RIPLE ALLIANCE.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN WANT OUR AID.

mercial Purposes Only We May e a Party to Such an Agree- Would Scare Off European s.

ngton, April 26.—Rumors of a le alliance are afloat among the tic corps. The members of the rnational compact, if it be per- will be the greatest nations of tinents of Europe, Asia and . In other words an effort is be- de, according to diplomatic au- to induce the United States to eat Britain and Japan in an al- gainst the powers of Europe and where else.

ing well the disinclination of ntry to entangle itself with for- untries in defensive and offen- iances, Great Britain and Japan to have suggested a mere com- alliance. Should the invitation such an alliance be accepted by vernment the mere announce- ould, it is thought, be sufficient Russia, Germany and France k in their attempt to prevent the mation of the treaty of peace n Japan and China by which will cede certain of her territory an. It is impossible at this time in authentic corroboration or de- the rumor. If such an invita- s been received the rumor about ng discussed by the cabinet is ess correct.

ster Kurino of Japan has given very significant interview on the n question. He said that in his the commercial interests of the States in the east, particularly pan, are so much more extensive mportant than those of Germany nce, that it would be eminently ble in the event of a Franco-Ger- alliance with Russia to prevent nsummation of the peace treaty, e United States to take an active n offsetting such an alliance.

Kurino wished it to be clearly stood, however, that this was his nal conviction. He had not, he received any instructions from his nment, and there had been no sug- n of an official or unofficial char- from him to the state department he United States should be enlist- its support. His views were the of his personal information of tent of United States interests in st.

e commercial interests of the d States in Japan are very much er than those of Germany and ce. Practically their interests are or nothing, while those of the d States are very extensive. The h trade comes first, and after that s the trade of the United States. ould be eminently proper, there- if the United States in considera- of her superior commercial inter- should offset a demonstration on art of France and Germany, if any move is actually made. I am not ally informed that it has been e, nor am I apprehensive of the e should it be made. But in the t of its being realized, then there tle doubt in my opinion that the mercial interests of the United es would make it expedient to take in the issue. This, of course, would mean that the United States was ngage in a fight. Its co-operation d undoubtedly be effective without radical step."

EATY MAY BE REJECTED.

ding Chinese Officials Object to the Terms Agreed To.

ondon, April 27.—A Pekin dispatch he London Times says that Mr. John Foster, the American adviser of Chi- e peace envoys and the secretary Li Hung Chang have arrived there that the treaty of peace between na and Japan is now before the em- or and his ministers. The dispatch tinues: "The Chinese foreign office terday consulted with the different eign legations. Many of the censors e presented memorials against the aty. Prince Kung, president of the eign office and of the council of min- ers, has obtained a seven days' ex- sion of sick leave. Other officials itate to recommend the ratification the treaty. Viceroy Li Hung Chang ll probably not come here, but will to Che Foo if the ratifications are changed there as is proposed."

OUTLAWS WEAR ARMOR.

a Fierce Fight Deputy Marshals. Bullets Have No Effect.

Guthrie, Ok., April 27.—Senator John len, who returned yesterday, gives tails of a desperate fight in the Pot- watomie country between outlaws and puty marshalls. In a small grove the sse met the Christie brothers and their ng. One of the deputies shot several the outlaws, but the bullets glanced , as each of the desperadoes wore el plates covering back and chest. e deputies, unable to do anything ith the outlaws, who outnumbered em, returned to Norman bearing a ad comrade. The Christies and their ng are part of the band that robbed e train at Wynnewood, and are ought to be connected with a number other train robberies.

Say Another Bank Was Robbed.

New York, April 27.—It is reported rom Plainfield, N. J., that William tillman, one of the directors of the irst National bank of that city, which as robbed Monday of over $22,000, has ade a statement that a similar rob- ery was perpetrated on a New York ank a few weeks ago. This state- ent is questioned here. At police head- uarters it was said no such report had een made. It is believed the Plain- eld robbery was the work of expert hieves. No one is yet suspected.

Missouri Legislature Polled on Silver.

Sedalia, Mo., April 27.—The Evening Democrat of this city has interviewed the members of the Missouri legisla- ture on the silver question, and pub- lishes the answer to the question: "Are you in favor of the free coinage of sil- ver by the United States at the present ratio?" Five Republican and seven Democrat senators answered in the af- firmative, and four Republican senators in the negative. The house, fourteen Republican representatives and twen- ty-four Democrats replied in the affir- mative, and fourteen Republicans(two Democrats and two Populists in the negative.

