

TO CORRESPONDENTS
All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates to have the letters and figures plain and distinct. Proper names are often difficult to decipher, because of the careless manner in which they are written.

MASSACHUSETTS may be overstocked with women but such is not the case in the country at large. A census bulletin shows that in the United States there are 1,500,000 more male than female persons.

THERE are about seven thousand of the finest paintings in the world at the Art palace at Jackson park. Allowing the visitor ten hours a day in this building and one minute for the inspection of each painting it will take nearly twelve days of his time to see the entire collection.

A FLORIDA man, Phares Bell, has conceived the idea of building a big hotel among the branches of a grove of live oaks in that state. He is said to have the backing of a syndicate of English capitalists and to be so confident of the success of his novel scheme that he will begin work upon it immediately.

THOSE Indians who have sold reservations to the United States are, as a whole, the wealthiest communities in the country. Commissioner Roosevelt, who has been looking into the matter, reports one tribe of which every man, woman and child has a revenue equivalent to the interest on \$15,000 each.

A NEW YORK electrician is building an air ship which he claims will solve the problem of aerial navigation beyond a doubt. He is so sure of its success that he has already selected a name for it, the pegasus. Pegasus was the winged horse on which poets were supposed to ride to empyrean heights.

AN European dentist is said to have had great success in curing toothache within five or six minutes, and often in less time, by applying one pole of an electrostatic machine to the troublesome tooth and the other pole to the body of the patient. In seventy-three cases thus treated by him only three are said to have been unsatisfactory.

FRANCES WOLSELEY is the only child and heiress of the British general, Lord Wolseley, and before he would consent to accept a peerage he stipulated the title should descend to his daughter and her descendants—a favor seldom granted to the English nobility, though there are a great number of Scotch and Irish peerages which descend in the female line.

A REPORTER who has been at pains to corral the genuine Spanish method of pronouncing Eulalie's name divulges the secret. It is "Ay-o-lah-lee-ah," with the first two syllables run together rapidly and the accent on the "ah." The infant's name is "Marie-Eulalie-Francoise-D'Assise-Marguerite-Roberte-Isabelle-Francoise-de-Pauline-Christine-Marie-de-la-Piete."

The British admiralty has just adopted the new wire-wound, quick-firing, six-inch breech-loading gun for the navy. The new weapon is forty calibers long and weighs seven tons. It will fire an elongated projectile weighing 100 pounds a distance of over four miles. It is such a quick-firing gun that at a long range when fired with cordite it has three or four shots in the air at the same time.

The Columbian stamps are really steel engravings, and form the third special issue of stamps in the country. The first of these was a fifteen cent stamp representing the landing of Columbus, which was issued in 1893, and the second commemorated the 1876 centennial by a souvenir envelope, with a shield-shaped three-cent stamp in the corner, having at the top the figures 1776 and at the bottom 1876.

A PECULIAR suit was recently settled in the courts at Iron Mountain, Mich. An Austrian resident of that place some time ago sent money and a ring to his fiancée in Austria, telling her to come to America and get married. She came for that purpose, but met another man whom she fancied better than her old lover and married him. The disappointed lover sued the husband to restore \$70 and the ring, and secured judgment for that amount.

UNCLE SAM has become the victim of a new game on the part of the emigrant. He ships from the port of de markation as a sailor before the mast, and immediately deserts on arriving at an American port. He thus evades the head tax exacted by the government, and escapes the examination imposed by immigration laws. During the recent naval review in New York harbor about 300 foreigners inserted themselves into our midst in this fashion.

It is believed, says the Scientific American, that there are five times as many insects as there are species of all other living things put together. The oak alone supports 450 species of insects and 800 kinds make their home in the pine. Forty years ago Humboldt estimated that the number of species preserved in collections was between 150,000 and 170,000, but scientific men now say that there must be more than three quarters of a million, without taking into account the parasite creatures.

ONE street car line in Philadelphia has been experimenting with a storage-battery electric car, and the Press announces that the results are entirely satisfactory. The car runs at the rate of eight miles an hour, except on sharp curves and steep grades, where it runs four. It looks as if the problem of street transit without the use of dangerous overhead wires would be finally solved. If a storage battery can now be steadily run at a speed of eight miles an hour, it seems only a question of a short time when mechanical genius will be able to increase the speed to ten or twelve miles on the level.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

THE STATE SCHOOL FUND

Table Showing What Each County Pays In, What Each Receives and the Balance in the Treasury.

