

## BRONZE AND GRANITE

THEY COMMEMORATE THE WORKS OF  
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A Fitting Monument to the Great  
Preacher Unveiled in the Presence  
of Thousands—The Oration on the  
Occasion by the Hon. Seth Low—  
The Late Senator McDonald of In-  
diana—The Kansas Alliance Move  
in the Direction of Co-operation—  
Cash in the United States Treasury.

**Beecher's Statue Unveiled.**  
BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 26.—In the  
park opposite the city hall a tribute in  
bronze and granite to Henry Ward  
Beecher was unveiled yesterday. A  
large crowd of people was present,  
among them being 300 school children  
who took part in the exercises.

Hon. Seth Low delivered an oration  
which was devoted to a eulogy of Mr.  
Beecher. In the course of his address  
Mr. Low said: "We are not here to  
unveil this statue of Mr. Beecher be-  
cause he was a Brooklynite. Brook-  
lyn doubtless rejoices in his fame as a  
part of her own history, but the statue  
is set up in the city of his home by  
Mr. Beecher's friends of every degree  
and every clime in order to carry down  
to posterity the likeness of the strong,  
brave man for an inspiration to all  
that shall come after him. Every man,  
forsooth, must have his home in some  
one place, but great men of the earth  
overstep all boundaries and become  
the fellow citizens of all men. Such a  
man was Henry Ward Beecher. From  
this city he swayed the minds and  
hearts of men in vast multitudes for  
forty years. From this center his  
words traversed the land and sea, carry-  
ing inspiration, comfort, courage and  
something of the exhilaration which  
freedom brings wherever they were  
borne in the four winds. The slave  
heard his voice and in the midst of  
despair took heart of hope. The slave  
owner heard it and writhed under its  
string. The free north heard it and  
found it like the sword of that spirit  
which divideth the joints and marrow.  
Men might cry peace, peace, but their  
consciences compelled them to listen  
to his burning words. There could be  
no peace while the flag of the union  
waved over a single slave. At times,  
when law and lawlessness alike con-  
spired against the advocate of the  
slave, he made this city the torch  
bearer of freedom. By his dauntless  
spirit he made good at all times the  
words which he shouted in the teeth  
of Isiah Hynders and his mob when  
they broke up an abolition meeting in  
New York. In Brooklyn we have free  
speech. Thoughtfully and fearlessly  
he discussed all the burning questions  
of his time. Many another note he  
struck from the harp-strings of the  
human heart, but no one will doubt  
that his passion for freedom was the  
master passion of his life. And his  
love of freedom itself was heaven-born.  
He verily believed that all men are  
the sons of God and that as such the birth-  
right of every man is freedom, free-  
dom under law to become all that it  
is his power to be."

Four years ago, on March 8, Mr.  
Beecher died, and ten days later the  
movement was started which now re-  
sults in the completion of a splendid  
bronze statue of the great preacher.  
It is the work of John Quincy Adams  
Ward who has devoted nearly three  
years to the task for which he had  
prepared by taking a death-mask of  
Mr. Beecher's face. The statue rep-  
resents him in a characteristic atti-  
tude, in which he was often seen when  
entering Plymouth church. He wears  
the cape overcoat which so often en-  
veloped his figure, and carries his soft  
felt hat in his hand. The face is  
somewhat idealized to express the  
general idea of the man in distinction  
from a mere portrait statue. With  
the central memorial are grouped ideal  
figures which represent the character-  
istics of the man. Two children at  
the left of the statue upon the lower  
part of the pedestal are paying their  
simple tributes of love and admira-  
tion for the strong and kindly face  
beaming down upon them. At the  
right side of the pedestal kneels the  
figure of a slave girl in a position of  
reverence and laying the tribute of a  
palm branch at the feet of the central  
figure. All the figures about the pe-  
destal are of life size, and the statue  
of Mr. Beecher is heroic in propor-  
tions, standing nine feet high.

