

## TO BUILD A NEW CITY.

### OLD WAR VETERANS GOING TO THE SOUTH.

**A Grand Army Colony in Georgia Which Promises to Be a Big Success—Emigrants Flocking In with a Western Rush.**

**The First Town.**  
A Fitzgerald, Ga., correspondent, writing of the new G. A. R. colony being founded there, says: The men who followed Sherman to the sea are once more "marching through Georgia." But the people of this State do not look upon the present invasion with such consternation as they did on that of over thirty years ago, for this is one of peace—the invaders have come to live with the invaded. The movement to colonize members of the G. A. R. in the South has made a fine start and already Fitzgerald, the "metropolis" of the colony, has a population of several thousands.

Fitzgerald is in Irwin County and not five miles distant from the spot where Jefferson Davis was captured. The original plan of this colony was to provide a home in a milder climate for the veterans of the Federal army. The project started with Philip Fitzgerald, a pension attorney and wealthy property owner of Indianapolis. At least 4,000 veterans have put their money into this cooperative



FIRST HOUSE IN THE G. A. R. COLONY.

movement and decided to come South. These old soldiers and their families make a total of about 15,000 persons. It was at first intended to defer the opening of the colony until next spring, but the immigrants could not hold back and they are now coming by hundreds and thousands from all over the country north of the Ohio river, and between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains, fleeing from the rigors of Northern winter. The immigration is a reminder of the rush to the West before the day of railroads. Wagon trains are climbing the mountains and crossing the valleys. Of the 3,000 settlers who have arrived at Fitzgerald in the last thirty days a large proportion came overland by wagon. There are immigrants who drove all the way from the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, and one family six months on the journey from the State of Washington. These people drove every mile from the far northwestern corner of the country to the extreme southeastern corner.

The movement has gone far beyond the Grand Army and thousands of young men and a great many men who pioneered in the West have joined it. But old soldiers are in the majority. The pension dis-



THE G. A. R. COLONY AT FITZGERALD, GA.

burements at the colony will exceed \$50,000 a month. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri are represented by a class of sturdy young men who have come to farm. They say that the farms in their native States have been cut up so small that their fathers cannot afford to further subdivide. The boys, upon coming of age, have to strike out for themselves. Hitherto they have set their faces toward the land beyond the Mississippi and the Missouri, but they prefer a more genial climate.

The colony has bought 35,000 acres and has options on 65,000 more. The shareholders in the co-operative company get their land at cost, which, however, includes the outlay for surveying and grading the entire tract, city lots and all. Ex-Gov. William J. Northern, of Georgia, sold the land to the colony at \$3.50 an acre, although some of it cost him a great deal more. One thousand acres were laid off for a city site.

**Like an Oklahoma Town.**  
At present the town site resembles Oklahoma City or Guthrie thirty days after the public lands were thrown open. While most of the little pine board shacks are grouped in one corner of the reservation, they are found straggling through the forest for two miles. At night the woods are illuminated by huge bonfires of pine logs around which the settlers assemble to discuss the future of the colony.

The tract of land upon which the colony is located is a high, rolling ridge about twenty-five miles wide and 150 miles long, extending through half a dozen counties in Georgia to the Gulf coast in Florida. It is thickly wooded with the long-leaf pine. The turpentine manufacturer has worked some of the forest, but not all of it. The lumberman has not yet made an impression on it. The soil is not of the sandy character so common in south Georgia, but is dark, somewhat resembling the prairie soil, except that this has an iron pebble, which indicates a fine fruit soil. That the land will raise splendid fruit has been shown by the success of some Connecticut men, the Tifts, and a colony of Pennsylvanians who have settled on the western edge of the ridge.

All who were at the colony believe firmly in its future. There are 54,000 men, women and children already in the movement. Every train brings fresh arrivals and the population is growing at the rate of from 50 to 200 a day. Next month a railroad will be completed to the colony, and by spring there will be another. The soil is unquestionably fine and the climate healthful. Artesian wells strike water at a depth of 150 feet. The settlers say when the success of the colony is demonstrated there will be a great movement from the Northwest.

The three men who floated away from Cleveland on an ice floe in Lake Erie are believed to have been lost.

