

HEMP FOR ALDERMEN

ATTEMPT TO MOB DENVER CITY FATHERS.

A Very Exciting Session, With Police on Hand to Preserve the Peace—A Rope in the Council Chamber and Open Threats to Hang Traitorous Members—Police Guard the Homes of the Threatened Men—The Obnoxious Ordinance is Finally Passed.

Excitement in Denver.

DENVER, Colo., June 29.—The fight for an independent water service or a reduction of the prices exacted for the present service which was made an issue of the spring election culminated last evening. For eight hours the aldermen sat in the council chamber in front of an indignant multitude of citizens who threatened them with lynching if they carried out the plan contemplated for the passage of the ordinance. A force of fifty policemen and a score of city detectives were in the room and they were expected to interpose if it came to the worst.

A rope was shown by the crowd and its use was called for when Alderman Emery changed his vote from the side of the taxpayers to that of the water company on an ordinance submitted by an alderman said to be in the water company's pay. There was a rush to the rail between the crowd and the aldermen, but one of the citizens' representatives in the meeting jumped on a chair and begged the crowd to let the proceedings go on in an orderly manner. The crowd hooted and for a time there seemed no possibility of holding the crowd back.

Alderman Leet, of the minority, then addressed the crowd, assuring them that it would be impossible for the aldermen to pass the ordinance at the meeting so that it would be effective and told them that it would have to go to the board of supervisors and then to the mayor before it would become a law.

Alderman Ames next addressed the crowd and said that they had his word that the water bill would not receive Emery's vote when it came to final passage. Ames guaranteed that his words were not for the purpose of misleading any one, for he felt as seriously for the welfare of the city as any one in the lobby. The address appealed to the advancing force, and as his remarks reached the outer circle there was a pause.

Some one demanded whether the aldermen would settle it and the answer came that there would be another session before anything definite should be determined.

The rebellious element began to melt away and the council was permitted to go ahead with the transaction of business.

Just before adjourning, however, the council passed the obnoxious ordinance.

Almost the entire police force of Denver was employed in guarding the houses of the eight aldermen who voted for the ordinance, but no overt acts were committed.

The ordinance granted a reduction of only 15 per cent on the schedule of water rates now in force, with a clause which makes the rates thus fixed a burden on the people for fifteen years. Besides, it is claimed that the reduction of 15 per cent is not half what the public is entitled to under the company's contract, which calls for a reduction this year to the average of the rates charged in Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

HORRIBLE EXECUTION.

Head of a Murderer Severed by the Rope When the Drop Fell.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 29.—Michael McDonough, the Kenton wife murderer, was hanged at 12:08 yesterday morning in the penitentiary annex. The execution was a sickening one. The rope cut deep into the neck when the body dropped, severing the trachea and jugular vein. The blood spurted over Dr. Jones, one of the physicians, who was standing under the scaffold, then flowed in a torrent to the stone floor of the room. Some of the spectators turned white and with difficulty kept their nerve. The heartbeats ceased in just 11½ minutes.

NOT AFRAID OF RUSSIA.

A Japanese Consul General Speaks Bravely of His Country's Feelings.

NEW YORK, June 29.—"I really don't think war between Japan and Russia is imminent," said Mr. Hashiguchi, the Japanese consul general. "However, Japan will not be bullied. If Russia attempts to interfere with affairs in Corea, Japan will insist upon her rights. We are just beginning to recover from a rather exhausting war and are in no hurry to get into another quarrel, but I wish to say emphatically that Japan is not afraid of Russia. I will go so far as to assure you that there are Japanese—and they are not carried away by enthusiasm—who would not be astonished to see a Japanese army in St. Petersburg within the next two years."

Cleveland Steel Wages Advanced.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 29.—The Cleveland Steel company to-day posted a notice to their employees that, owing to increased business and better prices for product, beginning Monday, the present tonnage rates in the plate mill furnaces would be advanced 10 per cent. Common laborers also receive an advance in wages. About 150 men are benefited.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Dixon may be matched to meet Plummer at Dallas.

J. H. Hodgman and wife of Garner, Iowa, are under arrest for attempted child murder.

Mayor Strong has fired ex-Congressman Amos Cummings as subway commissioner at New York.

