Y SEVERE IN HIS INCIATION.

ge Letter to Ex-Mayor es Hill as the Chosen of the Most Corrupt Political Organization Disgraced Humanity-Not a Candidate for

rly Denounced.

t 20.-Wheeler H. was nominated by nd for the supreme ad confirmation by ritten a letter to exotesting against any re the state Democ-Hill. Among other ham says:

a state Democrat who ultifies himself. Inhonest man can supone of the mysteries My first objection hat he is the chosen of the most corrupt political organization graced humanity. I capacity has no suate, who would have

ocrats the best pos-of success in this by a Tamman Tammany and was rejected. ht have elected him. d not have relied upon any purposes. In de-y seized Hill. If then, ed to Tammany hall, essity oppose Mr. Hill. ether in this fight, and e in their methods as ins. Mr. Hill caused ention of 1892 to be me when it could not, hat it should not repre-. I say that was a dis-political trick, and of so character that the Demstate rose up in indig-gainst it, and the naon nominated for presagainst whom by such wu state had been car-

be such fools now as to ry keystone of the arch ality and corruption? if you wish, Mr. Grace, you give up your lest support of men who in other matters are acturinciples, and hope to moral results. epublican machine is s the Democratic, and only Hobson's choice. Still, Mr. Morton is an ht man, and above res never been charged nto any deal for vicious er stole an election re-it that a man who had be put on the bench t court. On the other resesents the very worst ganization in our social Il life, and was himself a in the political larceny year the people most em-condemned."

RULER VERY LOW.

ans Expect Death to Come SBURG, Oct. 20. —Dispatches e from Livadia to-day anthe condition of the czar very much for the worse day and is now desperate erial family is desbribed rmed at the present con-sick man. The physicians the czarina to prepare t at any moment.

dispatch from Livadia says ear last evening suffered iden spasm of the heart, pelled him to lie on became so critical that or, Father Yanischew, was

rted this afternoon that an lict will be published Monsting the regency to the h, General Count Vorontzoff-ide-de-camp of the emperor ster of the imperial house; ebonostzeff, the procurator f the holy synod; Actual neillor Witt, minister of ctual Privy Councillor Dur-nister of the interior, and Vannavski, minister of war. rincess Alix is said to have or Livadia at the earnest remembers of the imperial and it is reported that, if the alth should permit, she would ed to the czarowitch in priafter her arrival.

mous Pere Ivan of Cronstadt. known as Holy John of who is universally revered Russian people and who is illed to the bedside of per-gerously ill to pray for their has started for Livadia to the recovery of the czar. constant prayers are being d the people betray every a of grief.

Stickney's Daughter Divorced. NGELES, Cal., Oct. 20.-Dr. A. Iman has secured a divorce wife, Katherine S. Shiffman, custody of his two children. ife is the daughter of A. B. y of St. Paul, president of the Great Western road and one wealthiest men in Minnesota. ffman was one of the leading s of St. Paul and was promian amateur oarsman.

ot Cured as Was Supposed. ISH, Ind., Oct. 26.—George n, a farmer 48 years old, while ly deranged, killed his wife moothing iron last night and the contents of a double l shotgun into his own brain. spent a few months in the hospital and had been procured.

we of the Ohio Mob Den t. INGTON COURT HOUSE, Ohio, Oct. beodore Ammerman, wounded militia during the riot Wednes-th, died at 8:45 this morning, a total up to this hour of five PULLMAN STOCKHOLDERS.

The Regular Annual Meeting-A Two Dollar Dividend Declared.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE CHICAGO, Oct. 20 -The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pullman Palace Car company was held yesterday, over \$25,000,000 of the capital stock being represented. The following directors were re-elected: George M. Pullman, Marshal Field, J. W. Doane, Norman Williams and O.

S. Sprague of Chicago; C. Hurlburt of New York and Henry R. Reed of Boston. The usual quarterly dividend of \$2 per share was declared for the net earnings and will be paid November 15 to the stockholders of record at the close of business November 1. The directors and the officers of the company absolutely refused to dis-cuss the meeting further than to say that no action looking to any change in the officers or the policy of the company was contemplated. It is known, however, that the meeting dis-cussed earnestly the chances of leg-islation adverse to the interests of the company, which, it is feared, that some of the legislatures of the various states may take in the near future. No action was taken toward offsetting such possible legislation, or to fight against it when it comes.

