# FREE SPEECH PLENTY

Fusionists Unable to Placate Morton; Attack the Starch Company.

#### THE WHY AND THE WHEREFORE

"Would Not Have Been Molested if Morton Had Behaved" is the Explanation Offered-Efforts to Crush Out a Great

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Oct. 8 .-

The secret is out. 'The Argo Starch Company would not have been molested by Attorney General Smyth if J. Sterling Morton had supported Bryan or refrained from attacking him in his paper.'

The above startling statement was publicly made by one of the most prominent democrats of Nebraska City just before Bryan's meeting

Wednesday night. What a spectacle! The Argo Starch Manufacturing Company being prosecuted for violating the anti-trust law not to vindicate the law, but to punish J. Sterling Morton, father of one of the principle stock-holders, for daring to express opinions as to Bryan and Smyth.

Viewed in this light what else does this mean but an embargo on free speech? What else is it than imperialism? The fusion leaders are carping about the right of free speech and amout imperialism and right in this instance they throw off the mask, Being unable to induce Morton to support Bryanarchy they turn around and attempt to punish him by invoking the aid of a penal statute. What is this but a violation of the constitutional right of free speech? What is it but imperialism?

Bryan and Smyth affect to make it appear that they are after the Argo Company because it is a trust. It is strange they did not make this discovery until they needed votes and campaign thunder and until all efforts to silence the Conservative (Morton's paper) had proven futile.

It is common talk among democrats of Nebraska City that "Morton brought the trouble on himself by oposing Bryan and the fusionists." This is a pretty state of affairs,

isn't it? On the pretense of reform and under pretense of enforcing the law a blow is struck at one of the most important industries in the state, not to enforce the law, but to visit punishment upon a fellow citizen who has dared to exercise the right of free speech,

At the very time, at almost the very hour that Bryan was assaulting one of the principal industries of this state the candidate for vice president on the republican ticket was being assaulted by a mob of Bryanites at Victor, Colo. If the Argo Starch Company has violated the anti-trust law or any other law it is right and proper that it

should be prosecuted. But to make its prosecution contingent upon political opposition is a most lawless, despotic and infamous outrage.

Using the law as a club to pound voters into line and to suppress newspaper discussion of men and issues is abusing the law, and those responsible for it merit swift and severe censure. When the fusionists are that sorely pressed for votes as to make grand stand plays with the anti-trust laws at the expense of destroying one of the leading industries of the state it is about time for them to recapitu-

Nothing can be said against any honorable means employed in promoting party success, but it is going too far to employ means which ultimately must result in the destruction of an important industry, in the destruction of a valuable corn market and in the throwing of hundreds of laboring people out of employment.

A GREAT INDUSTRY. The Argo Starch Manufacturing Company is not a trust. This statement is made on information received from one of the stockholders, who says that the company is integral and that if the suit ever comes to trial Smyth will be laughed out of

It is an industry that employs 250 people and consumes daily upwards of 3.000 bushels of corn. It has been a blessing to the working people of Nebraska City and to the farmers of Otoe county.

It consumes about 500,000 bushels of corn per year, and in the last year has paid out about \$130,000 to the farmers of Otoe county for corn alone. It pays good prices for the material used and in the last year has paid out in premiums about \$38,000 above the market price. Its prices have been such that corn buyers do not attempt to buy corn in Otoe county, being able

to buy corn cheaper at other points. It produces more than 15,000,000 pounds of starch per year and pays out more than \$50,000 to the laboring people of Nebraska City. It turns out more than 20 tons of starch a day, and this product is marketed in all parts

Under these conditions, and under the conditions under which the suit was brought, is it any wonder that the people of Nebraska City should

feel deeply concerned and aggrieved? Only a few nights ago the whole city-republicans, democrats and populists-turned out and attended an indignation meeting, at which meeting a petition to the attorney general reciting the injustice of his act was drafted and this was signed by hundreds of people irrespective of poli-

In a lengthy review of the facts Mr. Morton makes the statement that there is no cause for suit being instituted and that if the company has to go to the expense of hiring attorneys to defend its lawful and inalienable rights it will have to close up its business in Nebraska and move

its plant to some other state. What the fusion contortionists are to gain by driving this important enterprise out of Nebraska is difficult to be a most serious loss, not alone to Nebraska City, many of whose families earn a livelihood there, but to the

How much more beneficial it would be if every county in the state had

general, instead of trying to destroy this establishment, would try to get more of this kind?

