

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Published every morning. Terms of subscription: Daily (without Sunday), One Year, \$1.00; Six Months, \$0.60; Three Months, \$0.35; Single Copies, 5c.

Advertisement rates: First insertion, 10c per line; second and subsequent insertions, 5c per line. Classified advertising, 5c per line.

Subscription information: Single copies, 5c. Foreign postage extra. Payment in advance.

Editorial notice: The publisher is not responsible for the opinions or statements of contributors.

Copyright notice: Copyright 1895 by The Omaha Daily Bee Publishing Company.

Business notices: All business notices should be addressed to the publisher at 115 North 16th Street, Omaha, Neb.

Notary public: George H. Tschuck, Notary Public, 115 North 16th Street, Omaha, Neb.

Starvation policy: The starvation policy is like the stoning of the frogs—fun for the boys, but death to the frogs.

Immigration: If it were not for an occasional Missourian free silver convention Silver Dick Bland might have sunk into oblivion by this time.

Cricket: When it comes to playing cricket the Omaha team can turn tables on the Minnesota visitors just as neatly as any one could wish.

Education: Prof. C. G. Pease may be a first class educator, but he was willing to accept a place which men of national repute as educators would not touch with a ten-foot pole.

School: The school board gang is now willing to save \$500 on the salary of superintendent. But why was it not willing to do the same thing when it hit upon its first choice for the superintendency?

Free coinage: The noticeable decline in free coinage sentiment in the west cannot be due to any lack of free silver agitators and free silver convictions. It is due to the inherent weakness of the cause.

Vandervoort: Vandervoort reports that he is receiving voluntary contributions to defray the expense for postage on his wonderfully increasing correspondence. It's a cold day when Vandervoort doesn't take all the contributions within reach, voluntary or involuntary.

Japan: According to cable dispatches the rice crop in Japan has been practically ruined. But then Nebraska has its corn crop. The surplus corn of Nebraska alone will make up for any shortage in rice with which the people of the east may possibly be afflicted.

England: The great war at Jackson's Hole may have been insignificant in everything judged from a military standpoint, but it promises to compare well with other recent Indian outbreaks when the hole to be made in the federal treasury is taken as the chief consideration.

Cuba: If this terrible loss of life on Cuban battlefields continues a short while longer there can not remain very many Cubans or Spaniards to be killed off. Either this or the reports of sanguinary engagements between the revolutionists and the Spaniards are a trifle overdrawn.

England: Emperor William is once more in England on a visit to the queen. While about it, why not go a trifle further and make the journey to the United States? If Emperor William wants to extend his knowledge of popular self-government he can certainly secure some valuable experience here.

Supreme court: The maximum freight rate cases have at last secured a place upon the docket of the United States supreme court. What the attorneys for the state ought now to do is to exert every effort to have them advanced to a speedy hearing. The supreme court decision ought to settle the controversy for all time.

Marble: Dr. Marble has been cast adrift, not because he lacks ability and fitness for the position of superintendent of our public schools, but because he would not be all things to all men and perform acts of duplicity. A man who is not a trimmer cannot now hold the superintendency of the Omaha schools more than one year.

New Jersey: New Jersey is getting after some of the state treasury looters whose bold raids were disclosed by last winter's legislative inquiry. There is no compounding of felony, but the offenders are being made the subjects of criminal prosecution. A few convictions in New Jersey ought to furnish healthful examples for public officials everywhere.

Interstate Commerce: The Interstate Commerce commission is off for the south to hear more cases of alleged railway discrimination. In the meanwhile the decision of the commission in the cases instituted and pushed by the Omaha Commercial club is gently liberating. Fewer trials and more decisions by the commission would strike the interested public much more favorably.

Nebraska: The farmers of Nebraska have more reason to fear an early frost than hot winds or drought. This time on. Our nights are unusually cool for August and may be the precursors of blighting frosts. Extremes kill—scorching blasts on the one hand and heavy frosts on the other. It is possible for one to come within a week of the other, yet not lightly probable.

PREPARING FOR ACTION.

