruel, it is dishonest, it is criminal to let the humble taxpayers, who seldom ask for protection, bear the heavy burdens they are now carrying, while some rich corporations shirk their duty and escape by methods that demand the attention of the grand jury."

Die Like Rats.

The Empress of China has arrived at Victoria with oriental advices to Aug. 19. By floods in a prefecture of Japan over one hundred houses were destroyed and five or six lives lost in the Nishima district. All bridges on the Oshima Railway line in Higashi-Kubiki district were broken down by floods, and the roads also damaged in many places. Over forty houses and twenty go-downs were swept away by the water, and twenty-four lives lost in the village of Matsugaski, Sado district. By the swelling of the Agano River, 1,300 houses in Sanjo Machi and 700 houses in the village of Ichinikido were submerged. At Izimukais one shrine, two go-downs, four temples and half a score of dwellings were crushed by landslides from the mountains, and five lives lost and ten persons severely wounded. A dispatch from Naoetsu says that the houses flooded numbered 1,600, and the killed and wounded 300, while 600 persons were saved from drowning.

To the Lone Star State.

The Farmers' National Congress decided on Fort Worth, Tex., as the place for the meeting in 1898. More than an hour was given to the discussion of the matter, and on the roll call only Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska and South Dakota were solidly for the Omaha proposition. There were scattering votes from New York, North Dakota and Wisconsin, but fully two-thirds were for Texas. Before the result of the ballot could be announced, on motion of the Nebraska delegates Fort Worth was selected. An invitation was extended from Niagara Falls for the congress of 1899 and from Boston for the congress of 1900.

BITTEN BY SNAKES.

Two Little Kentucky Boys Are Killed by Venomous Rattlers.

Willie, aged 7, and Eddie, aged 9, sons of Matthew Cox, a farmer living near Mannsville, Taytor County, Ky., met terrible deaths from rattlesnake bites. They were playing hide and seek with some other children and Willie ran into the bushes and failed to reappear at the proper time. Presently Eddie heard cries from his little brother and, hastening to his aid, found, as he at first thought, that he had become fastened in the hollow of an old stump. In trying to pull the child from the stump Eddie discovered that four big rattlers were biting Willie time and again. Badly frightened, but determined to rescue his brother, Eddie reached in for a better hold, and was himself bitten repeatedly. The cries of the two children attracted some men and they were finally rescued from their perilous position, but not until they were past all aid. One died in five minutes and the other in ten. The four snakes were killed, and it was found that the youngest child had jumped into their nest in the hollow of the old stump.

WILL PAY A VISIT TO HAWAII.

Trip Is Planned by Joseph Cannon and Other Congressmen.

Several Congressmen who have been in San Francisco will visit the Hawaiian Islands before returning East. Those who have thus far determined to visit the islands are Joseph Cannon of Illinois, H. C. Loudenslager of New Jersey and J. A. Tawney of Minnesota. Their purpose in visiting the islands is to acquire information on matters that are likely to be considered at the coming session of Congress, and since they are on the coast they have determined to take advantage of the opportunity to see something of the islands that may be annexed when Congress meets in December.

KLONDIKE GOLD IS POOR.

Assay of Two Specimens in New York Do Not Pan High.

Two lots of gold from the Klondike have been assayed at the New York assay office in Wall street, one lot weighing 44.45 ounces assaying 749 per cent fine gold and 246 per cent silver, which made the value $15.48 an ounce. The other lot, which weighed 10.16 ounces, assayed 820½ fine gold and 174 silver, making the value $16.95 an ounce. Supt. Mason said this Klondike gold was poor stuff. Ordinary California gold assays 850 fine—$17.57 an ounce. The finest gold comes from Madagascar. American houses trading with Madagascar take their pay in crude gold.

Hunger Pinches Many.

The general situation in Havana and in all Cuba is unchanged from that of the past month from a military point of view. No battles of importance have been fought, though many skirmishes have taken place, with one or two killed here and there and three or four wounded. The ravages from disease in the island increase weekly and the hospitals are overcrowded. The foreign consulates in Havana are besieged with people demanding food. It is announced that Senora Cisneros will probably be released from custody in a month or two. The insurgents, *it is stated, have about 35,000 men under* arms and are possessed of sufficient supplies to last through the coming winter. All business is at a standstill and gold is quoted at a premium of 100 in paper money. Weyler has left his camp on the sugar estate San Antonio, near Medruga, and has gone in the direction of Loma Grillo mountain, where the insurgents in the Havana province have again concentrated their forces.

