

NER PUT OUT.

ANCES HARRINGTON... S A LIAR.

One Week for Losing His... Beliegent Irish Nation...

He in Parliament... 17.—When the house...

and moved an amendment... s inviting the government...

anner shouted that he would... y it were directed to do so...

INE TANK EXPLODED... Fire at Findley, Ohio, Caused by...

OOKS LIKE BUSINESS... met for the Amphitheater Let and...

General Imboden Dead... Tenn., Aug. 17.—General...

CONDENSED DISPATCHES... A storm passed over Chickamauga...

FOREIGN MARKET REVIEW.

Some Interesting Figures Presented by the Department of Agriculture. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The secretary of agriculture has issued a supplement to the publications of reviews on foreign markets.

MUST BRAVE THE KURDS. Difficulties in the Way of Recovering Bicyclist Lenz's Body. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The state department has received a dispatch from Minister Terrill in Turkey...

PAID IN SILVER. Secretary Morton Has the Silver Employes Given White Metal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Secretary Morton, of the department of agriculture heard arguments by many of his subordinates in favor of silver and yesterday, being the semi-monthly pay day, he ordered the paymaster of the department to pay out \$1,000 in silver coin...

JIM CORBETT IS MARRIED. He Is Wedded to Jessie Taylor at Asbury Park. ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—There was a quiet civil marriage here yesterday, of which the principals were Champion James J. Corbett and Jessie Taylor of Omaha...

Waite Severe on Bankers. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17.—A special from Gainesville, Texas says that Governor Waite and General Weaver are in attendance on a Populist meeting in that city.

To Educate Farmer Boys. SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 17.—President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western road proposes to open a number of preparatory agricultural academies in which the farmers' boys may secure short courses of instruction in the common branches along lines which will inspire them with ambition to enter the agricultural college.

Western Exhibits for Chicago. CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—At a meeting of the Western society it was decided to establish permanent headquarters in this city with exhibits from the different states, showing their products and the advantages of the West and Northwest.

FAVOR WHITE METAL.

THE DEMOCRATIC SILVER CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON. The Silver Advocates Issue an Address, the Same Being Read by Gov. Stone—Every Effort to Be Made to Nominate a Silver Man for President at the Next Democratic National Convention—Stirring speeches by the Delegates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—When the national silver Democratic conference reassembled yesterday afternoon the programme committee reported through Senator Daniel that it was ready to report, and the conference proper adjourned until this morning, while the program and resolution committee met again and remained in session for several hours.

C. F. Cockran, editor of the St. Joseph, Mo., Gazette, first spoke. He said that it seemed anomalous that a meeting such as the present should be called, for he knew of no doctrine of the party which was not in consonance with the purposes of this conference.

Speeches were also made by Senator Call, A. A. Liscombe of Washington, J. M. Hill of Missouri, Representatives Jones of Virginia and Lockhart of North Carolina, and Mr. Bodine of Missouri.

Resolved, That the Democratic party in national convention assembled, should demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary or redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action or approval of any other nation.

Resolved, That it should declare its opposition to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace and especially to placing the treasury of the government under the control of any syndicate of bankers and the issuance of bonds to be sold by them at an enormous profit for the purpose of supplying the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered by the national committee, Senators Isham G. Harris of Tennessee, James R. Jones of Arkansas and David Turpie of Indiana and the Hon. W. J. Stone of Missouri, W. H. Herrichsen of Illinois and Casey Young of Tennessee, be, and they are hereby constituted, the executive committee, and shall have full power and authority, and it shall be their duty at as early a day as possible to appoint the members of the national committee herein provided for and to fill vacancies in the same.

Kyle Predicts Taylor's Pardon. SIOUX CITY, Iowa., Aug. 16.—When shown a dispatch announcing the sentence of W. W. Taylor for five years in the penitentiary, Senator J. H. Kyle, who is now here, said: "He will never serve it. Taylor will be pardoned by Governor Sheldon in a very few days after the next election."

A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

Carib Indians in British Honduras Massacre Negroes. NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—According to a letter from Belize, British Honduras, just received in Trenton, N. J., English planters in the Straum creek district, which is settled by upwards of 2,000 Caribs, whose reservations or plantations embrace most of the ground under cultivation, and by English planters who have in their service 4,000 Jamaica negroes, applied to the colonial legislature for permission to construct railroads from their plantations through the Carib reservations to the coast.

