

NOT BACK DOWN

READY FOR WAR AND MUST HAVE IT.

England or China Will Make Little Difference—Banged—Battle Ships to the Sea.



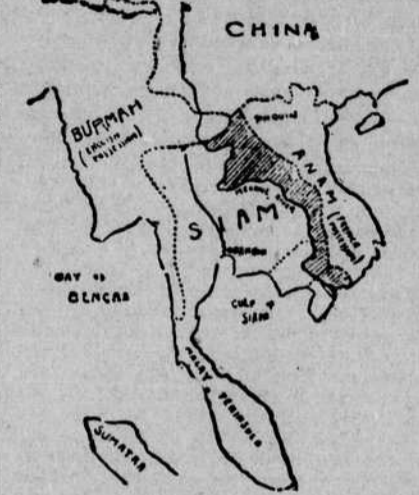
PARIS, JULY 28.—France means business in Siam. The debate says that there must be no retreat from the position already taken, even though it invites the hostility of England and China. In this it voices the sentiment of nine-tenths of the people of France. The French people are thirsting for war and they don't care who their opponents are. Of course Germany would be acceptable, but Germany is keeping mighty silent just now. That England means to protect her interests in Siam, there is no longer any doubt. To-day Lord Dufferin notified Minister Develle that four ships from the Mediterranean squadron had been dispatched to Bangkok. As these are heavy ships of war it looks as if England anticipates the worst. The French fleet at Bangkok will at once be strengthened.

Bangkok is now under effective and so far undisputed blockade, but this will not be sounded officially until after the arrival of the French men-of-war now on their way to that point. Hostilities against Siam will be begun not later than Friday. The French minister to Siam is now on board the Inconstance and will remain until hostilities are over. The debate after noting that the region south of the twenty-second parallel, to which France hopes to extend her territory in Siam, includes the provinces ceded by Great Britain to Siam after the Burmese war, makes these comments: "This, we believe, is what the marquis of Dufferin was charged to represent to M. Develle, and what China will also direct attention to. It is useless, therefore, to shut our eyes to the fact that, beyond certain points, we no longer have to deal with Siam, but perhaps with England and certainly with China."

With the horrors of war so close at hand it would be well to make an unprejudiced inquiry into the causes thereof. The origin of the quarrel of France with Siam grows out directly from a question of indemnity for the murder by a Siamese mandarin of M. Grosgrin, a French military inspector, of Annam, who was endeavoring to expel the former from territory which is in dispute between France and Siam, and, indirectly, from the demand of France for recognition of the rights of Annam and Cambodia, both under the protection of France, on the left or east bank of the Mekong river. The second demand is the outcome of the opportunity of the Siamese territory, amounting to 22,000 square miles. The ultimatum demands jurisdiction of both banks of the Mekong river, an indemnity of 3,000,000 francs for the murder of Grosgrin, and a guaranty of good faith, to the mouth of the Menam river, otherwise is forbidden by this ultimatum were not to be laid under siege. The ultimatum and Siam's reply to the French government. The limit of the frontier as proposed by France. The former fixes the parallel of latitude as the

northern boundary of Cambodia; the latter fixes it on the twenty-third parallel. In other words, Siam is ready to concede only about one-half the French demand. As to the money indemnity the Siamese government thinks 3,000,000 francs too much and offers 2,000,000. This, accompanied by an expression of regret on the part of Siam, is the substance of its answer, but it is neither regrets nor money that France specially cares for so much as it is the extension of French territory. The tax collections in the new districts are worth a good deal more than the proposed indemnity.

In the settlement of this difficulty France must reckon with England rather than with Siam. England's interests in Siam are so considerable that she cannot permit France to dominate that country or to wreck it. Siam adjoins British territory in India, is within easy sail of British ports, and 80 per cent of its trade is in British hands. Siam is in debt, and its creditors are mostly British. The Siamese princes have been frequent borrowers in the London market, and a recent writer says: "There are thousands of pounds (sterling) in London unpaid at this moment, as several Bond street tradesmen could testify." That England will protect its interests and those of



its merchants and moneyed men there is no doubt. Lord Roseberry is as eager on this score as Lord Salisbury or Lord Beaconsfield ever was, but Lord Roseberry is diplomatic and cautious, and not disposed to provoke a quarrel.

Labor Troubles in Kansas. TOPEKA, July 27.—The strike situation in the Cherokee district is regarded as so serious by Governor Lewelling and his advisors that eleven companies of militia have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move on three hours' notice.