**Cash in the Treasury.**  
WASHINGTON, June 24.—A state-  
ment prepared at the treasury depart-  
ment shows the net gold in the treas-  
ury, coin and bullion on the 20th inst.,  
was \$121,838,389, or \$11,873,824 less  
than was held on the 1st inst. and  
\$68,899,085 less than was in the treas-  
ury June 1, 1890. The statement only  
goes back to January, 1888, which  
time the net gold in the treasury  
amounted to \$2,295,184, or \$81,621,-  
845 more than at present. Gold hold-  
ings were the greatest in March, 1888,  
when they were \$813,818,253.

**The Late Senator McDonald.**  
INDIANAPOLIS, June 24.—Joseph  
Ewing McDonald, ex-senator from In-  
diana, was born in Butler county, Ohio,  
August 29, 1819. His father died  
while the son was an infant and the  
latter was taken to Indiana in 1826.  
He was educated by his mother until  
his 13th year when he was apprenticed  
to a saddler at Lafayette. From this  
fact he was nicknamed in after life  
"Old Saddlebags." He entered Wash-  
ington college at Crawfordsville, Ind.,  
at the age of 18, supporting himself by  
working at his trade at odd hours and  
between terms. He was at Asbury  
university in 1840-42, and after leav-  
ing college studied law, being admitted  
to the bar in 1844, locating at Craw-

fordsville where he established a prom-  
inent practice.

Mr. McDonald was prosecuting at-  
torney from 1843 to 1847 and was  
elected to the Thirty-first congress  
from the Eighth Indiana district. He  
was elected attorney general of the  
state in 1856 and re-elected in 1858,  
removing to Indianapolis in 1859. He  
was the democratic candidate for gov-  
ernor in 1864, running against Oliver  
P. Morton, by whom he was defeated.  
He was chairman of the state demo-  
cratic committee in 1872, reorganized  
his party and was chosen a senator in  
congress by a majority of one vote to  
succeed Senator S. D. Pratt, republi-  
can. He took his seat March 3, 1875,  
and served until March 3, 1881, when  
he was succeeded by Benjamin Harrison,  
now president.

Mr. McDonald had since confined  
himself to the practice of law, having  
a branch office in Washington, as the  
senior partner of the law firm of Mc-  
Donald, Bright & Fay.

While in the senate Mr. McDonald  
took a prominent part in the debates  
of that body and was regarded as a  
sound constitutional lawyer. He favored  
"hard money" and a limited  
protective tariff.

**Kansas Alliance.**  
TOPEKA, Kan., June 24.—Von Buren  
Prather, state lecturer of the Kansas  
alliance, has addressed a communica-  
tion to the congressional alliance set-  
ting the plan for organization in com-  
pliance with the plans the national  
council formulated at Washington last  
February.

The address is important in that it  
gives the first official declaration show-  
ing that the system of co-operation is to  
hereafter form a sub-structure of the  
alliance movement. On this point the  
address says:

"We have been working upon the  
competitive plan until we are nearly a  
nation of wealth producing paupers.  
Others have been working upon the  
co-operative plan and are wealthy.  
Show the difference to our people. We  
are the masters of the situation, not  
only politically, but from a business  
standpoint, both in buying and sell-  
ing, if we only learn the great lesson  
of co-operation. I would advise no  
less than two days for a lecturer's  
meeting and schooling upon the differ-  
ent topics for discussion. Present an  
unbroken front and march on to vic-  
tory by following the principles of co-  
operation. Then millions of wage  
slaves will soon be emancipated and  
prosperity will be our reward. The  
laborer is worthy of his hire, and by  
the eternal he shall have it."

