

CURIOUS DIPLOMACY.

IRREGULAR PROCEEDING ON THE PART OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A Dispatch Intended for the State Department at Washington Is Published in the Newspapers Before Reaching Its Destination.

Violated the Paris Awards.

The publication by the British Government of the blue book on the fur seal conference has recently annoyed the State Department at Washington because, while Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch in answer to Mr. Sherman's celebrated dispatch of May 10 is given publicity, the department up to this time has not received a copy of this dispatch, and does not seem to know of its existence except through the newspapers. Inasmuch as the British press has so freely criticised what it has been pleased to call "shirt-sleeve diplomacy" and has read the State Department many a homily on the necessity of observing diplomatic proprieties, the department thinks it curious, to say the least, that a dispatch should be made public before it has been received by the government to which it is addressed. But this is not the least curious thing about this diplomatic episode. In the first place, it is unusual, not to say irregular, that a dispatch addressed by the State Department to the foreign office (the only medium of communication between the two governments) should be answered by the colonial office. State Department officials understand why Lord Salisbury has not replied to Mr. Sherman's dispatch. Some time ago a New York paper gave what purported to be the text of that dispatch, but which were really merely the conclusions from a recital of the facts. These facts show conclusively that Great Britain has persistently and wilfully violated the spirit and intent of the Paris award, and constitute the strongest indictment ever drawn by one nation against another. This is the reason, a Washington correspondent says, why Lord Salisbury has never answered except "by anticipation" Mr. Sherman's dispatch.

EXPLODED A BOMB.

Meeting of Two Emperors Married by Hostile Demonstrations.

Emperor William of Germany has arrived at Budapest and was welcomed by Emperor Franz Joseph, the cabinet ministers and the civil and military authorities. It is said as Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph were leaving the station a sharp detonation was heard, which was followed by a thick cloud of dust and smoke. The crowd took flight, broke through the military cordon and swarmed around the imperial carriages. Emperor Francis Joseph was greatly agitated and shouted to the police to keep the people back. Some arrests are reported, but owing to the silence maintained by the officers it is difficult to ascertain details of the affair. The Neue Wiener Journal was confiscated this evening for publishing telegrams as to the occurrence.

Standing of the Clubs.

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

W. L.	W. L.
Baltimore .98	35 Brooklyn .57
Boston .88	37 Pittsburgh .55
New York .78	45 Chicago .55
Cincinnati .69	53 Philadelphia .53
Cleveland .64	60 Louisville .51
Washington .57	55 St. Louis .27
	74

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

W. L.	W. L.
Minneapolis .98	37 Detroit .72
Columbus .89	47 Minneapolis .44
St. Paul .90	51 Kansas City .40
Milwaukee .85	52 Grand Rapids .38
	100

Ruled Out of Existence.

United States District Judge Foster of Topeka, Kan., made a sweeping decision when he declared the organization known as the Kansas City Live Stock Association illegal under the provisions of the anti-trust law. The exchange is an organization of commission men, who control the sale of live stock in Kansas City. Judge Foster enjoins the commission from doing business.

Baronets Protect Them.

The attempt to resume work at Farde's Lattimer, Pa., mines was not successful, only 300 out of 1,300 men showing up for work. The Huns are again threatening trouble. At Eckley when strikers attempted to prevent the miners there from going to work, Companies C and E of the Fourth Regiment gave the would-be workers protection.

Crowd of Cripples.

The first national convention of cripples will be held in St. Louis in the Exposition Building and it is expected that there will be fully 6,000 delegates in attendance when the meeting is called to order, every man of whom will be crippled in some manner or other. If he is not he will not be entitled to a seat in the hall.

British in Hot Battle.

British troops suffered severe losses in a battle with the rebellious Mohawks. One hundred and forty in the Second brigade of General Sir Bindon Blood's division were either killed or wounded. The Mohawk loss was also heavy, but it is impossible to state to what extent the rebellious natives suffered.

Will Meet in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis was chosen as the place for holding the next annual convention of the National Association of Underwriters.

Churches Lend Aid.

All of the churches in Pueblo, Colo., Sunday night took up collections for the suffering coal miners of the East.

Hold Up a Congressman.

Congressman Butterworth of Ohio was held up for purposes of robbery at Atlantic City, N. J. Indeed, he was robbed of his watch and a sum of money, after making a stubborn resistance to the high-waymen, before the arrival of the police put the ruffians to flight.

