

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper, and do not use ink that is easily rubbed off, as 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.

There were thirty-two failures in the iron trade in this country during the first six months of this year, which is the most disastrous record in that industry in our history.

The Navy department buys annually about 125,000 pounds pure natural leaf tobacco for Jack Tar. It is bought under contract, and accepted only after it has been fully tested for purity and strength.

CHULALONGKORN, the King of Siam, is said to be the most enterprising man in his kingdom. He has 100 wives, 1,000 elephants and an income of \$10,000,000.

His trouble with France is over the boundaries between Siam and French possessions.

QUEEN VICTORIA made her will in 1876. It is engrossed on vellum, quarto size, and it is bound as a volume, secured with a private lock. Several blank pages have been left at the end of the book for codicils, some of which have already been added.

TWENTY thousand watermelons are to be cut in one day at the World's fair when the state of Washington's building is opened, in September. It is estimated that the melons, which are to be of Washington growth, will make one million good-sized slices.

MRS. CROOK, widow of the Indian fighting general, has attracted more attention recently than most other feminine visitors to the World's fair. She is a very fine looking woman, with snowy white hair that is in striking contrast to her youthful spirits.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for excursions of colored people from the South to the World's fair, and it is expected that 250,000 will thus be added to the attendance. The first excursion will be August 21, from Nashville and intermediate points in Tennessee and Kentucky.

THE famous whaleback steamer, Charles W. Wetmore, of which such great expectations were entertained as a new success in marine architecture, was sold at auction in San Francisco the other day for \$250 and her cargo of 3,000 tons of coal for \$6. Ship and cargo now lie buried in the sand near Coos Bay, on the coast of Oregon.

Of every one thousand clergymen between the ages of forty-five and sixty-five it is found that only 15.98 die annually. But of every one thousand doctors between the ages of forty-five and sixty-five no fewer than 28.02 die every year. That is to say, the mortality of medical men is almost double that of clergymen, and the rate is increasing.

THE kingdom of Siam forms the chief territorial division of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, the southeast point of Aisia, and with its dependencies of Laos, Cambodia and Malacea, has an area of 250,000 square miles—about five times the size of Ohio—and a population of about 12,000,000. It has an extensive coast line and several good harbors, of which that below Bangkok is the chief.

A DEPARTURE from old ways has been made by Marietta (O.) college. The trustees announce that a college for women will be opened in September. The qualifications for entrance, and the course of instruction provided, are the same as for men in the classical course. In modern languages and literature the changes made are to meet the special requirements of women in general.

THE Pamunkey Indians, who dwell on a reservation about twenty-five miles from Richmond, Va., which they hold on condition of paying a certain annual tribute to the state, have sent a delegation to the World's fair to invite other civilized Indians to come and settle on their reservation and amalgamate with their tribe. The Pamunkies have fine lands, and are in prosperous circumstances, but they have intermarried so long that the tribe is in danger of extinction.

BANGKOK is a very curious and interesting city of 500,000 inhabitants, 100,000 of whom live in houseboats on the river. The larger part of the city is uninhabited by Europeans on account of filth, especially during the dry season. The tide sets back far enough to make the river Menam brackish, and it is sluggish at all times, and for months together rotting carcasses and vegetables almost choke the current. The natives drink it without clearing, and when a cholera season comes they die by tens of thousands.

PHILADELPHIA is to have something to wake her up soon. It is a trial as to the possession of the body of a dead wife. The disputants in the case are the newly-made widower and an undertaker. It seems the undertaker had presented a bill for services as embalmer and payment was refused. At once he took a lien on the corpse and the widower sued to replevy. The issue will be decided on the 7th of August. Meantime a great deal of Philadelphia legal talent is to be retained for both sides, while the corpse in dispute calmly reposes in the possession of the undertaker.

WITHIN fifty years, says the Cincinnati Times-Star, a utilitarian age will make the present waste of sewage in nearly all the large cities of the country seem almost criminal. When there are millions of acres of starving land in this country within easy reach of markets that could be made as productive as can the virgin soil of the prairies if the enormous sewage wastes were but saved and applied to them, to suffer this waste to continue when it is a constant menace to human life, dependent upon running streams for a water supply, the waste even now is reckless and deplorable.

#### INDIANA STATE NEWS.

Two years ago John Nugent's leg was cut off in a wreck on White river bridge, Columbus. He lay for months in a dying condition in the city hospital. The faithful nurse was Mrs. Nannie Crisler, a poor but respectable widow. Several days ago the railroad paid Nugent \$7,000 compromise, and a week later he married Mrs. Crisler.

