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ABOUT ANNEXATION.

Some of The Big Capitalists That Are Interested in The Scheme.

J. P. MORGAN'S INTERESTS.

Pacific Ocean Cable Company, Nicaragua Canal Company, and Sugar Speculators Interested—Why Elkins Is Interested.

The plan for annexation of Hawaii which is being so ardently advocated by some of the patriots at Washington is a scheme for robbery greater than any ever conceived in the history of the world. The sugar trust scandal dwindles into insignificance when compared with this latest attempt at statesmanship. The sugar growers of the islands, of course, are in favor of annexation, but there are others. Among them are the projectors of the proposed Pacific ocean cable between the United States, Hawaii, China and Japan, who desire that a market value shall immediately be given to their present paper capital of ten millions, and the Nicaragua Canal Company, desires the United States to subscribe to $70,000,000 worth of its stock.

From the day that Mr. McKinley entered the White House he has been subjected to pressure to induce him to take this step. Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, former Senator Warner, of New York, and former Secretary of State John W. Foster have formed the chief lobby that has been working in the president in favor of annexation.

John W. Foster has been for some time the counsel for the Dole government of Hawaii which has been pressing so strongly for annexation, because there was no reason to believe that it could not be re elected to power. Mr. Foster has occasionally in the past rendered special services to Mr. Elkins and knowing them to be interested in the proposed Pacific Cable company, it was very natural that the two should join forces.

Warner Miller the president of the Nicaragua Canal company, was brought in as the third member of the distinguished lobby on a mutual-advantageous basis. The canal project has considerable strength in Congress, much of which Mr. Miller could probably be able to throw towards Hawaiian annexation and on the other hand, Mr. Miller was quick to see that with Hawaii a part of the United States another strong argument would be secured in favor of building the canal so as to reduce the time between this country and its new possessions in the middle Pacific.

The project was well under way before Mr. Foster departed on his diplomatic mission to Europe. Messrs. Elkins and Miller with the co-operation of the accredited representatives of the Dole government, have since been carefully coaching it towards completion.

The principal capitalist interested with Mr. Elkins in the Pacific Cable company is J. Pierpont Morgan, who is a director in the Cable Company. The company was incorporated in New York December 10, 1895, with a capital stock of $100,000 divided into 1,000 shares, the first share openly during the following month.

On January 22, 1896, a special meeting of the company was called at No. 37 Wall street, New York. Mr. Morgan's name being signed to the call as one of the directors. At that meeting his financial ability demonstrated itself. It was decided to increase the capital stock of the company from $100,000 to $10,000,000 and the number of shares from 1,000 to 100,000. In certifying to the result of the meeting the chairman and secretary say: "And we further certify that the amount of the capital of said corporation actually paid in is nothing, no call having been issued by the directors of said corporation to the subscribers of the stock thereof, and that the whole amount of the debts and liabilities of the said corporation is nothing, and that the amount at which the capital stock of said corporation is increased is ten millions dollars.

Having thus increased the capitalization without having paid in the company came to Washington and asked Congress for a subsidy of $160,000 a year for twenty years to help them lay the cable. A bill for this purpose is now pending in Congress.

Associated with J. Pierpont Morgan as director of the company are James A. Schryser, J. Kennedy Tod, Samuel L. Baylis and G. S. Bowen. If they can assist in bringing about the annexation of Hawaii they expect that their stock, now worth no more than the paper upon which is printed, will at once assume a definite market value. Hence Senator Elkin's interest as a stock holder in helping the Hawaiian annexationists.

The Nicaragua canal people, headed by Warner Miller have an even more direct interest in seeing Hawaii become a part of the United States. Their canal would then become almost a necessity, and the influence of the government would be used with Congress to induce the appropriation of enough money to put the enterprise on its feet and make all its promoters rich.

In the face of such conditions Congress will hardly dare to ratify a treaty and face public sentiment.

Norfolk and Western Wage Scale Cut.

Norfolk, Va., July 1.—The Norfolk and Western Railway Company went into effect to-day at the shops at Lambert's Point terminal the new scale of wages, making reductions of 10 to 50 per cent. The cut is the heaviest ever made by the road. The men will continue work, hoping for a speedy restoration of the old scale.

GOOD POPULIST WORK.