## BLOW TO THE G. A. R.

### Western Railroads Refuse to Grant Traffic Concessions.

The next national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic may go to Buffalo. St. Paul was the prize winner at last year's national encampment, but the Western Passenger Association will not make a rate satisfactory to the Grand Army of the Republic, which fact may change the place of meeting. A delegation from St. Paul was in Chicago to try to "argue it out," and they brought the Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic with them, but the Western Passenger Association was obdurate and held out for a high rate of fare. So Commander-in-chief Walker will call a council of war to determine where the next encampment shall be held.

At last encampment, which was held in Louisville, it was voted that the next encampment should be held in St. Paul. A stipulation, however, was made that it should go there only in case a satisfactory rate could be obtained from the railroads. The Western roads bid for the patronage of the G. A. R. encampment at St. Paul by authorizing a rate of 1 cent per mile for the round trip, with a seven-day limit. At the same time a rate of one fare for the round trip to the Knights of Pythias convocation, to be held in the same city in August, was granted and a thirty-day limit authorized. Commander-in-chief Walker and prominent citizens of St. Paul immediately took issue over the seven-day limit placed on the G. A. R. excursion tickets, and every effort has been made to get the Western Association to reconsider its action and deal as fairly with the G. A. R. as with the Knights of Pythias.

With one exception the tickets to all the Grand Army of the Republic reunions held during the past ten years have been based on a thirty-day limit. The exception was the reunion held in Milwaukee. A similar dispute took place at that time, the Western roads refusing to deal liberally with the veterans. Only one excuse is put forward by the railroads for the decided stand taken on the question. This is that the thirty-day limit, if granted, means a complete demoralization of rates in Western territory and a rich harvest for the scalpers.

## CUBANS IN THE SEA.

### The Filibustering Steamer J. W. Hawkins Sinks Off Long Island.

The steamer J. W. Hawkins, bound from New York to Cuba on a filibustering expedition, was abandoned at sea off Long Island Sunday night in a terrific gale, and of the 176 men on board only 113 are accounted for. Ten are known to have been drowned, and it is believed fifty-three others met a like fate.

The Hawkins was of 125 tons net, and was built at Kennebunk, Me., in 1880. She was for years engaged in the fishing business, but as she had proved unprofitable she had for a long time lain idle in Baltimore harbor. Two weeks ago a man representing himself as a Mr. Tinsley approached the owners with an offer, saying he wished to buy the craft for a Mr. Smith of New York. There was no haggling over the price, and it did not take him long to become the owner of the steamer. There was an old account of the crew hanging fire, but he at once paid it. Then a local ship yard came forward

with a bill, which was also paid on the spot. Obstacles seemed to melt away before his haste, for when two firms threatened to bring libel suits against the steamer their claims were paid in full as soon as a figure was named. She was at once taken to New York, where a little band of men was gathered in readiness to get on board, their intention being to join the Cuban army and fight in the ranks.

In spite of the vigilance of the Spanish emissaries a brass cannon worth \$5,000, ammunition that cost \$25,000 and 176 men were taken safely on board. Sunday night she sailed from that port, commanded by a Capt. Woodrow. Unfortunately, however, the boat was unfit for sea, and the hasty preparations had allowed no time for a thorough examination of her bottom, for she had proceeded only as far as the eastern end of Long Island when she sprung a dangerous leak and began to settle in the water. In spite of all the crew could do the leak gained with fearful rapidity, and within twenty minutes all had to take to the five small boats.

Let me say right here, that the farmer whose land is most productive and who therefore produces wheat, corn, hay, oats, and barley at the least cost per bushel, and the manufacturers who produce the output of their works at the least cost, regardless of what they make, are the ones who reap the benefit of "low cost of production," instead of the laborers who do the work. So the railway company that owns a line that was honestly built, whose stock has not been watered, that has been honestly managed, is the road whose owners reap the profit of cheapened cost of transportation instead of the men who do the actual work for the company. The road that has been so dishonestly managed that its stock is worth 5 cents on the dollar pays its engineers, firemen, trainmen, trackmen, and conductors just the same wages that are paid by the company whose stock is worth 50 per cent. more than par.

Lower cost of production means lower wages, for the reason that labor is the chief item of expense in the production of all articles where art and invention have been principally utilized, and how can you cheapen the cost of production without cheapening the price of the principal element of its cost?

High wages are paid only when lower wages cannot be secured. The rate of wages is controlled by demand, not by cost of production. It is the inexorable demand for labor, skilled and unskilled, that regulates wages. If 300 men are struggling to secure 100 places wages cannot be so high as they will be if 300 places are open to 100 men.