GEO. B. Moss' saloon at Brooklyn, near Martinsville, was wrecked by a charge of dynamite. No person was hurt. There was a like occurrence a few years ago. A third saloonist received forty lashes.

Fire destroyed Goodwin's pants factory, at Evansville. Loss, \$100,000, insurance, \$40,000.

THE Carroll county soldiers' monument was dedicated a few days ago.

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT CONES, of Muncie, the other day celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. About one hundred guests were present.

The twenty-fourth annual re-union of old settlers of Morgan and adjoining counties will be held at the Mooresville park on Tuesday, August 8.

U. H. LINDSAY, aged twenty, was arrested near Fort Wayne for having in his possession a horse and buggy belonging to M. L. Ross, of Muncie.

BRAKEMAN CHARLES OSBORN, of the Big Four, was sent ahead to flag a passenger, near Crawfordsville. He obeyed orders and stopped the train but it cost him his life. The passenger being late sat on the ties to rest and fell asleep only to be wakened by the jar of the engine, and as he awoke the cylinder head struck him, crushing his skull like an egg shell.

John Kessler, aged but 10 years, is under arrest at Laporte, for arson. He is charged with barn-burning. He was caught in the act of firing the barn of Henry Herold, near Westville. He has a mania for destroying barns, and those acquainted with the youthful fire bug are disposed to attribute this madness to a peculiar condition of the mind.

HENRY, the 12-year-old son of Chas. Thompson, of Goshen, sustained injuries in a runaway, from which he died.

MITCHELL's bank, at Martinsville, a part of the late S. M. Mitchell's estate, will go into voluntary liquidation on October 1. After settling up its business it will be succeeded by a stock company bank composed mostly of his heirs. The new bank expects to begin business January 1. The present bank is in prime condition and has experienced no stringency.

BURGLARS chloroformed Mrs. Alex Moore, near Wabash, and she was barely saved by her husband coming to her rescue from an adjoining room.

THE Chicago & Central Indiana Electric road will begin elevating their tracks seven or eight miles out from Indianapolis, and maintain the elevation into the city.

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD daughter of G. W. Fisher, proprietor of the Hartford City laundry, was run over by a wagon loaded with straw and fatally injured. The Odd Fellows of Randolph, Delaware and Jay counties will hold their first annual celebration at Lake Mills, near Farmland, August 10. A fine past grand's collar will be awarded to the oldest Odd Fellow in attendance.

THE fourth annual session of the Indiana State Chautauqua Assembly opened with the brightest of prospects at Eagle lake, the other day. Rev. A. E. Malin, of Fort Wayne, gave the first lecture of the season.

WM. HILDEBRAND, a prominent farmer living south of Logansport, has a horse which is in many respects equal to the trick donkey of the circuses. The horse is apparently a deep student as far as observation and imitation go, and has learned, among other things, to open gates, let himself in and out of the stable, untie halters and even to pump water. He seizes the pump handle between his teeth and works away, measuring the water as it accumulates in the trough with one eye while with the other he watches away the stock that may attempt to interfere. In the event of any interference he quits pumping long enough to drive the intruders away by a liberal use of his heels.

Two hundred editors from Indiana were in attendance at the World's fair the other day. There are four press organizations in Indiana: The Republican Editorial association, the Democratic Editorial association, and the Northern and Southern Indiana Editorial associations. The four united in a general outing at the World's fair.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—A council of the ministry was held at the palace of the Elysee Tuesday. M. Develle announced that Prince Vadhana had signified his government's willingness to concede the supplementary guarantees demanded by France.

The supplementary guarantees demanded by France from Siam, which include the temporary custody of the river and port of Chantabunat, and that Siam shall not establish military stations in certain named places near the Cambodian frontier or within a certain distance of the Mekong river, were contained in a note issued by M. Develle on Monday.

A WOMAN burglar has been operating extensively in Valparaiso.

THE state geologist of Indiana says 100,000 feet of natural gas are wasted daily in that state.

THE annual parade of the Indiana militia occurred at Terre Haute the other night, when two thousand or more of the militiamen who are in camp near Terre Haute marched in review before Gov. Matthews. There were about fifty companies in line, composed of four regiments of infantry and one of artillery, and the marching of the men was excellent.

AL Fow's barn, at Mitchell, was burned, together with a valuable horse. Loss, \$1,000. Fire bugs did the work, and they will be run down by bloodhounds.

AT Elliott Mrs. Irwin Lang awoke to find her young son dead by her side.