The anti-immigrationists are preparing to move upon the next congress for more restrictive legislation. The league which has its headquarters in Boston announces that a bill will be introduced in congress providing for raising the head tax on immigrants from \$1 to \$10 and for excluding all persons between the ages of 14 and 60 who cannot read and write the English language or some other language. In support of an increased head tax it is urged that it will secure a better class of immigrants by making the expense of coming here greater. Regarding the reading and writing qualification it is urged that it is "the simplest, most rational and most American test that can be applied." A circular sent out by the league for restricting immigration says: "It can be put into operation without any change in existing methods of inspection. It will exclude a large number of the most ignorant and least desirable persons who come from Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Poland and other countries, while but a very small percentage of the immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, Scandinavia, Germany, France, etc., will be barred." The league is now engaged in the effort to work up popular sentiment favorable to these propositions and the measure embodying them will doubtless be presented to congress early in the session.

Immigration is slowly increasing. A greater number of aliens have come into the country during the last three months than entered in the corresponding months of last year, and there is not now, as then, any considerable number leaving the country. The revival of the industries is having its expected effect in this respect. The immigration authorities say that the character of the immigrants is on the whole very satisfactory and there have been no recent complaints that the classes excluded by our laws are coming into the country, from which it must be assumed that the steamship companies are still exercising great care not to make themselves amenable to the law by bringing over persons of the proscribed classes. But regardless of the character of the immigrants the fact that the tide of immigration is again rising will stimulate to renewed activity those persons who profess to believe that there is danger to the moral, social and political welfare of the American people in continuing the existing policy regarding immigration, and there are such persons in congress. The ultimate aim of these persons, or a very large proportion of them, is to put a stop to immigration altogether, but they understand the expediency of proceeding toward the attainment of that purpose by gradual steps. If they could succeed in having the head tax on immigrants raised from \$1 to \$10 they might find less difficulty some time thereafter in having the tax still further increased and perhaps placed at a figure that would amount to a prohibition of immigration. A tax has been proposed and earnestly advocated with this object in view.

We do not think there is any reason to apprehend that the anti-immigrationists will secure from the next congress any legislation of the kind they desire. They constitute only a very small minority of the people and their motives are really selfish and unpatriotic. The policy they desire would not operate in the interest of national progress nor would it be consistent with the true character of this republic.

The enforcement of existing laws will be all that is necessary to exclude undesirable immigrants. There are already stringent laws against the importation of paupers, criminals, contract laborers, persons afflicted with contagious disease, insane people and dependents of all classes. An educational test would not exclude the most dangerous class of immigrants, the anarchists, but it would operate great hardship upon common laborers and farm hands, for whose labor there is a demand in this country and for whom there is still an inviting field in the states west of the Mississippi. If the anti-immigrant cranks would devote their energies to the elevation of the standard of American citizenship through restrictive naturalization laws that would impose the educational test on all voters they would accomplish much more in the direction of reform.

A REACTIONARY EXPERIMENT.

When the Board of Education, acting under the pernicious inspiration of a star chamber clique, refused to re-elect Prof. Marble to the superintendency of the Omaha public schools it became manifest that no educator of national prominence or repute would seek or accept the position. Even Mr. Cooper of West Des Moines declined the place offered him, because the manner in which Dr. Marble was deposed convinced him that the schools of Omaha were about to suffer from the injection of sectarian politics into their supervision and management.

In his conclusions Mr. Cooper exhibited sound judgment and wisdom. Instead of maintaining the high standards which has marked the public schools of this city for years, internal contention and external interference by an ignorant and irresponsible jangle of political roustabouts and ward leaders have demoralized the system and have retarded its improvement, if not actually dragged it down. From Nightingale to Lane, from Lane to James, from James to Fitzpatrick and Marble there was a steady elevation and broadening out of educational methods. From Omaha to West Des Moines and from West Des Moines to Beatrice marks a decline that must be as apparent as it is humiliating to every true friend of our public schools and every citizen who takes pride in them. The fact that the new superintendent, Mr. Pease, jumps from a \$1,200 position to a \$3,000 place and a place in which the right man might command and be worth \$3,500 to \$4,000 speaks for itself.

Without disparaging the abilities of Mr. Pease or seeking to prejudice his capacity to adapt himself to his enlarged field, the fact that he has for years been serving in a town of less than 15,000 population fills us with apprehension that our public schools are on the eve of deterioration. It is an

experiment that we believe to be fraught with danger and reactionary in its tendencies.