Our Senators and Congressmen Are Doing Work of Which The Party Should be Proud—The Populist Press Should Give The Facts to Their Readers Each Week, Instead of Abusing and Criticising Them.

Nonconformist.]

Two weeks ago the Nonconformist called attention to some of the good work being done by Populists in Washington. As we proceed in this direction, more and more comes up to the credit of our faithful band in Congress. The Nonconformist pleads guilty to a lack of that energetic newspaper effort that should appear in every well regulated Populist paper to magnify the good work done by our representatives. The old party press uses its best endeavor to hide what is done by Populists and magnify the work done by their own partisans. We should learn wisdom from their tactics and let our people know what our representatives are doing. It is with shame that we review the past winter and see many Populist papers not only refraining from any favorable notice but actually engaged in unjust and bitter criticism of those representatives. Such action is doubly disastrous. It withholds the truth from the reader who wants to learn what his servants are doing, and when he is heartsick from lack of good news, he is made well-nigh frantic by the unjust attacks of the only newspaper he takes, and the tendency is to make him lose faith in mankind; lose respect for all organized effort, and look forward with forebodings to the time when red-handed war will drench the land with blood. Such is the fruit of our careless neglect of duty toward our standard bearers. The Nonconformist has not in the past indulged in criticisms of those representatives, but hereafter, we do not propose to ignore their work. Several of them have sent us kind acknowledgements of the brief recognition given to their efforts and the more we examine the work being done, the more we find to commend. We have had many letters commending the speeches as published in this paper, of Congressmen Howard and Vincent. Several papers have copied those speeches and the demand is increasing for this information. The Nonconformist hails with delight this turn of affairs, and if we shall succeed in rousing some of the old-time enthusiasm in the boys we shall be well repaid for the effort. We are pleased to have been the means of bringing these speeches to the notice of our press brothers, and they are invited to continue in the good work of scattering abroad the good news, from any source obtainable, of the work being done along distinctively Populist lines in Congress.

Carrrying out our threat to expose the actions of Populists in Congress, we will begin right here with some of the "trouble" made by Senator Butler. The principle of the Referendum is a distinctively Populist doctrine, and on December 22, last, Mr. Butler introduced the following resolution (No. 346) in the Senate.

"RESOLVED, That a special committee, to consist of three Senators, be appointed and hereby instructed, through a sub-committee or other wise, to inquire into the feasibility of applying the principle of Direct Legislation through Initiative and Referendum to the legislation of the Federal Government, and to report to the Senate at this session, by bill or otherwise, the results of said inquiry; and that for the purpose hereof the committee be authorized to sit in the city of Washington, or any other city of the United States, and employ such clerical aid as may be necessary?"

The resolution failed of adoption at that time and Mr. Butler is making another effort now. The advantage derived by such an inquiry is very evident. It is an expensive and laborous task for a man at his personal expense to investigate the history and working of the system of the Initiative and Referendum, but when public officials shall nave accumulated at public expense the needed information, and we have it in public documents ready for our use, we can all appreciate the value of the labor. This Mr. Butler is trying to do. Again Mr. Butler has introduced the following resolutions in the Senate during the present session:

No, 71: "RESOLVED, That the Secretary of State be, and is hereby directed to send to the Senate any information in the possession of the State Department, or which may be hereafter acquired, relative to the nature and operation of the various postal savings bank systems now in operation in other countries."

No. 90: "Resolved, That the Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads be, and they are hereby, directed to examine and report to the Senate as full information as practicable concerning the nature and operation of postal savings bank systems now in operation in other nations; and further to report whether a postal savings bank system can be successfully and advantageously put in operation by this Government. That said committee shall have power to prosecute their inquiries through a sub-committee, which may sit during the recess of the Senate at such times as may be thought necessary."

No. 96. "RESOLVED, That the Postmaster-General be, and is hereby, directed to send to the Senate the reports received by the State Department in obedience to a circular sent by Secretary of State Blaine on May twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, to the consular representatives of the United States instructing them to obtain from the severel foreign governments certain information as to the practical workings of postal telegraphs and postal savings bank in operation in such countries, which reports were referred to the Postoffice Department; also any other report or information from our consular representatives pertaining to the same subjects which have been referred to the Postoffice Department; also other information which the Postoffice Department has or may hereafter receive relative to the nature and operation of postal telegraphs and postal savings banks in foreign countries."