Deadly Gold Fields.

George W. Adams of Cripple Creek arrived in Denver from the gold fields of South America. Fourteen months ago Adams left to try his fortunes in South American mines. He went to the gold fields, 300 miles from Georgetown, in company with eight Americans, remaining there eleven months. Of the entire party of nine he alone escaped death from the fatal fever.

Supreme Court Moves.

The records and papers of the Supreme Court of Illinois have been removed from Ottawa to Springfield, where the court will sit hereafter.

Yellow Fever Reported.

Yellow fever in virulent form is reported raging in the little surf-bathing resort city of Ocean Springs, Miss.

Money for the West.

In the last six days over $7,000,000 has been shipped from New York to the West to move the crops.

Had Lived More than a Century.

Lazarus Greengard, the oldest Jew in the United States, died in St. Louis, aged 105 years.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.75; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $4.75; sheep, fair to choice, $2.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c; new potatoes, 55c to 65c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.25; hogs, choice light, $3.00 to $4.75; sheep, common to choice, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 white, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $4.75; sheep, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $4.75; sheep, $2.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 50c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $4.25; sheep, $2.50 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c; rye, 49c to 51c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 51c; clover seed, $4.00 to $4.05.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 92c to 93c; corn, No. 3, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 51c; barley, No. 2, 42c to 45c; pork, mess, $8.75 to $9.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $4.75; sheep, $3.00 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 99c to $1.01; corn, No. 2 yellow, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c.

New York—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, $3.50 to $5.00; sheep, $3.00 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, $1.00 to $1.02; corn, No. 2, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c 25c; butter, creamery, 12c to 19c; eggs, Western, 15c to 17c.

VIEWS OF ALTGELD.

EX-GOVENOR TALKS TO PHILADELPHIA WORKINGMEN.

Federal Judiciary Aiding Corporations to Destroy the Republic—Government Ownership and Control of Monopolies Desired.

Address to Labor.

Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois addressed an audience of several thousand people at Washington Park, Philadelphia, Monday afternoon. His subject was "Municipal and Government Ownership and Government by Injunction." The event which brought the ex-Governor to Philadelphia was the Labor Day celebration by the United Labor League. President Ernest Kreft occupied the chair and made the opening address. Ex-Gov. Altgeld spoke in part as follows:

The most serious problem that confronts the people of America to-day is that of rescuing their cities, their States and the Federal Government, including the Federal judiciary, from absolute control of corporate monopoly. How to restore the voice of the citizen in the government of his country, and how to put an end to those proceedings in some of the higher courts which are farce and mockery on one side and a criminal usurpation and oppression on the other.

Corporations that were to be servants, and begged the privilege of supplying cities with conveniences, or of serving the country at large, have become masters.

We have had thirty years of colorless politics, in which both of the political parties were simply conveniences for organized greed. There was nothing to arouse the deep, slumbering patriotism of the masses, and a race of politicians came to the front, many of whom had no convictions, but straddled every proposition and then waited to be seduced. They were men who made every promise to the laborer, and then betrayed him. Then men became instruments through which the corporations worked.

Having learned that vast sums can be extorted from the American people, the monopolies used a part of the wealth they got from this source to corrupt the people's representatives, and thus obtained unlimited privileges of plunder, until almost every great city in this country is tied and gagged, and cannot even enter a protest while being robbed.

All of this falls with crushing force on the laborer, for his hands must earn the taxes the landlord pays—he is forced to depend on the public conveniences, and always suffers under bad government.

An individual rarely has interest enough, or money enough, to bribe a city council or buy a legislature. But the corporations have both, and as the money all comes off the public they offer temptations that are too strong for the average man to resist.

Inasmuch as no government can endure in which corrupt greed not only makes the law, but decides who shall construe them, many of our best citizens are beginning to despair of the republic.

Every one of the great reforms carried out in England and on the continent met with fierce opposition from the same classes that oppose them here, but the business sense and patriotic impulse of the people prevailed, and I believe will prevail here.

Even if private corporations were to serve us cheaper and better than we could serve ourselves we will be forced to take the corporations in order to prevent free institutions from being overthrown by corruption. This reason did not exist in Great Britain, yet the people took the corporations.

People Too Corrupt.

It is objected that the cities dare not take the corporations because of this rottenness, but we find that in so far as this condition relates to legislatures, city councils, etc., as well as to the higher officials, the most of it is due to the temptations offered by the corporations, and it will continue just as long as the corporations exist, while the rottenness in departments is mostly due to the absence of a proper civil service system. With the gradual introduction of an improved civil service system most of the little peculations will end. But let us suppose that municipal governments will not improve.