The Argo Company has made no increase in the price of starch. This of itself would indicate that it is not a trust. It has gradually increased its plant from a capacity of 250 bushels of corn per day to 3,000 bushels per day. It buys all its corn from Nebraska farmers and pays out all its wage money to Nebraska people.

What goes to indicate that the whole deal, so far as the attempt at prosecution is concerned, is a scheme to get votes and manufacture campaign material, is the fact that Attorney General Smyth lost no time in arranging for an "anti-trust" meeting at Nebraska City when the citizens protested. These two "trust-smashers" entered the peaceful litle hamlet on a special train and with a pageantry befitting an emperor. They came to beard the lion in his den.

They found the "lion" to be 250 laboring people, most of whom had purchased comfortable homes out of the money they had earned while working in the Argo Starch factory. This was the "trust octopus" they came to crush to death.

Not a citizen in this city or county met them at the depot, and only a handful of them attended the "trust

smashing" pow-wow. The scheme was so transparent that the people saw through it and they resented the outrage by remaining away.

Bryan, in commencing his address. struck an attitude like upon that characteristically portrayed of "Ajax defying the lightning," but it didn't take much of a hero to carry out his part His deflant assaults upon the starch company in which dire destruction was promised caused fear of loss of employment to enter and sadden 250 homes, and that was all,

Mr. Bryan regaled this imaginary trust with all the force at his command, but he had not one word to say of the Cotton Bale trust, one of the principal stockholders of which is Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, nor of the New York Ice trust, one of the principal stockholders of which is Richard Croker, boss of Tammany Hall and a member of the advisory committee of the democratic national committee. He had not one word to say of the Biscuit trust, the Lead trust, Silver trust, Whisky trust, Packing House trust. Standard Oil trust, Sugar trust or any other of the known organizations of

An imaginary trust that furnishes a market for Nebraska corn. and employment to Nebraska labor and capital is iniquitous beyond description. but a real trust that exists in a distant state and by which Nebraska is in no way patronized, but required to pay arbitrary prices, is of no concern! This is the true attitude of the democratic leaders on the trust question. When the trust magnates are with them, like Dick Croker of the Ice trust, Senator Jones of the Cotton Bale trust, Marcus Daley of the Copper trust and a score of others that might be named, they are all right, but when they happen to be against them they

become at once a "dangerous evil." ago it was a cardinal issue, a "paramount" in the democratic platform. It was strongly oposed by Tammany Hall. This year it is left out of the platform, and Tammany Hall is at the head of the democratic column. The "mistake" made in leaving out the income tax plank was simply part of the price paid for Tammany's support.

HOW MUCH LONGER? How much longer is this campaign of deception to continue? How much longer will the pople submit to the trickery and double-dealing of the democratic leaders?

With trust magnates clasped to their bosoms they proclaim against trusts and with the red torch of anarchy flaming high and bright, lighting their very paths, they proclaim against anarchy.