It is here seen that he has called for the collection at public expense of all the information obtainable by the Secretary of State, by the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads, and by the Postmaster-General relating to the operation in other countries of Postal Savings Banks—another distinctively Populist measure. When this information is obtained and laid before the Senate, the Populist members will be in possession of the material with which to fight for that measure, and will present for the public in the form of carefully prepared speeches, the facts that will cost more to gather than the purse of one man or several men could stand. This work done and being done by Mr. Butler is one of vast importance, but this is not all nor even a large part of the "mischief" in which he has been engaged. Last week we began for our readers a speech made by the Senator from North Carolina. It is continued this week and will be concluded next week. He has here plunged the knife into one of the festering ulcers that no Senator has heretofore dared to expose. He has marshalled an astonishing array of official evidence to show annually there has been voted away without any valid excuse more money in favoritism to a few railroads than the annual deficit in the Postoffice amounts to. In other words, he has shown that the Postoffice Department has been self-sustaining, but that through connivance of officials or through personal favoritism enough money has been voted away to railroads with a "pull" to make a considerable deficit in the Postoffice Department. The money went for "Sound Money" campaign expense and the "dear people" thought they were paying to keep up the legitimate expenses of the postal service. Read the speech on first page and see how the railroads have bled the people.

The good influence of Mr. Butler's work has not stopped here, but the information given by him has startled the public conscience and hit the "pocket nerve"—the most sensitive one in man's anatomy—and such prominent and able men as Judge Walter Clark have taken hold and are using these facts to still further enlighten the public. See Judge Clark's article on first page of this issue of the Typographical Journal. He has also written for the Arena, and others are engaged in similar lines, so that Senator Butler's efforts are being felt very widely.

We are about to keep up this "exposure" of the actions of Populists in Congress so that Populists everywhere may know that they have as brave a Spartan band in Congress as ever represented a noble cause.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR PEOPLE KILLED.

A Terrible Wreck on the Chicago and Northwestern R. R.—About Forty Persons Dead and Injured by Rear-End Collision.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Three persons were killed outright and about twenty or thirty persons injured in a rear-end collision on the Chicago and Northwestern road at West Chicago, thirty miles out of Chicago, on the Galena division.

The victims of the collision were Christian Endeavor delegates, who left Chicago last night en route to the great convention in San Francisco. The colliding trains were sections Nos. 4 and 5 of a Christian Endeavor special sent out in nine sections, beginning at 10:30 p. m. Section No. 5 ran into section No. 4, which left Chicago fifteen minutes ahead of it. Section No. 4 carried the Wisconsin delegates, nearly 500 strong, and in the rear sleeper were people from Fon Du Lac, Greenbay, Appleton and other Wisconsin cities. Section No. 4 had come to a stop just outside of West Chicago, where the Freeport line diverges from the main line. Section No. 5 came up behind at great speed, and the shock of the collision was terrific. The passengers in the two rear sleepers of section No. 4 were all in their berths. They received no warning, and those not killed outright, awoke to find themselves jammed in the wreckage.

TWO KILLED; SEVERAL INJURED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 30.—Train No. 11, on the Vandalia railroad, which left this city at 7 o'clock last night, containing a large number of Christian Endeavorers, collided with train No. 6, bound East from St. Louis, at 8:20 o'clock, near Vandalia. Two were killed and several severely wounded.

HOW THE TRUE POPULISTS OF MONTANA STAND.

Six Coxeyites Meet and Elect a Delegate to Nashville—All the Other Populists Opposed to the Disorganizing Movement.

THE STATE OF MONTANA,
Executive Office,
HELENA, June 26, 1897.

SENATOR MARION BUTLER,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I regret to say, that six of our "middle-of-the-road" Populists met in the city of Butte a few days ago and selected one of their number to go as a delegate to the so-called conference in Nashville. This party goes without absolutely no authority whatever, and in direct conflict with the wishes of the party in the State.

We had hoped to treat this Vandervoort move with the silent contempt it merits, and as a party in the State we have so done.

Respectfully,
A. E. SPRIGGS,
National Committeeman for Montana.

Our Populist Governor, Robt. B. Smith, is in Washington this week and I hope you will meet him while there.

If

If You Are Wise
You Will Advertise
Without Persuasion
In THE CAUCASIAN.

OLE MISTIS.

Winner of the Most Famous Race Ever Run on Tennessee Soil.