Improved Fever Situation.

The New Orleans fever situation is greatly improved by a materially lower temperature. If the present cool spell continues conditions promise steadily to grow better.

Peasants Are Ruined.

The bad harvest affects seventeen Russian provinces and it is feared it will also be felt in 1898, as the drought has prevented sowing winter wheat in a large area. The immense reserve stocks will prevent a famine, but the peasants are ruined for several years.

\$50,000 for Each Life.

The Austrian consul at Philadelphia has written to his secretary in Hazelton, Pa., Dr. Theodorovitch. Legal proceedings, the communication says, will be instituted against the United States in \$50,000 damages for each life lost in the Lattimer shooting.

WOMEN HOOT THE TROOPS.

Swoop Down on Working Miners with Sticks and Clubs.

Friday at Hazelton, Pa., opened with commotion at the headquarters of the Third Brigade and in the various camps. At an early hour a message reached General Gobin that there was more trouble at Audenreid. The attack made by the women Thursday, which resulted in driving the miners at those collieries out, was repeated when another attempt to start up the collieries was made Friday. Over one hundred men reported for work at the Monarch washery, when the band of amazons, armed with sticks and stones, swooped down upon them. Some of their number again stationed themselves on top of a culm bank, ready to pelt the men, but violence was avoided by the men promptly going out. At the Star washery about one hundred of the 135 men returned to work, but the women determined to drive them out. No attempt was made to resume at the Carson washery. As soon as the reports of the disturbance reached General Gobin he sent a squad of the Governor's Troop to the scene. When the cavalry reached there all attempts of violence had ceased, but the women followed the troops about the street, hooting and cursing them. A storekeeper at Audenreid declared that his entire stock of revolvers had been sold during the last few days. Reports from Cranberry confirmed the news that the powder-house of Edward Tuenbach had been broken into by strikers, who had stolen a quantity of dynamite.

BIG COMBINE OF BAKERS.

Three Large Concerns Enter the Strong Combination.

A gigantic bakery combination is said to be among the probabilities of the near future. The consolidation, if carried out on the lines reported, will include the three great companies, which now virtually control the situation in their respective territories—the American Biscuit Company, the New York Biscuit Company, and the United States Biscuit Corporation. The capital stock will be \$30,000,000 and the bonded indebtedness \$3,000,000. The corporations mentioned operate some 150 of the largest bakeries in the world, the American having its territory in the West, the New York in the Middle section, and in the East, and the United States in the Southern-Middle States. A few days ago it became apparent that something was up in the world of biscuits and buns. Stock of the New York company made a sharp gain to \$55, and Wednesday touched \$60, selling Thursday at \$63 a share. There were large buying orders from the very best financial interests, and while there was no confirmation of the rumored consolidation, brokers were asked to quote it more than credence. The companies have all been losing money through the slashing of prices, and the stockholders in the great corporations have demanded a cessation of the war.

GREAT DISMAL SWAMP IS AFIRE.

Four Hundred Square Miles of Flame Caused by the Drought.

The Great Dismal Swamp of Virginia and North Carolina, covering an area of perhaps 400 square miles, is afire from one end to the other, the result of an unprecedented drought and excessively hot weather. No one inhabits the swamp but wild animals, therefore no attempt was made to check the flames. Bear, wildcats, deer and reptiles fled before the flames, and their cries as they were incinerated filled the hearts of railroad passengers with terror. The smoke is so dense that the crew and passengers on a train were nearly stifled. Columns of flame from thirty to fifty feet in height extend for miles. When the great swamps get afire, which is about once in every seven years, the fire generally burns itself out. Forest fires are also raging in adjoining counties and unless rain comes soon will be burned up, the loss and suffering great, and perhaps may result in the death of many rural inhabitants.

BUYS 15,000 ACRES OF COAL LAND.

Illinois Central Makes a Big Purchase in Alabama.

The Illinois Central Railroad, through its agents, has purchased 15,000 acres of coal lands in Marion and Walker Counties, Alabama, and will open mines upon them at once for the purpose of obtaining coal to supply the road with fuel. The lands are located on the line of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, about ninety-five miles from Holly Springs, Miss., where that road intercepts the Illinois Central, and on them is a vein of coal from three to four feet thick. The deal involves about \$100,000.