#### A CORNER COLLAPSES.

The Big Pork Deal at Chicago Ends in a Crash—Six Firms, Including John Cudahy and A. W. Wright, Fall.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Six big board of trade firms failed Tuesday. Pork fell from \$19.25 to \$10.50 in forty-five minutes after the opening bid was made, and panic reigned in the provision pit. The firms forced to the wall by the big bear movement were: John Cudahy, E. W. Bailey & Co., Wright & Haughey, A. Helmholz & Co., J. G. Steever & Co. and the North American Provision company. At least three of the firms were factors for Austin W. Wright, better known as "Charlie" Wright, the leading bull of the board. Intimately associated with him in the pork corner was John Cudahy and the two went down together, with the brokers who had been buying "long" for them.

Efforts to learn the liabilities of the embarrassed firms were unavailing. They were all busy closing their books and could not tell even approximately. But there was no disposition in any quarter to conceal the fact that the firms were "hit hard" and out of the trading for the present, at least, though it was thought likely that they would be able to settle and resume business soon. One estimate places the amount involved in the crash at between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. John Cudahy one year ago was rated at \$4,000,000. A. W. Wright has had a varied fortune. Six months ago it is said he was worth \$750,000. J. G. Steever, one of his brokers, said that his own failure would involve \$250,000. The other concerns who acted for Wright are involved to a large extent.

The cause of the failures was simply this—Wright and Cudahy were unable to get money enough to protect their margins and their brokers had nothing to do to protect themselves by closing out the pending trades. The explanation offered was, that the brokers could get neither margins from the principals nor accommodation from the banks. Men on the inside, however, were inclined to believe that it was not so much want of accommodation as want of collateral or cash.

Tuesday's crash was the sequel of a brilliant deal in pork ribs run by Wright and Cudahy last autumn. The men cornered the supply and, it is said, made more than \$3,000,000. They saw a chance to repeat the operation and plunged on September pork. In the words of one of the board operators: "Wright bought all the pork he could see and in his anxiety to get more ran the price up to \$23 a barrel. He kept on buying and the money market kept on getting tighter. When he got near the end of his string he stopped and Armour, who had been putting up on his calls right along, called on him for margins on trades. He could not get the money to protect his brokers and they closed his trades out."

When business closed Monday pork stood at \$19.25. Yesterday morning it opened at \$19.25, and the bulls tried to ease up a little at \$19. That offer was ignored, and some one bid \$18. Then bear brokers began to bid down by 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 a jump. In an instant there was a panic such as had not been seen in the pit since 1887. Everybody rushed in to sell out, and in three-quarters of an hour pork was offered at \$10.50. Lard fell from \$9.75 to \$5.90 a tierce.

#### GOLD POURING IN.

Between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 Now Coming Across the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—It seems certain that an inward gold movement of good size and stability has at last set in. As nearly as could be estimated on Monday there was between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 on the way to New York or ordered from various foreign countries, principally, of course, England. This estimate includes \$2,000,000 said to have been ordered by Lazard Freres, \$500,000 to August Belmont & Co., which is to come on the Spree, and \$500,000 to Heidelberg, Lekelheimer & Co., to be shipped Wednesday. The imports of gold last week were \$1,752,885, of which \$805,519 came from Europe, and there were no exports of the precious metal.

Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on credentials, made a report as follows: Total number of states represented, 42; total number of delegates, 810.

Allan W. Thurman, the permanent chairman, was escorted to the platform and introduced. He began his address coldly, but before he was through he had the delegates howling. During the course of his remarks he said:

"Should the Sherman law be repealed without substituting anything in its stead, it means the final destruction of silver money as a measure of value, and no man can tell when it will be restored to its former place. No matter what may be said to the contrary this means for years and years to come its reduction to token money, after which the issue resolves itself down simply to the question whether the paper money of the country is to be issued by bank corporations upon the debts of the people, or upon other kinds of corporate securities, or whether it is to rest upon the broad and safe basis of gold and silver. This is so, because gold alone cannot afford a sufficient basis upon which the amount of circulating medium required by the people of the country can stand."

Mr. Thurman did not believe any circulation upon debts could be so sound as one based upon gold and silver. He thought that inflation and contraction of the currency could not be prevented unless its volume were regulated by the output of the precious metals. It was asserted that unless the country agreed to the perpetuation of the national debt the national banks would have to come to a basis of gold and silver or some kind of corporate security. In the latter case inflation could not be prevented. The speaker said he wanted a money having the stability of value, and denied that gold alone possessed that virtue. The following was suggested for the consideration of the convention:

"First, let our adversaries agree to the free coinage of silver at either the ratio of 15/4 or 1 to 1. I prefer the former. If they do we will agree to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. Next, amend the national banking laws to permit any national bank to issue its notes up to the face value of 100 per cent upon the deposits of 90 per cent with the United States treasury in either United States gold or silver coin other than subsidiary silver. Further amend by repealing the tax on national bank circulation. It must be perfectly apparent to those who control the national banks of this country that their very existence depends upon a wise solution of this question, and that in any event they can be compelled to repeat the Sherman law and get the people to consent to the issue of more bonds without a long and desperate struggle, during which time all industries will continue to remain paralyzed. Let the meet set in a spirit of fairness and upon equal ground enter with us upon the development of some such plan as the one suggested."