[Continued from last week.]

II.

But although the sun shone so brightly on the fertile fields and splendid mansion of Col. Dinwiddie, there was little of its sunshine in the heart of its owner on that May day, fifty years ago. With a paper in hand, near sunset, he sat out on his front veranda, looking dreamily and moodily ahead at a sloping wheat field across the pike. How beautiful it looked! How the recent rains had brought it out, filling its golden meshes—these chaff thatched granaries—with the product of the sun and soil! Near, the big poplars in his own yard litted their red and yellow wax blossoms to heaven or showered them on the blue grass carpet below. A hundred sweet fragrances filling the evening air, a hundred homely sounds fell on his ears. Among them, and dearer than all others, was the occasional whinney of a stately matron in the paddock beyond, disturbed for a moment because her own suckling had strolled off to caper and play mimic racing with some other mare's degenerate offspring.

"My faculties are peculiarly acute this evening," said the master to himself, or else I am a rank coward, unable to stand misfortune. I never saw the old place have such a charm before," he continued half aloud. "I don't mind giving it up so much on my own account, but Anne"—

"What! father?" answered behind him, a voice full of sweetness. "Did you call me?"—and a beautiful girl stepped out from a bay window and laying her hands affectionately on his shoulders, reached over and playfully kissed him.

With their faces thus together, it would not require a close observer to see the striking resemblance between Anne Dinwiddie and her father Left motherless at an early age, Anne had found in one parent all the love and affection usually given by two. Nothing could exceed the colonel's tenderness and affection for his daughter, and nothing Anne's pride, love and admiration for her father. Perhaps her life with a masculine mind had given a stronger turn to her own, instead of the feminine cast and romantic play that might have been expected under other circumstances. Or, perhaps she inherited it from her father—a strong, firm man himself—for the girl was known as much for her practical sense and firmness as for her matchless beauty. This evening, in her baby-waist gown of white muslin, cut low-neck and short sleeves, her auburn hair gracefully coiled behind a shapely head and tucked in with a large mother-of-pearl comb, inlaid with gold, her face aglow with a silent happiness which bespoke another love within, the girl was divine, and her father drew her to her old place on his knee—for though nearly twenty she was to him the little tot of two years—the same he wept over in her crib the night after her mother was laid away forever, and the first grief of his life came to break in on his ambition—the ambition "to breed the best horse that ever lived on the best farm in Tennessee."

The colonel was a man that spoke to the point, and of few words. In his daughter he found a mind in which his own sought help and advice. All his business was known to her. Even many of his breeding problems he had tried to solve with her aid, and it was no little, for she had pedigrees and records at her tongue's end, and knew the great horses of the past as mariners did the stars.

"My child," said her father, bluntly, "I have gambled once too often; I am afraid I've ruined us," and he looked away across the wheat fields.

An expression of pain came over the girl's strong face, but she said nothing. This one question of gambling on horses was the only one on which her father and herself had differed, and the look she now wore showed that at last had happened what she always feared would happen. At length she asked:

"How much is it?"

"Forty thousand dollars"—his eyes still on the distant fields.

"Can you pay it?" in a tone which showed she was more afraid of her father's honor suffering than of being left penniless herself.

"Not unless I sell the horses—"

"Then sell them," came the quick answer.

"And the farm," he continued.

"Let it go, too."

"My child," said her father, as he rested his eyes steadily on her face, "of course I shall if it comes to the worst, but—but—" and he caught himself stammering like a schoolboy, as he gazed in the sweet, honest eyes of his daughter—"Anne, there—is—another"—he stopped again, with a look of positive annoyance on his clear-cut face. The twilight shadows had fallen, the lamps were lit in the hall, but still the father broke not the silence.

"Cur'pony! Cur'pony! Cur'pony!" came from across the meadow, as the stable boy stood in the pasture and called up the yearlings for their evening meal. Around the corner of a neat cabin a sprightly young negro was picking a banjo, accompanying the deep, rich notes of the instrument with a voice in perfect attune—"Ahoo-a, an' er-who-ah—ahoo-a, an-er-who-ah—ahoo—ahoo," sounded the voice on the still evening air, and the echoing strings of the banjo repeated—ahoo—ahoo!

"But what, father?" at length asked the daughter.