IT WAS SO ORDERED. The course of the Board of Public Works with regard to the employes on the street force is in keeping with all the other star chamber performances to which Omaha has been treated lately. Under the law the street commissioner is presumed to have exclusive control in the street department just as the sewer commissioner has in the sewer department. Under the law every member of the board is entitled to respectful treatment from every other member. Not only that, but his integrity is not to be impugned or questioned by his colleagues unless upon charges properly preferred. When Winspear was street commissioner his integrity was not called in question by the other members. He was allowed to hire and discharge all laborers employed under his direction. The same course was pursued with Minor Balcombe when he succeeded Winspear. No laborers employed on the street force were ever before compelled to lay off work and lose their day's wages in order that they might appear in person before the sewer commissioner to be catfished and browbeaten.

If anyone had a right to conduct this inquiry it was either the chairman of the board or a committee of the council properly instructed. In either case, however, the inquiry would not have been made without due notice to the street commissioner and an opportunity for him to be present and offer such explanation as might seem necessary if anything really needed explanation. The only rational conclusion to be drawn from this transaction is that the whole business is by order of the derisive council of which Mr. Winspear has been a shining light and which assumes to control every department of city and county governments, as well as the school board. If there is anything wrong or crooked in any city office there is a way of making inquiry without subjecting innocent persons to oppression and persecution.

BETTER THAN A BOOM.

The improvement of business in this country keeps pace with the subsidence of the free silver agitation. Capitalists and employers are turning their eyes toward their money in ventures they would not undertake a year back. They are convinced that the only risks they have to encounter in their present business are those which politics have been put one side for a time at least. Prosperity makes for sound currency; free silver, paper or silver, is always the great promoter of business who believes that if you have pieces enough you have money enough, and that all that is needed to create business is to create notes.

A PLETHORA OF MONEY.

The people of Great Britain and Ireland have a surplus of money to the amount of \$18, or less than three-quarters as much as the per capita circulation in the United States. But money is so abundant in the British money market that they do not know what to do with it to make it earn them more money. Rates of interest in London are down to less than 3/4 of 1 per cent per annum. The banks can do no better than to go lower, because there is no inducement to lend money at all when nothing is paid for its use, and of course no one wishes to lend money at a rate which would not be repaid. There is a reasonable assurance of getting back his principal in as good money as that which he parted to the borrower. Much of the surplus is being put in regard to investment.

REPLICATING STRICKERS.

Charges have been filed with Governor Holcomb by E. Rosewater against V. O. Strickler, member of the Omaha Fire and Police commission, asking for his removal. Strickler does not occupy the highest position of esteem of many good populists of the city. He is a man of high character, true and we have no ground on which to discredit him at present—the governor should prefer to take action on the charges preferred. The charges are that he has used his position as a member of the commission for political purposes, although they seek their blood from other parties. Political considerations should not be allowed to hold place in a party of reform. Republicanism owes its downfall largely to the sheltering of such a man as Strickler by the populist party must steer clear of such a man.

SHOE PINCHED THE OTHER FOOT THEM.

The people of the west are to be congratulated on the fact that all indications of a conflict between the warring seekers after political power in the police commissionership have been happily averted. The wisest thing to do is to allow the courts to settle the legal points involved and to avoid the needless and grave injury to the city which would result if the Omaha is particularly interested and does not care a snap which of the two commissions is placed in power, but all are interested in the good of the city and the people injured by a factious warfare over a few paltry political jobs. It is interesting to note, however, that among the newspapers and politicians who are now clamoring for the repeal of all laws which ought to be obeyed until they have been proven unconstitutional or invalid are many who were loudest in upholding the same laws when they were first introduced into effect of the Newberry maximum rate bill and held it up until Judge Dundy and Judge Brewer could get a good sound whack at it. But then the hardest thing in this world to do is to be consistent all the time, and as self-interest so largely dictates men's conduct, it is not surprising that they should call attention to their grave inconsistencies of conduct.

HOLD YOUR WHEAT CIRCULARS.

Four years ago, at the close of a harvest of unparalleled bounty, a circular was sent to the farmers of the west and north-west advising farmers not to market their grain, but to hold it for advanced prices. It is interesting to note that the result in the markets of the world than it has ever been since, and the result of the wheat holding was that the producers got the highest price for their grain the longest they kept it.