SAYS HE WAS SANDBAGGED.

Express Agent at Victor, Col., Declares He Was Robbed of $1,100.

Denver, Colo., April 27.—A special telegram from Cripple Creek, Colo., says:

"The Denver & Rio Grande express office was robbed of about $1,100 at Victor early this morning. Express Agent Carlin says a powerfully built man entered the depot shortly after midnight and, after talking a few minutes, struck Carlin a powerful blow, which laid him prostrate on the floor, where he remained insensible for some time. When he regained consciousness the robber had disappeared, the safe door was open and the money gone. 'I had in my pocket,' said Carlin, 'the keys of the doors leading to the inside room and the robber, when he knocked me down, must have taken them, unlocked the door and at his leisure worked the combination to the safe.'

"The express and railroad officials, although admitting that the deed had been committed, positively refused to state the amount of money taken and whom they suspect. Express Agent Carlin does not seem to have been injured. An examination of his books is being made."

FIEND SHOT TO DEATH.

James Smith Defies an Officer and Is Instantly Killed.

San Diego, Cal., April 27.—James Smith, a tramp, who has been working on a ranch one mile from Delmar, a small town near this city, was shot and instantly killed by Constable John Bludworth while resisting arrest.

Smith was working at the ranch of Hugh A. Fraser. Yesterday afternoon, during the absence of Frazer, Smith went into the house and made an improper proposal to Mrs. Frazer, who, as soon as possible, left the house, and, running to Delmar, notified the authorities. Constable Bludworth and a deputy went to the farm and found Smith in a stall in the barn, armed with a shotgun and dirk. He refused to surrender and the constable fired two shots, killing Smith.

American Prisoner Released.

New York, April 27.—A special from Santiago de Cuba says: "Two American seamen who had been imprisoned here since Feb. 23 were released today. They are August Bolton and Gustav Richleu. The government authorities found them in a small boat near the coast under circumstances which aroused suspicion that they had landed revolutionists on the island and were returning to the port they started from. The men explained that they belonged to an American vessel which was then at a port in Hayti, and that they had rowed across simply for their own pleasure. Their story of mere adventure was not believed."

England Can Not Help Queen Li.

London, April 27.—Replying to a question in the house of commons as to whether Hawaii is under the protection of the United States and if it is possible to approach the United States government with the view of obtaining proper treatment for Queen Liliuokalani, Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, said the Hawaiian republic was not under United States protection and that Great Britain did not see any opportunity of interfering in the matter.

Will Distribute Bulletins.

Washington, April 27.—The secretary of agriculture will in about ten days begin the publication and distribution of a series of bulletins relative to the foreign markets for the agricultural products of the United States. The bulletins, it is believed, will be of great value to all persons seeking foreign markets for their products, as it will enable them to select the most advantageous markets and give them in advance all the information desired relative to the prices asked and received by their competitors.

Pleased with the United States.

London, April 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the trouble between Great Britain and Nicaragua, says that nothing could be more courteously correct than the attitude of the United States in the difficulty, adding: "It is a good omen for a close understanding upon the China-Japan question. Our action may be expected to teach the Spanish-American states that none of them is too insignificant to behave decently to foreigners."

Arrested for an Old Murder.

Anderson, Ind., April 27.—William Desbenett of Muncie was arrested near here yesterday charged with murdering an unknown man in 1890. Henry Seybert of this city was arrested as an accessory, and both men were taken to Terre Haute. Desbenett denies the charge but Seybert says he witnessed the killing and saw the fatal blow struck. Desbenett followed the man and knocked him down for the purpose of robbery. He got $14. The man died where he fell. The body was never identified. There is a reward of $500 for the murderers.

Canal Bill to Pass.

Springfield, Ill., April 27.—An agreement has been reached between the valley people and the Drainage trustees which will result in the passage of the drainage bill with the Leeper amendment offered in the senate yesterday. No other amendment to the bill will be permitted. This agreement is satisfactory to everybody concerned. The drainage trustees say they can comply with it without extra expense to the tax payers of the drainage district and the valley people as well. This is an important step in the settlement of the difficulty, and there is no doubt as to itsconsummation in the senate. No swing bridge amendment will be attached to the bill nor will the original measure be changed in any way except as above indicated.

Seven Men Injured.

New York, April 27.—A gang of laborers was employed on the third floor of the old Metropolitan hotel when the floor fell in and the men were carried with the debris to the second floor. Seven men were injured. Michael Eagan is hurt internally and may die.