"Why, my child," said the Colonel, awakening from his revery, "I intended telling you before. I should have mentioned it, I am sure, several days ago, only I did so hate to do it. You do not know how it hurts me to give you up! But 'tis your privilege to hear and my duty to bear the message from Capt. Sidney. A few days ago he asked me for my permission to approach you on a subject."

The girl sprang up, her face crimson, her eyes ablaze.

"Your permission, father. He had better get from me some token of at least a partial consent for him to approach you on such a subject! Permission, indeed! Father, I hate the man!"

"My, my, my!" said her father, half laughing, half astounded, "but I never saw you so stirred up, my darling! Why, Sidney has been here every two or three weeks for a dozen years, is twice your age, and has actually seen you grow up and has never made any secret of waiting for you. Rich, handsome, jovial and actually worshids you! I thought you two were fine friends."

"Father! father!" exclaimed the girl, "you do not know me! As your guest and friend I endured Capt. Sidney and treated him courteously. But do you think a girl has no heart, no ears, no eyes! I have disdained from maiden modesty to tell you before, what your question demands of me now. Would you have your daughter wed a man whose excesses have even reached the ears of as unworldly a maid as I? Am I to be won by a man merely because he is your friend and is rich, handsome, jovial and worships me, as you say? I do not love him—that is enough! Oh, father!" she said with sudden impulse, as she seated herself in his lap and took his face in both her hands and laid her face against his, "did not my dear mother love you? You know what I mean—how I mean!" and tears rolled down from her brown eyes.

"By the eternal, you are right!" said the Colonel, as he arose hastily with a trace of emotion in his own voice. "I hadn't thought of that! The scamp!" he repeated half aloud. "I like him myself, but what am I? Only a gambler! He is another—a gentleman—yes, a gentleman—but a gambler for all that! And his excesses in other directions—whew! Annie!" he called, as he kissed her and started into his room, "you are right—always right—always right. I hadn't thought of that," and the door closed on his form, a trifle bent, Annie thought, as she sank in a chair and wept from sympathy for her father.

But there never was a girl like Annie Dinwiddie. Tears did not stay with her long. She dismissed the captain with a contemptuous sniff as she vigorously wiped her red nose and eyes, and then she fell to thinking with her practical little mind to find a way to help her father. Throwing an opera shawl over her head and rounded shoulders—for the air was chilly—she sat silently rocking and looking up at the stars Presently the big gate at the pike shut with a bang and a few moments later the rhythmical feet of a saddle horse played a tune as they pattered up the gravel walk. On came the horseman till the animal reached the portico where sat the silent figure in white, when he shied suddenly to the left. The ease with which the rider retained his seat showed he was accustomed to such antics from his horse, and the dexterity with which he pressed a knee in the animal's chest and whirled it about face with a twist of a firm hand, made the girl's eyes sparkle with excitement. In a moment the rider had bounded o'er the railing with:

"Hello, Anne, is that the way you frighten off your beaux? Sit out here in the dim light with just enough white about your head to frighten their horses to death, and have them plunging all about over your white pink and forget-me-not beds?"

"Jim! Jim! How could you?" laughed the girl, as she arose and shook his hand. "Didn't I tell you you should not come over to-night? As Uncle Jack, the carriage driver would say, you are a positive 'nuessence.'"

"O, Anne," he said with boyish enthusiasm, as he drew a chair up close to hers, I just couldn't stay away. I have thought of you all day. 'Jim Wetherall,' said the old gentleman when he came into the lower field, where I was looking after the hands plowing and let them all go down to the spring for water and waste an hour idling just because I was thinking of you, Jim Weatherall, if you ain't in love you are just a lunatic, and that's all. Why the mischief don't you look after your business? And is this the way you let them run corn rows over a hillside, with such a fall as to make a gully the first hard rain that comes?"

"After supper I saddled Troup, and thinks I, 'I'll just ride over and look at the light in her window.' But you may never speak to me again if the rascal Troup didn't turn in the gate before I knew it, and here I am. And, oh Anne," he said, "if you only knew how I love you—"

But Jim's mouth was stopped with a hand over it—which he proceeded to kiss, to it's fair owner's chagrin—for she immediately withdrew it and gave the kisser a rap on the head with the other one.

"Jim! Jim! Don't be a goose," she said. "You don't know how sad and worried I am to-night," and she proceeded to tell him all her father's troubles.