Mr. Satolli, commenting on the affairs of Bishop Bonacum's diocese, said they were in a very bad way.

Reports from three-fourths of the military schools of the country show a largely increased attendance.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

Over 20,000,000 Communicants in the United States—143 Denominations.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The census report covering the statistics of churches, which has just come from the press, contains some interesting facts. It is an elaborate work of more than 800 pages, with colored maps showing the extent of the various organized religious bodies in the various states.

There are 143 distinct denominations in the United States, besides independent churches and miscellaneous congregations. The total communicants of all denominations is 30,612,806, who belong to 165,177 organizations or congregations.

These congregations have 142,521 edifices, which have sittings for 43,564,563 persons.

The value of all church property, used exclusively for purposes of worship, is \$679,630,139. There are 111,036 regular ministers, not including lay preachers.

There are five bodies which have more than 1,000,000 communicants and ten more than 500,000. The leading denominations have communicants in round numbers as follows:

Roman Catholic, 6,250,000; Methodist, 4,608,000; Baptist, 3,725,000; Presbyterians, 1,280,332; Lutherans, 1,230,000; Protestant Episcopal, 540,000.

A study of the details of the statistics develop some apparently strange results. Out of a total of 130,000 Jewish communicants, the reformed exceed the orthodox by 15,000. There are 13,500 Russian orthodox, 100 Greek orthodox and 10,850 Greek Catholics.

The Salvation army has 8,122 members enrolled, and the Christian Scientists just 18 less than that number. The denomination of Ethical Culture has a membership of 1,064, while the Altruist is able to show but 25 followers. The members of the Theosophical society aggregate 695. In number of communicants and value of church property New York leads and Pennsylvania follows, but in the number of organizations and church edifices, Pennsylvania is first and Ohio second.

The increase in the value of church property since 1870 has been \$325,146,558, or nearly 92 per cent, while the number of churches has increased 42 per cent. The increase in number of organizations is 126 per cent.

SIX FIREMEN KILLED.

They Meet Death While Fighting a Minneapolis Conflagration.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 29.—The most disastrous fire which ever visited Minneapolis accomplished its work last night. Within an hour after the alarm rang in at 11 o'clock six firemen paid the penalty of death for their faithfulness in trying to save the property of others. The dead are:

JOSEPH HAY, truck No. 2.
WALTER RICHARDSON, hose No. 6.
FRANK RULAINA, Lieutenant of hose company No. 6.

JOHN HUNTER, truck No. 2.
BERT THOMAS, hose No. 10, died on way to hospital.

Unidentified new member of engine company No. 14.

Several others were seriously injured, and it is thought that there may be still more dead who have not yet been extricated from under the ruins of the walls which fell and crushed them. The seriously injured so far as known are:

Ed Thielen, Lieutenant of hook and ladder company No. 2.

Captain Cadwell, engine company No. 6.

The property loss consisted of the entire demolition of the building occupied by McDonald Bros., dealers in crockery, chinaware, glassware, silverware and gas fixtures. The building was of four stories, brick walls and wooden interior framework and was well stocked. The fire originated in the boxes and packing stored in the rear of the building, and was beyond the power of the fire department to control. At a few minutes before midnight the walls fell, one side wall falling in and the other falling out into the alley, where the firemen were at work. The total loss will aggregate over \$100,000; insurance unknown.

Workmen Celebrate Over a Raise.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 29.—All of the employees of the E. P. Allis company's works have received an advance of 10 per cent in wages. The men decorated the buildings with flags and bunting in honor of the good news.

Fifty Chairmen for a Convention.

ST. CHARLES, Mo., June 29.—Earl R. Britt, secretary of the silver conference held here last week, has received communications from the chairmen of fifty Democratic county committees out of a total of 114 in Missouri, all but two of whom are in favor of calling a state convention for the purpose of defining the position of the Democratic party on the silver question.

A Burglar Wounded and Caught.

OLATHE, Kan., June 29.—Isom Green of Texas, colored, was brought to this city this morning by the officers of Edgerton, and committed to jail for burglary. He was found at 4 o'clock this morning in the store of M. S. Detor by Mike Doran and when he tried to escape was fired upon, the ball penetrating his right leg just below the knee.