Green Stamps Coming.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, after a consultation with the President, have decided to change the color of the current 2-cent postage stamp from carmine to green. The 10-cent postage stamp, which is now printed in green, will be changed to some other color, possibly carmine. It is thought that green is a more desirable color than carmine, besides saving the government about \$10,000 in the difference in cost between the two inks.

ACCIDENT IN A COAL MIN.

The cage in which ten men were being lowered into shaft No. 2 of the Alden Coal Company at Nanticoke, Pa., suddenly dropped to the bottom of the shaft. Eight of the men were severely injured, and the injuries of four may prove fatal. The mine is 580 feet deep. The cage had started down the shaft, and the engineer losing control of the machinery, it dropped to the bottom at terrific speed.

Lynchers Not Known.

"The slayers of the men are unknown." This is the concluding sentence of the verdict of the coroner's jury which indicted the lynching of the five men at Vicksburg, Ind. The verdict pleases those who justify the hanging of the quintet. On the other hand, threats have been made—or currently reported to have been made—by friends of the victims to be-day, when the cost for the period 1893-1896 has mounted up to \$581,364,737—Chicago Dispatch.

A Debt-Creating Tariff.

The first fruits of the new tariff law are decidedly discouraging, for the revenue collected under it during August fell behind the amount collected during the corresponding month last year by about 25 per cent. This, if continued, will force the country to face a deficit by the time congress meets in December of something like \$30,000,000 for the four months, or at the rate of nearly \$100,000,000 a year.

Ostensibly this Dingley measure was framed to provide first of all more revenue for the government. It was to do much better in this respect than the Wilson tariff, and the result is that those who predicted that it would produce from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year less are going to be proven absolutely reliable prophets if this first month's experience is any criterion of what is to follow.

Of course, the expenses of the government are going on as before, or are increasing. While the total receipts by the treasury last month were only a little over \$19,000,000, the outlay was close to \$34,000,000, so that there is an actual deficit of nearly \$15,000,000 for this one month for the taxpayers to ponder over—New York News.

TOUGH ON THE "TICK."

After many months of effort and repeated experiments a cure for cattle fever has been found. Dr. V. A. Norgaard, of Denver, is the discoverer. The plan for dealing with the fever is primarily to exterminate the insect known as the "tick," which abounds on fever-stricken cattle. To do this the cattle are forced to swim through a solution in a vat. Crude petroleum is used. If the new remedy proves to do all that is claimed it can do, the cattle market will experience somewhat of a revolution, and about 500,000 head of cattle will be shipped north each year during the November-December season, which extends from Feb. 15 to Nov. 15. A meeting of all States and Territories that handle cattle is called to meet in Fort Worth, when it is expected the new scheme of driving cattle will be shown.

GROON KILLS HIMSELF.

Because his parents said they would not receive his wife into their home, Geo. J. Bundy, a Chicago lawyer, committed suicide at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee. His bride, who was Miss Blanche Warren, is in a dangerous condition, but physicians say she may recover. Bundy and his wife took morphine with the intention of dying together.

Argentina Has Wheat.

In spite of the locust plague the Argentine wheat crop with good luck will be so great that nearly 2,000,000 tons will be exported. The locusts are doing a little harm in the provinces of Santa Fe and the southern part of Cordova.

Christians Are Persecuted.

Word has been received that the Catholic missionaries are again suffering severe oppression from the Chinese near Ya-Ping, in the district of Kwang-Tung.

Militia in Readiness.

The Hazelton, Pa., strike situation may be summarized thus: Over 10,000 men are still out, with no apparent prospect of

settlement; sporadic outbreaks of violence are occurring near the outlying collieries and the withdrawal of troops is not only without consideration, but the guard lines of several of the camps are being constantly strengthened, and the wisdom of bringing more cavalry is being discussed. It was said that if the soldiers are kept there much longer the Sheridan troop of Tyrone, attached to the Second brigade, will be ordered out. A captain of General Gobin's staff is authority for the statement that an uneasy feeling prevails at headquarters in consequence of the little outbreaks of the past few days and the indication they hold of the underlying disturbance. The brigade commander admitted that the action of the raiding party was giving him much perplexity. He does not care to use force against them and has instructed the soldiers in case of necessity to use only the flats of their sabers upon the amazons. The story reached the general that many men were in the attacking crowds disguised as women.

FORGETFULNESS KILLS FIVE.

Wreck Said to Be Due to an Engineer's Blunder.