The apportionment of the state school fund, as prepared by Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction Glascock, has been given to the press. The following excerpt shows the number of children in each county and the amount received from the state. In many cases the counties receive a great deal more than they pay in, a state of things which leads to all the agitation over the distribution, and causes the padding of returns in order to swell the amount received to the size of the amount paid in. The figures are as follows:

COUNTY.	No. of children between 6 and 12 years of age.	Total collected from property tax.	Amount apportioned to each child.
Adams.....	7,504	\$9,383.14	\$12,782.00
Allen.....	25,981	46,766.00	45,379.25
Bartholomew.....	9,104	17,470.29	15,592.00
Benton.....	1,225	1,343.94	1,367.75
Blackford.....	3,948	5,870.32	6,194.50
Boone.....	9,302	15,282.47	16,278.50
Brown.....	8,529	2,968.27	6,965.75
Carroll.....	6,520	4,108.29	9,410.00
Cass.....	10,259	22,232.00	17,953.25
Clark.....	11,642	15,283.27	20,373.50
Clay.....	15,729	16,969.85	22,825.75
Clinton.....	9,140	17,701.79	16,018.50
Crawford.....	5,512	4,311.40	9,616.00
DeKalb.....	10,308	15,283.45	15,337.75
Dearborn.....	7,965	15,101.35	9,938.75
Decatur.....	6,849	12,326.08	11,985.75
DeKalb.....	7,706	13,447.91	13,485.50
Delaware.....	11,482	18,746.47	20,685.50
Dubois.....	7,470	9,082.57	13,072.50
Elkhart.....	13,666	22,781.98	22,846.25
Fayette.....	1,121	10,103.77	7,211.75
Floyd.....	11,276	17,941.73	19,728.00
Franklin.....	6,997	10,412.48	12,244.75
Gibson.....	6,288	9,451.67	11,004.00
Grant.....	9,809	15,387.72	19,387.25
Greene.....	7,793	23,243.44	19,428.25
Hancock.....	12,300	23,243.44	21,682.50
Harrison.....	8,496	11,467.25	15,568.00
Henry.....	9,224	14,535.46	15,568.00
Hickory.....	6,348	12,519.12	11,106.00
Howard.....	7,875	7,141.98	13,781.25
Huntington.....	7,302	13,832.82	12,775.50
Jefferson.....	7,748	15,538.73	15,538.75
Jesse.....	9,283	15,193.03	16,245.25
Johnson.....	8,282	15,744.08	15,744.50
Knox.....	8,591	11,814.34	15,881.75
Lafayette.....	3,929	7,511.00	15,881.75
Lamar.....	5,394	11,215.16	14,869.50
Lawrence.....	9,443	12,741.88	16,523.50
Madison.....	8,589	15,235.33	19,387.25
Marietta.....	6,412	10,103.77	11,016.00
Martin.....	10,902	14,238.22	19,106.00
Marshall.....	9,208	17,091.68	18,229.25
Meigs.....	5,008	9,781.07	8,761.00
Monroe.....	8,497	25,656.71	14,869.75
Montgomery.....	15,344	25,251.97	23,392.50
Morgan.....	7,224	9,638.29	12,645.25
Muskegon.....	10,235	26,918.15	24,411.25
Noble.....	46,534	136,882.44	85,022.00
Porter.....	8,219	14,749.13	14,418.25
Rainey.....	8,392	9,439.84	14,418.25
Ripley.....	9,177	14,117.12	16,069.75
Rush.....	6,288	8,434.08	11,004.00
Shelby.....	11,839	18,208.57	19,387.25
Spencer.....	6,406	10,183.45	11,010.75
St. Joseph.....	2,984	9,992.74	5,222.00
Switzerland.....	7,175	15,975.89	12,564.25
Tipton.....	2,901	2,292.85	8,495.25
Union.....	5,371	5,608.30	9,369.25
Vanderburgh.....	6,530	6,540.48	9,777.50
Vermillion.....	7,412	11,510.00	12,781.25
Warrick.....	7,079	5,611.74	12,288.25
Washington.....	6,835	7,723.00	17,961.25
Wayne.....	6,493	14,062.29	11,362.75
Wells.....	4,344	10,346.77	10,346.75
Wendell.....	4,973	8,805.79	8,634.75
White.....	7,300	17,232.42	12,778.00
Whitley.....	8,705	18,280.46	15,183.75
Wright.....	7,203	11,427.07	12,695.25
Yamhill.....	5,837	17,718.39	10,214.75
York.....	3,114	2,813.87	5,440.50
Yuba.....	11,071	18,221.94	19,387.25
Zander.....	8,905	9,992.30	15,408.75
Zander.....	2,662	4,068.82	5,185.50
Zander.....	13,383	20,472.69	28,930.00
Zander.....	4,491	8,491.07	8,491.25
Zander.....	7,911	12,827.31	13,826.75
Zander.....	3,302	6,344.29	7,625.50
Zander.....	14,239	24,844.24	24,844.25
Zander.....	6,912	8,806.23	12,006.00
Zander.....	1,973	5,592.04	3,452.75
Zander.....	21,038	42,458.96	38,741.00
Zander.....	4,770	7,948.25	8,311.25
Zander.....	22,044	32,184.85	39,301.50
Zander.....	9,628	18,009.06	17,874.00
Zander.....	7,443	12,537.71	14,462.25
Zander.....	8,135	8,519.31	14,271.25
Zander.....	15,749	30,580.48	22,310.75
Zander.....	7,443	12,537.71	14,462.25
Zander.....	5,450	11,441.06	9,587.50
Zander.....	5,800	12,976.33	10,150.00
Total.....	795,113	1,415,003.97	\$1,415,003.97