Jim and Annie had been playmates from early youth. The boy, though really a man now, had never concealed anything from her—not even the fact he always had and always would love her. Anne had laughed at him in her sisterly way; had helped him in his studies as he grew up—for she had many advantages over Jim, whose father was an honest and well-to-do farmer. The boy, under her influence, had even gone to college and managed to graduate, but was noted more for his hard horse sense, as they called it, and his frank honesty, than for any great leaning toward the classics or any diplomatic erudition. "The only classic I want," he said to Anne after he came back home, "is you. When I think of you, Anne," he said "I see all the goddesses and nymphs and queens of old. You seem to me like one of those Grecian temples I read of, with pillars so stately and everything so perfect. You seem to belong to another age, so different from mine—so far away, and sweet and dreamy, and high above me, and for which my soul yearns. O, Anne, can't you love me?"

And Anne would laugh and tell him, "Maybe, Jim, some day." And the big fellow would be satisfied and glad to be allowed to see her now and then and bide his time.

"Forty thousand dollars is a big sum to owe," said the now thoughtful Jim, when Anne had told him all—and Jim knew by the way she spoke that she was silently weeping. Then she said softly:

"Jim, who could have taken such an advantage of father? Perhaps it was fair as far as gambling goes, Jim, but you know how honorable and fair father is, and—and—I've heard those kind always lose in the end, you know, Jim."

Jim was silent. "Must I really tell you, Anne?" he said at length. "Well, it is none other than Capt. Sidney."

"Oh, Jim!" said Anne, in astonishment, "how did you know?"

"Never mind," he said quietly. "It would not be altogether manly for me to tell you, Anne, but I know it for a certainty; besides I've an idea in my head that may help us."

"Oh, Jim! do, do help us—dear Jim," she said impulsively, "you are clever and know so much that is practical, and are so honest and kind and true. Oh, Jim, if you can help us I never will forget——"

"Anne!" he said, catching her hand, "God knows I would die for you or the colonel, either. He's been the kindest, best friend I ever had. He's a gentleman—every inch of him—and you, oh, Anne, I would die if you were out of my life! But," he said, suddenly checking himself, "please forgive me—this is no time for that. What a goose I am!" After a pause: "Anne, I'm going now. My head is too full of a plan I have to talk longer. A calamity such as you have mentioned would simply wreck your's and the colonel's life—and mine, too," he added, slowly, "if your's was. We all have a chance some time in life to show what we're made of," he continued, "and now is my time. And I am going in heart and soul. I'll show you I'm no feather-bed friend, but one who can love in prosperity and love harder in adversity. Oh, Anne," he said, growing excited, "this fact is as old as the stars: That the feathered and plumaged hero of occasional prowess is worse than worthless in the battle of life and the true standard of measurement. There are a billion of miles and a million of dead worlds between him and the unassuming actor who does his duty every day just because it is his duty, whether he feels like it or not, and regardless of the fact that no crowd is looking on to applaud with a brass band. Nothing," he said, earnestly, "in the moral world is so cheap as a good intention, and nothing so sublime as the unassuming act. I don't know what I can do—but, Anne, I'll try, for your's and the colonel's sake—even if you marry another. Don't cry"—for Anne was crying softly—"but good night. You will hear from me again," and the brave fellow was in the saddle.

"Jim!"

The horse was spurred up close under the balcony.

"Jim!"

And the golden head bent over the railing, till the red lips touched his ear, and the smell of her perfumed hair seemed to the bewildered Jim like the glory of the fragrant locks of all the goddesses of ancient Greece.

"Jim, dear Jim! I—I—think—I—love—you—now. Good night!" And she was gone, while Jim sat in mute silence and inexpressible happiness, looking up in the eyes of two stars that twinkind above where her own had just been. And looking, Jim wondered whether he was really alive on horseback, or was only a spirit of joy winging its way to the two stars which shone above him in the place of Anne's eyes.

A moment later Troup, his saddle horse, became convinced there was no spirit there, for he felt a vigorous thrust from anything but a spiritual foot in his side, and he bounded away in a gallop.

[Continued next week.]

"PROSPERITY."

Its Non-Appearance Swells the Number of America's Unemployed.