In Nebraska they are opposed to trusts and in New York they go handin-hand with them. In Nebraska thev are opposed to anarchy and in Illinois they have gone over to it bag and baggage. In Nebraska they favor fusion, they all "think alike." but in New York and in many southern states where the democrats have large majorities and do not need the populists or can do better without them, they do not only "think differently" bu they repel with vigor any attempt of their populist brother to scale the breastworks of the pie counter. In the west they favor the Income tax and the free coinage of silver in the east they oppose both propositions. In the west Bryan talks one thing

and in the east another. In the west he favors government ownership of franchised corporations and in the east he remains silent on

that proposition. All the way through the democrats are waging a campaign of deception

and double dealing A VILLAINOUS FALSEHOOD. The fusion papers have resorted to the vilest abuse of the private character of Charles H. Dietrica, the republican candidate for governor. public record of Governor Povnter is so bad that the fusionists have resorted to the abuse of Dietrich with a hope of turning the tide, and in doing this they have employed the most cruel and utterly false reports

that could be conceived. No attempt has been made by the republicans to make capital cut of Poynter's record before he become a public official. This does not mean, however, that back in Illinois Mr. Povnter did not leave a record behind that would

not look very well in print. Mr. Poynter's private record has not been gone into, though if it were, if his Illinois history were given publication. it would prove interesting reading.

The fusionists, on the other hand, have scattered falschoods broadcast relative to Mr. Dietrich. They have even charged that he was implicated in the murder of his former business determine. Certain it is that it would partner in the Black Hills country. That this is a cruel falsehood is shown by the Daily Pioneer Times, a paper published in Deadwood, S. D., the atleged scene of the tragedy. The Pla-

neer Times says: "Hon. C. H. Dietrich, candidate for such a local corn market, and how governor of Nebraska on the republimuch more appropriate and sensible it can ticket, was one of the pioneers in the garden spots of Butler county, and

would be if Bryan and the attorney the Black Hills, and was interested at as he expressed it, "things around here one time in the Aurora Mining company, whose property was situated on Hidden Treasure gulch, which comes into Deadwood guich in Central City. He is remembered by all of the old settlers of the Black Hills, although he sold his interest in the Aurora company in the summer of 1877 and left. this section. Those who knew him best pay high tribute to his sterling qualities, and speak of him in the kindest terms, although he was a young man then, and has developed his remarkable business and executive ability, and a prominence in public affairs largely since that time. "He disposed of his interest in the

Aurora to Roscoe Conkling, Thomas C. Platt, Senator George E. Spencer of Alabama, and Brown & Thumb, the bankers. He then returned to his home at Aurora, Ills. At the time he left the Black Hills the Aurora company was engaged in a controversy with the Keets Mining company, over boundaries and the right to the use of a certain tunnel through the Aurora claim. Pending the settlement of the boundary question an agreement was entered into between the two companies whereby the Keets company was permitted to have ingress to its property through the Aurora tunnel, but was not to molest or take out any ore on that portion of the ground included in the conflict. J C Tuttle who had been one of Dietrich's part ners in the Aurora, retained his interest in the property. Some time after Mr. Dietrich sold his interest in the ground and left the Black Hills the controversy between the two companies became exceedingly bitter. The Keets company was running a mill in Hidden Treasure gulch, and the owners of the Aurora believed ore was being taken from their claim. This culminated in the forcible seizure of the tunnel by the Keets men, who placed obstructions in a shaft on the Aurora claim. The Aurora men attempted to drive the Keets men from the tunnel, and J. C. Tuttle was shot receiving a wound from which he died in a few hours. Tuttle was at work on the Aurora ground when shot the shot coming from a torthole in a cabin on the Keets claim Seth Bullock was sheriff of Lawrence county at that time. He immediately place! under arrest a number of men in the employ of the Keets company. A telegram was dispatched to Mr. Dietrich. at Aurora, Ill., and although he did not hold any interest in the Aurora, he came to Deadwood as quickly as possible, and assisted in the endeavor to bring the slayer or slayers of Mr. Tuttle to justice. Those suspected of the shooting were bound over to the grand jury, but no indictment was found against them, and they were afterwards discharged, it being impossible to determine who fired the shot