The orders were telegraphed by Adjutant General Artz, by direction of Lieutenant Governor Daniels, who is the major general of the Kansas militia, after a conference of three hours with Governor Lewelling. The lieutenant governor arrived from the scene of the strike early last evening and was immediately closeted with Governor Lewelling, to whom he made a full report of the situation as he viewed it. The governor decided that troops would probably be needed and turned the command over to Major General Daniels, with instructions to act as his judgment might direct. Accordingly General Daniels issued the orders placing the eleven companies under arms. By noon word had been received from the captains of all the companies included in the order that their men were under arms and ready for the march.

Governor Lewelling, in order to be more fully advised and to be posted as events progressed, last night sent P. J. Close, his private secretary, to Weir City with orders to report from time to time by telegraph. Lieutenant Governor Daniels stated this morning that he regarded the situation as very critical and that it might break out at any time into violence and bloodshed. He hopes that Sheriff Arnold will be able to preserve order with his force of armed deputies, but they are so few, compared with the strikers, that it would be an unequal contest should the two forces come together. Lieutenant Governor Daniels submitted his report in writing to the governor tonight. He rehearses the differences between the miners and operators which caused the strike and says that the dispute now hinges on a difference without a distinction. The miners say they are willing to go back to work at the price per ton regulated by the pay they were getting before the change in the screen law. The operators say they are willing to pay the same price per ton that they were paying before the change in the law. Lieutenant Governor Daniels says this difference ought to be arbitrated without difficulty and recommends that the governor take steps to bring about arbitration.

Continuing, the report says: "At the same time, as the situation there is so critical as to render a conflict involving serious consequences liable at any moment, I would suggest that a proclamation be made to notify all parties that the state administration will not condone the violation of law by either side; that the sheriffs are expected to protect all interests as required by law and their oaths; and whenever the forces at their immediate command are not ample for the purpose the state authorities are ready to respond immediately to their call for aid."

The report discourses upon labor troubles as general and says they are due to vicious legislation, inspired by capital and against labor, and concludes as follows: "But the methods by which these wrongs must be righted, by which labor must be restored to its constitutional rights and to its God-given position, must be by constitutional ones, or our institutions are not only ready to crumble, but republican governments in the world, for the present, at least, are doomed."

Eloped with His Wife. ELWOOD, Ind., July 29.—Pleasant Weddell and his wife have eloped. They were married last spring and she tried to commit suicide because of bad treatment at his hands. They afterward separated and she went to live with relatives who would not allow her to see him. The couple planned an elopement, succeeded in eluding her relatives and are now in Cincinnati.

PUNCHING OF HEADS.

FREE FIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Last Day of the Home Rule Debate Marked by a Bizarre Row—Members Cursing, Fighting and Yelling—Bill Through the Committee.

LONDON, July 29.—On the government program 10 o'clock last evening was the hour set for the closure of the debate in committee on the home rule bill. Obscure members continued the debate until 9:45 or just fifteen minutes before the closure was to be applied. Then Joseph Chamberlain rose to deliver the final broadside of the opposition. He was still smarting under the lash which Mr. Gladstone swung on Tuesday evening, and spoke with corresponding bitterness. After a few scornful and biting words as to the conduct of the ministers he began giving his opinion of the closure, as applied by the government. The members, he said, were about to witness the last scene in a financial farce. The debate on the financial clause had been a mere sham. The government has stood over friend and foe alike ready to let fall the guillotine without regard for justice or constitutional rights.

Jeers from the Irish, cheers from the unionists and counter-cheers from the liberals interrupted Mr. Chamberlain at this point. He waited two or three minutes before the confusion abated sufficiently for him to speak without effort. He then proceeded thus: "The prime minister calls 'back' and his adherents say it is good; the prime minister calls 'white' and they say it is better. (Unionist laughter). It is always the voice of God. Never since the time of Herod, has there been such a Mr. Chamberlain got no further. Immediately after resuming his speech he had been warned by mutterings from the Irish benches that a storm was gathering. He could hardly have expected the suddenness with which it broke, for with his half-finished reference to Herod there came from the nationalists such a roar of indignation as has not been heard in the house since the days of Parnell.

Mr. Chamberlain plainly was startled but he tried to talk on. His voice was inaudible to the members on the next bench. He turned toward the nationalists and shrill yells of execration sounded above the uproar. T. P. O'Connor sprang to his feet and leaning toward Mr. Chamberlain shouted "Judas" so loudly that the epithet could be heard throughout the house. The rest of the Irishmen seized upon the cry and for half a minute shouted "Judas" in chorus.