Duel in the Street.

Palouse, Wash., April 27.—J. D. Hughes and his son-in-law, Raymond Peiffer, fought a duel on the street yesterday. Peiffer fired three shots and Hughes one, and both men were wounded. Neither will die. The cause of the quarrel is not known.

BANK A HEAVY LOSER

BOLD DAYLIGHT ROBBERY AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

No Clue to the Thieves, Who Are Thought to Be Professionals—Wife Testifies Against Her Husband—Criminal News.

Plainfield, N. J., April 25.—The First National bank was robbed of $22,765 Monday. It is thought the theft was committed while there were but two clerks in the bank, when a stranger entered and engaged them in conversation, while a confederate reached the vault through the directors' room.

The robbery was discovered when the cashier, Frank S. Runyon, was preparing to close the bank for the day. The money was in two packages. One contained $20,000 in new bills, ranging in value from $10 to $1,000. The other contained $2,765 in mutilated bills.

All of the bank employes were immediately questioned, and it was found at the noon hour only two clerks had been at their posts. At the front of the bank receiving deposits was David N. Runyon. His window is at the short end of an L-shaped counter and faces the main street. The long end of the L fronts on a narrow passageway, turning to the directors' room in the rear of the bank. The counter is topped with fixtures of scratched glass. Adelbert Vail, a clerk, was alone at the wicket. A stranger came in with a big sheet of paper on which was written a list of notes. He engaged Vail in conversation. It is thought the robbery was committed then. The bank officials believe the robbery was the work of professions'

FLOODED BY BOGUS MONEY.

New York State the Field of Successful Counterfeiting.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 26.—Counterfeit money of all denominations is being circulated to an alarming extent throughout this section of the state, and especially in this city, which comes in for a big share of the bogus money.

United States Marshal Peck said yesterday: "More spurious coins and currency are in circulation now than ever before in my memory. Some of the imitations are very deceptive and gain wide circulation, while a good deal of the stuff is very poor. The latter kind, however, is being passed, as the majority of people seldom examine the money they receive.

"Gangs are apparently working all over the state, and especially in this city. One was captured in Rochester a short time ago, and another haul was made in Niagara Falls. Large quantities of silver dollars are afloat, but half dollars, quarters and ten cent pieces come in for their share. Bills of from $1 to $10 are on the market.'

TESTIFIES AGAINST HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Noah Strevel Relates His Alleged Confession of Murder to Her.

Fort Scott, Kas., April 26.—The trial of Noah Strevel, the alleged assassin of his father, Stewart Stervel, near this city March 16, was continued yesterday, and Mrs. Noah Strevel was placed on the stand. She detailed the crime as she alleges it was confessed to her by her husband the night it was committed. Her story agreed with what has been published. She was on the stand nearly four hours, and, although subjected to a severe cross-examination, never made, a contradiction. The attorneys for the defense say they are ready to meet her evidence, and claim she has a secret motive for accusing her husband.

WARNED OF A PLOT.

Missouri Pacific Officials Take Measures to Frustrate Train Robbers.

Atchison, Kan., April 26.—Officials of the Missouri Pacific were given warning of a plot to hold up the incoming passenger train on the central branch between Goffs and Corning, where it passed about midnight. When the train arrived at Frankfort, a flat car was placed between the smoker and mail car, and an armed posse concealed themselves behind the sideboards. As the robbers did not make the attempt it is supposed they got wind of the reception awaiting them and fled. The citizens of Goff were up in arms awaiting to go in pursuit of the robbers if necessary.

SLIGHT FALLING OFF.

Hard Times Affect Women's Presbyterian Board of Missions.

Detroit, Mich., April 26.—Nearly 400 women from the northwest were present at the opening session of the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest yesterday. The welcoming address of Mrs. D. M. Cooper of this city was responded to by Mrs. eorge H. Laflin of Chicago. The synodical reports showed in some instances the hard times caused a slight falling off in financial support, but the general average was encouraging. In the afternoon addresses were made by Mrs. Anna Rhea Wilson, missionary to Persia, and Mrs. E. W. McDowell, missionary to Mosul. In the evening the feature was an address on Africa by Rev. R. H. Milligan. The sessions continue through to-day.

Want the Old Soldiers.

Cincinnati, April 26.—An invitation was extended by President Glenn of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, through General J. C. Underwood, to the distinguished guests who will be at Chicago on the occasion of the dedication of the monument to the memory of the confederate dead buried there to return homeward by way of Cincinnati and be the guests of this city for a day or more.