A School Girl Kills Herself.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Minnie Lynch, the 19-year-old daughter of a wealthy saloon-keeper, committed suicide to-day because she had failed to pass the final examination at the Town of Lake High school. The girl declared that her schoolmates and teachers were prejudiced against her because her father was a saloon-keeper.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Among the appointments which are likely to be made soon are those of United States attorney and assistant attorney for the Central judicial district in the Indian territory. Among the indorsements of applicants for the position of assistant are several in favor of A. Telle, a nearly full blood Indian, a graduate of Columbia university, in both the legal and academic departments, who is said to be a young man of high character and good legal ability. It, after further inquiry, it should appear that Mr. Telle would fill the position acceptably, it is likely that he will receive the appointment.

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GRAND OLD PARTY.

LIVING TRUTHS OF THE REPUBLICAN POLICY.

The Free Trade Tories Exposed All Along the Line—The Free Trade Conspiracy Has Wrought Ruin in Many Industries.

Mr. David Wells is not at present writing essays upon the poisonous quality of imported shoddy. When he was a duty protective of American wool and consequently a brisk trade in American woolens, Mr. Wells was nearly as lachrymose as tearful Tommy Shearman concerning the importation of European shoddy. "There is poison in it," shrieked David; "European shoddy is the refuse of hospitals and lazarettos," screamed Tommy; and then they wept and lamented that it was made dutiable. The Wells and Shearman plan for decreasing the American use of European shoddy was by way of admitting it duty free to American ports. At any rate, that was part of the plan. The other part was by way of admitting foreign wool duty free. With free wool, they said, the American manufacturer will get a pure raw material so cheaply as to make the use of imported shoddy needless. Just how the latter clause of their pleading agreed with the former clause, which demanded free shoddy, they did not explain. However, a Democratic Congress and President have admitted European wool duty free and have reduced the duty on shoddy from 30 cents per pound to 15 per cent ad valorem. But the imports of shoddy have not decreased. The lazaretto-tainted refuse of Europe was imported to the United States in March last in quantity that was 1,407 per cent in excess of the importation during March of the last year of the McKinley bill, the amount of imports of shoddy being but 1,504 pounds under the McKinley bill, and 2,118,639 pounds under the Wilson bill. For nine months ending March, 1894, the importations were 75,923 pounds, and for the eight months ending March, 1895, they were 9,713,187 pounds.

This is how free wool insures "cheap clothing, all wool," but made of three-fourths shoddy. Let us consider the situation: Free wool and ruined wool growers; free wool and ruined mills running half time; free wool and lower wages to such operatives as can find work in woolen mills; free wool and an increase of more than 1,400 per cent in the amount of shoddy woven into stuffs that are sold as "cheap all wool clothing, made cheap by repeat of the wool duties."

Meanwhile, as we have said Weeping David and Tearful Tommy no longer are sniveling over the importation of "poison-tainted shoddy."—Inter Ocean.

Gold, Silver and Manufactures.

The campaign of education on the currency question is assuming gigantic proportions. There are many who would make it the leading issue in the next Presidential and Congressional elections. The energy that is being displayed in this direction emanates chiefly from the tariff reform and free-trade leaders, and their work is very frequently regarded as being but a mere trick to divert the attention of the voters away from the more important discussion of the tariff question.

Whether the money question be solved by the establishment of monometalism or bimetallism, we feel assured that the tariff will always be in the future, as it has been in the past, the leading principle, in so far as the American people are affected by national legislation. There are some countries in the world whose currency is established upon a gold basis; there are other countries that have a gold and silver basis.

In this country the great majority of the people never see gold, except in the western section. Our paper currency predominates for general circulation in the east, with small silver coins for fractional change. In the west, where the free coinage of silver is advocated, gold coins are used for the daily trading of the people in preference to paper money, and the western currency of the country is practically gold and silver, whereas in the east the actual currency consists of paper and silver, the paper money bearing the indorsement of the United States treasury department.

Two Points of View.