The annual statement of the com-

pany for the fiscal year ending July 31, shows a total revenue of \$9,595,067, and expenditures of \$7,274,650, leaving a surplus for the year of \$2,320,-116. Of the disbursements \$2,880,000 was paid in dividends on the capital stock. The statement shows that no profit was made by the operation of the works at Pullman during the last year, as the revenue is made up of three items: Earnings of cars, \$8,761,-934: patents, \$6.386, and "rentals, dividends, interest, etc., including loss on the manufacturing depart-

ment. \$826,746." The total assets are set down as \$62,043,603. The number of passengers carried during the year were 5,282,323, and the number of miles run was 197,408,503. During the pre-vious year 5,673,129 passengers were carried and 206,473,796 miles were run. The year just ended shows a decrease of about 7 per cent in the number of passengers carried and of about 4 per cent in the number of miles run. The value of the manu-factured product of the car works for the year was \$4,347,317, and of other industries, including rentals, \$548,014, making a total of \$4,925,331, against \$13,414,708 for the previous year. The wages paid amounted to \$4,968,548, against \$7,751,644 for the preceding

Year.
The report of Mr. Pullman to the directors takes up at some length the question of the strike, but he makes in the published statement no comment not made at the time of his public utterances during the strike. The number of men now employed at the works is 2,640, and the scale of wages is the same as that existing at the time of the strike. Mr. Pullman states that "by increased attention to their work the mechanics have under the scale of piece work prices increased their daily average earnings from \$2.03 last April to \$2.16 in the from \$2.03 last April to \$2.16 in the last half of September."

JAPS DRIVEN AWAY.

Their Attempt to Surprise the Chinese

Fails.

London, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that the Japanese at the Yalu river tried to surprise the Chinese under cover of darkness but failed and retired after desultory fighting at long range. The Chinese claim that they inflicted losses on the Japanese advance guard.

Hiroschima, Japan, Oct. 19.—Parliament opened here yesterday and the speech from the throne was delivered by the mikado in person. He said that he had decided to convene an exrections to his ministers to submit for the deliberation of the diet a bill providing for increased expenditures of the army and navy. He declared that he was greatly pained that China should have forgotten her duties in regard to the maintenance of peace in the East in conjunction with Japan. "She having brought about the present state of affairs, however," he proceeded, "and hestilities having been commenced we will not stop

until we have attained our objects." In conclusion his majesty expressed the hope that all his subjects in the empire would co-operate with the government in order to promote the restoration of peace by means of a great triumph for the Japanese army.

The president of the diet, M. Kusomoto, replying to the speech, thanked his majesty for advancing with the imperial standard and for personally taking charge of the war, saying that the victories were the natural results of this action. He added: "Your majesty might have considered that China was the enemy of civilization, and we obey the imperial desire to destroy its barbarous obstinacy."

The bills introduced include and the constant of the cons

The bills introduced include one calling for a special accountancy of the extraordinary war expenses, the extraordinary war expenses, one empowering the government to borrow money in order to defray the expenses of the war, the maximum amount to be borrowed being placed at 100,000,000 yen, and one for an extraordinary budget providing for the expenditure for war of a total of extraordinary budget providing for the expenditure for war of a total of 150,000,000 yen, of which sum 20,000,000 yen will be defrayed by the surplus, the rest to be provided for by the war

An Editor Arrested for Boodling. Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 19.—A war-rant for the arrest of J. C. Kelly, ed-itor of the Sioux City Tribune and revenue collector for the Northern district of Iowa, was sworn out yes-terday by County Supervisor Walter Strange, charging him with "stuffing" printing bills.

Believe He Is a Train Robber. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 20. - Charles Morganfield was found with a broken leg on a freight car here yesterday and taken to a hospital. Detectives were notified, and \$150 was found in his hat, several hundred dollars in his vest and a large sum in a belt about his waist. The police believe that he his waist. The police believe that he was one of the Virginia train robbers. He could not give any satisfactory explanation of his whereabouts on the night of the robbery.