This apportionment leaves cash on hand as follows: Balance in treasury, \$8,556.22; State Normal, \$15,000; amount in state treasury, \$17,838.50.

INDIANAPOLIS seems to be suffering from a wave of murders. For two months they have come at the rate of one or two per week. Early the other morning John Tarpey, street commissioner of Haughville, a suburb of Indianapolis, was shot dead in his tracks by an unknown thief, whom he and three others surprised in the act of robbing Shaw's saloon. The murderer, in the confusion, made good his escape and has not been caught. A few nights ago, at North Indianapolis, another suburb, John Mackey, white, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Ed Miller, colored. Miller had a squatter's shanty near the canal, and while he was up town the shanty caught fire and burned. While the fire was in progress Miller came rushing wildly among the crowd that had collected, flourishing a revolver, and let go at the first man in his way, who happened to be Mackey. He was at once overpowered by the crowd and turned over to the police. His only reason for his crazy action is that he thought the crowd had set fire to his shanty.

Mrs. ANOS THOMPSON, widow, residing with her son Cyrus, near Crawfordsville, was killed by a horse the other evening. She went to the barn to feed the animal, and entered the stall where the horse was tied. She had a shawl over her head, and it is supposed the horse became frightened at her appearance, and knocking her against the partition stunned her so that she fell down under the animal's feet. It then pawed her head and breast into a mass. A hired hand, on coming into the barn, noticed the horse pawing, and on examination found the remains of Mrs. Thompson. He attempted to enter the stall, and was kicked against the barn. Calling for Cyrus Thompson, he came, and after pacifying the beast carried out the body of his mother.

At Jeffersonville, Geo. Johns and his wife were attacked by a mad cow. Later in the day the cow died.

The following postmasters were named the other day: Cheadle, Clinton county, George Land; Coatsville, Hendricks county, N. N. Patrick; Freedom, Owen county, J. H. Courim; Pekin, Washington county, C. B. Elrod; Springfield, Henry county, Wm. Pickenpaul.

JAS. MORRISON, a well-to-do farmer of Morrisstown, suicided by hanging himself to a beam in his barn. He leaves a family. The cause is said to be despondency, caused by disease and reverses.

LYNCHED.

A Colored Brute Suffers from a Mob's Vengeance at Decatur, Ill.—Taken from Jail and Hanged—The Action of the Mob Remonstrated by Gov. Altgeld, Who Offers a Reward for the Perpetrators of the Deed.