Wheat Must Have Moisture.

Cincinnati, O., April 26.—The Price Current summarizes the crop conditions for the past week as follows: "Moisture is increasingly needful in most of the winter wheat area. Many localities are approaching a precarious situation. There has been more serious complaint from Kansas. The oats crop is retarded, but otherwise the conditions are generally encouraging for spring crops, including northwestern wheat, but more moisture soon is essential. The week's packing of hogs amounted to 225,000, against 230,000 for the corresponding week last year."

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

Much Interest Felt in the Movement at Washington.

Washington, April 26.—"Sound" money democrats here are looking forward to the Memphis monetary convention with a great deal of hope. They believe that upon the strength of the showing made by the southern opponents of independent free coinage by the United States will depend in large measure the success or failure of their effort to have the democratic party incorporate in its next national platform a straightforward declaration in favor of "sound" money. It is not expected this convention will indicate that the "sound" money men are in a majority in the south. The silver men have made too much headway in that section for that to be possible. All that is wanted of the Memphis gathering is a showing that the south is far from being solid on the question, and that there is a large and influential minority of its citizens in favor of "sound" money. The convention is to be non-partisan and the "sound" money republicans in the south, of whom there are thought to be a considerable number among the men who have been attracted by the opportunities for profitable investments, will do all in their power to make it a success.

GIBSON ON THE RACK.

Pastor Suspected of Marian Williams' Murder.

San Francisco, April 26.—About the only tangible evidence against Durrant, the medical student accused of having killed Marian Williams, that has been adduced in the preliminary examination so far, is that the prisoner was better acquainted with the dead girl than he at first would acknowledge. The Rev. John George Gibson, the preacher of the church, against whom suspicions have been publicly expressed as the guilty man, had a long siege in the witness box this morning. The minister was nervous and everybody enjoyed his discomfiture. The length of the cross-examination and the manner of it indicate that Durrant's lawyers propose to throw the preacher forward as the center of their theory of the murders. The undercurrent of opinion among those who doubt Durrant's guilt is that Gibson should be the man under police surveillance.

DONS HUMBLE CARD.

Schweinfurth Summoned Before the Grand Jury at Rockford.

Rockford, Ill., April 26.—The time of the grand jury was occupied yesterday in investigating charges against Schweinfurth. The bogus Messiah did not come to town in his luxurious carriage drawn by a prancing team, but appeared in an old wagon drawn by a dilapidated gray horse. A common looking sack coat replaced the immaculate cutaway, and common, substantial boots superseded the habitual patent leathers. William H. Hill, the Chicago attorney who represented George W. Coudrey's case and secured a judgment of $50,000 for him against Sshweinfurth, came out from Chicago bringing with him Dr. A. M. Smith and George W. Ostrander, two important witnesses, who had a story of the life at the Weldon Farm. Both have lived at the place. Dr. Smith was the family physician for a long time. Ostrander, through Attorney Hill, secured $1,600 in cash out of Schweinfurth a year or so ago in settlement of a suit to recover property—more than he asked for. Both testified in the Coudrey case, and it is believed their evidence alone before the grand jury will be so damaging it can not fail to find an indictment.

LOOKING FOR FRAUDS.

Is Said San Francisco Sugar Importers Have Cheated the Government.

San Francisco, Cal., April 26.—For some time it has been whispered about the custom house and appraiser's building that extensive frauds were being committed in the importation of sugar from Hong Kong and that the government was losing thousands of dollars in duties. The alleged frauds consisted in undervaluing the importations. Fully fifteen sugar importers are accused of placing too low a valuation on their importations, and their cases are under investigation by Collector Wise. The importers have been permitted in some instances to withdraw their shipments, but not until after they were notified that they may be called upon to pay an increased amount of duty and perhaps a heavy penalty.

Six Square Miles of Flames.

Lakewood, N. J., April 26.—A forest fire covering six square miles and consuming valuable pine timber is raging about two miles southeast of this place. A gang of laborers has been sent out to keep it from spreading. The fire is gaining steadily, however, owing to the high winds. This place is filled with smoke and the roaring of the flames can easily be heard.

Bishops of the World in Convention.

Carlisle, Pa., April 26.—The Methodist Episcopal bishops of the entire world are in convention in this city, and will remain here until Thursday of next week. They will look over the various charges in the United States, fix dates for holding all the fall conferences, and designate their presiding officers. The meetings will be strictly private.