Meanwhile the clock struck 10. The chairman tried to put the closure, but his voice could not be heard amid the shouts of the Irish and the unionists. Then came a scene unprecedented in parliamentary history. Mr. Mellor gave in a weak voice the customary directions. The conservatives, however, flatly refused to quit the house. Vicary Gibbs, Gibson Bowles and William Hanbury shouted to the chairman that he must first call Mr. O'Connor to order for having called Mr. Chamberlain names. Mr. Mellor protested that he had not heard the epithets in question. Nobody told him what Mr. O'Connor had said, so he sat helpless and unenlightened before the house, while members crowded forward in excited groups, shaking their fists and shouting their demands.

Gibbs, Bowles and Hanbury got together, and to make themselves heard, shouted in chorus at Mr. Mellor: "Will you direct that those words be taken 'down'?" Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Edward Clarke got hold of Mr. Gibbs and started him toward the front bench that he might elucidate the cause of the row to Mr. Mellor, who was making strenuous, but vain efforts to learn what the grievance of the "tribe" was. Mr. Gibbs tried to go forward, but in the general jostling and shouting he was pushed about and confused, that he gave up his purpose and Mr. Mellor remained uninformed.

Meantime half of the unionists had climbed to the benches and were shouting "Gag," "Gag." Others were struggling in the aisles or between the benches with radical, liberal or Irish antagonists. Curses, yells of pain and gross insults were heard on every side. John Logan, liberal, ran down to the first opposition bench and began upbraiding Edward Carson, a Tory. As he shook his fist under Mr. Carson's nose, George Wyndham and William Fisher jumped to the assistance of their party colleague, seized Mr. Logan by the neck, threw him to the floor headfirst and then bundled him under a bench. Somebody smashed Tim Healey's high hat down over his eyes. Healey tore off the hat and sprang into the aisle in full fighting posture, just as Hanbury, still shouting that the chairman must name Mr. O'Connor, was trying to get by. Mr. Hanbury was knocked over a bench by the force of the collision before Mr. Healey got in a blow.

A free fight then broke out in the gangway. The center of it was William Redmond, Parnellite, who had taken advantage of the general license to push over Col. Sanderson, the champion of the men of Ulster. Sanderson was rescued and led an attack on the Parnellites. Blows were struck right and left. Members fell and were picked up by their friends to fight again. The whole space between the front benches was filled with a struggling, cursing mass of members striking, clawing and upsetting each other. Manful efforts were made to separate the combatants. Both sergeants-at-arms forced their way through the thick of the fight, but as fast as one group was pacified another came to blows.

Eventually Mr. Gladstone begged Edward Majoribanks, a sturdy liberal, to do something to stop the fighting. Mr. Majoribanks dug his way through the tangled mass of belligerents, and by repeated appeals in the name of the premier succeeded in stemming the conflict. Col. Sanderson emerged first from the crowd of fighters. He was holding a bunch of keys to his black eye. Others followed in more or less damaged condition. Just as peace was assured the door leading to the lobby opened and Dr. Tanner, who had been outside and had heard of the fight but a minute before, came down the house, leaping over benches in his haste to get in on the melee. A sergeant-at-

arms caught him half way from the door to the first bench and restrained him until he consented to keep the peace. Mr. Balfour had been absent during the riot. Mr. Gladstone, sitting upright, had watched the scene with a flamed face and an expression of sorrow, indignation and astonishment which will never be effaced from the memory of those observing it. Chairman Mellor sent for Speaker Peel as soon as order was restored. When the speaker entered several conservatives rose, and, pointing to Mr. Gladstone, exclaimed: "There sits the author of it all."

While Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Mellor conferred as to what should be done the combatants were comparing notes. Not a few of them showed the effects of rough handling. Tim Healy had received a hard blow in the face and one cheek was badly swollen. William Redmond also had a bad spot on his face. The hum of voices died out as Speaker Peel, stern and dignified, took the chair. A slight cheer was given for him, and then Mr. Mellor, as chairman of the committee, reported to Mr. Peel, as speaker of the house, what had occurred. Mr. Mellor spoke in a low, sorrowful voice, but the members had become so quiet that not a word was inaudible.