**Train Wreckers Captured.**  
COON CREEK, Ia., June 25.—The  
parties who caused the wrecking of  
the train on the Milwaukee road last  
week have been arrested, and so strong  
was the evidence against them that  
the people of Coon Rapids were talk-  
ing of a necktie party. Officers con-  
cluded that the prisoners would be  
safer at another point, consequently  
they were taken to Carroll for safe-  
keeping. It is reported that the rail-  
way officials have a written confession  
of one of the parties connected with  
the wrecking. There were, according  
to the story, five Italians interested in  
the terrible tragedy. They had been  
in the employ of the company, but had  
been discharged. When the wreck oc-  
curred detectives were put to work and  
soon received evidence sufficient to  
lead to the arrest of the four men in  
custody. The fact that a cross tie had  
been placed in a frog where the train  
left the track was the first clue. In  
the Italian camping cars one of the  
men was heard to remark that it was  
too bad that lives had been lost, but  
that the company had not been injured  
half as much as it deserved. Later  
the party was seen with the discharged  
men, and afterwards one of the dis-  
charged men was heard to say that the  
wreck should have taken place Sunday  
instead of the day it did.

The men were taken into custody,  
and since that time one of them has  
made a written confession.

**Extension of Bonds Probable.**  
WASHINGTON, June 24.—It is stated  
by treasury officials that the meeting  
of the cabinet on Friday will be de-  
voted to financial questions, and that  
among the conclusions altogether prob-  
able will be the extension of the 4  
per cent bonds at 2 per cent interest.  
The president, it is said, believed that  
these bonds would be carried as secu-  
rity for national bank circulation at  
1 1/2 per cent interest, but Secretary  
Foster, after a visit to New York, and  
correspondence with holders in the  
west, concluded that unless the inter-  
est plan would be a failure. It is  
also likely that it will be determined  
that hereafter the subsidiary coin, ag-  
gregating about \$23,000,000, shall be  
counted as available cash or surplus,  
as it really is, and that it shall be  
paid out as fast as it can be used. The  
surplus has already increased so that  
on July 1, when the fiscal year ends  
and there will be a final settlement, it  
is believed there will be over \$5,000,-  
000 available idle money, besides the  
\$24,000,000, or thereabouts, deposited  
in national banks in open account,  
which is really surplus. It is con-  
stantly available, being deposited for  
the convenience of federal officials  
who are collecting and depositing or  
paying out funds daily.

**To Transplant a Nation.**  
DETROIT, Mich., June 27.—Ludwig  
von Dolcke, the noted Icelandic, has  
left for his country with a proposition  
to the authorities there to transport  
the entire population of Iceland to  
Alaska and there establish a colony  
under the government of the United  
States, looks favorably upon the plan.

The East Africa company, at a meet-  
ing held in Berlin, decided in favor of  
building a railway from Tanga to  
Korogwe.

## BOIES AGAIN IN IT.

ONCE MORE THE STANDARD BEARER  
OF THE IOWA DEMOCRACY.

He is Renominated by Acclamation  
for Governor for a Second Term—  
Lieutenant Governor Bestow Also  
Renominated—The Platform of  
Principles, the State Central Com-  
mittee and Other Proceedings Had  
by the Iowa Democratic State Con-  
vention Held in the City of Ottumwa.

**Iowa Democratic State Convention.**  
OTTUMWA, Ia., June 25.—The Iowa  
democratic state convention was held  
in this city yesterday.

The convention opened with prayer.  
At the conclusion of the prayer Mayor  
Burgess delivered an address of wel-  
come and extended the freedom of the  
city to the delegates.

The chairman of the state central  
committee introduced Walter H. But-  
ler, congressman from the Fourth dis-  
trict, as the temporary chairman.

After the announcement of the vari-  
ous committees the convention ad-  
journed to 1:30 p. m.

Immediately after the meeting of the  
convention in the afternoon W. H. M.  
Pusey of Council Bluffs was selected as  
permanent chairman amid cheers.

After the speech by the permanent  
chairman the formal reports of com-  
mittees were received and adopted and  
the nomination of state officers de-  
clared in order.