How unanimously the scheme was carried out is shown by the fact that the circulars influenced many persons there is no doubt, and greatly to their loss. Like all other attempts to corner the market, it failed.

It has always been suspected that the plan was really not intended for the advantage of the farmer, but to be used by some one in the interest of the miller. Certain it is that it did not benefit the farmer. All this is ancient history now, but it is interesting to note that the same advice and how wise the advice is nobody can tell. It is simply an irresponsible utterance from nobody knows where or whom, under no circumstances ought it to have the least influence.

What the farmers should do is to pay no attention to the advice of either of these men, but rather to consider their own needs and requirements. What is as good as gold the world over, but it will only bring the world's price for it.

The first thing for the farmer to do is to get out of debt, and afterward consider the price of his grain. It is not true, as is always said, that the year when grain is at its highest price, and he should endeavor to manage his affairs so as to take advantage of that. If he can do this he will need no advice from "Hold your wheat" circulars. If he cannot do all the circulars in the world will do him no good.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Kearney Hub: Judge Howard of the Pacific coast and his associates found Editor Baker unjustly convicted of criminal libel. It is proposed that the press of the state shall stand together on a common basis with respect to the United States. Crete Vidette: Judge Scott has succeeded in making himself ridiculously conspicuous. Some men are original, some are erratic, some are strange, some are silly, some are as crazy as a bedbug and should be turned over to the tender mercies of the commissioners of insanity.

Crete Vidette: There are a few editors in Nebraska who for some inexplicable reason owe the state a terrible grudge. Their hatred has been striped in the bitterest depiction of their hot winds and drought without their wrath. They are openly advocating an extra session of the legislature.

Howland Journal: The case of Editor Baker and Gretna is a sad one. He was arrested and taken to Omaha on a charge of criminal libel by order of Judge Scott's court and the fact that he was arrested and taken to Omaha is a sad one. He was arrested and taken to Omaha on a charge of criminal libel by order of Judge Scott's court and the fact that he was arrested and taken to Omaha is a sad one.

Crete Vidette: There are a few editors in Nebraska who for some inexplicable reason owe the state a terrible grudge. Their hatred has been striped in the bitterest depiction of their hot winds and drought without their wrath. They are openly advocating an extra session of the legislature.

Howland Journal: The case of Editor Baker and Gretna is a sad one. He was arrested and taken to Omaha on a charge of criminal libel by order of Judge Scott's court and the fact that he was arrested and taken to Omaha is a sad one. He was arrested and taken to Omaha on a charge of criminal libel by order of Judge Scott's court and the fact that he was arrested and taken to Omaha is a sad one.

Crete Vidette: There are a few editors in Nebraska who for some inexplicable reason owe the state a terrible grudge. Their hatred has been striped in the bitterest depiction of their hot winds and drought without their wrath. They are openly advocating an extra session of the legislature.

Howland Journal: The case of Editor Baker and Gretna is a sad one. He was arrested and taken to Omaha on a charge of criminal libel by order of Judge Scott's court and the fact that he was arrested and taken to Omaha is a sad one. He was arrested and taken to Omaha on a charge of criminal libel by order of Judge Scott's court and the fact that he was arrested and taken to Omaha is a sad one.

Crete Vidette: There are a few editors in Nebraska who for some inexplicable reason owe the state a terrible grudge. Their hatred has been striped in the bitterest depiction of their hot winds and drought without their wrath. They are openly advocating an extra session of the legislature.

THE SITUATION IN OMAHA.

The situation at Omaha is doubly disgraceful in that the contest for the possession of a few petty offices, and one of the factions represents a secret and praescriptive organization which ought not to have any place in American politics. Iowa's Man of Destiny. Holes, in declining to run for governor this year, shows better sense than most demagogues display. That defeat by Jackson two years ago, and Jackson was not a strong candidate, and that Iowa has no more favors for him. To this man a strong Waterloo followed very quickly on the heels of Austerlitz.

CORN, PORK AND BEEF.

The prospect for the greatest corn crop ever grown in the United States means a good deal even to people who do not know that the price of corn is the most useful article in a scientific diet. It means cheaper meat for one thing. Cheap corn brings down the price of pork, and as pork falls beef is apt to fall with it.

BETTER THAN A BOOM.