After a speech by Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, a recess was taken until 8 p.m.

The evening meeting was more for the purpose of educating the people.

Addresses were made by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska, and by Gen. James B. Weaver. Mr. Thurman presided.

#### THEY WANT FREE COINAGE.

Over 800 Delegates in Attendance at the Silver Convention in Chicago—Allan W. Thurman Elected Chairman—Several Addresses Made.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Gen. A. J. Warner called the silver convention to order in the First Methodist church at 11:30 a.m. Tuesday. The auditorium was well filled, a large number of delegates representing many states being present. The only credentials required of any man as to his right to set as a delegate was an abstract of the relation of constitutions and laws to property and society, he says:

"No law which wanders from religion or tends to subvert it can be otherwise than defective. Where the individual fulfills his duty to God he cannot fail in performing his duty to society."

"Property is an essential element to social order for the preservation and development of human life and the divine law has declared property sacred. The poor have, nevertheless, a right to be assisted by the rich: not by indiscriminate alms giving, but by preparing such employment for them as will be useful. If a man will not work, neither shall he eat. But if he have no work it is plainly the duty of those who can do so to provide it for him."

"Reform to useful and to produce salutary and lasting effect must be opportune and matured, and should be imposed by circumstances and should progress with time, which is the first minister of the Creator, for man is the unconsenting instrument of God."

"The masses, who do not perceive the nice and fine distinctions, see these moving in a superior condition of life, adherents of the principles of socialism, as many are today in Europe, which is in the throes of an immense upheaval of society, allow themselves to be blindly led, by agitators who have no real interest in the cause they so loudly uphold before a sordid or selfish one."

"And this is why strikes are so unproductive of beneficial results. Placed on a basis more social than economic: being more of a struggle than a pacification, more of aggression than defense, the strike loses its natural aspect and hides its essence. A strike can be justified only as a means of defense, when an individual's interest is attacked. Never can it be justified as a collective arm of aggression."

"Man has a natural right to live and to work and has the right to get the value of his labor and therefore when his labor is neither productive nor remunerative he has a right to refuse to continue it. But an individual right cannot be transformed into a collective right. An aggressive strike is not reciprocal between operator and operative, but an instrument of attack upon the proprietor and property. The operator strike is a passive and dominated instrument, and an intelligent and free being, by his action, lessens the capital of his employer; it puts no money in his own pocket."

"The social question should be placed on a religious basis if we want to obtain at once a philosophical and a practical solution of the difficulty."

"The struggle against illegal coercion is one of the glories of the Catholic church and should always be uppermost in the minds of every government."

"If the discontented operative is to be detached from anarchistic socialism his wants must be understood by his rulers, who must not leave to unscrupulous agitators the monopoly of social reform. The right of protecting the operative, whether in the factory or in the field, should be admitted. And for this purpose the maximum of labor as well as the minimum of salary should be fixed. The hours of labor should be arranged, giving due attention to days of rest and abstention from labor."

"Institutions should be founded and maintained for the sick, the old, the feeble and for those who are unavoidably unemployed, while punishment should be meted out to the drones of society. Laws have been made almost universally for the protection of women and children laboring in factories and elsewhere, but in how many cases have these laws been enforced? Inspectors of work should be appointed everywhere whose duties should be to see that these laws are not infringed. Thus the blessing of Heaven may rest upon nations and a more calm and equitable state of things might be expected."

#### VIEWS OF THE POPE.

Leo XIII. Issues an Encyclical on the Labor Question—An Abstract of the Document.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The World publishes a special cable dispatch from Rome containing a translation of Pope Leo's forthcoming encyclical upon the labor question, of which the following is an abstract. After an introduction, in which he speaks of the relation of constitutions and laws to property and society, he says:

"No law which wanders from religion or tends to subvert it can be otherwise than defective. Where the individual fulfills his duty to God he cannot fail in performing his duty to society."

"Property is an essential element to social order for the preservation and development of human life and the divine law has declared property sacred. The poor have, nevertheless, a right to be assisted by the rich: not