As things are now, the people have to bear the burden of corruption among officials, have to fatten a lot of politicians, and have to fill the coffers of insatiable corporations besides, while, if these corporations were wiped out, the sums which they now get could go into the public treasury, and the people themselves would again get control of their government, and they would no longer be sold by their own representatives, nor defeated in their purpose by a horde of rotten lobbyists, hired by corporations with money which has been extorted from the people themselves.

So long as there was competition our people preferred to let it regulate everything, but competition is being entirely wiped out by pools and trusts and our people will be devoured by vultures unless the government comes to their rescue.

In Great Britain and in many of the continental countries the governments maintain postal savings banks in which the poor can deposit their little savings from time to time and get a low rate of interest on them. In England this postal savings department, run in connection with the postoffice, performs a variety of service that is of the greatest benefit to the people.

In our country the poor people are left at the mercy of private individuals and private companies. The history of both, in banking as well as insurance, has been tainted with failures, bankruptcy and even frauds, and, owing to the high charges, our poor people are deprived of the benefit of life insurance. The total amount which any individual can deposit in a savings bank is not large, and consequently it does not interfere with the general business of the country, and instead of paying interest on bonds held by the rich of foreign countries, the government pays interest to its own people.

Nearly every government in the world, except ours, owns and operates its own telegraph and telephone lines, to the great advantage of its people. But we still give all the benefit to corporations.

An examination shows that the total cost of the construction and equipment of the Western Union telegraph line has been only between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000, yet it has issued stocks and bonds amounting to over $97,000,000, and it is paying interest on this sum.

If the government were to take the telegraph at fair price and make it part of the postal system, and issue 3 per cent bonds for it, and were to maintain the present charges, the net earnings, after paying interest on the bonds, would pay for the entire system in about five years. On the other hand, if it should decide to do as Great Britain has done, that is, reduce the charges so as to bring the service within the reach of all the people, the charges could be cut in two and the system still be self-sustaining.

Great Coal Strike.

In the spring of 1894 there was a strike on the part of the coal miners which extended nearly all over the United States, and which was so protracted that a coal famine ensued and many of the largest industrial establishments were obliged to shut down; and laboring men, who had no connection with that industry, were thrown out of employment and there was much derangement of the business of the country.

Since that time the conditions have been getting steadily worse, and finally in a spirit of desperation, only three years after the last destructive strike, the miners of this country struck again—struck against hunger and struck against nakedness—and they have again made an honorable and heroic struggle to improve their condition.

But these things are now matter of history. The only question of interest to-day is how long shall this go on and where will it end? Hyenas are sometimes satiated and lie down to rest, leaving the world to others; but recent years have demonstrated that the hunger of corporations grows fiercer with the feeding, and that if left to have their way the contest must become fiercer and the public will at all times be in danger of a fuel famine and a general disturbance of its industries.

On the other hand, if the miners are to be reduced to such a state of helplessness and degradation that they will not have the spirit to strike, if hunger and nakedness are to become natural conditions among the adults, and ignorance and crime are to be the environment of the children, then we will soon have in our country a large population that will be a constant menace to free government and republican institutions.

Mr. Altgeld advocated Government ownership of the mines and also of all the railroads.

Government by Injunction.

The corporations discovered years ago that to control the construction of the law was even more important than to control the making of it, as the Federal judges hold office for life, are independent of the people and surrounded by moneyed influence, the corporations have constantly labored to secure the appointment to the Federal bench of men who they believed would be their friends, that is, men, who by nature, education and environment, would be in sympathy with them, and they now fly to these courts like the ancient murderers fled to cities of refuge. They do not buy the courts because it is not necessary.

Some years ago Congress passed the interstate commerce law for the purpose of protecting the public against overcharge and unjust discriminations. The corporations opposed this law and have succeeded in getting the Federal courts to destroy it by construction.

Again, Congress passed an income tax law to compel the concentrated wealth of the land to bear its share of the burdens of government. For a hundred years such laws had been held to be constitutional by the Supreme Court, but this time the great corporations objected and the Supreme Court at once came to their rescue and held the law to be unconstitutional. The favor of the opposition of the corporations has come to be almost the sole test of the constitutionality of a law.

Congress has passed some anti-trust laws for the protection of the public, but they are simply sneered at by the Federal courts, and to-day the formation of trusts is almost the only industry that prospers in this country.