The improvement of business in this country keeps pace with the subsidence of the free silver agitation. Capitalists and employers are turning their eyes toward their money in ventures they would not undertake a year back. They are convinced that the only risks they have to encounter in their present business are those which politics have been put one side for a time at least. Prosperity makes for sound currency; free silver, paper or silver, is always the great promoter of business who believes that if you have pieces enough you have money enough, and that all that is needed to create business is to create notes.

A PLETHORA OF MONEY.

The people of Great Britain and Ireland have a surplus of money to the amount of \$18, or less than three-quarters as much as the per capita circulation in the United States. But money is so abundant in the British money market that they do not know what to do with it to make it earn them more money. Rates of interest in London are down to less than 3/4 of 1 per cent per annum. The banks can do no better than to go lower, because there is no inducement to lend money at all when nothing is paid for its use, and of course no one wishes to lend money at a rate which would not be repaid. There is a reasonable assurance of getting back his principal in as good money as that which he parted to the borrower. Much of the surplus is being put in regard to investment.

REPLICATING STRICKERS.

Charges have been filed with Governor Holcomb by E. Rosewater against V. O. Strickler, member of the Omaha Fire and Police commission, asking for his removal. Strickler does not occupy the highest position of esteem of many good populists of the city. He is a man of high character, true and we have no ground on which to discredit him at present—the governor should prefer to take action on the charges preferred. The charges are that he has used his position as a member of the commission for political purposes, although they seek their blood from other parties. Political considerations should not be allowed to hold place in a party of reform. Republicanism owes its downfall largely to the sheltering of such a man as Strickler by the populist party must steer clear of such a man.

SHOE PINCHED THE OTHER FOOT THEM.

The people of the west are to be congratulated on the fact that all indications of a conflict between the warring seekers after political power in the police commissionership have been happily averted. The wisest thing to do is to allow the courts to settle the legal points involved and to avoid the needless and grave injury to the city which would result if the Omaha is particularly interested and does not care a snap which of the two commissions is placed in power, but all are interested in the good of the city and the people injured by a factious warfare over a few paltry political jobs. It is interesting to note, however, that among the newspapers and politicians who are now clamoring for the repeal of all laws which ought to be obeyed until they have been proven unconstitutional or invalid are many who were loudest in upholding the same laws when they were first introduced into effect of the Newberry maximum rate bill and held it up until Judge Dundy and Judge Brewer could get a good sound whack at it. But then the hardest thing in this world to do is to be consistent all the time, and as self-interest so largely dictates men's conduct, it is not surprising that they should call attention to their grave inconsistencies of conduct.

HOLD YOUR WHEAT CIRCULARS.

Four years ago, at the close of a harvest of unparalleled bounty, a circular was sent to the farmers of the west and north-west advising farmers not to market their grain, but to hold it for advanced prices. It is interesting to note that the result in the markets of the world than it has ever been since, and the result of the wheat holding was that the producers got the highest price for their grain the longest they kept it.

How unanimously the scheme was carried out is shown by the fact that the circulars influenced many persons there is no doubt, and greatly to their loss. Like all other attempts to corner the market, it failed.

It has always been suspected that the plan was really not intended for the advantage of the farmer, but to be used by some one in the interest of the miller. Certain it is that it did not benefit the farmer. All this is ancient history now, but it is interesting to note that the same advice and how wise the advice is nobody can tell. It is simply an irresponsible utterance from nobody knows where or whom, under no circumstances ought it to have the least influence.

What the farmers should do is to pay no attention to the advice of either of these men, but rather to consider their own needs and requirements. What is as good as gold the world over, but it will only bring the world's price for it.

The first thing for the farmer to do is to get out of debt, and afterward consider the price of his grain. It is not true, as is always said, that the year when grain is at its highest price, and he should endeavor to manage his affairs so as to take advantage of that. If he can do this he will need no advice from "Hold your wheat" circulars. If he cannot do all the circulars in the world will do him no good.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Kearney Hub: Judge Howard of the Pacific coast and his associates found Editor Baker unjustly convicted of criminal libel. It is proposed that the press of the state shall stand together on a common basis with respect to the United States. Crete Vidette: Judge Scott has succeeded in making himself ridiculously conspicuous. Some men are original, some are erratic, some are strange, some are silly, some are as crazy as a bedbug and should be turned over to the tender mercies of the commissioners of insanity.