DECATUR, Ill., June 3.—Sam Bush, the negro arrested near Windsor early Friday morning for outraging Mrs. Vest, of Mount Zion township, was lynched at 3 a. m. Saturday. There were threats heard early Friday evening, but a scout sent out by the officers to Mount Zion returned with the information that the people were quiet and had no intention of coming to Decatur. Nevertheless a guard of twelve men was put in the jail and an extra force of men was put on duty outside. About 500 curious people stood around the jail all night, though most of them thought no serious attempt would be made to take the prisoner out.

At just 2 o'clock twenty-five men came on a rush up Wood street. They were quiet, without masks, and moved in a solid body. They forced their way through the crowd and knocked over the door of the jail. Deputy Sheriff Midkiff and Special Officer Foster sat just inside and refused their admission. One blow from a sledge crashed in the wooden door, and the two officers were surrounded by twenty-five armed men. The keys of the jail were demanded, but both officers declared they did not have them.

The men then went to work with sledge hammers and chisels on the outside door. It was of solid cast-iron an inch thick. Twenty minutes elapsed before it was forced. Meanwhile the crowd of Decatur people stood outside quietly. No one seemed to care much. There was no talk of resistance and the officers were not upbraided for making no more objection.

When the first door was opened another one of steel bars held them another twenty minutes. There was only an occasional yell, and altogether it seemed to be a quiet attack on a jail. The next bars across the corridor were forced, and with them a lock that opened all the cells.

A frightened negro inside pointed out Bush's cell. Three men rushed in and found it apparently empty. They looked over the mattress, then lifted it up and tumbled out a negro. He had crawled inside. All day Friday Bush shook with fear. Now he seemed cooler than at any time before. "Gentlemen, you are killing an innocent man," he said. He was dragged up into the jail office. So many men stood around that it took five minutes to pull him through the crowd to the street. All this time Bush said nothing, but the crowd yelled excitedly.

News of the attack on the jail seemed to have spread over the town, and 1,500 people were there. In front of the jail is a telegraph post. A drive towards that was made, but the lynchers finally went to one about 600 yards away, on one of the most prominent corners in the city, and directly in front of the courthouse. An arc light made the street intersection as light as day. A rope made of halter straps had been put around the negro's neck.

When the crowd stopped at the foot of the pole the victim asked for time to pray. The men said: "Give him all the time he wants." He knelt down on the bricks and began to pray in a sing-song way, calling on Jesus to come and take his soul and forgive the men who were murdering him. He did not beg or cry as he had done when first arrested, but seemed to make up his mind he must die, and prayed disconnectedly full ten minutes, while a thousand people crowded around as close together as they could be. There were side jests, and not a single soul seemed impressed with the awfulness of the scene. Finally the spectators began to get impatient. A man had climbed half way up the pole and stood in the glare of the light all the time. "Cut that short," he said; "he gave those women no time." Others took up the cry. "Hang him; he's prayed enough." "Let him go," was yelled. The rope was passed to the man on the pole, he put it over a guide wire, and the crowd pulled.

The negro's body, now naked as the day it was born, swung up into sight 4 feet from the ground and fell back. The negro uttered no sound. A few in the crowd groaned, while others yelled. Then a hack was driven into the crowd against the protests of the cab-man. The negro was told to stand up on it. He refused, when half a dozen hands threw him up and then held him while the rope was tied to the cross arm on the pole. The hack was then driven away and the body fell with the man's toes not 2 feet from the ground. It was then just 3:07 a. m. Two doctors walked up and held the pulse, and pronounced him dead in two minutes. The neck was not broken. The body was cut down by Coroner Bendure at 3:40 a. m. The rope was cut up and divided among the crowd around. The Mount Zion men left for home as soon as the negro was pronounced dead.

A dispatch from Springfield says that Gov. Altgeld has issued a proclamation denouncing the lynching as a cowardly and diabolical act, as murder, and as a blot upon the fair name of the state. He declares the men who were engaged in it must be punished and offers a reward of \$200 each for their apprehension and conviction.

Failure in Joliet, Ill.
JOLIET, Ill., June 5.—The old veteran stone company of Sanger, Moody & Steel made an assignment in favor of their creditors, with assets aggregating \$177,700 and liabilities only \$38,000. The bulk of the liabilities are with the bank, which are more than secured by trust deeds. The firm was compelled to assign because they could not get money to go ahead with their business and could not sell their stone. The government owes them \$85,000, which they cannot get, and with the banks pressing them for money they were forced to surrender.