As soon as the Caribs found it out a number of them went to the English planters and warned them not to put the rails upon their reservation if they desired to avoid serious trouble. The English planters laughed and the work went on. The English thought the Caribs meant nothing by their threats, but late on August 3 the Caribs in large numbers, armed with machetes, advanced upon the negroes at work on the railroad and ordered them to take up the rails.

As soon as the negroes were forced to beat a retreat the Caribs went to work and tore up every foot of rail, damaged many of the English plantations, and destroyed fruit and rubber to the value of many thousands of dollars.

LETTER FROM WALLER.

Expresses Gratitude for the Interest Taken in His Case in This Country. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A letter received from ex-Consul Waller by his step-son, P. H. Bray, says that his baggage was taken from him by the French on his arrival at Marseilles and that he made a complaint to the United States consul at that place on April 27, but has heard nothing of it since.

READY FOR THE CONTEST.

Dallas Athletic Club Preparing for the Big Fight. DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 16.—The Athletic club has cleared and swept twelve acres of ground for the great prize fight. Eight of these acres will be covered by the great amphitheater, which will have 52,650 seats.

Mrs. Amick Charged With Murder.

EUREKA, Kan., Aug. 16.—The coroner's jury has charged Mrs. Ella Amick with the murder of her former husband, James Amick. She has been arrested and committed to jail without bail to await trial.

An Octogenarian Tired of Life.

FLORENCE, Kan., Aug. 16.—Horace Phillips, an old resident and leading citizen of Burns, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the head. He was about 89 years old and had been suffering from poor health and general debility for several years.

Climbing the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone.

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone is from 700 to 1200 feet deep. A general average is perhaps 1000 feet. At many points the walls are absolutely vertical and are embellished with gigantic buttins and pinnacles.

Interspersed among the vertical declivities are smooth slopes, set at various angles. Many of these are timbered, some with much difficulty, others with moderate exertion.

To stand in the bottom of this huge trench and gaze upward at the fantastic walls, touched with beauty by the hands of God; to watch the emerald stream rushing through its narrow prison in foamy rapids and vertical leaps; to see the flashing of the sunlight athwart the walls, are well worth the effort to climb them.

There is no danger in the attempt if care is exercised. The climb into and out of this wonderful place where naught of life is seen, save the circling eagles far overhead, is a profound experience.

GRAND OLD PARTY.

LIVING TRUTHS OF THE PRACTICAL POLICY.

Selections from Various Authorities Which Serve to Prove the Wisdom of the People in Calling the Party Back to Power.



What Kansas Wants.

When the return of the election of 1892 showed that the administration of our government was about to change from a protective tariff policy, which kept out of this country much that we could manufacture here, to a "reform" tariff, or free trade policy, which would give foreign mechanics a better chance to sell their goods in this country, the following was the very natural result:

No matter what policy we believed in, dear reader, you and I and everybody else expected that when the democratic administration should come into power the tariff would be greatly lowered and prices would come down—at least the prices of manufactured goods.

So we stopped short in buying anything except for immediate use. Before that people would buy for future use, sometimes in quantities at wholesale. Merchants often closed out all their winter goods in February to people who bought for following years.

Then the people all over the land who had money withdrew it from investments as fast as possible, because they were afraid of all kinds. And that money is idle today.

We, as a nation, are all dependent upon each other, and if any great number of our people are out of employment all the people will suffer.

Our country is being flooded with the merchandise of Europe, and it will be sold at some price or other, and we cannot have real general prosperity until we have barred out those goods long enough to consume all the foreigners can rush in here before we raise the tariff.

We want to erect a tariff wall that will effectually keep out of our land all goods that we can reasonably make at home. This will keep our own mechanics busy and enable them to buy the farmer's produce, instead of compelling the farmer to send it to Europe for market.—Peabody, Kansas, Gazette.

A Democrat on Protection.

Mr. L. Z. Lieter, the retired merchant who amassed so much wealth in trade at Chicago, says, like Senator David B. Hill: "I am a democrat." But he is at the same time a firm protectionist, and one who recently expressed some home truths that we recommend to the careful consideration of his fellow-democrats.

"I look upon Mr. Wilson as foolish. A man must be foolish to have made such a tariff bill as he originally passed and which the president approved of. It would have made widespread ruin. No public enemy could have done us more harm than the Wilson tariff bill if passed."