Colonel Clark of Cedar Rapids nomi-  
nated Boies for a second gubernator-  
ial term. He was unanimously re-  
nominated by acclamation. Samuel  
J. Boston was nominated for lieu-  
tenant governor. The ticket was com-  
pleted as follows: For supreme judge,  
L. G. Kinne of Tama county; for state  
superintendent, J. J. Knoepfer of Al-  
lamakee county; for railroad commis-  
sioner, Peter A. Day of Johnson county.

The central committee for the ensu-  
ing year will be as follows: First con-  
gressional district, Charles Fuller; Sec-  
ond, Fred A. Fisher; Third, John J.  
Dunn; Fourth, M. J. Carter; Fifth,  
John Baum; Sixth, J. E. Levers; Sev-  
enth, Edward H. Hunter; Eighth, W.  
E. Lewis; Ninth, T. H. Lee; Tenth,  
James Taylor; Eleventh, A. Van  
Wagoner.

The platform is as follows:  
As a signal illustration of the public  
good to be secured by letting the office  
seek the man, we congratulate the peo-  
ple of Iowa upon the true, able and  
fearless administration of our present  
distinguished executive, Horace P.  
Boies.

Second—We demand the repeal of  
the prohibitory liquor law, and in the  
interests of true temperance we favor  
the passage of a carefully guarded  
license law which will provide for the  
issuance of licenses in towns, town-  
ships and municipal corporations, and  
which shall provide that for each  
license an annual tax of \$500 be paid  
into the county treasury, and such  
further tax as the town, township or  
municipal corporation shall provide,  
the proceeds thereof to go to the use  
of such municipalities.

Third—We favor such changes in  
our laws as will insure, under stringent  
penalties, full and equal taxation of  
every species of property, after allow-  
ing the present exemptions as fixed by  
law, and we demand strict economy  
and honesty in the expenditure of all  
public moneys taken from the sub-  
stance of the people under any form  
or guise of taxation.

Fourth—We favor the Australian  
system of voting to the end that we  
may have an honest ballot uncontrolled  
by bribery or employers. We denounce  
the republican party for the defeat of  
this salutary reform in the Twenty-  
third general assembly, in defiance of  
the popular vote in its favor and in the  
face of its adoption by so many of our  
sister states, with the undeniable re-  
sult of securing a pure and untram-  
meled ballot.

Fifth—We reaffirm our adherence to  
the doctrine of the control and regula-  
tion of railroads as now enacted into  
law, and we favor such changes as ex-  
perience may show to be necessary to  
protect the people from evasions of the  
law, from encroachments and extor-  
tions through imperfections of law,  
and as will establish just and equita-  
ble relations between the people and  
the railroad corporations in all travel  
and traffic over the railway lines. We  
call for statutes which provide string-  
ent safeguards in the organization of  
all corporations, to protect the people  
from fraudulent and bubble concerns,  
to provide that when any such arti-  
ficial creature of law is found to be  
engaged in harmful practices, the law  
shall promptly put an end to its exist-  
ence.

Sixth—We denounce all trusts, pools  
and combines, and we favor such ac-  
tion, state and national, as will forfeit  
to the public all franchises and prop-  
erty made use of by corporations or  
others to form trusts in manufactures,  
trade or commerce to the injury and  
spoliation of the people, and also to  
insure the punishment criminally of  
individuals thus conspiring against  
public wealth. The democratic party  
declares that in the division of the  
product of labor and capital, labor  
does not receive its fair proportion.

Seventh—On behalf of our laboring  
and producing classes, we renew that  
devotion to their interests and rights  
which has always been the funda-  
mental doctrine and practice of the  
democratic party. We favor all other  
fair and lawful methods by which la-  
bor may secure laws establishing free  
public employment agencies and ade-  
quate compensation undiminished by  
any device for the enrichment of the  
few at the expense of the armies of  
toilers. And we condemn the prac-  
tice of importing contract labor for  
work in mines or elsewhere.