Abraham Lincoln said: "You can safely reason upon the greater by the smaller affairs of life," and he was right. The practical demonstration of a principle on a small scale will apply to a larger one, or to any one. I know—I do not merely believe, but I know—that labor is most prosperous when not only wages but prices are high, and when wages were high the cost of production was high. I lay down this proposition, that cheap prices are the

lowest enemy labor ever had. It is the mortal enemy of labor. Why? Because the real measure of prosperity of the laborer is what he has left after he provides for himself and those dependent upon him the absolute necessities of life.

To illustrate: If I pay my laborers \$1 a day and it costs them 75 cents to live the measure of their prosperity is 25 cents a day. If I can advance them 50 per cent. and pay them \$1.50 a day and the increased cost of living is raised from 75 cents to \$1 a day I have increased the measure of their prosperity 100 per cent. by raising it from 25 to 50 cents a day. I only increase wages 50 per cent., their prosperity was increased 100 per cent. Hence, when any one talks about cheap things I know he is no friend of labor. Talk is cheap; only works count in this contest.

The single gold standard means cheap prices for the products of farm, mine and factory, and cheap prices for these means cheap wages. Cheap wages means less money to spend for food and clothing, and this means for the laborer and his family fewer comforts of life, and to every avenue of our retail trade restricted sales and small profits, and in its last analysis it means cheaper manhood and womanhood, when we all know that the life of our nation depends upon the virtue and intelligence of its citizens.

Hence, I conclude that cheapness is not only the mortal enemy of labor, but of liberty itself.—J. R. Chapple, in Chicago Record.



## GOLD STANDARD CHEAP WAGES

**EDWARD ATKINSON.** In the Record, lays down the proposition that "high wages, in money or what money will buy, are the relative or result of a low cost of production in all arts to which modern science and invention have been applied." He then adds: "The highest prices are or will ultimately be paid at those points at which any given product or fiber can be made at the lowest cost and sold at the lowest relative price."

I ask this plain question: Is the above proposition true in fact?

I hold that it is incorrect. I lay down this proposition: That the whole theory of reasoning by which the conclusion is reached is fallacious, and cannot stand the test of a thorough analysis. The idea of high wages being the result of a low cost of production wherever art and invention have been applied is absolutely ridiculous.

To illustrate: Art and invention have been applied to the manufacture of locomotives until the cost has been reduced one-half, or 50 per cent., to the consumer. If Mr. Atkinson's reasoning be true, then the laborers who make the locomotives should now receive more wages than when the higher price was paid. The plain and simple truth is that they receive much less wages now than then. Mr. Atkinson's theory will not apply to the conditions that environ the laborers at this time. "Art and invention" have been applied to farming until the cost of producing wheat and corn has been greatly reduced. Do farm hands receive higher wages now than then? I tell Mr. Atkinson that instead of increasing, wages for farm hands have been steadily growing less in Indiana for the last fifteen years.

"Art and invention" have been applied to the production of wagons and carriages until the cost of production has been cheapened one-half. How fares the labor that makes them? Its wages are reduced on an average 25 per cent. instead of being increased.

Take the manufacture of carpets, where a marvelous cheapening of cost of production has been brought about by "art and invention." No sane man will pretend that carpet-weavers are paid higher wages now than formerly. Take another line, steel. When the Carnegie company, by the aid of "art and invention," so cheapened the cost of its manufacture that other manufacturers were threatened with destruction of their business, how much of an increase in wages did it bring to the workmen? Let the story of the bloody strike make answer, where, by power of arms, a heavy reduction of wages was enforced. Carnegie can produce steel cheaper—yes, does produce it cheaper—than any of his competitors. Does he now pay—has he ever paid—the highest wages in his line? I say no; he never did, nor does he now.

I could follow this into a score of other lines and in each one demonstrate the fallacy. I simply dismiss the fallacy with this remark: It will not stand the analysis of application to existing industries; it is shown to be theory run to seed. I tell the people that high wages never have been, are not now and never will be predicated on the low cost of production. Cheap cost of production means, in its last analysis, cheaper wages, not higher. This is the irresistible logic of the situation.

Let me say right here, that the farmer whose land is most productive and who therefore produces wheat, corn, hay, oats, and barley at the least cost per bushel, and the manufacturers who produce the output of their works at the least cost, regardless of what they make, are the ones who reap the benefit of "low cost of production," instead of the laborers who do the work. So the railway company that owns a line that was honestly built, whose stock has not been watered, that has been honestly managed, is the road whose owners reap the profit of cheapened cost of transportation instead of the men who do the actual work for the company. The road that has been so dishonestly managed that its stock is worth 5 cents on the dollar pays its engineers, firemen, trainmen, trackmen, and conductors just the same wages that are paid by the company whose stock is worth 50 per cent. more than par.