The bad taste of the fifty third congress lingers, says the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A senator, in a reminiscent mood, told a story of the closing hours. There was pending a bill in which certain corporations were generally interested. This bill had passed the house, but seemed to be pigeon-holed in the senate. Every vote which could be mustered was deemed to be absolutely necessary. One day a senator who was serving his last session, with no political future before him, was approached with this kind of a suggestion:

"You are about to retire to private life, and we desire to have the benefit of your experience. We are prepared to offer you a salary of \$10,000 a year for your services as an attorney for our father was a saloon-keeper."

The senator thought a little, and then he said that, while such a proposition might be legitimate enough after March 4, he doubted whether he could entertain it until then. At any rate, he felt that he ought not to give a definite answer without consulting his friends. The representative of the corporation said: "Certainly." He could not say anything else. So the senator went to a brother senator and told him just what had happened. He asked for advice.

"You blamed fool," said the other, "why did you not take it?"

Troubled in mind, with the apprehension that perhaps he had heedlessly let a good thing slip, the senator sought out another senatorial confidant. He

repeated the offer he had received.

"Why didn't you spit in the man's face?" demanded that senator, scolding at once the fine scheme of bribery covered by the suggested attorney.

The story is interesting chiefly as a revelation of the attitude which exists in the senatorial code of ethics.

Scrap Iron and Tin.

Editor American Economist: I know a traveling tin salesman who has been in the business five years. When he first started he could purchase scrap iron from farmers for 50 cents per hundred-weight and pay in trade. He sold his iron for \$1 per hundred-weight, gaining 100 per cent on his money invested.

He can now purchase scrap iron for 18 to 20 cents per hundred-weight, but is obliged to sell it for 30 cents per hundred-weight. He thus has the trouble of collecting 500 pounds of scrap to gain the same profit that he used to make on 100 pounds five years ago under a protective tariff.

Five years ago, or even three years ago, he could sell tinware at nearly one-half cash. Since June, 1893, his trade has continually decreased, until now his sales amount to less than one-half what they were in 1892, and he can scarcely ever get any cash in payment for goods.

In 1892 the average price paid for eggs during the season was 18 cents per dozen, while in 1894 the average was only 12 cents per dozen.—Marcus W. McKellips, Holland, N. Y.

An American Business Week.

To the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, belongs the credit of having an American week, when all the stores are decorated with American goods only, all the product and labor of Americans being placed on view with the idea of enticing customers to purchase only American goods. This is an excellent idea for more reasons than one, and it has already spread to other places.

It successfully carried out it will not only help the immediate sale of our own products and manufacturers, but it should tend to create a lively subsequent demand for similar goods. In every many retail stores it is regarded as quite the proper thing to sell American goods as if they were of foreign manufacture, and their proper display upon their own merit will afford customers an opportunity of learning that they have not been in the habit of buying something that was English, French or German. All honor to Springfield for its idea. Let us have an American week in every city, town and village in the United States. Show American goods, buy American goods, wear American goods and eat American food.

The first week in July, with its day of national independence, would be a fitting and a proper time for the occasion.

The "Tariff Reform" Boom.

Wages in some instances, are higher than they were in 1894. But they are far below the wages of 1891 and 1892. All over the country there have been strikes for the purpose of securing even the wages of 1893. The volume of business has increased over that of 1894, but it is only 80 per cent of that of three years ago. Business failures in the last few have been over 600, against less than 500 in the corresponding period of 1892, and this, too, in spite of the fact that the weaker firms went under long ago. Exports have decreased, although the markets of the world are open to us. We have been selling bonds instead of redeeming them, as we did under a protective tariff.

So much for the business boom which has come through tariff reform—the boom which has come through tariff reform, but which, strange to say, did not reach us until the party of protection had again been swept into power and had been placed in control of the legislative branch of the government.—Ex.

Panacea Is Needed.

The bond issues are merely expedients. What is needed is a panacea, not an alleviative—a tariff that will bring revenue at the same time be protective to domestic industries. And we believe that the administration might be readily induced to sign such a measure—it might console and extenuate itself on the ground of necessity for revenue purposes. The Democratic party stood at one time on a tariff for revenue, and there would be ample excuse