Five killed, three injured and one narrowly escape is the result of a head-on collision on the Wisconsin Central Railway between two freight trains at Howard, Wis. The freights were Nos. 21, west bound, loaded with general merchandise, and 24, east bound, loaded chiefly with flour from Minneapolis. Ten cars of freight, together with both locomotives, were derailed and ditched and more or less damaged. The track was soon cleared of debris and no through trains were delayed. The west-bound freight, No. 21, was delayed somewhat and passed Irvine considerably behind time. It is supposed that the engineer, being behind, forgot that he was to pass No. 24 near that point and was consequently running through at the usual speed. No telegraph orders were involved, as both trains were regulars and trainmen had standing orders regarding the passing. Captain Horn, conductor of No. 21, claimed that he had one minute to make the switch before the scheduled time of No. 24. Train No. 24 had the right of way and was in charge of Conductor Washington, of Minneapolis.

APPROVES OF POSTAL BANKS.

Postmaster General Gary Studying the Subject Carefully.

Postmaster General Gary is devoting considerable attention these days to an investigation of the wisdom of establishing postal savings banks. When in the last Congress a bill was sent to him providing for such institutions he declined to endorse it because, as he said, he had not had an opportunity to investigate the subject. He has since taken up the matter, reading all the literature bearing upon it and could procure and securing opportunity to discuss its merits with those familiar with it. The result is that he has become convinced of both the wisdom and utility of postal savings institutions and has decided to have a bill prepared providing for their establishment and to recommend its passage by Congress.

CONCERNING PENSIONS.

Men who went forth to battle for the Union and who received wounds in the cause of liberty are deserving of recognition and compensation from this government. There is none who desire to detract from the glory of the veteran, nor are there any who wish to deprive him of such governmental assistance as his deeds deserve, but the matter of pensions has attained such dimensions that it demands investigation.

THE COMING ERA OF THRIFT.

It is true that the farmer seldom is a miser and that he spends freely when he has the money. But he is not going to be such a spender this year as he has been in the past. Adversity has taught him the valuable lesson of frugality. He is going to buy sparingly this year. While this new spirit of economy and frugality on the part of the farmers may disappoint the more sanguine merchants for awhile, in the end the effect will be a betterment of all the business interests of the country. It will lead to an era of thrift and accumulation of which we have stood so sorely need ever since the industrial changes wrought by the civil war rendered a readjustment of conditions and relations necessary.—St. Louis Republic.

PUTTING HANDCUFFS ON THE PULPIT.

A minister of the gospel has been enjoined by the mine-owners' Federal court from in any way encouraging the strikers. His offense consisted, it is said, in preaching sympathetic sermons. We are not far from despotism when religion is handcuffed for denouncing the robbery and starvation of free workingmen.—Kansas City Times.

ENOUGH REVENGE, TOO MUCH EXPENSE.

From 1854 to 1890 the average July disbursement, the heaviest monthly payments in the year, was \$34,700,000; in 1891-2, \$37,000,000; in 1893-5 it was \$38,000,000; in 1896, \$42,000,000; in 1897, \$50,000,000. This shows the real basis of the deficit. It is the one which ought to receive the greatest share of attention. Expense is the trouble, not revenue.—Milwaukee Journal.

WHAT HAS RESTORED CONFIDENCE.

Two of the cabinet officers who have returned to Washington agree that confidence is restored. No doubt, but it is not confidence in Dingleyism that has undergone restoration, but confidence in the natural resources of the country. Famine abroad and distress at home have opened the mills.—Philadelphia Record.

BRIEF COMMENT.

If you are an employer, have you taken any steps to pass along the prosperity that is coming to you now? In other words, have you raised wages? And, if not, when will you go about it?

—St. Louis Star.

Oddly enough the man of unsavory reputation whom the President has appointed naval officer of the customs at New Orleans turns out to have been one of McKinley's supporters in the St. Louis convention—Detroit Free Press.

Our best foreign policy is to have no foreign policy. We want no colonies, can have no colonies without giving the lie to the doctrines of our declaration of independence. Inalienable rights inheres in others as well as in ourselves.—Terre Haute Gazette.

Senator Thurston of Nebraska says that the Senate is no place for a poor man. The Senator must have been avoided during the formulation of the new tariff by the sugar trust. For some kind of Senators the Senate is a richer field than the Klondike.—Indianapolis Sentinel.