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## True Financial Gospel.

The Senate substitute for the House bill, if it could only become a law, would change the gloom of agricultural and business prostration as if touched by the wand of Prosperus.

The bond bill and the Senate substitute are from two opposite schools of finance. One is the school of the money king, and leads to extreme wealth for the few and poverty and want for the millions. The other opens up the pathway of independence to all who are wise and industrious, and lifts the weight of poverty from the masses of the land. One leads to low prices for the labor of the world, the other to prices commensurate with the true value of man's industry and skill. One is the school of the plutocrat, the purse proud, and the oppressor; the other is the school of humanity, basing its teachings upon the wisdom and experience of mankind.

The Senate substitute restores silver to its constitutional pedestal as a money metal. It opens up the mints to its coinage upon an equality with gold. It gives to it what the framers of the constitution and the first American Congress conferred upon it, and that which they secured for it for the first eighty-three years of the nation's life, says the Denver Times. It supplies the treasury with ample constitutional money—the money of the contracts under which all bonds were sold and paper money used—and it provides against a contraction of the currency by requiring the reissue of the greenbacks when exchanged for coin.

Let the fight in the Senate go on. It will be an inspiring fight, that of Republican, Democrat and Populist Senators shoulder to shoulder, defying the gold kings and their servile tools, and charging their serried ranks for God, humanity, and the homes of the country.

The Senate will never pass the bond bill. The Senate will pass the bill for the free coinage of silver, the coinage of the silver seigniorage and the redemption of greenbacks with silver equally with gold.

That measure will be the platform upon which all true patriots will unite in the pending Presidential struggle, and it will be the Shibboleth that will inspire them to victory.

## Squarely on Bimetallist Policy.

We do not approve of the methods which have led to another bond call, says the Orange Judd Farmer. We do not believe the people will ever submit to the substitution of an interest-bearing bank currency in place of the non-interest-bearing government currency.

We do not favor the single gold standard, but stand squarely for the bimetallic policy under which America has made the greatest progress the world has ever seen, and under which every dollar has been as good as every other dollar until decreasing national revenue and the world-wide collapse that followed the Baring failure led to withdrawals of foreign investments, with the adoption of the single standard by Austria and the increasing demand for gold in other quarters also stimulated the raid on the American reserve.

But since the government calls for a popular loan, we hope it will succeed, and that no domestic or foreign bankers' syndicate will be allowed to squeeze the great nation, as was the case in February. It has not been denied that at that time the Morgan syndicate realized in commissions and profits for placing \$100,000,000 of bonds as much as the entire commission paid by the government in floating more than 2,000 millions of bonds during the war.

The first in the list of wheat producing States is Minnesota, having 3,372,627 acres, which yielded 52,300,247 bushels of the grain; next comes California, with 2,840,807 acres and 40,869,337 bushels; the third being North Dakota, with 2,700,421 acres and 26,463,365 bushels.

## NEW PARTY FORMED.

### RESULT OF THE SILVER CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON.

**National Ticket to Be Put in the Field at a Convention to Meet in St. Louis on the Same Day as the Populist Gathering.**

**Silver Men in Line.**  
Advocates of the readjustment of silver, in conference at Washington, made arrangements for holding a national convention in St. Louis July 22 to put in nomination candidates for President and Vice President. They decided with a hurrah to cut loose from the old parties and mass their strength in the coming campaign and at the polls for the white metal as against any and all other distinctive national issues. The committee on resolutions, of which Senator Jones of Nevada is chairman, submitted its report, as follows:

The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the gold standard, the gold bond and the bank currency on the one side and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and government money on the other.

On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctive American financial system. We are unconditionally opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration of this Government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality, as they existed prior to 1873; the silver to be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private.

We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is a power from the power to coin money; and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its value controlled by the General Government only, and should be legal tender.

We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the present treasury policy, consummated in a Republic, of plunging the country in debt by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold; and we demand the payment of all our obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the Government, and not at the option of the creditor.