Eighth—We are in favor of the elec-  
tion of United States senators by the  
direct vote of the people, and until  
an amendment to the national consti-  
tution can be secured, requiring their  
election by such direct vote, their  
nomination by state conventions or in-  
dividual preference. We hold in de-  
testation the alarming corruptions,  
which are so widespread in senatorial  
elections by state legislatures, and  
which have defeated the will of the  
people in the United States senate as  
now constituted.

Ninth—We reiterate our demand of  
one year ago for the free coinage of  
silver and that it be made a full legal  
tender for all debts, public and pri-  
vate, and denounce as unjust and dis-  
honest the provision of law recently  
enacted allowing parties to stipulate  
against payment in silver and silver  
certificates, thus setting up one stand-  
ard for the creditor and another for  
the debtor—one for the poor man and  
another for the rich man.

Tenth—We again acknowledge the  
great debt of gratitude the nation  
owes to the soldiers and sailors of the  
union, and we declare in favor of just,  
liberal and equitable pension laws for  
all invalid and dependent soldiers and  
sailors, their widows and orphans.

Eleventh—We denounce the McKin-  
ley bill, the motives, its authors and  
the defenders and theory under which  
it is submitted for the approval of the  
American people. Such legislation in-  
creases the cost of the necessities of  
life, promotes dishonest manufactures,  
trusts and combines, creates sectional  
enemies, despises more for the benefit  
of the few, threatens the country with  
an aristocracy based on ill gotten gain,  
and above all corrupts the policies of  
the country so as to seriously endan-  
ger the perpetuity of popular govern-  
ment. We demand equal opportunities  
for every section of our country, and  
for every citizen, and we insist that  
every oppressive feature of the tariff  
be eliminated to the end that our mer-  
chant marine may be restored to the  
sea and the markets of the world  
opened to the producing classes. The  
sugar bounty is no tariff. It is a spo-  
liation of treasury for special classes  
and interests, which are no more en-  
titled to be aided by the government  
than the farmers of Iowa in raising  
hogs and corn, or the pioneer settlers  
of the frontier in their hardships and  
sufferings as the vanguard of civilization.

Twelfth—We denounce the wasteful  
and lavish appropriations of the last  
congress, which in a time of profound  
peace, expended an amount equal to  
one-third the total public debt incur-  
red in four years of unparalleled wars  
for the preservation of the union. The  
\$1,000,000,000 congress marks the  
final effort of desperate politicians to  
perpetuate themselves in power by sub-  
sidizing classes, communities, special  
interests and privileged individuals  
from the public funds which should be  
a sacred trust to be administered solely  
for the necessities of the government.

Thirteenth—While we concede the  
right of the relations of our natural-  
ized citizens to inherit the lands and  
the right of foreign investors and cred-  
itors to hold for a reasonable period  
lands acquired in the collection of debt,  
and while we welcome the actual set-  
tler as an owner upon his filing a de-  
claration of his intention to become a  
citizen, we are nevertheless unalter-  
ably opposed to the non-resident alien  
ownership of lands and of foreign syn-  
dicate ownership of our industries; and  
we also demand that all unearned rail-  
road land grants be reclaimed by the  
general government and held for actual  
settlement.

Fourteenth—We tender to the Irish  
people our profound sympathy in their  
struggle for home rule, that safeguard  
of freedom, which the infamous force  
bill attempted to take from the Amer-  
ican people in the congressional elec-  
tions. We abhor the persecutions of  
Russia toward the Jewish people, and  
we believe that all civilized nations  
should protest against such barbarism  
and impunity.

Resolved, That we are in hearty  
sympathy with the efforts being put  
forth to make a creditable exhibition  
of Iowa's resources at the world's  
Columbian exposition, and we favor  
a liberal appropriation by the next  
general assembly, that our prosperity  
and greatness may be fully exemplified  
at the great gathering of nations  
of the world.