Crete Vidette: There are a few editors in Nebraska who for some inexplicable reason owe the state a terrible grudge. Their hatred has been striped in the bitterest depiction of their hot winds and drought without their wrath. They are openly advocating an extra session of the legislature.

Howland Journal: The case of Editor Baker and Gretna is a sad one. He was arrested and taken to Omaha on a charge of criminal libel by order of Judge Scott's court and the fact that he was arrested and taken to Omaha is a sad one. He was arrested and taken to Omaha on a charge of criminal libel by order of Judge Scott's court and the fact that he was arrested and taken to Omaha is a sad one.

Crete Vidette: There are a few editors in Nebraska who for some inexplicable reason owe the state a terrible grudge. Their hatred has been striped in the bitterest depiction of their hot winds and drought without their wrath. They are openly advocating an extra session of the legislature.

Howland Journal: The case of Editor Baker and Gretna is a sad one. He was arrested and taken to Omaha on a charge of criminal libel by order of Judge Scott's court and the fact that he was arrested and taken to Omaha is a sad one. He was arrested and taken to Omaha on a charge of criminal libel by order of Judge Scott's court and the fact that he was arrested and taken to Omaha is a sad one.

Crete Vidette: There are a few editors in Nebraska who for some inexplicable reason owe the state a terrible grudge. Their hatred has been striped in the bitterest depiction of their hot winds and drought without their wrath. They are openly advocating an extra session of the legislature.

Howland Journal: The case of Editor Baker and Gretna is a sad one. He was arrested and taken to Omaha on a charge of criminal libel by order of Judge Scott's court and the fact that he was arrested and taken to Omaha is a sad one. He was arrested and taken to Omaha on a charge of criminal libel by order of Judge Scott's court and the fact that he was arrested and taken to Omaha is a sad one.

Crete Vidette: There are a few editors in Nebraska who for some inexplicable reason owe the state a terrible grudge. Their hatred has been striped in the bitterest depiction of their hot winds and drought without their wrath. They are openly advocating an extra session of the legislature.

Howland Journal: The case of Editor Baker and Gretna is a sad one. He was arrested and taken to Omaha on a charge of criminal libel by order of Judge Scott's court and the fact that he was arrested and taken to Omaha is a sad one. He was arrested and taken to Omaha on a charge of criminal libel by order of Judge Scott's court and the fact that he was arrested and taken to Omaha is a sad one.

Crete Vidette: There are a few editors in Nebraska who for some inexplicable reason owe the state a terrible grudge. Their hatred has been striped in the bitterest depiction of their hot winds and drought without their wrath. They are openly advocating an extra session of the legislature.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT EFFORT.

No Evidence of Failing Powers in England's Octogenarian Statesman. DENOUNCES THE ARMENIAN HORRORS. Gladstone's Grand Old Man Addresses a Monster Mass Meeting Called to Take Expression on Turkey's Conduct in the East. CHESTER, England, Aug. 6.—The town hall was packed with people today, the audience including numbers of Armenians in anticipation of hearing the speech of Gladstone upon the Armenian question. Among those present were the bishop of Ripon and Messrs. D. R. Clifford and Robert T. Paine of the American Peace society. The audience was greeted with vociferous cheering when Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the duke of Westminster, the bishop of Chester and the mayor of Chester entered the hall. The distinguished visitors were conducted to seats on the platform and the cheering did not subside until the duke of Westminster, the chairman, rose to speak. The duke, after a few opening remarks, read a letter from the marquis of Salisbury, the new premier, notifying the duke that the sum of £1,000, which had been subscribed for the relief of the Armenians, had been forwarded to the British ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Philip Currie, who had been given full discretion as to the manner in which the money was to be expended. After the usual preliminaries of such a meeting had been concluded Mr. Gladstone arose and a burst of enthusiastic applause greeted the audience as the Armenian question was not a party matter or a religious affair. Continuing, he said that the present situation in Armenia required the most energetic and prompt action on the part of the government. He said that the Armenian people were being persecuted and that the government should take steps to stop it. He said that the Armenian people were being persecuted and that the government should take steps to stop it. He said that the Armenian people were being persecuted and that the government should take steps to stop it.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT EFFORT.