AFTER THEIR CASH.

Uneasy Depositors Make Things Lively for Several Chicago Banks—Heavy Runs Experienced, But All Demands Are Met, Only One Suspension Being Announced.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The opening of the banks in Chicago was characterized by strong symptoms of a panic. Much uneasiness existed since Saturday, and the doubts and fears among depositors had become so far augmented, even long before 10 o'clock, that crowds, including men and women and working girls, found their way to the bank doors and were ready to improve the first possible opportunity to withdraw what money they had on deposit. As the day wore on the crowds increased, and by noon a full-fledged panic of no mean magnitude was inaugurated.

Savings banks which experienced a run Monday kept their tellers at work until all who had been in line up to the hour of ordinary closing were paid, and notices were posted on the doors that the banks would be open for business at the regular hour this morning.

The panic did not extend beyond the owners of small savings accounts, but there was an intense strain in financial affairs. It is to the rumor mongers that the day is indebted for its worst phase. They succeeded in frightening many people. Instead of the dozen disasters that were talked about there is found to be but one suspension that would in ordinary times excite no especial comment or occasion serious trouble. Some of the banks that had runs did in a few cases take advantage of the sixty-day limit. But there was no occasion for the loss of confidence displayed by their patrons.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The private banking house of Meadowcroft Bros., 100 Washington street, at the northeast corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, has been placed in the hands of a receiver, being forced to suspend because of the prevailing monetary stringency. Lyman E. Crandall has been appointed receiver. Eddy & Walker, attorneys for the firm, have given an approximate estimate of the bank's assets and liabilities. They place the liabilities at \$250,000, and the assets at \$460,000.

The depositors began a run on the Illinois Trust and Savings bank in the Rookery building early in the morning and clamored for their money all day long. The bank made every effort to pay promptly and the officials expressed no fear for the result of the demand for deposits.

This bank kept its doors open until after midnight in order that everyone who wanted his money might have it. The last depositor in the line got his money at 3 a. m., then the bank closed until 10 o'clock.

Shortly after the doors of the Bank of Commerce were opened a run was started which continued for hours. President Felsenthal says rumors are responsible for the run; the bank was conducted on soundest financial principles, its officers do not speculate, and there was plenty of cash in its vaults to meet all demands.

There was a heavy run upon the Prairie State national bank and the Prairie State Savings and Trust company all day. The bank officials appear to take the matter easily and met all the demands made upon them.

In the general excitement that struck the public the Hibernian bank did not escape, but the result thus far is not alarming to the officials.

Meadowcroft Brothers' failure precipitated a run on the Dime savings bank at 104 Washington street. But here, as at the Bank of Commerce, the run was made chiefly by the small depositors and there was really more excitement on the sidewalk than inside the bank. Officials claim to be in a position to meet all demands.

A run was made on the Union Trust bank, of which Stephen W. Rawson is president. The run began about noon and was kept up during the afternoon.

At the Globe savings bank the run kept up all day. At 2 p. m. it was decided to take advantage of the thirty-day notice provided for savings accounts. Vice President Hayes said this would not have been done had the run been on that bank alone.

There was a slight run at the Milwaukee avenue state bank, but the crowds began to diminish by the close of the business day.

It was a wild day on the board of trade. The uneasy feeling in the financial world invaded the speculators in grains and provisions and caused a temporary panic. Prices tumbled headlong. The bears could not trade fast enough to keep up with the reducing market. July wheat sold down to 65½, a drop of nearly 3 cents. Cash wheat declined 2 cents and reached a figure lower than it has sold in the last thirty years. Intense excitement prevailed.

All deliveries of grain and provisions suffered in a similar manner. September was not quite as radical as July. It opened at 72½, reached 70 and closed at 70½, while corn and oats were off from a cent to a half. Pork was a very sick commodity, and declined over a dollar a barrel, with hogs off from 40 to 60 cents.

All told, the day was a disastrous one and even the alarmists did not care to exaggerate the feeling of unrest. The market has been weak and its nerves all on edge. It has only needed the slightest pretext to pull prices down about the ears of speculators.

HE STOLE JEWELS.