Nearly all efforts to curb corporations or to bring great offenders to justice have been failures. In many cases the law and the courts seem to assume an apologetic attitude when facing men whose forms have been made rotund by ill gotten millions, while in many other cases both the law and the courts become terrible in their majesty when dealing with men whose forms are bent, whose clothes are poor and whose stomachs are empty. The fact that the bony and industrious hands of these men helped to create the capital that is now setting its heel on their necks and crushing their families does not help them.

Not content with the law as they found it, the Federal courts, in their eagerness to serve the corporations, have usurped the functions belonging to the legislative and executive branches of the government and have invented a new form of tyranny called government by injunction.

During the entire century in which this continent was developed, when our railroads, our factories and our cities were built, no government by injunction was heard of, nor is it heard of in any other country to-day. The law of the land was ample for all purposes. Life and property were protected, order was maintained, law was enforced and our nation became the wonder of the earth. And the law of the land as it existed for over a century is ample for every purpose to-day.

Age of Plunder.

But when the great leaders of industry began to pass away, then there came to the front a class of manipulators who knew nothing about the art of building, but who had learned the art of legalized robbery, and these manipulators and plunderers demanded a new form of government. The former leaders allowed the laborer a little of the bread he toiled for, but the new manipulators wanted it all.

The laborers were entirely at the mercy of these men. They first got hungry and then restive—a whip was needed to restore contentment, and the Federal courts promptly furnished it.

Government by injunction operates this way: When a judge wants to do something not authorized by law he simply makes a law to suit himself. That is, he sits down in his chambers and issues a kind of ukase, which he calls an injunction, against the people of an entire community or of a whole State, forbidding whatever he sees fit to forbid, and which the law does not forbid, and commanding whatever he sees fit to command, and which the law does not command—for when the law forbids or commands a thing no injunction is necessary.

Having thus issued his ukase, the same judge has men arrested, and sometimes dragged fifty or a hundred miles from their homes to his court on a charge of violating the injunction—that is contempt of court. And the men, after lying in prisons a while, are tried, not by a jury, as is required by the constitution when a man is charged with a crime, but they are tried by the same judge whose dignity they are charged with having offended, and they are sentenced to prison at the mere pleasure of this judge, who is at once legislator, judge and executioner.

When the czar of Russia issues a ukase he leaves it to other men to enforce, but not so with these ujdges.

Recently a judge in West Virginia issued an injunction forbidding the exercise of free speech and actually forbidding men from marching on the highway, no matter how peaceable they might be. There are a few noble men on the Federal bench who have refused to prostitute their courts at the bidding of corrupt greed, but they will in time have to follow precedents set by the others.

It will be noticed that these injunctions are simply a whip with which to lash the back of labor. It is also apparent that if they succeed they must ultimately destroy the interests in whose behalf they are now issued and that they are therefore short-sighted.

For if the laborers of this country are ever reduced to the helpless condition of the laboring classes in some European countries—a condition in which they will have no purchasing power—then the great American market must disappear and our great railroads and industrial properties will not be worth 50 cents on the $1.

Glancing at this proceeding, we find that it entirely supersedes government by law and according to the forms of law as guaranteed by the constitution, and it substitutes government according to the whims, caprice or prejudice of an individual and is therefore a clear usurpation of power and a crime.

Shall the corporations of this land be permitted not only to devour our substance, but also to destroy our liberties?

My friends, let us save our institutions; government by injunction must be crushed.

If the government takes some of the great corporations, then there will not be so many corporation men appointed to the bench. But the constitution has pointed out a way to end these usurpations without having the government take the corporations, and that way is by impeachment. Every one of these judges, whether of high or low degree, who has been trampling on the constitution and usurping power not given him is subject to impeachment.

Consigned to Infamy.

The American people can remove every one of them and consign them to that infamy which is now embalming the memory of Jeffries.

But this cannot be done so long as Congress is made up largely of men who are mere corporation conveniences. It will be necessary to send men to Congress who will be true to the people. This may not happen at the next election, nor yet at the next; but it must come, and must come soon.

Providence has ordained that nothing shall go on forever. Our fathers said that every lane had a turn. We have been traveling in a lane that has run in the same direction for thirty years, and are approaching a turn. Yea, my friends, do not despair. A turn in the road is already in sight, and if the American people are but true to their nobler instincts they will soon be restored to their inheritance, while justice and liberty, equal rights and equal privileges will cover our land with a halo of glory and give our people a new century of prosperity and happiness.