For the indorsement of these prin-  
ciples and for the election of state offi-  
cers and a legislature in support of  
them, we appeal to the conscience, in-  
telligence and judgment of our fel-  
low citizens, irrespective of their  
former party affiliations.

**Battling With Convicts.**  
COLE CITY, Ga., June 25.—Seven  
convicts attempted to escape from the  
stocks here. One of them named  
Largell was killed and Ward and Pal-  
mer, white, and Jackson, colored, were  
wounded fatally.

The convicts were all armed, hav-  
ing overpowered the guards and se-  
cured guns, and in the light killed Pat  
Rowland and Jack Rankins, guards,  
and wounded Captain Moreland, fore-  
man, seriously.

Three of the convicts escaped, but  
one has been captured. Those at large  
are negroes.

**A Desperate Case.**  
BEVERLY, Mass., June 24.—Warren  
A. Shaw, who wife keeps a boarding  
house on Howe street, entered the  
place last night and shot Henry L.  
Roberts, one of the boarders, in the  
back. He then shot Arthur C. Mor-  
gan, another boarder, in the breast,  
and one of his daughters who inter-  
fered was beaten over the head with a  
revolver. His other daughter, Lizzie,  
who came upon the scene at this time,  
was shot in the leg by the infuriated  
man. Shaw then ended his list of  
crimes by blowing out his brains. The  
cause of the shooting was jealousy.  
Morgan will probably die, but the  
others are not fatally hurt.

## CULLOM IS WILLING.

TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE RE-  
PUBLICAN NOMINATION.

**Five Italians Arrested Charged With  
Having Caused the Wreck on the  
Chicago and Milwaukee Road—The  
Case of John Bardsley, Ex-City  
Treasurer of Philadelphia—His Sen-  
tence Not Yet Pronounced—Disat-  
tended With Their Beef—The Kansas  
Wheat Crop Not Injured by the Ele-  
ments.**

**Cullom a Candidate.**  
CHICAGO, June 24.—Senator Cullom  
is a candidate for the republican pres-  
idential nomination in 1892 and he  
makes no secret of the fact.

"If the nomination is tendered me,  
you can bet I will not throw it over  
my shoulder," were the words he used  
to a reporter in the Auditorium hotel  
this morning, "and if it is going to be  
a free fight," he added, "and the Illi-  
nois delegation is for me, why then I  
will be in the field. Blaine can have  
the nomination if he wants it, but I  
doubt if he will encourage any move-  
ment to put him in the field. Harri-  
son stands the best chance, in my opin-  
ion, and will doubtless be named. The  
tariff will be the issue and silver and  
other questions will be sort of tailed  
on to the tariff as side issues. Mc-  
Kinley will be elected governor of  
Ohio for three reasons. First, he is  
personally a very popular man, having  
the magnetic attractiveness of Blaine.  
Second, Campbell, who will doubtless  
be his opponent, succeeded in dividing  
the party; and third, the republican  
party in Ohio was never so strong as  
now."

The senator is enroute to Europe to  
spend most of the summer.

**Bardsley's Sentence.**  
PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—John  
Bardsley, ex-city treasurer, who sev-  
eral days ago pleaded guilty to embez-  
zlement of public funds, was brought  
into court for sentence yesterday, but  
on a motion made by the district at-  
torney sentence was suspended indefi-  
nitely.

The district attorney opened the  
proceeding by stating that he wished  
to call some witnesses so that the court  
could get some information on which  
to pass sentence. Taylor Faunce, an  
expert accountant, testified that Bards-  
ley, in his two years and a half in-  
cumbency of the office of treasurer, re-  
ceived \$200,000 in interest on public  
funds; that Bardsley had used \$500,-  
000 in speculation, and had loaned  
\$600,000 to one banking firm and  
\$200,000 to another. He also loaned  
\$100,000 to the Bradford Mills com-  
pany, of which he was owner. Bards-  
ley also sold and converted to his own  
use \$7,000 worth of government  
bonds which he held for the city, but  
this money was subsequently returned.  
The expert found that Bardsley's stock  
operations cost him in the neighbor-  
hood of \$100,000.