In response to the speaker's request, Mr. Gibbs then made his complaint in regard to Mr. O'Connor's calling Mr. Chamberlain "Judas." Timothy Healy, amid loud cries of order, interposed to ask whether no attention would be paid to the refusal of members to enter the lobbies for division. This, he said, was the real reason why the speaker was summoned. Should it not, then, be considered first? The speaker at once appealed to the party leaders to tell him what had occurred. Cheers and calls for Mr. Gladstone brought the premier to his feet. He said: "I regret to say that neither my eyes nor ears enable me to give a very clear account of the affair."

He then gravely described the events as they had been reported to him by his lieutenants, and eventually expressed the opinion that the division should be taken before the "Judas" incident should be considered. Mr. Balfour recounted the version of the fight given him by his colleagues and at Mr. Healy's request Mr. Mellor again told what he knew of the trouble. Mr. Mellor repeated that he had not heard the offensive expression, but had ordered that it be taken down, and then had summoned the speaker. Mr. Peel thanked the leaders and Mr. Mellor for their assistance. He added: "I have arrived at the conclusions that the expression alleged to have been used was the original cause of the disorder. I feel certain that the gentleman who used the words did so in the heat and irritation of the moment. If he were simply to say he regrets having used them, I am quite certain it would be my duty to take no further notice of the affair."

Amid conservative cries of "Withdraw" Mr. O'Connor humbly apologized to the speaker. The new clause was adopted by a vote of 312 to 291. When the committee rose and Chairman Mellor reported to Speaker Peel, presiding over the house, the home rule bill as amended in committee; cheer after cheer was given and all hats were waved for Mr. Gladstone by the liberals and Irish, who were answered by the unionists with counter cheers. The report stage was fixed for Aug. 7.

One Fare Plus \$3. CHICAGO, Ill., July 27.—Western lines have agreed to make World's fair rates on one fare for the round trip, plus \$3, from all points, the only exceptions to this blanket rate are from short distance points where the \$3 added would make a higher rate than now in effect. From such points present rates will be maintained. Tickets sold at reduced rates on and after August 1, will be first-class in every respect. They will take the place of first-class tickets as far as Chicago is concerned and will be good returning any time within thirty days of purchase. This rate is the lowest blanket reduction ever made in the western territory. There is no present likelihood of there being a further reduction in western rates.

CHOLERA MAY BE HERE.

Authorities at Naples Refuse to Permit Detention of Immigrants. WASHINGTON, July 27.—Surgeon-General Wyman has received the following cable dispatch from Assistant Surgeon C. B. Young of the marine hospital service, station at Naples: "Cholera prevails. Condition is worse. A large number of emigrants are preparing for America. Isolation on shore is impossible. Authorities refuse to permit detention on board. Passengers are transferred from train to ship and isolation on the way imperfect."

To this dispatch Dr. Wyman has sent the following answer: "Refuse bill of health unless all regulations are complied with. Inform companies full fine will be imposed without the bill."

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Ainsworth and Others Indicted for the Ford's Theater Murder. WASHINGTON, July 26.—The grand jury has found a true bill against Col. Frederick C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension division of the war department; George W. Dant, the contractor employed to make the excavation for the electric light plant; William E. Covert, superintendent, and Francis Sasse, engineer of the building, holding them responsible for the old Ford's theater disaster of June 9 last, in which twenty-three persons lost their lives and a large number of others were injured.

Desire No Substitute.

New York, July 29.—The committee of five appointed by the New York Lumber Trade association to demand the repeal of the Sherman silver law has prepared a petition to congress, which will be circulated throughout the state for the signatures of all engaged in the lumber business. The document, in addition to urging the repeal of the Sherman act, asks that no substitute be enacted at this session of congress but that an expert commission be appointed to consider and recommend a scientific plan of currency based on the experience of other countries and adequate to the requirements of a great commercial nation.

MONEY FROM SILVER.

THIS IS THE WAR CRY FROM COLORADO.

Ex-Senator Tabor of that State Paints a Gloomy Picture Unless the White Metal is Given Due Prominence—Comptroller Eckels Shows How Senseless are Some of the Bank Runs—Charles Lockstaedt Beats Chicago Banks out of a Large Sum of Money—France Ready for Action in the Silver Question—A Bank's Silver Scheme.

Tabor Talks on Silver. OMAHA, July 28.—Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, ex-United States senator from Colorado, was in the city yesterday on a flying trip pertaining to private business matters. He was seen by a newspaper representative, who asked him to talk about the situation in Colorado in particular, and the silver question in general.