There are 147 Indian reservations in the United States.

A BOMB FOR BLAKE.

IRISH NATIONALIST.

Pante Created at His Meeting-While Addressing a Large Audience in New York a Dynamiter Attempts to Explode a Nitro Glycerine Bomb Wrapped Up in an Old Burning Umbrella-How the

Danger Was Averted.

Attempt to Use Dynamite. New York, Oct. 19 .- During the reception by the Irish National Federa-tion to Edward Blake, M. P., at the Lenox lyceum last night while Mr. Blake stood on the platform delivering one of his most impressive speeches, a short, stoutly built, frowsily dressed, bent old man, with the hair, mustache, hook nose and stooping shoulders peculiar to the popular conception of an Anarchist, walked swiftly around the back of the front tier of boxes until he reached the last one nearest the platform and to the left of the prosce-nium srch. In his hand he carried an old, bulky, green gingham umbrella, which he seemed to hold with peculiar tenderness. Outside the box he stopped, hesitated a moment and then entering, took a chair in a corner nearest the stage. On the other side of the box were a couple said to be Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Thompson. The

old man left in a minute. A minute or two later a sharp cry from the women in the box resounding through the house startled every-one from their seats and stopped the speaker. In the same moment there leaped out a gush of flame and smoke, and then followed the cry of "fire" and the simultaneous movement of 500 persons to the door. Patrolman Lillie rushed into the box and put the fire out. Then the stentorian voice of Mr. Blake rang through the big building calling on his audience to keep their seats. "The fire is out,

keep their seats. "The fire is out, come back!" cried he.

As Lillie stooped to pick up the burning frame of the umbrella, he saw lying among the fragments of the gingham a small, stout tube, or bottle. He picked it up and then felt sure that he was handling a nicely finished bomb. The tube was about eight inches long and about two in eircumference. It was capped with a covering of gelatine. The tube was filled with a white liquid, which the police think is nitric acid. Attached to the gelatine had been a piece of

fuse half burned away.

The police say that the old man had lighted the fuse in some way while he was in the box or just on entering, but the flame had caught the gingham before it could reach the gelatine.

Those in charge of the meeting tried to hush up the affair, though Joseph Harrington at first admitted that the bomb was one of the typical uitro-glycerine variety.

HIS CASE HOPELESS.

No Hope That the Czar of Russia Can Recover.

London, Oct. 19 .- That the czar of Russia is almost beyond hope, and that his physicians believe that his death is a question of but a few days, was made evident to-day, when it was announced from St. Petersburg that his majesty was in such a critical condition that his distinguished physicians in attendance upon him had given up the idea of having him moved to Corfu from Yalta in the Crimea, where he now is. The czar's condition, it was declared, had changed in the past twenty-four hours very perceptibly for the worse, the symptoms of general debility and traordinary session and had given di- | weaknes of the heart being more prononneed

These reports caused a sensation here, especially in view of the pre-vious reports which have led the peo-ple to believe that he was in no immediate danger. It is now concluded that there is little doubt that the ezar is in a more dangerous state than the most alarming reports have hitherto stated.

The Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul,

brothers of the czar, started from St. Petersburg for Lividia to-day. An official dispatch indicating the sudden gravity of the czar's condition was sent to Darmstadt yesterday, and a reply was received to-day saying that the grand duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and the grand duchess Sergius, his sister, had started for St. Peters-

burg.
The news from Lividia has caused consternation in St. Petersburg, and there is a general feeling that the and may be expected any day

MORE SOLDIERS NEEDED. That Is the Opinion General Howard

Advances in His Annual Report. Washington, Oct. 19.-The annual report of Major General O. O. Howard, commanding the department of the East, has been made public. General Howard, in speaking of the movements of his troops necessitated by the late strike, says that, fortunately his apprehensions of serious obstructo commerce of the East and South were not realized. But should difficulties arise simultaneously the necessity for regular troops, and more of them than his department now affords, he says, is apparent. General Howard's report recommends an increase of the army to at least double the size of the present force. In his judgment it will be the best possible method of preserving peace until the many vexatious questions, which are now troubling the country, are put at rest by a solution satisfactory to the people of the nation.