Whereas, the demonetization of silver in 1873 enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing its purchasing power and lowering all prices measured by that standard; and

Whereas, since that unjust and indefensible act the prices of American products have fallen upon an average nearly 50 per cent., carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property, except in peculiarly favored localities; and

Whereas, such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, the hoarding of the hoarder, and swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the home of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers and building up colossal fortunes at the money centers; and

Whereas, in the effort to maintain the gold standard the country has within the last eighteen months, in a time of profound peace and plenty, been loaded down with \$102,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt, under which advances are to allow a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a net profit of \$10,000,000 on a single deal; and

Whereas, another call is now being made for a further gold loan of \$100,000,000, which, but for an outburst of popular indignation, would also have been negotiated in the same secret manner and through the same syndicate; and

Whereas, it stands confessed that the gold standard can only be upheld by so degrading our paper currency as to force the prices of our products below the European and even below the Asiatic level, in order that we may sell in foreign markets, thus aggravating the very evils of which our people so bitterly complain, degrading American labor, and striking at the very foundations of our civilization itself; and

Whereas, the advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the real cause of our distress is overproduction, and that we produced so much that it has made us poor—which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory, plowland, and mine, and throw a multitude of people out of employment—a doctrine that leaves us absolutely without hope for the future; and

Whereas, the difference of exchange between silver-standard countries and gold countries is equivalent to a bounty equal to the difference between the value of gold and silver, in favor of the products of the silver standard countries exported to gold standard countries and a corresponding bounty against the products of gold standard countries exported to silver-using countries; and

Whereas, the cost of production otherwise in the old world, and particularly in China and Japan, is far less than the cost at which similar products can be produced or manufactured in this country by American labor without reducing our farmers, miners, mechanics, manufacturers and other industrial workers to the level of Chinese coolies;

Resolved, That over and above all other questions of policy we are in favor of restoring to the United States of America the time-honored money of the Constitution—gold and silver, not one, but both—the money of Washington and Hamilton, and Andrew Jackson and Monroe, and Jackson and Lincoln; to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product, that the American dollar may pay its just obligations in an honest standard, and not in a standard that is approximately 100 per cent. above the great staples of our country, and that, further, that silver standard countries may be deprived of the unnatural advantages they now enjoy in the difference in exchange between gold and silver, and in the advantage which the tariff legislation alone cannot overcome. We, therefore, confidently appeal to the people of the United States that, leaving in abeyance for the moment all other questions, however important, even momentous as they may appear, and conceding, if need be, the former party affiliations, they unite in a supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the combination of the money power and a powerful mediaevalism, than any which has ever been fastened upon civilized men in any race and in any age.

And upon the consummation of their desires and efforts we invoke the gracious favor of Divine Providence.

The report was widely applauded as it was read, and the conference seemed to be filled to the fullest extent with enthusiasm. It was read by Senator Jones, Chairman. At the conclusion there was a big demonstration. The delegates arose to their feet and cheered loudly and called for Senator Jones. He spoke for about ten minutes, and his remarks were vociferously applauded.

## Organization Committee Report.

The following is the report of the Committee on Organization:  
That a convention of the qualified voters of the United States who believe in the principles this day enunciated by this conference, and who are willing to subordinate party allegiance and fealty to those principles, and to support the nominees of the national convention provided for by this conference, shall be held at the city of St. Louis, Mo., on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1896, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

That the apportionment to such a convention shall be one delegate for each Senator and Representative in the United States Congress from the several States, and one

delegate for each delegate in Congress from the several Territories, and additional delegates for the several States and Territories based upon the silver strength as ascertained from the American financial tables.

The number of delegates apportioned to each State and Territory shall be as follows:

Alabama ..... 40 Nebraska ..... 51  
Arizona ..... 6 Nevada ..... 45  
Arkansas ..... 2 New Hampshire ..... 6  
California ..... 50 New Jersey ..... 42  
Colorado ..... 45 New York ..... 44  
Connecticut ..... 10 North Carolina ..... 20  
Delaware ..... 3 Ohio ..... 40  
Florida ..... 8 Oklahoma ..... 10  
Georgia ..... 10 Oregon ..... 17  
Idaho ..... 10 Pennsylvania ..... 45  
Illinois ..... 50 Rhode Island ..... 8  
Indiana ..... 40 South Carolina ..... 8  
Iowa ..... 25 Tennessee ..... 24  
Kansas ..... 60 Texas ..... 50  
Kentucky ..... 25 Vermont ..... 8  
Louisiana ..... 20 Virginia ..... 10  
Maine ..... 9 Washington ..... 17  
Maryland ..... 9 West Virginia ..... 15  
Massachusetts ..... 24 Wisconsin ..... 12  
Michigan ..... 34 Wyoming ..... 15  
Minnesota ..... 30 New Mexico ..... 8  
Mississippi ..... 10 North Dakota ..... 12  
Missouri ..... 45 District of Columbia ..... 4  
Montana ..... 18