"It's really too bad to talk about," said the senator sadly, "and it looks as though nothing we can say will do any good. Look at the condition we are in at present. Thousands and thousands of men leaving Colorado to find work, most of them tramping it out or going by the box car route, those who have families leaving those families behind, for the most part, to trust to fortune and charity until their natural protectors provide means to care for them. Between 16,000 and 20,000 men are employed in metalliferous mining in Colorado alone, and most of these are now out of employment, while all are affected disastrously. The same condition of affairs obtains in other mining states. 'What are we going to do?' The Lord only knows, unless something is done very soon. With the sources of their chief maintenance shut down, what can the mining states of the west do?"

"They can go under, that's all, with every industry that belongs to them. It is only a question of a short time when all of Colorado's industries are likely to be in the same position the silver interests now occupy. No, there have been few failures among Denver's big jobbing houses, but they are likely to come at any time. Collections are at a standstill, and it is now only a question of the survival of the strongest, those, especially, which have not made a practice of carrying on a too extensive credit business in both sales and purchases.

"As to the means of relief, there is only one way in which it can be found, and that is the repeal of the Sherman law and further legislation by the way of leaving us a substitute that will make money out of silver. The failure of congress to enact such a substitute or the adoption of a gold standard means absolute, complete ruin, and the forcing of the silver interests and many others into their present position cannot be retrieved by the repeal of the Sherman law. The law is bad enough, heaven knows, but its flat repeal without further recourse for the advocates of free silver would be infinitely worse. "We want silver made into money. This statement is so moss-grown that it sounds like a platitude, but it is our war cry and cannot be too much repeated. We want a ratio of at least 15% to 1. That is the ratio of France, and it would put silver in this country where it ought to be."

How Charles C. Lockstaedt Beat Chicago Banks Out of a Large Sum.

CHICAGO, July 28.—It appears that the man who is alleged to have swindled Chicago banks out of \$50,000 is Charles C. Lockstaedt, a manufacturing electrician. The amounts secured by Lockstaedt are said to be approximately as follows: Metropolitan National bank, \$20,000; Chicago Trust and Savings bank, \$15,000. The story is that Lockstaedt was one of the bidders for lighting the World's fair. He bid \$400,000, while the Westinghouse company bid \$1,500,000. The management, not satisfied with his ability to carry out the contract, let it to the Westinghouse company. Lockstaedt assigned his bid to that company. Lockstaedt gave it out that he got \$50,000 for the assignment and when he presented notes signed by General Manager Lemuel Bannister of the Westinghouse company, explaining that they were the outcome of his World's fair lighting contract and the Westinghouse company had given them because it had not yet collected from the World's fair, he found no difficulty in getting them discounted.

Here's a Silver Scheme.

St. Louis, July 27.—A prominent banking institution of this city has received a letter from a correspondent in the silver regions who writes among other things: "I think that the east could do one thing which would do a great deal to conciliate the west. It is simple and one which all the rest of the world has long since adopted, viz: To abolish all bills of smaller denomination than \$5 and use silver in their stead. This is done in England, France and Germany. It is done on the Pacific coast. If it were done in the east it would make a market at once for the entire body of silver bullion locked up in the United States vaults, and would give us a limited but steady market for silver for the future. On such a line as this a compromise can be effected which will bring about the repeal of the Sherman law immediately."

Deed of a Madman.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 27.—Word has just been received of the terrible suicide a week ago last Saturday of a grape-grower named Fred White at his farm three miles east of Euclid creek. With his wife and child he was visiting his parents, who live a few rods from his house. Without warning he suddenly seized his aged mother and hurled her across the room. Then he grasped his old father by the throat and choked him until he was black in the face. His wife pulled him away, and, seizing his little daughter, he started for his own house, but the two women succeeded in dragging the child away from him. He proceeded to his own house, got a shotgun, killed his pet cat with one barrel and then, in the sight of his family, blew off the top of his head with the charge in the other.

ST. LOUIS BANKS.

Cash on Hand Amounting to Over 40 Per Cent of Cash Liabilities.