Havemeyer and Searles Arraigned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.-Henry O. Havemeyer and John E. Searles, president and secretery of the American refiners company, were arraigned to-day before Judge Cole of the district supreme court, on indictments charging that they refused to answer questions before the senate sugar investigating committee. It was arranged by District Attorney Bierney and Nathaniel Wilson, who appears for Messrs Havemeyer and Searles, that all long forms should be disNEW YORK COMPLICATIONS. No Progress Made Toward Harmony on

the Congressional Nominations

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—No progress has yet been made toward harmonizing the Democratic factions in the congressional districts in this city, urgently recommended by the chairman of the congressional campaign committee, Senator Faulkner of West Virginia. In eight of the nine districts exclusively within the city of districts exclusively within the city of New York there are opposition Democratic candidates. Tammany was first in the field and for one reason or another "turned down" about half of the present delegation. In the Thirteenth district John De Witt Warner was elbowed out of the nomination by the transfer thither of Amos J. Cummings from the Eleventh. E. J. Dunphy, who had contum-Amos J. Cummings from the Eleventh.
E. J. Dunphy, who had contumaciously defied Tammany was retired.
The redoubtable Timothy J. Campbell was deemed to have had his full share of honor and dignity and the nomination in his district was given to Henry C. Minor, the theatrical manager. Bourke Cockran was shelved, as it is alleged, by the express direction of Mr. Croker, to make place for George B. McClellan, the place for George B. McClellan, the young president of the board of aldermen and son of the general of the same name. Every member of the delegation, with one exception, who-voted for the Wilson bill was passed

over by Tammany. Ex-Mayor Grace, who represents the state Democracy, demanded an equitable division of the nominations between his organization and Tammany and specifically the restoration of Cockran and Warner but has obtained no assurance that his claim will be allowed. Scarcely one of the city districts, all of which are now represented by Democrats, will be safe for either Tammany or the state Democratic candidate should both remain in the contest.

The appearance of Scnator Hill's name at the head of both the Tam-many and State Democratic tickets may also complicate matters. Nathan Strauss, Tammany nominee for mayor, claims that he should have the exclusive benefit of whatever prestige there may be upon the regular state ticket. Senator Hill has de-clined to refuse the use of his name to the state Democracy, which is supporting Strong, a Republican, for mayor, and Strauss and his friends are in consequence much disaffected toward the senator.

COLORADO WOMEN ACTIVE.

The Feminine Vote Next Month Certain to Be Large.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Letters re-ceived from Colorado indicate that the women who will have their first vote on a general state election November 6 are evincing an interest in politics which had not been supposed probable when the right of suffrage

was conferred.
All accounts represent that the women are taking quite as much in-terest in the campaign as the men, and the indications are believed to be that the total vote of the state will almost equal the state adult population. All these features are due largely to the bitter feeling which exists between the Republican and Populist parties. The Republicans predominate in the cities, while the Populists have their greatest strength in the mining districts. As there are proportionately more women in the cities than in the mining camps, the Republicans expect to gain the most from the female votes

KANSAS CATTLE. The State Live Stock Sanitary Board

Acts on Various Matters. TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 19 .- The state live stock sanitary commission has directed the county attorney of Coffey couny to prosecute O'Donnell & Son of Gridley for selling diseased cattle. This firm shipped to Kansas City a car load of cattle which were bought by J. A. Gillispie & Co., and sent to a ranch in Russell county. Eight head died in transit and the remainder

were quarantined. The commission released from quarantine forty head of cattle belonging to William Sunter of Chase county, and ordered thirty head of calves brought from the Indian terri-tory by George C. Mosier of Arkansas

City to be quarantined.

The commission left for Strong City, in Chase county, to-day, where it will consider petitions praying for the release of 20,000 head of cattle now in quarantine.

PULLMAN NOT TO BE OUSTED. The Opposition to the Magnate's Control Falls to Materializa.

CRICAGO, Oct. 19. - The stockholders of the Pullman palace car company met in annual session here late this afternoon. It was apparent from the interviews with those present that George M. Pullman and his friends would remain in control for another year, as it was generally believed that there would be no show for the opposition to the present manage-ment which is said to exist among

some of the stockholders.