That this conference appoint a provisional national committee, consisting of one member from each State and Territory, said committee to possess all power usually vested in a national committee, by the action of political parties; said committee to serve until the holding of said national convention; said committee or its portion thereof appointed by this conference shall have full power to fill all vacancies, whether from the failure of this conference to appoint a full committee, or from death, resignation or otherwise; said committee shall have its headquarters in the city of Washington, D. C.

The method of selecting delegates to said national convention shall be as prescribed by the national committee, subject to the following regulations:

All delegates shall be elected at public conventions or at public meetings, to be held either in the several States or Territories or in the several counties or districts of such States as the national committee may prescribe.

No person shall be eligible as a delegate to any such convention or meeting, or shall sit as a delegate in said national convention who is not in favor of the declaration of principles this day enunciated by this conference, and who is not willing to subordinate party allegiance to the advancement of said principles and to support the nominees of said convention.

The national committee shall proceed at once to organize the several States and Territories for the success of this movement.

A VALUABLE RAT, THIS.

Keeps the House Free of Mice and Plays the Violin Nicely.

It is a well-known fact that rats and mice do not infest a house at the same time. Working upon this hint as to the nature of rodents, N. K. Laureson, of Vicksburg, has adopted a scheme by which he keeps himself rid of both pests. This he accomplishes by capturing a young rat and training him to catch mice. This singular mousetrapping, whose name, by the way, is Czar, is doubtless the most successful one on record. He has been taught to pounce upon a mouse on short order, without fear and without favor, and he shows no mercy. Of course, he can follow the mice into close quarters and never has been known to lose his quarry. Strange to relate, large rats have given the house the go-by, also, seeming to understand that the place belongs to Czar, and that there must be no encroachment upon his prerogative.

Laureson is very fond of his queer pet, and has taught him many interesting tricks. Among others he has trained him to handle a bow, and with a miniature violin Czar manages to scrape the strings in a way that is not unmusical. Of course it has been impossible to teach him really to play a piece, but sitting up on his hind legs, with his little grasped in his tiny claws, Czar produces a sort of half-screaming sound that is altogether weird and fantastic. Laureson is himself a violinist of no mean order, and Czar likes nothing better than to sit on his master's knee and listen to his playing. Philadelphia Times.

**Social Statistics.**

At a spiritualist seance which was held in town last summer, as many as six professed totalitarians avowed that they felt under the influence of spirits.

Of twelve hundred young gentlemen who last year traveled on the continent no fewer than a dozen did not seize the opportunity to try and get up a mousetrapping. One hundred and eleven members of the Peace Society have since last April discontinued dealing with their pastry cook, on the ground that they believed he dealt in warlike stores, because of the inscription "I his window, "Balls Supplied."

Proofs are extant, in the shape of linen drawers' bills, that since Michaelmas ten thousand so-called strong-minded women have been weak enough to purchase things they had no use for simply because they were tickets "Great Bargains."

Of a hundred single men who in season received cards for what they get called "At Homes," and the vulgar "Teatights," ninety pleaded "sudden illness" or "previous engagement," at of the ten heroes who virtually went only two had courage to pass beyond the staircase.

**He Built a Dam.**

All kinds of animals do wonderful things without ever being taught. Ea in its own line inherits an education which in common language goes by the name of instinct. The Woman's Journal gives the story of a beaver:

A college professor in Maine told how he convinced a friend who did not believe that beavers could build a dam and sent it to his skeptical friend.

The creature became a great pet the house, but showed no signs of wanting to build a dam, until one Monday morning a leaky pail of water was on the floor of the back kitchen. The beaver was there. He was only baby, to be sure, but the moment saw the water oozing out of a crack the pail, he scampered into the yard brought in a chip, and began his work.

His owner was called, and water the little fellow, very much astonished at what he saw. He gave orders have the pail left where it was, the industrious beaver kept at his work four weeks, when he had built a dam all around the pail.

Maryland, Massachusetts and Vermont are returned in the census report as each having one acre in flax, New Jersey and Arkansas each having 1