St. Louis, July 27.—The St. Louis clearing house has prepared a statement showing the exact condition of the twenty-four banks which have membership in it. The statement has been prepared with great care and shows that deposits payable on demand at all these banks amount to \$42,383,000. The cash on hand amounts to \$18,223,000, or considerably in excess of 40 per cent of the total. Under ordinary conditions 25 per cent is considered a safe margin and it is felt that with nearly 43 per cent on hand almost any kind of a run could be easily met. There has not, however, been a breath of suspicion against any bank, and although a very large number of small depositors are said to have withdrawn and to have placed their money in safe deposit vaults, there is no evidence to prove that this is so, and the fact is not generally credited. The banks have time deposits amounting to nearly \$14,000,000, while they have outstanding on demand and time loans, exclusive of bonds deposited to secure circulation, \$62,000,000. The capital stock and surplus funds of these banks total \$25,194,000, and experts are of opinion that the figures as returned by them indicate an exceptionally healthy condition and go to prove that there is very little foundation for the doleful forebodings which have appeared in some eastern papers. If the banks of all the large cities are as well equipped as those of St. Louis, there will be very little financial stringency when the fact becomes generally known.

Building continues with great activity in the city. The new Union depot and the new \$3,000,000 hotel are both being pushed towards completion as rapidly as possible, and the four-story office building on Olive street, six blocks east of the exposition, will soon be out of the hands of the contractors. The site has also been purchased for another hotel near the Union depot, and there is also much activity in the way of bridge building. Up to within three or four years ago the Eads bridge was practically the only means of crossing the Mississippi river in this section; now the merchants' bridge is in general use, and bridges which will be of great importance to railroads are being constructed over the Missouri river at Bellefontaine and over the Mississippi at Alton. Both the bridges are within easy driving distances of the city and they will be used by the Burlington and other roads for obtaining access to the city without wasting time at the relay depot in East St. Louis. The distance between St. Louis and Alton will be reduced by these bridges to sixteen miles, shortening the time distance between St. Louis, Chicago and eastern points from thirty to fifty minutes. A new passenger depot will be erected for the convenience of friends using these bridges, which can also obtain access to the Union depot by means of a new belt line.

The first shipment of hay ever made from St. Louis to Europe has just been completed. St. Louis is the center of an immense hay district, but the cost of shipment and the difficulty in keeping hay in good condition through a long ocean voyage have kept shipments to Europe back. There being, however, a large shortage in the French hay crop an experimental shipment was made to France the other day and if it proves a success another important export business will be built up. The hay was shipped via New Orleans.

A Coffee Drunkard.

A good citizen who was once what the boys term a considerable lusher remarked recently: "When I drank whiskey I felt that it was incumbent upon me to take as much of it as possible, but when I quit for good, I saw that I had enough of it. Now, strange as it may appear, I was about as confirmed a drunkard for six months after I quit as I was before, but I was a coffee drunkard. It appeared to me that I must have stimulant, and I drank coffee, sometimes as many as fifteen and twenty cups a day. There could be no doubt that coffee was doing me more harm than whiskey, so I gave it up. I was a coffee drunkard—just as bad as a whiskey drunkard.—Washington Post."

TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Next Monday is Your Day. THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE has made great reductions in fare, and on this low rate you can go on Monday, July 31, or August 4, and return the following Friday from date of purchase, or one week later. Ask your nearest ticket agent for particulars. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A.

Some of the devil's best work is done by careless people.

The Cresent of an Emblem.

The crescent has been known since time out of memory. In ancient mythology it decorated the foreheads of Diana and of Astarte, the Syrian Venice. In the days of Rome's greatest glory the ladies wore it as an ornament in their hair. Since the foundation of Constantinople (the ancient Byzantium) it has been the emblem of the city, and as such adorns its walls and public buildings, besides being stamped on its coins and postage. The legend which accounts for its universal adoption in Turkey, and Constantinople in particular, is as follows: Philip of Macedon laid siege to the city in the year 340 B. C. He chose a night of unusual darkness for the proposed assault, but was foiled by the moon suddenly breaking from behind a cloud. In commemoration of this providential deliverance the crescent was adopted as the symbol of the city. The Mohammedan Sultans were slow to assume this emblem until someone mentioned that it was the symbol of increasing greatness, power changing as rapidly as the phases of the moon.—St. Louis Republic.

The oldest industry of the Atlantic coast, the fisheries, is the newest of the Pacific. Until a few years ago the fishermen on the northern coasts of California paid no attention to the vast quantities of sturgeon and halibut there, regarding them as worthless, and it is only within two or three years that the majority of places further north and down the southern coast now making money in fish have paid any attention to the industry. Last year 6,000,000 pounds of sturgeon were taken from the Columbia river, and shipped east, and altogether 100 or so carloads of this one kind of fish went east from that region.