No Evidence of Failing Powers in England's Octogenarian Statesman. DENOUNCES THE ARMENIAN HORRORS. Gladstone's Grand Old Man Addresses a Monster Mass Meeting Called to Take Expression on Turkey's Conduct in the East. CHESTER, England, Aug. 6.—The town hall was packed with people today, the audience including numbers of Armenians in anticipation of hearing the speech of Gladstone upon the Armenian question. Among those present were the bishop of Ripon and Messrs. D. R. Clifford and Robert T. Paine of the American Peace society. The audience was greeted with vociferous cheering when Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the duke of Westminster, the bishop of Chester and the mayor of Chester entered the hall. The distinguished visitors were conducted to seats on the platform and the cheering did not subside until the duke of Westminster, the chairman, rose to speak. The duke, after a few opening remarks, read a letter from the marquis of Salisbury, the new premier, notifying the duke that the sum of £1,000, which had been subscribed for the relief of the Armenians, had been forwarded to the British ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Philip Currie, who had been given full discretion as to the manner in which the money was to be expended. After the usual preliminaries of such a meeting had been concluded Mr. Gladstone arose and a burst of enthusiastic applause greeted the audience as the Armenian question was not a party matter or a religious affair. Continuing, he said that the present situation in Armenia required the most energetic and prompt action on the part of the government. He said that the Armenian people were being persecuted and that the government should take steps to stop it. He said that the Armenian people were being persecuted and that the government should take steps to stop it. He said that the Armenian people were being persecuted and that the government should take steps to stop it.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT EFFORT.

No Evidence of Failing Powers in England's Octogenarian Statesman. DENOUNCES THE ARMENIAN HORRORS. Gladstone's Grand Old Man Addresses a Monster Mass Meeting Called to Take Expression on Turkey's Conduct in the East. CHESTER, England, Aug. 6.—The town hall was packed with people today, the audience including numbers of Armenians in anticipation of hearing the speech of Gladstone upon the Armenian question. Among those present were the bishop of Ripon and Messrs. D. R. Clifford and Robert T. Paine of the American Peace society. The audience was greeted with vociferous cheering when Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the duke of Westminster, the bishop of Chester and the mayor of Chester entered the hall. The distinguished visitors were conducted to seats on the platform and the cheering did not subside until the duke of Westminster, the chairman, rose to speak. The duke, after a few opening remarks, read a letter from the marquis of Salisbury, the new premier, notifying the duke that the sum of £1,000, which had been subscribed for the relief of the Armenians, had been forwarded to the British ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Philip Currie, who had been given full discretion as to the manner in which the money was to be expended. After the usual preliminaries of such a meeting had been concluded Mr. Gladstone arose and a burst of enthusiastic applause greeted the audience as the Armenian question was not a party matter or a religious affair. Continuing, he said that the present situation in Armenia required the most energetic and prompt action on the part of the government. He said that the Armenian people were being persecuted and that the government should take steps to stop it. He said that the Armenian people were being persecuted and that the government should take steps to stop it. He said that the Armenian people were being persecuted and that the government should take steps to stop it.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT EFFORT.

No Evidence of Failing Powers in England's Octogenarian Statesman. DENOUNCES THE ARMENIAN HORRORS. Gladstone's Grand Old Man Addresses a Monster Mass Meeting Called to Take Expression on Turkey's Conduct in the East. CHESTER, England, Aug. 6.—The town hall was packed with people today, the audience including numbers of Armenians in anticipation of hearing the speech of Gladstone upon the Armenian question. Among those present were the bishop of Ripon and Messrs. D. R. Clifford and Robert T. Paine of the American Peace society. The audience was greeted with vociferous cheering when Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the duke of Westminster, the bishop of Chester and the mayor of Chester entered the hall. The distinguished visitors were conducted to seats on the platform and the cheering did not subside until the duke of Westminster, the chairman, rose to speak. The duke, after a few opening remarks, read a letter from the marquis of Salisbury, the new premier, notifying the duke that the sum of £1,000, which had been subscribed for the relief of the Armenians, had been forwarded to the British ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Philip Currie, who had been given full discretion as to the manner in which the money was to be expended. After the usual preliminaries of such a meeting had been concluded Mr. Gladstone arose and a burst of enthusiastic applause greeted the audience as the Armenian question was not a party matter or a religious affair. Continuing, he said that the present situation in Armenia required the most energetic and prompt action on the part of the government. He said that the Armenian people were being persecuted and that the government should take steps to stop it. He said that the Armenian people were being persecuted and that the government should take steps to stop it. He said that the Armenian people were being persecuted and that the government should take steps to stop it.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT EFFORT.