Stanford University Will Not Close.

San Francisco, Cal., April 26.—The financial strain on Standford university has been fixed up so that it will continue to run as usual for at least one year. When the federal government filed its $15,000,000 railroad claim against the Stanford estate the university received a heavy blow.

All through and local Passenger Trains of the M., K. & T. Ry. system now arrive and depart from the New Union Station at St. Louis, Mo.

Schulze's Cashier Steps Out.

Tacoma, Wash., April 26.—W. H. Cushman, who has been cashier of the Northern Pacific land department since 1888, resigned at the request of Land Agent Cooper. He was in no way connected with the Schulze shortage. C. H. Knapp, chief of the engineering department, will succeed him.

North Carolina for McKinley.

Washington, April 26.—United States Senator Pitchard of North Carolina, who is here, says that his state will send a solid McKinley delegation to the next national convention, and that the delegation will be for free silver.

GRAND OLD PARTY.

ENGLAND GETS THE LION'S SHARE OF PROFIT.

And Other Foreign Countries Reap a Rich Reward from Democratic Tariff Legislation—That Weakly, Wobbling Foreign Policy.

It is no wonder that most Democratic organs are discreetly silent about the workings of the tariff which Grover Cleveland and the Fifty-third congress of malodorous memory imposed upon the country in defiance of the practically unanimous protests of the American people. The confident predictions of the Democratic press and of Democratic congressmen that this measure would produce abundant revenue and immensely increase the sale of American products abroad have been falsified in every particular.

So far the new tariff has accomplished three important results. It has produced a deficiency of about a hundred millions a year in the income of the United States government. It has cut down our exports from $495,277,844 for the six months ending March 1, 1894, to $477,052,410 for the six months ending March 1, 1895—an average reduction in our export trade of about eight millions a month, or ninety-six millions a year. And it has increased the imports of foreign products which take the place of American goods by about $56,000,000 in the same time. Thus it cuts both ways, like a two-edged sword—diminishing our sales of goods for which foreigners must pay us and increasing our purchases of imported products for which we must pay foreign producers, to the detriment of our own manufacturers and farmers.

England naturally gets the lion's share of profit under this characteristic Democratic measure, says the New York Advertiser. During January and February, 1894, we imported woolen goods from British ports to the value of $1,425,210, and raw wool to the amount of 3,117,000 pounds. This year we have imported British woolens to the value of $6,106,455, and British wool to the amount of 16,088,400 pounds in these two months! Impor. of linen goods from Great Britain have more than doubled, cottons have increased 60 per cent, and the volume of British tin plate imported has grown from 31,709 tons to 41,827 tons. The increase in other lines of British goods has been proportionately heavy. These figures are not given out from Washington. They are taken from the official British trade reports, and they show why British factory whistles were blown and British factory bells rung in jubilant celebration when the Wilson-Gorman tariff passed the congress of the United States.

But although England gains most from the legislation which the Democratic party has accommodatingly enacted for her special benefit, other foreign countries will also reap a rich reward at the expense of American workmen. From Canada, Italy, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and many other countries an increasing flood of imports is setting in toward the United States. And every additional pound or yard of goods competing with American products which enters our ports under the lower rates of duty means so much less work and wages for American citizens.

Dairy Farmers and the Public.

An article on physical development recently published in Harper's Weekly refers incidentally to the fact that animals in confinement very frequently die of consumptinon, and suggests that this is due more to the lack of physical exercise than to any other cause. Noting this suggestion, a correspondent writes to call attention to the manner in which cows are cared for during the winter in our best dairies. He says that while boarding on a large dairy farm near Minneapolis he observed, to his surprise, that the cows were kept in their stalls from the beginning to the close of winter—a period of several months in that latitude—without being allowed any opportunity whatever for exercise, and that since coming east he learns that the same plan has been adopted in the best dairies of New York. The proprietors of the dairies, he says, justify their action by alleging that the cows look healthy, and they fall back in the last resort on the assertion that, be it hygienic or unhygienic, it "is business" to care for the cows in this way.

If it be true, as would thus appear, that so harmful a custom as this is becoming widely prevalent, the subject is certainly worthy the attention of the department of agriculture. It can hardly be questioned that a cow stanchioned for months at a time in such a manner that she is harly able to take a single step will be less robust and healthy, and more susceptible to disease, other things being equal, than one that is allowed a reasonable amount of outdoor exercise. And the healthfulness of dairy cows is a matter of such vital importance to the entire public that the matter of caring for them might very properly be made the subject of official inquiry and legislative restriction. Particularly is this true in states where, as in New York, tuberculous cows are killed by order of the state veterinarian, and the owners reimbursed from the state treasury. Under such conditions it is plainly no more than just that owners of cows should be required to care for them in a way that will tend to ward off tuberculous rather than to invite the disease—Harper's Weekly.