Bardsley made his promised state-  
ment in the court to-day. A summary  
of the itemized statement shows a net  
balance due the city of \$191,061.68 and  
a net balance due the state of \$1,002,-  
769.64, making a total due the city and  
state of \$1,194,631.32. The balance is  
accounted for as follows: Clearing  
house due bills from the Keystone  
bank, \$25,000; receipt of the presi-  
dential bond of the Keystone bank for 100  
bonds of Baltimore traction company  
\$1,000 each, \$100,000; notes taken  
from Granville B. Haines for cash  
given him to assist the Keystone bank,  
\$25,000; 750 shares of stock in the  
Farmers' and Mechanic's bank, \$100,-  
000; cash in the Farmers' and Mechan-  
ic's bank in connection with 750 shares  
of stock, \$308.43; cash in the hands of  
assignee, \$5,000; total, \$1,153,806.43;  
balance due the city and state, \$38,-  
822.89. This latter amount, says the  
statement, is many times overborne by  
the property and claims he has made  
over to his assignee, all of which are  
subject to the disposition of city and  
state.

In conclusion he said: "I have ac-  
counted for every dollar of the money  
collected by me and I have shown that  
I did not spend a dollar of it for my  
own use. Having accounted for all  
the moneys collected by me or en-  
trusted to my care I cannot be called  
dishonest; it cannot be said I have ro-  
bbed or embezzled, cheated or defrauded  
either the city or the state, and when  
I have made all reparation in my power  
by turning over all my property and  
giving all possible assistance to both  
city and state, what more can I  
do?"

At the conclusion of his statement  
District Attorney Graham asked the  
state to postpone sentence indefinitely  
so as to allow the expert accountants  
to pursue their investigations further.  
This the court agreed to and Bardsley  
was taken back to prison.

**Kick on the Beef.**  
CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., June 25.—The  
Sioux Indians have declared war on  
the quality of beef furnished them by  
the government. During the last beef  
issue at Crow Creek agency White  
Ghost, the head chief of that tribe,  
positively refused to accept his por-  
tion of the beef, claiming that the cat-  
tle were in too poor condition when  
killed to make steak, and that even  
an Indian cannot master it. He fur-  
ther claims that the cattle weigh much  
less when issued to the Indians than  
they do when sold to the government,  
and he wants it distinctly understood  
that his people cannot be fooled in any  
such fashion. The fact that poor  
grass is responsible for poor cattle  
does not seem to enter his mind.

Silver ore is thought to have been  
discovered in large quantities near  
Rondout, N. Y.

**Will He at the Fair.**

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Captain  
Gilbert Colton, special commissioner  
of the world's fair to Central America,  
reports that the government of British  
Honduras has accepted the invitation  
to participate in the world's fair and  
has appointed commissioners to look  
after an exhibit. The commission con-  
sists of Hon. J. H. Phillips, Frederick  
Gauhe, M. D.; E. C. Connor, J. M.  
Currie, W. S. Marshall, J. M. Moir,  
M. D.; Sidney Cuthbert and F. Fisher.

The first acts of the new ministry  
which was recently appointed in Guate-  
mala was to issue a decree concerning  
the representation of that country at  
the Chicago exposition.

The Diario Oficial of June 5, which  
arrived by the last steamer, contains  
the following issued from the executive  
palace:

Whereas, The government of the re-  
public has been invited by the govern-  
ment of the United States to take part  
in the world's Columbian exposition,  
to be held in Chicago in 1893; and

Whereas, In order that the nation  
should properly respond to this invita-  
tion and show to the world its re-  
sources and elements of prosperity in  
this peaceful contest it is necessary  
that the republic of Guatemala be rep-  
resented at this great exposition; there-  
fore, it is decreed:

1. That the republic of Guatemala  
take part in the exposition which will  
be held in Chicago in 1893.

2. That the products and articles  
destined for that exhibition may be ac-  
quired by paying their value out of  
the public treasury, and be carried to  
their destination for the account of the  
government, and without any taxes  
being levied thereon by the officers of  
the republic.