A Belgian Says He Robbed the Countess of Flanders of Gems Worth 400,000 Francs.

VIENNA, June 5.—A Belgian named Ruller, who was arrested in Olmutz, has confessed that he helped steal the jewels of the countess of Flanders February 1 last. His confession implicates in the crime a London aristocrat and several of the countess' servants. Ruller also told where the treasure was hidden. The stolen jewels are valued at 400,000 francs. They were taken from the palace while the count and countess of Flanders were attending a court ball.

TO DOWN THE TRUSTS.

Platform Adopted at the Anti-Trust Convention in Chicago—Some Delegates Favor More Radical Declarations and Hold a Boiling Convention—Their Action.

CHICAGO, June 7.—At the morning session of the Anti-Trust convention, further time was granted the committee on resolutions in which to present its report. A stirring speech against combines and trusts was made by Gen. J. B. Weaver, of Iowa.

Shortly before 12 o'clock the committee reported a long series of resolutions, which in effect demanded a better execution of existing laws against trusts and all combinations of capital and the enactment of more stringent laws upon the same subject. That part of it containing the action against trusts recommended by the committee was, in part, as follows:

"That it is the sense of this convention that the state and federal legislatures should enact new and more stringent laws and amend old ones looking to the complete extinction of unlawful combinations destroying competition in productions or exchange. That the faithful and efficient execution of the laws be imperatively enjoined upon the executive officers of the state and nation, and that the failure of any officer to perform his duty in this behalf should be attended by the severest legal penalties; that we demand that the attorney general of the United States proceed to enforce the laws of the United States now on the statute books against trusts and illegal combinations, and we demand that congress shall enact such additional laws against trusts and combinations that control production and prices of commodities as may be found necessary for their suppression.

"That the over-capitalization of corporate property is chiefly responsible for the breaking down of credits and the financial distress that prevails in this country. We therefore recommend and demand that congress shall enact and amend stringent national and state legislation and supervision to limit the bonding of corporate property and the issues of stocks representing same to actual values and no increase of bonds or stocks by existing corporations, whether public or private shall be legal unless the same shall have been authorized by the national and state authorities.

"That it is hereby recommended that each member of this convention use every honorable means in his power to secure the election to office of the local, state or federal legislatures only who are exponents of anti-trust sentiment, and in whose fearless determination to use their utmost endeavor to crush and exterminate all trusts and monopolies complete confidence can be had.

"That this convention create a permanent association, to be known as the Anti-Trust association of the United States, consisting of three representatives from each state and territory, and that we recommend the organization of an anti-trust association in each state and territory for the purpose of aiding in securing uniform legislation and the rigid execution of laws for the most speedy suppression and final eradication of such trusts and combinations.

Two standing committees shall be appointed to act as executive branches of said national association as soon as the same is organized, that each of said committees shall be composed of one representative from each state and territory. The members of said committees shall be known as the national committee on anti-trust legislation, and which shall have in charge the matter of federal legislation, and the second of said committees to be known as the committee on anti-trust law enforcement, which shall have in charge the duty of securing the prompt and efficient execution of all anti-trust and monopoly laws.

Toward the close of the meeting a resolution in favor of free silver was proposed by Mr. Quinn, of Montana, and it was adopted amid enthusiastic applause.

This platform was adopted at the afternoon session after a lengthy wrangle during which Ignatius Donnelly and Gen. Weaver endeavored to commit the convention to extreme measures in the agitation against trusts and combines.

The convention refused to adopt Mr. Donnelly's resolution calling for the purchase by the federal government of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. The delegates scouted his second resolution, which declared that, as a last resort, members of trusts should be outlawed and their property escheated to the nation.

The convention adjourned sine die after conferring authority on Gov. Nelson to call the committees together for action as soon as he deems it advisable.

Gen. J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, and Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, marshaled the bolting faction of the anti-trust congress into a parlor of the Palmer house Tuesday night for the purpose of holding a council of war and mapping out a campaign against their enemy, the monopolists. About forty delegates, representing ten states, were present. Gen. Weaver presided and Dr. S. McLellan, the editor of an anti-monopoly newspaper in Kansas, was secretary. Seven long resolutions were adopted. These declared in substance that the United States government should confiscate all the anthracite coal fields of the country; the bituminous coal fields should be seized; the railroad should