The annual report of the company was said to be vague as to the effect of the great strike, but the report was not made public until after the adjournment of the meeting.

Handled 860,000,000 in One Day. Washington, Oct. 19. — William Barnes, a clerk in the treasurer's office for thirty-five years, died yesterday, Mr. Barnes has handled in his lifetime probably more money than any other man in the world. The greatest amount handled by him in any one day is stated at \$60,000,000.

Survivors of Indian Ware.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19-Assistant Secretary Reynolds of the interior department has decided that section 718 of the revised statutes relative to the payment of accrued pensions, is applicable to pensioners under the act of July 27, 1892, granting pensions to the survivors of certain Indian wars. It is also held that the section authorizes the widow of the deceased soldier to prosecute his pending claim under that act and receive the accrued pension to the date of the sol-dier's death. This action reverses the decision of the commissioner of pen-sions, made in May, 1893. DEMOCRACY AT BAY.

FILCHING THE PEOPLE FOR THE SUGAR TRUST.

The Most Scandalous Piece of Legislation that Has Ever Disgraced the Halls of Our National Legislature-Some Tariff Talk.

Taking the comparative rates of duty on sugar as supplied by the treasury department, we find that they compare as follows under the McKinley and Gorman tariff bills: McKinley. Qaulity. Raw. Gorman 40 per cent.

1/c per lb. Refined. and %c per lb. Refined, with

Renned, with
export b'ty.

3-5c per lb. 40 p. c. plus 1/5c.
plus 1-10c per lb.
Before going further we will reduce these specific rates to a uniform
ad valorem basis, as supplied by the
treasury department, for a more ready understanding of the facts. Thus:

McKinley. Quality. Gorman Free. 40 per cent. 12.86 p.c.ad.val. 43.21 p. c. ad. val. Raw. Reflued. Refined, with

export b'ty. 16.12 p.c.ad.val. 46.07 p. c. The McKinley tariff gave free raw sugar, a protection of 1/4 cent per pound or 12.96 per cent ad valorem

upon refined sugar, and a protection of 3-5 cent per pound or 16.12 per cent ad valorem upon refined sugar that came from countries which paid an export bounty in excess of that paid on sugar of a lower grade. The Gorman tariff places a tax of 40

per cent ad valorem upon all raw sugar. It taxes refined sugar to the extent of 40 per cent and 1/8 cent, or a total of 43.21 per cent as compared with 12.86 per cent under the McKinley tariff. It taxes refined sugar, upon which an export bounty is paid, to the extent of 46 07 per cent ad valorem as compared with 16.12 per cent under the McKinley tariff.

Thus the Gorman tariff is 30,35 per cent ad valorem more than the Mc-Kinley tariff upon refined sugar coming from countries that pay an export bounty.

Let us see what this increased democratic taxation upon the breakfast

The treasury department estimate of the consumption of sugar in the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1894, is 4,343,209,500 pounds among a population of 68,750,000, or a total consumption of 63 pounds for every man, woman and child in the

The average price of all grades of raw sugar is 2% cents per pound, making a total cost of \$119,438,261 for

Trust: "Here's to Democracy."



all the raw sugar we consume. For more easy computation we will call it \$120,000,000.

Under the McKinley tariff there was no duty upon this raw sugar, which passed into the refiners' hands at its cost of production plus freight and insurance. Under the Gorman tariff all of this raw sugar is taxed 40 per cent making an additional cost of \$48,000, 000 to the people of the United States, or 7-16 cents per pound per person, or 44 cents a year more for the 53 pounds that each person consumes. This would be the situation if the raw sugar passed into direct consumption without being handled by the refiners.

But the refiners do handle it, so we must ascertain what that means. Taking all markets in the country into consideration, the average price of all grades of sugar sold has been five cents per pound to the consumer. This was with a protection of 1/4 cent per pound, or 12.86 per cent ad rem to the refiner under the McKinley tariff, there being no duty on raw

The Gorman tariff puts the duty on refined sugar at 43.21 per cent. ad valorem, or 30.35 per cent more than the Mckinley tariff. This additional be per cent upon the McKinley price of five cents per pound for refined sugar to the consumers is an additional tax of 11/2 cents per pound of refined sugar to each person, or a total increased cost of 95 cents a year for every man, woman and child in the

country.