The following table by States is taken from New York Journal's recently gathered statistics of tramps:

TRAMPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Maine	800	Ohio	5,000
N. Hampshire	1,000	Kentucky	4 000
Vermont	500	Tennessee	3.000
Massachusetts	3,000	Mississippi	1,500
Rhode Island	200	Alabama	200
Connecticut	2,500	Iowa	400
New York	110,000	Missouri	12 000
New Jersey	10,000	Louisiana	1,000
Pennsylvania	60,000	Texas	1,400
Maryland	1,000	North Dakota	1.000
Delaware	900	Nebraska	5,000
Virginia	1,200	Kansas	10,900
West Virginia	700	Montana	2,000
North Carolina	3,000	Idaho	2,000
South Carolina	100	Wyoming	1,000
Georgia	3,000	Utah	250
Florida	4,000	Colorado	600
Wisconsin	5.000	Washington	1,000
Michigan	3,000	California	5,000
Illinois	88,000		
Indiana	10,000	Total	336 250

Few medicines have held their ground so successfully as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During the past fifty years, it has been the most popular of all cough cures and the demand for it today is greater than ever before. Prompt to act and sure to cure.

SCHEME CROPPING OUT.

The Reasons Given Why the Railroads Took Such an Active Part in Electing McKinley—Republican Party Sold Out to the Railroads—Pooling Bill to be Passed in their Interest.

Washington special to Chicago Tribune.]

Members of the Senate are just beginning to wake up to the fact that there is strong pressure being brought to bear from powerful sources to expedite the passage of the pooling bill at this session of Congress at all hazards. In spite of the fact that the tariff is supposed to engross the attention of everyone, the members of the Senate committee on interstate commerce have been busily engaged in getting material together for the introduction of a comprehensive pooling bill on lines laid down by the railroads themselves. This, too, in spite of the fact that the interstate commerce commission is divided on the question of pooling, and also in spite of the fact that the trunk line pool case is now before the Supreme court, and hence the pooling bill might be considered as an attempt to anticipate the decision of that tribunal which was foreshadowed in the trans-Missouri cases. The Senators who have been objecting to this unheard of speed in passing a bill for the relief of the railroads of the country have at least unearthed what they believe is the reason for the haste.

There is a story afloat, which has not yet been denied, to the effect that when the great railroad corporations were appealed to for funds to help carry on the last campaign they were at first rather slow. All the arguments advanced by Mr. Hanna as to the danger to the country of the success of the silver movement and the danger to the railroads themselves of giving power to men who openly opposed all aggregation of wealth were in vain.

The big railroad corporations of the East apparently by some preconcerted move declined to contribute at all unless they could make terms. Those terms were said to be the passage of a pooling bill such as they desired. Whether this story is true or not, it is a fact that a member of the interstate commerce commerce commission made the charge directly at a meeting of the Senate committee on interstate commerce, and it was not denied. He declared that the present haste to pass a pooling bill was a direct result of a campaign bargain."

[This "indecent haste" was exposed by Senator Butler in his recent speech in the Senate in contrasting the refusal of Congress to submit an income tax amendment and the haste to set aside the anti-trust decision by the passage of a pooling bill.]—ED. CAUCASIAN.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Company today confessed judgment for $5481 to John Byrne.

TACOMA, Wash., June 30.—The Union Savings Bank Trust Company has closed its doors and gone into the hands of a receiver as a direct result of the recent Supreme court decision declaring a large amount of city warrants to be illegal. Judge Williamson appointed Charles Richardson to take charge.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 30.—The Commercial Building Trust and the Columbia Building, Loan and Savings Association assigned today. The assets and liabilities of the former are estimated at about $500,000, and of the latter about $160,000. The assignments are caused by the recent decision of the Appellate court that all interest charged or collected by any corporation or persons in Kentucky in excess of 6 per cent. was usury.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 30.—Every mill in the United States whose wage scales are under the Amalgated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers will shut down tonight because of the failure of the association and the manufacturers to agree on a puddling rate at a conference held here today.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 1.—The Globe Building and Loan Association went to the wall this afternoon. The assets and liabilities are estimated at $400,000 each. L. O. Cox is President.

The Western Door Company, of Rock Island, Ill., which promised to embrace the prominent sash, door, and blind factories of the Mississippi Valley, and for which articles of incorporation were filed at Springfield last week, has collapsed.

Judgments amounting to nearly $30,000 have been entered against Albert De Cerna & Co., wholesale dealers in paper, Philadelphia. Executions were issued on the confessed judgments, the Sheriff taking possession of the property.