But if they do not rise in their manhood and stand for the principles of eternal justice, then all is lost.

This is Labor day throughout the United States and many beautiful things will be said about the dignity of labor, but I want to say to you that if our government is not rescued from corruption and if the sneaky form of government by injunction is not crushed, then it would have been better for your children if they had never been born.

BRYAN AT ST. LOUIS.

Eloquent Nebraskan Talks on Economic Problems to a Large Crowd.

The feature of Labor Day celebration in St. Louis was an address by W. J. Bryan, at Concordia Park. The biggest crowd ever seen in the park greeted the speaker. His speech throughout was enthusiastically applauded. Previous to the meeting, Mr. Bryan reviewed a parade of 15,000 laboring men. Mr. Bryan spoke, in part, as follows:

While I find pleasure in participating in the exercises of this day, I am also actuated by a sense of duty, because the observance of Labor day affords me an opportunity for the discussion of those questions which especially concern the producers of wealth. A form of government like ours makes it possible for the people to have such legislation as they desire, but even then it is possible for a few persons to overreach the people as a whole. The welfare of the people must be sought not in the securing of special privileges to themselves, but in the denying of special privileges to anyone.

The labor organizations have been one of the most potent influences in improving the condition of the wage earners. Labor organizations are almost entirely responsible for the fact that skilled labor wages have not fallen as much as prices, although they have not always succeeded in keeping employment up to full time.

While giving to these organizations credit for what they have done, it is only fair to suggest that neither labor organizations nor any other form of protection can secure to the labor permanent immunity if the general level of prices continues to fall. The idle man is the menace to the man who has employment, and the number of idle men must necessarily increase if we have a monetary system which constantly raises the value of the dollar and constantly lower the market value of the products of labor.

Arbitration of differences between large corporate employers and their employes is one of the political reforms most needed by wage earners. Until arbitration is secured the strike is the only weapon within the reach of labor. Society at large is interested in the application of the principle of arbitration to the differences which arise from time to time between corporations and their employes.

Laboring people have a special interest just now in securing relief from what is aptly described as "government by injunction." The extent to which the writ of injunction has been abused within recent years has aroused a hostility which is almost universal. It is only a question of time when government by injunction will be cured by legislation.

The main purpose of the writ of injunction is to avoid trial by jury. Trial by jury is more important to the American people today than it ever was before in American history. It was originally intended as protection against the royalty and it is to-day the main protection of the people against plutocracy which is to the country what royalty is under a monarchial form of government.

LABOR'S OWN DAY.

Workingmen in Many Cities Observe Their Annual Holiday.

Latest born of the anniversary days which in the United States are deemed worthy of special observance, Labor Day this year again proved good its claim to an endearing place in the calendar. Throughout the years of its existence its purpose and its significance have gained favor and appreciation more and more.

In Chicago the public participated generously in the celebration. Members of workingmen's organizations, for whom the occasion is the most momentous of the year, because it reflects their strength and their progress, forsook the bench and forge and in peaceful mood checked for the day the industrial life of the city. When they gathered along the broad pavement in Michigan avenue to form the parade that was the main event of the day they made a pageant whose like has seldom been witnessed on the continent. Thirty thousand bread winners were in line and thrice that number looked on and applauded.

At Toronto the Labor Day procession combined to make the industrial exhibition the greatest success in its history. A procession two miles long paraded the streets all morning, and in the afternoon the workingmen went to the show. The jubilee procession of Victorian era tableaux was witnessed by tens of thousands. The railroad traffic, owing to the great crowds attracted here by the fair, was the heaviest in the history of the railroads.

The Labor Day demonstration in Springfield, Ill, was the most pretentious for years. The number of workingmen in the procession was about 2,000. It was reviewed by the Governor and State officials from a decorated stand.

The tenth annual celebration of Labor Day in Dubuque was more generally observed than ever before. Addresses were delivered by Mayor Duffy and William E. Burns of Chicago.

The feature of Labor Day celebration in St. Louis was an address by W. J. Bryan at Concordia Park. The biggest crowd ever seen in the park greeted the speaker. His speech throughout was enthusiastically applauded. Previous to the meeting Mr. Bryan reviewed a parade of 15,000 laboring men.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois delivered an address at Philadelphia, where thousands of persons had assembled to assist the United Labor League in the celebration of Labor Day. The noted jurist and politician from the Prairie State was introduced to the large audience by President Ernest Kreft and received a flattering welcome. His speech was listened to with keen interest throughout and frequently provoked outbursts of enthusiastic demonstration.