that caused Tuttle's death. "The fusionists of Nebraska are charging that Mr. Dietrich was a party to the murder of Tuttle. They even assert that Dietrich and Tuttle had sold their claim, and that Dietrich murdered his partner to secure his share of the proceeds of the sale. Nothing could be further from the truth. The assertion is proven to be false by the following facts that are wll known to every one who was liv-Like the income tax. Four years ing in the Black Hills at that time: First, Mr. Dietrich was not in the Black Hills at the time Tuttle was killed, but at his home in Aurora, Ill., having left the Black Hills permanently. Second, Mr. Tattle had not disposed of his claim, but retained an interest, his co-owners being Roscoe Conkling, Thomas C. Platt, Senator Spencer, M. E. Post and Brown and Thumb, all of them men of great prominence. Third, Mr. Dietrich had no interest whatever in the Aurora

at the time of the killing of Tuttle. "Mr. Tuttle was killed September 5, 1877. The agreement between the Keets and Aurora Mining companies was drawn up and signed August 15. 1877, Mr. Dietrich being one of the signers. Immediately after this agreement went into effect Mr. Dietrich consummated the sale of his interest in the company, and relinquished all claim to the ground. He therefore had no connection whatever with the killing of Tuttle and the charges being brought against him by his political opopnents during the campaign

are absolutely without foundation." This completely disproves the charges made and brands them as being false and malicious. Mr. Dietrich's conduct during his many years of citizenship in Nebraska has been such as to entitle him to respect and confidence. He has been a liberal giver to churches and to charity and has been hospitable and public spirited throughout his life.

It is presumed that, having had proof of the falsity of the charges that have been made against Mr. Dietrich. the fusion papers will hasten to retract and apologize.

PROSPERITY IN BUTLER COUNTY. BELLWOOD, Neb., Oct. 8 .- "Lumber is high? Yes. But in 1896 I bought a lot of crotched posts for \$15 for a straw barn and was obliged to ask credit. Lumber was cheap then. The market for my product was low, too. But things have changed in the last three years. By fair management and good prices for my cattle and hogs, I have pald off a \$500 mortgage, bullt a good big barn and added eighty acres to my farm." The speaker was H. J. Hall of Bellwood. He had been during the hard times induced to vote with the majority in Nebraska. "I could have purchased this new eighty-acre tract four years ago for one-third of the price I have just paid for it." he said. "But it is all well enough to look backward when you couldn't raise the capital. crops were good enough, but dime corn and oats and three-cent cattle and two-cent hogs wouldn't buy lowpriced lumber and burbed wire. You can see for yourself that things around here don't look old, but have been built on the highpriced plancrops and stock being the motive power behind this new state of affairs. I don't want five years of hard times to experiment on the return of good times over again. With some reduction of the past year would not be strange, but that we shall see the hard times of five years ago I verily believe that it cannot be." Mr. Hall has farmed in Holt and Greeley counties and has a model farm in one of

don't look old." He is outspoken in his good words for present conditions and tells his farmer neighbors that he does now now have to get trusted for inferior posts, but can pay cash for lumber even though considerably

advanced in price. Robert Berkey of Ulysses will east his first vote. His father is justice of the peace and looks upon the "black cloud" that is not in siget. But the young man has rustled among the big sheep men of Wyoming and has heard their words of prosperity and has seen the results of their smiles in clips that bring big money. "I return to my native state to see prosperity on all hands. My old friends, many of whom I know could not get money at any rate of interest, and when it came to crops the harvest was good, but the speck was in the realization. My first vote will be cast where I believe it will reward the men who give my friends relief and me work." young man did not go about with a "chip on his shoulder," but said this in a quiet, manly way that gave con-

"I do not want to be quoted," said a thrifty farmer near Ulysses, "more than to say I am reasonably prosperous. I borrowed \$700 last May at 7 per cent interest and will pay off the mortgage in September, being able to do this from my grain and stock with the prevailing good prices. I was one of many who fought the wind for good times four years ago. The wind has blown from another direction and I propose to keep with this unlookedfor shift of the weather cock."

