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administration as Secretary Shaw does, and who was presumably speaking for the administration when he was making his deliveries on the Beef Trust, should have views so diametrically opposite to the views of the Massachusetts Senator, who is the personal and political friend of President Roosevelt, and is generally supposed to be his spokesman. With which of these does Mr. Roosevelt agree? With his friend, Senator Lodge, or with the representative of his administration, Secretary Shaw, who believes the Beef Trust which the Senator would punish, is not only undeserving of punishment, but rather a beneficent institution? We will see, however, how much in earnest Senator Lodge is, in his desire to punish the Beef Trust. He can, when Congress meets, have a bill introduced to repeat the duties on cattle, &c., and on meats. We will see whether he will do it, but we take the chance of predicting that he will not, and that he will forget all about punishing the Beef Trust, when the time comes to punish it.

BAER'S SECOND THOUGHT.

As it has become a political necessity to end the coal strike in Pennsylvania it will doubtless soon be ended, although the coal monarchs declare that they will tolerate no outside interference. There are indications, however, that they are feeling more or less the pressure of public sentiment, and would like to see the strike ended if it could be done without a seeming surrender by them. Referring to a statement made by President Baer, of the Reading road, one of the coal roads, the Philadelphia Press, Republican, says:

In the statement of President Baer concerning the coal strike given to the public last week, he said: "If the men at each colliery go to work every grievance or complaint which they may have shall be honestly and fairly considered and decided."

The declaration neither admits nor denies that any just grievance exists. Taken by itself it recognizes that there are complaints and grievances that are entitled to be heard, though in other parts of the statement Mr. Baer contends that there are no real grievances. But accepting the declaration as made in good faith and as involving a pledge, in case the men go to work, to grant a fair hearing and to give fair treatment, it is evident that the miners will be accorded every right during the last three months!

That is the first and the obvious question suggested by the announcement. But it is not the only one. If the operators will not grant the hearing now, why should not the miners put themselves in a position where they can command it under the pledge? They may hold and the public may hold that the operators should have met them half way long before this, and should meet them half way now, but as a matter of fact the operators will not. They are firm and uncompromising in their position that they will do nothing till the men go to work. Their promise that every grievance or complaint shall be honestly and fairly considered and decided."

If the miners can secure assurances of such consideration, why is it not best for them to resume work and put the operators to the test? In such action they would have the support of the public and the moral certainty that the pledge would have to be respected. That is time to end the strike.

The coal monarchs have caused it to be given out that President Mitchell is the obstacle in the way of a settlement, that they will not recognize him, but will treat with the miners, and if they have grievances will, as President Baer says, adjust those grievances. They have heretofore denied that the miners have grievances, and have asserted that they were as well paid as people in other employments of a similar character.

The public has become convinced that the miners had grievances, and that is why public sympathy has been with them.

But the miners will have to yield, for it is with them a question of work or starve. The strike, however, although it has cost the miners a good deal, the State of Pennsylvania a good deal, and the public a good deal, has not been without its lesson, for it has demonstrated the absolute necessity of some law to regulate such corporations and make such strikes impossible.

It is right hard to tell when one really owns a patch of real estate in this country. For nearly a hundred years it was taken for granted that Uncle Sam was the proprietor of the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas, and now a lot of people who claim to be descendants of an old soldier bob up and say it is theirs on the strength of an old grant to the aforesaid deceased soldier by Louis XVI, also deceased. They would probably comp cheap.

A new industry has been established in Maine, where some enterprising fellows have gone to breeding foxes for their hides. In some other sections up there where they pay bounties on wild varmints, thrifty breeders breed them for their scalps. In Ohio a couple men have a snake ranch, where they breed snakes for their oil, and they are making lots of money by it. They count on a crop of 100,000 snakes this year.

It is somewhat remarkable that one man, standing as close to the

PRITCHARD'S GAME.

Senator Pritchard, the big boss of the "Ivy White" Republican party of this State, is showing neither courage nor principle in his party manipulation. He is running it strictly on the dicker plan, his axiom being "anything to win." It is claimed that his party is now "respectable" since it has lopped off the negro and accumulated some disgruntled Democrats, and yet it doesn't seem to have respectable men enough in it to supply it with candidates for the various offices, and he goes out for "independents" who will consent to accept his aid and run against the regular Democratic nominees. He has found a few. If he had any convictions and was fighting for principle, and his party was the party of principle he pretends it is, he would make a bold and manly instead of the tricky, sneaking fight he is making. He would proclaim his principles, throw out his banners and make his fight in the open, instead of pulling down his flag and making a bushwhacking fight as he is now doing. People respect courage in politics as they do in other things, and they have no use for the petty trickster who poses as a leader and a champion of great principles, while adopting potholes.