GIVES UP HER FAITH FOR LOVE.

Miss Belknap Abondons Christianity to Become Paul May's Wife.

To embrace the Jewish faith and renounce her belief in the divinity of Christ is something of a task for a woman, even though it be undertaken for the man she loves, yet this is what Miss Belknap, whose father was once Secretary of War, has undertaken. For over a year there has been a love match between Miss Belknap and Paul May, a young man well known and liked in diplomatic circles in Washington. The marriage of the couple was opposed by both families because May is a Hebrew and Miss Belknap, of course, is a Christian. In order to circumvent the match, if possible, and make the young man forgot his inamorata, Mrs. May secured his appointment a year ago as an attache of the Belgian legation in Japan. But through all the period of his enforced absence his heart was true to the girl he left behind, and now that Miss

MISS BELKNAP.

Belknap has announced her intention of renouncing Christianity and embracing the Hebrew faith there is no longer any objection to the wedding on the part of the May family, and the event will doubtless be one of the most brilliant of the social season. As there is no synagogue in Washington, the couple will be married in New York.

In order to be received into the Jewish Church Miss Belknap must go before three rabbis, who will explain to her all the tenets of the faith she is about to subscribe to. Then she must give up her belief in the divinity of Christ and renounce the New Testament, and after that she must submit to the bath of purification. Miss Belknap is a charming young woman about 20 years old. She has spent many years abroad, and her name has been coupled with that of several young society men of Washington in the past in rumors of engagements.

A PARADISE FOR MAIDENS.

Two Women Secure Rich Husbands in the Klondike.

The news is brought by the latest miners that have returned from the Klondike that as a matrimonial market Dawson City has no equal on earth. Women are as scarce as gold dust is burdensome in the metropolis of the new Eldorado. All the men avow that any woman can become a bride with a wedding present of thousands of dollars' worth of gold dust within thirty minutes after arriving at Dawson City if she will but whisper her consent. Ten thousand dollars in gold was laid at the feet of the lady in a number of instances at Dawson City before the ceremony was performed. Miss Gussie La More, formerly of Juneau, has made the most desirable marriage from a pecuniary point of view. It is a fact that Swiftwater Bill was so smitten with her charms that he called on Miss La More the day of her arrival and wooed her with $50,000 of gold dust in a coal oil can. The next day she became Mrs. Swiftwater Bill. Violet Raymond, a variety actress, formerly of San Francisco and Seattle, is now a princess and resident of Dawson City. She married an Italian who struck it rich. He is called Prince Antonio. Miss Raymond and Miss La More went to Dawson City together. There is but one woman in the town who is not married. She has refused every single man in Dawson, and they have knelt before her with uplifted hands full of gold. Being refused they have told her that she does not know a good thing when she sees it.

REAL YELLOW FEVER.

Disease Prevalent at Ocean Springs, Miss., Is So Declared.

The members of the Mississippi State Board of Health, who were designated by Gov. McLaurrin to investigate the yellow fever scare at Ocean Springs, officially report to the Governor that it is the unanimous opinion of representatives of Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi State Boards of Health and the marine hospital service that the fever is real yellow fever.

Ocean Springs is a surf-bathing resort near New Orleans. For some days the disease has been epidemic there and has caused much alarm, as many were certain it was yellow fever. Official confirmation of this was lacking until this report. Acting on the supposition that yellow fever had broken out some of the neighboring cities proclaimed a quarantine against Ocean Springs. There have been 600 cases and ten deaths. Owing to the small percentage of deaths physicians were loath to believe that the disease was yellow fever.

Prof. Metz, assisted by Chief Sanitary Inspector Woods and Supt. Hill, has collected a series of specimens of water, well and cistern, of the bay oysters and also made a number of photograpns showing the existing condition of the sanitary arrangements and drainage at Ocean Springs. Prof. Metz appears to be of the opinion that the prevailing complaint is due in a measure to a pollution of water in the bay fronting the town. The drainage of Ocean Springs empties directly into the bay, and the rains wash a large quantity of substance into the water and upon the area in which the oysters consumed by the town people are temporarily bedded. It is feared that the oysters absorb poisonous germs.

PLACE HUNTERS ARE CHEATED.

Concerns Sell Civil Service Information that Is Free.

The National Civil Service Commission is much annoyed by the operations of a number of individuals and bureaus claiming to have special information of value to applicants for Government offices and special facilities for preparing them for civil service examinations. Many letters are now reaching the commission from applicants