Richenbauch Bros., of Rising City said that four years ago that section of Butler county found the farms worth from one-third to one-half the present value and no buyers. mortgage them was simply out of the question, even at a valuation of \$10 "Now," said Mr. Samuel an acre. Richenbauch, "this same land brings \$40 an acre and we would be glad to loan on a valuation of \$30 an acre The present condition of the country gives such confidence in Nebraska that we can afford to bank on it. In the midst of the hard times of '93 and '94 this state received such a black eye that the calamity howlers made matters bad, then the country's money market topped off matters to a finish. We had lost faith in each other. Cheap corn and grains with big crops of all made false capital for politicians, whose sole nim was to discourage. It took some time to regain our former prestige, but we are now on the high road that the people have asked for, and the farmers have confidence in themselves, which is encouraging, since they are able to loan to each other cheaply. Prosperity like this is very satisfactory to those who wish to see it continued."

"The better buildings in David City began in 1888," said Hon. Thomas Wolffe of the First National bank of David City. "I made several investments of this kind myself. Times were very good until '93. Everybody knows what followed. I know two of my buildings were empty. Now all the store buildings and dwellings are occupied and the bank refuses interest deposits-in fact, we are ouite solicitous for good customers who desire loans. We are not so fron-clad in our side of the bargain, either. A farmer can pay off at any interest pay day \$100 at a time or the entire mortgage, which is considered a saving equal to one per cent interest, and our deposits are 60 to 70 per cent more than the law requires us to keep on hand. The long contention of hitting the banker has arrived, but none of us are lying awake nights waiting for

cloud bursts." David City, the county seat of Butler county, is a beautiful little city built on a substantial plan. The \$80, 000 court house (which cost but \$50, 000), in the center of a block, surrounded by the business blocks of brick, shows thrift and good business sense on the part of the people The court house has been half paid for and the stores point to prosperity by their elegant and large selections. The dwellings are home-like and the country about is in every way thrifty thus fully sustaining the confidence of the town's people.

It is seldom that one goes into s county and finds such substantial dwellings as are found upon farms and in the smaller towns of Butler county. Many of these dwellings have been built within two years and would grace the corner of any residence portion of a metropolis. The towns of Ulysses and Brainard are especially noted in this particular, the former showing its faith in the surroundings by a \$12,000 school building and many dwellings costing from \$2,500 to \$4,000, and the furnishings inside correspond with the exterior.

"Your faith in this country is practically illustrated," said your correspondent to Joseph Natousek of Brainard as he viewed his beautiful home in a block by itself. "Yes, sir, I have but one life to live and I want a good place to rest after the day's work is done. This is a grand country and the last few years has certainly pros-

William Crosby at Ulysses is remodeling his home and when finished will correspond with his neighbors. As a

merchant he is prospering. "I am a carpenter by trade," said Cornwall Hemstroff." When the call to arms was made I couldn't get in any of the Nebraska regiments, so I went to Yankton and enlisted in Company of the First South Dakota, partially because I wanted to be patriotic and somewhat from necessity. At the beginning of that war I had unprofitable rest. Since returning from the Philippines I have had all I can do at my trade and these prosperous times sult me, I assure you."

### Question of Precedence

Senator Hoar's wit has kept pace with his learning. Not long ago, as he was walking through one of the corridors on the capitol, he was joined by one of his former colleagues in the

As they approached the entrance of the senate chamber Mr. Hoar motioned to his companion to pass in first. "After you," said the ex-senator,

drawing back politely. "No, indeed," retorted Senator Hoar, "the X's always go before the wise."

# CHINA MUST ANTE UP

and formation and would be desired to have been a

Indications Point to Complete Concert of Action by Powers.

### ALLIES GETTING CLOSER TOGETHER

United States and Germany Find they are of the Same Mind-The United States Reseives French Preposal in Its Com plete Form.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 .- Propositions of a far-reaching character concerning China are being presented in rapid succession to this government. The state department had no sooner disposed of one of these propositions today by delivering a response to the German government than it was confronted by an even more important proposition submitted by the French government and within half an hour formally seconded by the Russian government.