3. The minister of progress will  
take charge of the execution of this  
decree, taking the necessary steps, ap-  
propriating the necessary sum and or-  
ganizing the commission to carry it  
out.

A report was received today from  
Mr. Tisdell, the commissioner of the  
Latin American department of the  
world's Columbian exposition, who is  
now at Quito, the capital of Ecuador.  
He confirms his cablegram of some  
two weeks ago announcing the accept-  
ance of the invitation to participate in  
the exposition by that republic and  
says that the government will erect its  
own building at Chicago. It is the  
intention of President Flores to hold  
a local exhibition at Quito during the  
months of November and December in  
1892, the object of which is to inter-  
est the people in the display of the na-  
tional resources and industries and se-  
cure a collection of native products  
and antiquities which may afterward  
be transferred in bulk to Chicago.  
In this way the president thinks that  
he will be able to secure a much  
larger exhibition from Ecuador than  
could be obtained from Chicago alone.

**The Copyright Law.**

WASHINGTON, June 29.—President  
Harrison's long deferred proclamation  
giving English literary workers the  
American market under the inter-  
national copyright law will be issued  
this week. This is stated on the  
authority of an official at the executive  
mansion who is informed upon the  
facts. Under the copyright law the  
president was empowered to issue his  
proclamation whenever he was satis-  
fied that the laws of a foreign coun-  
try gave American authors copy-  
right privileges in the fore-  
ign country reciprocal to those  
granted by this country to foreigners.  
There has been some delay in ascer-  
taining the exact extent to which  
American authors were privileged in  
Great Britain. Prof. Brice, the emi-  
nent author, recently secured from the  
law officers of the crown, an opinion to  
the effect that the English law, as  
it now stands, affords ample protec-  
tion to American authors who pub-  
lish their works simultaneously in  
the United States and the British em-  
pire. This opinion is shared by those  
of the state department and, acting  
upon these advices, the president has  
concluded to issue his proclamation  
during the coming week. It will put  
into actual effect the beneficial fea-  
tures of the new copyright law so far  
as Great Britain is concerned and will  
bring to an end the literary piracy  
which has long been going on between  
this and the mother country.

**Mrs. Wood Writes a Letter.**

TOPEKA, Kan., June 29.—Mrs. Sam  
N. Wood, wife of the man murdered at  
Hugoton, has written a letter to a local  
paper in which she gives minute de-  
tails of the killing of her husband.  
She gives circumstantial evidence to  
prove that there was a conspiracy to  
kill her husband, and that Judge Bot-  
kins knew all about it. In concluding  
her letter she says: "The members of  
the Kansas state senate, who voted to  
sustain Botkin, and the governor who  
covertly labored in his behalf, are re-  
sponsible for the murder of Colonel  
Sam Wood. His blood will be required  
of them. I have not the slightest  
hope that any of those murderers,  
whether in official or unofficial sta-  
tions, will ever be brought to justice,  
but I know and thank God that His  
eternal justice never fails." Wood's  
remains were brought from Hugoton  
to Strong City and buried. An escort  
of six citizens of Woodsdale accom-  
panied the body, of whom one was a  
member of the coroner's jury. The  
jury pronounced the killing a premed-  
itated murder.

**NEWS NOTES.**

After a warm debate the French  
chamber of deputies referred the anti-  
slavery bill back to the government  
for alteration of the right search clause.  
The officers of the First regiment,  
Ohio national guards, are inclined to  
refuse to resign in accordance with  
the advice of the board of inquiry.  
Colonel Smith threatens a law suit.