No Evidence of Failing Powers in England's Octogenarian Statesman. DENOUNCES THE ARMENIAN HORRORS. Gladstone's Grand Old Man Addresses a Monster Mass Meeting Called to Take Expression on Turkey's Conduct in the East. CHESTER, England, Aug. 6.—The town hall was packed with people today, the audience including numbers of Armenians in anticipation of hearing the speech of Gladstone upon the Armenian question. Among those present were the bishop of Ripon and Messrs. D. R. Clifford and Robert T. Paine of the American Peace society. The audience was greeted with vociferous cheering when Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the duke of Westminster, the bishop of Chester and the mayor of Chester entered the hall. The distinguished visitors were conducted to seats on the platform and the cheering did not subside until the duke of Westminster, the chairman, rose to speak. The duke, after a few opening remarks, read a letter from the marquis of Salisbury, the new premier, notifying the duke that the sum of £1,000, which had been subscribed for the relief of the Armenians, had been forwarded to the British ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Philip Currie, who had been given full discretion as to the manner in which the money was to be expended. After the usual preliminaries of such a meeting had been concluded Mr. Gladstone arose and a burst of enthusiastic applause greeted the audience as the Armenian question was not a party matter or a religious affair. Continuing, he said that the present situation in Armenia required the most energetic and prompt action on the part of the government. He said that the Armenian people were being persecuted and that the government should take steps to stop it. He said that the Armenian people were being persecuted and that the government should take steps to stop it. He said that the Armenian people were being persecuted and that the government should take steps to stop it.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT EFFORT.

No Evidence of Failing Powers in England's Octogenarian Statesman. DENOUNCES THE ARMENIAN HORRORS. Gladstone's Grand Old Man Addresses a Monster Mass Meeting Called to Take Expression on Turkey's Conduct in the East. CHESTER, England, Aug. 6.—The town hall was packed with people today, the audience including numbers of Armenians in anticipation of hearing the speech of Gladstone upon the Armenian question. Among those present were the bishop of Ripon and Messrs. D. R. Clifford and Robert T. Paine of the American Peace society. The audience was greeted with vociferous cheering when Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the duke of Westminster, the bishop of Chester and the mayor of Chester entered the hall. The distinguished visitors were conducted to seats on the platform and the cheering did not subside until the duke of Westminster, the chairman, rose to speak. The duke, after a few opening remarks, read a letter from the marquis of Salisbury, the new premier, notifying the duke that the sum of £1,000, which had been subscribed for the relief of the Armenians, had been forwarded to the British ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Philip Currie, who had been given full discretion as to the manner in which the money was to be expended. After the usual preliminaries of such a meeting had been concluded Mr. Gladstone arose and a burst of enthusiastic applause greeted the audience as the Armenian question was not a party matter or a religious affair. Continuing, he said that the present situation in Armenia required the most energetic and prompt action on the part of the government. He said that the Armenian people were being persecuted and that the government should take steps to stop it. He said that the Armenian people were being persecuted and that the government should take steps to stop it. He said that the Armenian people were being persecuted and that the government should take steps to stop it.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT EFFORT.

No Evidence of Failing Powers in England's Octogenarian Statesman. DENOUNCES THE ARMENIAN HORRORS. Gladstone's Grand Old Man Addresses a Monster Mass Meeting Called to Take Expression on Turkey's Conduct in the East. CHESTER, England, Aug. 6.—The town hall was packed with people today, the audience including numbers of Armenians in anticipation of hearing the speech of Gladstone upon the Armenian question. Among those present were the bishop of Ripon and Messrs. D. R. Clifford and Robert T. Paine of the American Peace society. The audience was greeted with vociferous cheering when Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the duke of Westminster, the bishop of Chester and the mayor of Chester entered the hall. The distinguished visitors were conducted to seats on the platform and the cheering did not subside until the duke of Westminster, the chairman, rose