This is strong language from a democrat and ought to cause concern to the congressmen, now mostly ex-congressmen, who voted for the Wilson tariff bill. There were among them men who knew, as well as Mr. Lieter, the pernicious character of that measure.

Mr. Wilson wanted coal made free, and Mr. Cleveland would not sign the bill from vexation that coal was not made free. Now coal in West Virginia is worth five cents a ton. The coal is worth here in New York \$3.60. What makes the difference? Labor. The transportation is labor, too. Therefore the employment of labor enough to make the vast aggregate of the sale of coal Mr. Cleveland proposed to transfer to Nova Scotia, where coal is almost at the waterside and labor is so little employed, or so poorly paid, that inevitably our army of miners and transporters would have lost their last pro-

duct to keep the railroads alive. Was not this a murderous blow struck at the railroads by their president? For ailing it Mr. Wilson receives the president's decorations."

The murderous blow did not happily strike with the effect that was intended, but the attempt has served to warn the country what it has to expect when the people put free-traders in power.

It is noteworthy also that what Mr. Lieter says in regard to coal applies to other products that the Wilson bill would have admitted free. When foreign materials are allowed to displace home products in our markets then we are hastening that "widespread ruin" to which Mr. Lieter refers.

It is notable also that Mr. Lieter, who has paid millions of dollars of import duties, upholds protection and speaks of "manufactures, agriculture and transportation" as "the three great elements" of national prosperity.

Misleading Theories.

The cost of the raw material in the manufactured article was a theme of discussion in the presidential campaign of 1892 among the advocates of the so-called reform tariff. Facts, ascertained by investigation, show that such cost is very small in proportion to the other expenses.

Mr. Cleveland himself laid great stress upon the free admission of iron ore and coal and was especially earnest for wool to be admitted free of duty.

Take an illustration: A gentleman's suit of fine broadcloth weighs, with the trimmings, &c., from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 pounds; the cloth itself does not weigh more than perhaps 6 or 6 1/2 pounds. Suppose an American manufacturer buys the best quality of merino wool to use in making his cloth, and in order to cover the wastage he buys 10 pounds of the wool. The McKinley bill imposed a duty of 11 cents a pound on that class of wool.

Tariff Revision.

The leopard does not change its spots and the Evening Post is the same bitter enemy of a protective tariff that it ever was. It said, June 21:

"If there is any possibility that the republicans are going to let the country stagger along under the 'tariff of infamy' after they come into power, the sooner it is known the better. And if the tariff is really to be changed, the country ought to know in what respects just as soon as possible. Is the duty to be restored upon imports of wool, for example? Such questions as these will agitate the minds of business men of all parties if the republicans announce positively that they are going to 'tinker the tariff.'"

The Evening Post may feel assured that the republican party, as soon as it has the power to do so, in both house and senate will obey the popular mandate, given in thunder tones at the election of 1894, to protect American industry. It has upheld that policy in times of disaster; it will not abandon it now, when it is about to enter again, and with renewed vigor, into power.

But protectionists will not gratify enemy by frittering away time on the details of tariff revision. It would please free-traders to attempt to create discord, no doubt, but they must supply their own ammunition. All "revenue reformers" and the like are united in their purpose to overthrow protection as the national policy. The Evening Post, for instance, predicted that the condition of the duty on wool would undermine the entire protective system. But woolen manufacturers continue to be stronger protectionists than ever. They know that the protective policy benefits the whole country and, as patriotic citizens, they uphold it. Protective tariff revision will not agitate "the minds of business men of all parties." It is only when fools and free traders tinker that the whole country justly feels alarmed.

A Practical Opinion.

Colonel William B. Thompson recently gave his opinion of the Gorman tariff in clear, terse terms. "I think," said he, "it was a barefaced sacrifice of the general interests for the personal; of business at large, for political rewards and preferments. And I am from West Virginia, and like Mr. Wilson of that state, was in the confederate army." Colonel Thompson, who speaks thus, is president of the National Lead company, which has thirty-two large productive concerns throughout the country, with plants worth, in the aggregate, \$24,000,000, and stocks of raw material and finished stuff worth \$4,500,000. His company disburses millions of dollars annually for labor and by the production of lead and linseed oil adds greatly to the public wealth. The opinions of such a man should have due weight with free traders who are sincerely in quest of light on the tariff question.

Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn of the United States navy is one of the few officers of high rank who are not graduates of Annapolis. He began his career as an apprentice in the Chesapeake navy yard.