The answer to Germany covered the subject of punishing Chinese offenders and made known that the United States had instructed Minister Conger along the lines suggested by Gormany. These instructions look toward securing the names of the persons deserving chastisement, also whether the punishments accord with the gravity of the crimes committed and finally in what manner the United States and the other powers are to be assured that satisfactory punishment is inflicted. Aside from these specific purposes of the note it is regarded as important chiefly as establishing the most satisfactory relations between the governments at Washing-

ton and Berun. The Franco-Russian proposal takes a much broader scope and submits a program under which the negotiations for a complete settlement can be carried forward. The French charge, M. Theibaut, handed the proposition to Secretary Hay shortly after noon today and held a brief conference concerning it. Half an hour later M. de Wollant, the Russian charge, arrived at the state department and handed to Mr. Hay a note expressing Russian approval of the propositions just submitted by France. Mr. Hay gave no formal answer to the two communications, as they will go first to the president at Canton.

The Franco-Russian proposition is under four heads, namely: First-Punishment of the guilty

parties. Second-Interdiction of the ment of arms into China. Third-Payment of indemnity to the powers.

Fourth-Sufficient guarantees for the future. In addition, a suggestion is made for the establishment of a permanent legation guard at Pekin; for the razing of the Taku forts and for the

maintenance of a line of communication between Pekin and the sea. The impression here, in advance of action on these propositions by our government, is that they contain nothing essentially unfitting them to be subjects of consideration in a final settlement. The difficulty which is likely to arise lies in the placing of proper limitations upon the scope of each head. This is particularly true of the subject of guaranties and, perhaps, of that of indemnity. Still, as already suggested, each is undoubtedly a most proper subject for discussion when the final negotiations are reached, and, therefore, M. Delcasse's broadest propositions, while likely to consume some time in reducing them to ultimate and binding form, may be said to have a fair reception await-

ing them. As to the interdiction of arms, the state department already has intimated that there may be a question as to its wisdom, and there is reason to believe, also, that Germany will not view that particular feature with approval. But there appears to be good reason to expect that a middle ground will be reached by confining the interdiction of arms to a specified period, possibly to be fixed by the time required by China within which to pay the indemnity. The chief objection to the proposition is in its being permanent in its present form.

Wreck in Wyoming.

GREEN RIVER, Oct. 5 .- There was another wreck west of this place Monday morning, resulting in the serious injury of Conductor Stevens. No. 4, the Atlantic express, crashed into the rear end of a freight train standing on the main line. Conductor Stevens had no time to jump and was caught in the caboose, which was demolished. Several cars were damaged and knocked from the track and the engines of the express train badly broken up and derailed. General Manager Dickinson was near at hand and personally superintended the work of clearing the track.

For Curing Yellow Fever.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 5 .- One hundred thousand dollars is the price which a young Italian specialist may win as the discoverer of a serum which cures yellow fever. As a result of the experiments conducted at Vera Cruz for ..e cure of yellow fever by Dr. Angel Bellinzaghi under the supervision of the government, he has been asked to continue his work. The commission appointed to witness the experiments reported favorably and part of the \$100,000 prize offered by the Mexican government for a cure of yellow fever will be paid the young Italian specialist at once.

Galveston School Funds.

GALVESTON, Oct. 5 .- The school board has secured money enough to repair four school buildings with forty-four rooms, affording accommodations to eighty-eight classes by holding two sessions daily. Appeals have been sent out to all the large cities for funds. The four schools will open Monday, October 22. One thousand men worked on the street today, Fourteen bodies were found. One hundred more drays will be put to work on Monday.

Secretary Long and his nephews, the White brothers, are to give to the town of Buckfield, Me., a free library in memory of the secretary's father, Zadoc Long. The plans of a Port'and architect have already been accepted.

The Last Link Severed.

The home of the Bradley-Martins in New York, 18 to 22 West Twentieth street and 23 West Nineteenth street, has passed into the hands of a reat estate firm and this marks the last step in the expatriation or the family.