The Monetary Conference.

Speculation as to whether President Cleveland will send delegates to the proposed monetary conference is entirely harmless, but if any such conference is held there need be no fear that the United States will be represented there. Mr. Cleveland would not stand out against it because he would accomplish nothing by doing so. The silver sentiment is growing so rapidly that it will soon be apparent to all Europe that this country will join in any movement for the restoration of the white metal. Mr. Cleveland can see the tendency of the time even now, and he will not undertake to shut out the United States from any international discussion of the subject that may be had. Congress has signified a consent to such a conference in answer to a courteous suggestion, and it would be extremely impolitic for the president to negative the proposal.

A Tin Pan Display.

When Mr. Gresham had it given out that he had promptly called the Spanish government down and demanded a prompt apology for the insult to the American flag and assurances that the American merchant marine, what is left of it, should in the future be suitably respected, the Kansas City Journal regarded it all as a piece of fake heroics. The course of the administration had not been such as to warrant the belief that the apparent adoption of a policy of positive Americanism meant anything more serious than a peal of stage thunder for the edification of a crowd in the gallery. And up to the present moment nothing more has been heard of the affair.

Then there is the affair of Nicaragua, that of Venezuela, and a still fresher incident in Madagascar crowding upon the state department with never a sign of attention other than the sailing away from Venezuelan waters of the ships of our navy at the very time when they should be oiling up their machinery for possible action.

It will be remembered that following the announcement of the embargo placed upon our foreign trade by the concerted action of the various European countries, Mr. Gresham permitted a bombastic declaration as to retaliation to leak out from the state department. But nobody has since heard a word about it from any official source.

We are compelled to take just what any other power, first, second, or third class, sees fit to give us. Mr. Gresham has been praised without stint by the newspaper press all over the land for the boldness of his stand in the Alliance affair, and so sure was everybody that the administration had adopted a new foreign policy, one in keeping with the patriotic sentiments universal throughout the land, that when Great Britain's ultimatum to Nicaragua became known an immediate show of the talons of the proud bird of freedom was bespoken. But there are unmistakable indications that the administration has come to the conclusion that the first step taken in a new policy of Americanism was too harsh and the gait must be modified.

The evident wobbling is an assurance that the weakness that has marked the whole course of Mr. Cleveland's foreign policy is inseparable from his administration of public affairs. No amount of tin pan display can reinstate the state department in the confidence of the people.

Oh, for one month of an Adams, a Webster, a Clay, an Evarts, a Blaine, a Foster, or any one of a long line of true Americans in the chair of secretary of state, with a president who has one spark of patriotic fire in his moral make-up to back up the messages that would surely keep the cables warm until American rights should be recognized in every foreign capital concerned in the present difficulties.

Ah, That Accounts for It!

The manly American letter form the anca outrage was written on his own state department following the Alliresponsibility, it is said, by Edwin F. Uhl, a Michigan man, who was in temporary charge of the department during the indisposition of Secretary Gresham and the absence of President Cleveland. If this be so, a motion to make the secretary pro tem permanent would receive a heavy popular vote.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Contradicts Itself.

That rabid goldite sheet, the New York Evening Post, says that if silver were remonetized wages in this country would fall 50 per cent immediately, but if the Post really believed what it said it would be the most ardent advocate of free coinage in the world, because if there is anything it hates worse than another it is American labor.—Denver Republican.

"It Hez Done 'Em."

"What hez this Democratic free trade congress done?" asked the rural stump speaker in strident tones of indignation. As he paused for a reply a man with a big double bass voice answered: "It hez done the American people."—Washington Star.

Free Trade and Farmers.

In free-trade England the number of sheep declined by 1,420,000 last year and the number of cattle by 353,500 head. This shows that the loss of farm stock under free trade is not merely temporary, but continuous.

Evils Come Together.

"Drought and Democracy" coming at the same time is an unparalleled calamity," writes a farmer from Faragut, Iowa.

Settlements Unsatisfactory.

The fact that Populism won't marry the new silver party indicates that the latter must be a trifle shy in the matter of dowry.—Detroit Tribune.