Instead of paying 5 cents per pound for refined sugar the price will hereafter average 61/4 cents for the whole country.

Instead of each person paying \$3.15. each year for the 63 pounds of sugar-that he consumes, he will pay 84 10 per annum. Instead of a family of five persons spending \$15.75 a year for their sugar, the same quantity of the same grade will cost them \$20.50, a direct increased tax of \$4.75 per fam-

1 The total cost of all the 1,343,200,000 pounds of sugar consumed in the country every year, at the McKinley price of 5 cents per pound for refined sugar, was \$217,160,430. Under the Gorman tariff at 614 cents per pound to live. Why, sir, this summer it will cost the American people \$382,- just feasted on hot roast own out in 358,585, an increase of \$65.385,135 as the fields.

the direct result of Democratic taxa. tion upon the American breakfast

Except for That!

(Although not altogether what we could wish, it is, in the main, a very good bill.—Democratic Paper).

It has some faults, we must confess, It will fill the country with distress;
It will close the shop and stop the mill,
But, excepting that, it's a very good bill.

It will give our richest markets o'er To goods that come from a foreign shore. It will kill our trade with Cuba; still, Excepting that, it's a very good bill. It will slaughter all the farmer's sheep; It will make his wheat and barley cheap; It will work the cattle business ill;

But, excepting that, it's a very good bill. It will lead the import trade new zest While it bids home factories take a rest; In short, it is all that's bad; but still,

Excepting that, it's a very good bill.

—Nemo, in Indianapolis Journal.



SOUP HOUSE RATIONS.

They Agree with Dyspeptics Who Promise to Stick to Democracy.

A few days ago I met one of my old democratic acquaintances, and, after passing the time of day, I said, "Well, Brother Howard, are you still as good a democrat as ever?"
"Oh, yes," said Mr. Howard, "I am

stronger in the faith than ever I

"What's the party done recently," I asked, "to strengthen this faith of yours that was always so strong?"

"Well," said Brother Howard, "you know that I used to be dyspeptic. I suffered from dyspepsia for a long time, and this soup house administra-tion has been the making of me. It has cured me completely. I had to go on short rations, because I had not money enough to buy as good meals as I used to have, and it was short rations that I have been needing all the time, and I did not know it."

"Ha, ha, ha," laughed L "Yes, sir, you may laugh," said Howard, 'but I am thoroughly con-vinced that this term of democratic administration will cure me and root every symptom of dyspepsia out of my system. That's the only reason that system. That's the only reason t I now have for being a democrat."

B. THINKEN.

Browning, Ky.

A healthy boy, blooming and fair, Stolen by demagogues, they claim. Was nursed and fed with special care; Protection was his Christian name.

His friends are sad-his cheerful smiles Made all his neighbors happy; Some think he's gone to British Isles, Allured by Cobden taffy.

The missiog lad-Prosperity-His friends and parents mourn; We fear lest our posterity May ne'er.see him return.

Poor Grover—don't disturb him— Burdened with a nation's shame Sense and reason would not curb him, He has earn'd a wrecker's fame.

EDITOR AMERICAN ECONOMIST: NOW that the "tariff reform bill" has passed! we are told that the bonded warehouses have been filled by foreign. manufacturers and alien merchants. with a sprinkling of American importers. These goods, now to be thrust. upon the markets of the country, must be sold before our own people can have a chance to make and sell any to provide a means of support. Why did congress perpetuate the freetrade-Walker bonded warehouse system of 1846? Republican congress should long ago have abolished this. system, or confined its operation to citizens of the United States. How can we denounce free trade for destroying our manufactures while we permit bonded warehouses to do it? The next time American sentiment prevails in the administration of our

Gorman Enjoys His Meal.



government let an end be made to bonded warehousing for a greater time than thirty days for American merchants. WM. W. BATES, 326 Center street Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 24, 1894

Western Farmer-The corn crop is ruined. Why, sir, the hot winds just

burnt it right up.
Western Real Estate Man-The great and glorious west is the place