The platform adopted by his convention at Greensboro is nothing but chaff and subterfuge, its sole purpose being to play to gullible or mercenary voters outside of his own party and thus offset the votes of his old allies, the negroes, to whom he is indebted for the seat he holds in the Senate and his present prominence as a leader and whom he unmercifully kicked out when he came to the conclusion that they couldn't be of any further use to him.

A Washington dispatch to the Charlotte Observer says that in the Spring of next year a colony of 1,200 people will move from Ohio into Beaufort county, to locate on a 20,000 acre tract of land bought some time ago by William Marven, an Ohio oil man, and a millionaire. Adjoining this tract is another of 20,000 acres, bought by a Pittsburgh man, on which a colony of about a thousand Italians will locate next Spring.

Captain Andrews, of Boston, who took a young wife some time ago, and made the bridal tour across the Atlantic in a cockle-shell boat, all by themselves, may be officially dead, as declared by the court which granted letters of administration on his estate, but when last heard from on their arrival in London he and his wife were very much alive, although somewhat satisfied with salt water.

One of the oath-bound gang of St. Louis aldermen boulders said they didn't think they were doing anything morally wrong by taking bribes, because they had been doing it so long. They became so accustomed to it that they looked on it as a matter of business.

A Mississippi doctor is quoted as saying that if one drinks plenty of whiskey and eats plenty of raw onions, he need never fear malaria. We should think not. No ordinary malaria would ever tackle a combination like that.

It is said that Secretary Chamberlain was surprised by the array of demands that those three Boer generals made when they called on him. But that wasn't the first time they surprised Mr. Chamberlain.

One Chicago man has sued another Chicago man for calling him a lobster, which is pretty good indication that he wasn't as much of a lobster as the other man supposed.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Henry D. Clayton says he has no fears of any new Republican party. That new Republican party is a thing of talk, created entirely by Democratic papers. There are fewer Republicans in Alabama than any time since the Fifteenth Amendment was made law.—*Birmingham Ledger, Dem.*

The vote in Maine on Monday was at least not discouraging for the Democrats. While the Republican plurality on the Governorship was about as usual, the Democrats gained ten Assemblies and one Senator. This is far enough from being indicative of any anti-Republcan tidal wave, but it is at least shows that whatever change is in progress is toward the Democracy.

Raleigh News and Observer: "A telegram received yesterday morning by the family of Capt. John Duckett from Mrs. K. M. Biggs, his daughter in Lumberton, states that Captain Duckett will be dislocated to Raleigh on the second day. It will be remembered that Captain Duckett went to Wilmington several days ago to look after the maps and charts that were in the possession of the late Captain McRae, State Engineer. On Thursday evening Captain Duckett went to Lumberton to visit his daughter, and it was at her home that the accident happened."

Senator Lodge says: "Let us first define what are trusts. The technical term does not apply to any of the great corporations or combinations that pass under the name." Of course, of course. It only applies to the concerns which have "busted" and have retired from business, and, therefore, can't make any more contributions to the party's campaign fund.—*Charleston News and Courier, Dem.*

TO RELIEVE THE MONEY MARKET.

Secretary Shaw's Arrangements to Release \$4,000,000 of U. S. Treasury Holdings.

NOTICES TO NATIONAL BANKS

The Secretary Sees No Occasion for Alarm—No Evidence of a Currency Famine Elsewhere Than in New York—The Rate Not High.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Secretary Shaw to-day issued the following statement:

Secretary Shaw has made arrangements to release about \$4,000,000 of treasury holdings. He has had a list prepared of those national banks throughout the country which hold free or unpledged bonds at the date of their last report and has made inquiry of their bankers concerning the amount for changed conditions since last report; he expects this will release at least \$4,000,000. He has sent notice to all such that if they will send these bonds to the treasurers of the United States in sums of fifty thousand dollars or more, they will be designated as temporary, depositary, and the face value of the bonds will be deposited to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. He has pursued this course in preference to designating depositories in the ordinary way which compels them to buy bonds in the open market at a large premium, thus paying out more for the bonds than they get from the government. The customers' receipts will be accounted for in the same manner as the bonds to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. He has pursued this course in preference to designating depositories in the ordinary way which compels them to buy bonds in the open market at a large premium, thus paying out more for the bonds than they get from the government. The customers' receipts will be accounted for in the same manner as the bonds to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. He has pursued this course in preference to designating depositories in the ordinary way which compels them to buy bonds in the open market at a large premium, thus paying out more for the bonds than they get from the government. The customers' receipts will be accounted for in the same manner as the bonds to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. 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