PICTURESQUE IN FOLITICS.

The first time that there were any

Spectacular Demonstrations in Presidential Campaigus.

demonstrations of a spectacular order in a presidential campaign was in 1840, when ministure log cabins were drawn on wagons in the Whig processions, escorted by companies of men in coonskin caps, and some in the garb of Indians, all of which were suggested by the early life of the candidate, William Henry Harrison. Companies of men dressed as pioneers appeared in the Fremont processions in the campaign of 1856, and "prairie schooners" were a feature of these demonstrations, illustrating phases in the life of the Pathfinder of the Rockles and the Sierra Nevadas. In 1860 the Republicans had companies of rail-splitters, to represent Lincoln in one of his activities as a young man on the frontier. The most picturesque and distinctive feature of the Republican parades in that year, however, were the "Wideawakes." This order originated in Hartford, Conn., and was not suggested by Lincoln's own candidacy, for one of the Hartford 'Wideawake" clubs was formed before Lincoln was nominated and escorted him to one of the halls in that city, where he made a speech, on his visit to the east in February, 1860. At that time Seward's nomination was believed, in the eastern states, to be inestimable. The "Wideawake" idea quickly spread all over the north after the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin in May of that year, and it is estimated that there were more than 209,000 "Wideawakes" in the free states in that canvass. In the canvass in 1880 clubs of Boys in Blue were formed to commemorate Garfield's service in the union army, and in one procession in New York, which was reviewed by General Grant, over 50,000 participants of this order appeared. It was the largest procession on either side seen anywhere in the United States in the canvass of 1880. All these campaign clubs, except the "Wideawakes" and the Boys in Blue, originated in the west, and, with the exception of these two orders, by far the largest of the processions took place in the west .-Leslie's Weekly.

### WU'S LAUNDRYMAN.

Mistaken by Green Reporter for Lega-

An interesting story is told apropos of a reporter's zeal to obtain news from the Chinese legation in Washington, D. C., regarding affairs in Pekin. He was an enterprising young fellow sent by his editor to take the place of the regular Washington correspondent, who was away on his vacation, and he had spent the whole morning in the vicinity of the legation endeavoring to pick up something, not knowing that the most direct way would have been to see Minister Wu himself, who is invariably kind about granting interviews. He was about to abandon his project when an intelligent looking and well dressed Chinaman came down the steps of the legation and responded so pleasantly to his greeting that he bombarded him with a whole list of questions, to which the polite Celestial repeatedly answered: "Dun know, dun know." Finally quite desperate at his inability to make something out of what he looked upon as a rare chance, a walk with one of the legation's secretaries, he asked, appealingly: "Well, surely you know something of the dowager empress; what do you think of her?" "Me no thinkee," responded the Chinaman, "me washee," and with this parting announcement he disappeared into a laundry near by, of which he turned out to be the proprietor.-San Francisco Argonaut,

Notes from the Paris Exposition.

"The Singer Manufacturing Company, of 149 Broadway, New York, show their usual American enterprise by having a very creditable exhibit, located in Group XIII, Class 79, at the Paris International Exposition, where they show to great advantage the celebrated Singer Sewing-Machine which is used in every country on the globe, both for family use and for manufacturing purposes. The writer was highly pleased with this display and observed with much satisfaction that it was favorably commented upon by visitors generally.

The Grand Prize was awarded by the International Jury to Singer Sewing-Machines for superior excellence in design, construction, efficiency and for remarkable development and adaption to every stitching process used in either the family or the factory.

Only One Grand Prize for sewing machines was awarded at Paris, and this distinction of absolutely superior merit confirms the previous action of the International Jury at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, where Singer machines received 54 distinct awards, being more than were received by all other kinds of sewing machines combined.

Should it be possible that any of our readers are unfamiliar with the celebrated Singer Machine, we would respectfully advise that they call at any of the Singer salesrooms which can be found in all cities and most towns in the United States."