All the People

Should keep themselves healthy and especial care should be given to this matter at this time. Health depends upon pure, rich blood, for when the blood is impure and impoverished diseases of various kinds are almost certain to result. The one true blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. By its power to purify and vitalize the blood it has proved itself to be the safeguard of health, and the record of remarkable cures effected proves that it has wonderful power over disease. It actually and permanently cures when all other preparations fail to do any good whatever.

NINETEEN HUNDRED HANDS OUT.

Overproduction Causes a Shut Down of The Massachusetts Mills.

LOWELL Mass., Dispatch, 28.—The Massachusetts mill closed Saturday noon for two weeks. Mr. Southworth, the agent, says that this is the first shutdown the mill has had since 1885 and it is necessary now in consequence of the low price at which goods are selling and the lack of demand. The company has a weekly pay roll of about $13,500, and employs about 1,000 hands, although the number fluctuates.

A SENATE COMMITTEE INSTRUCTED

TO INQUIRE AND REPORT ON APPLYING THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM TO FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

Senator Butler Says That It Is a Populist Measure, But That no Democrat Who Agrees With Jefferson or Republicans Who Agree with Lincoln Can Oppose It—Direct Legislation, the Issue of Democracy.

We clip the following from the Congressional Record (page 2269) of June the 23rd:

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate, as a part of the morning business, the resolution submitted yesterday by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Butler.]

The resolution was read, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be, and is hereby, instructed to inquire into the feasibility of applying the principle of direct legislation, through the initiative and referendum, to the legislation of the Federal government, and report to the Senate at the opening of the regular session of Congress in December, or as soon thereafter as practicable, by bill or otherwise, the result of said inquiry."

Mr. BUTLER. I had intendeded to speak at some length this morning upon the resolution, and to show that direct legislation is the essence of democracy and that our representative form of government might be improved and brought nearer the people by the application of the methods of direct legislation known as the initiative and referendum to Federal legislation. I intended to show how the ancient right of petition could be made effective by the initiative—how a given per cent of the voters could by petition command Congress or the legislature to heed their petition. I intended to show how through the referendum a certain per cent of the voters could demand that a law passed by Congress or the legislature deemed to be oppressive or grossly unjust be submitted to a popular vote.

I intended to enumerate a number of laws passed by Congress and the various State legislatures which the people would now repudiate and repeal if they had the opportunity to pass upon them. I intended to show how the referendum would destroy the pernicious influence and effects of the trust and monopoly lobby that infests legislative halls and too often influences the people's representatives to vote for measures against the public welfare. I intended to show how the system works in the Swiss Republic, and how in a modified way it is now employed to a greater or less extent in nearly every State in this country. And finally I had intended to show that the principle of the initiative and referendum could not be opposed by any Democrat who indorses the declaration of Jefferson that the people are capable of self-government, nor could it be opposed by any Republican who holds to Lincoln's idea that this should be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

However, I shall not take the time of the Senate this morning to discuss these matters, but will be content that the resolution be adopted and go to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. I will reserve my remarks until the regular session next December, when the committee named in this resolution makes its report. I do this, in view of the discussion on yesterday about efforts being made to delay the tariff bill, in order that the Peoples Party may not be responsible in the least for such delay. I am anxious for the Republicans to pass their tariff bill and have an opportunity to start up the promised wave of prosperity.

I ask that the resolution be acted upon now.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections?

Mr. BUTLER. No, Mr. President. The resolution instructs the committee to inquire and report how far the principle of direct legislation can practically be applied to Federal legislation. The Senate must pass the resolution in order to instruct the committee to do this work. I ask that the resolution be now adopted by the Senate instructing the committee to make the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

The resolution was agreed to.

Baldness is often preceded or accompanied by grayness of the hair. To prevent both baldness and grayness, use Hall's Hair Renewer, an honest remedy.

JUDGE SIMONTON'S DECISION

In the Case of the Southern Railway vs. the North Carolina Railroad, Gov. Russell and Others.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 30.—A special to the Observer from Greensboro, says: The decree in the case of the Southern Railway vs. the North Carolina Railroad et als, was handed down by Judge Simonton today.

To three questions Judge Simonton answers:

First, the North Carolina Railroad had the right to lease.

Second, the lease was executed in conformity with the requirements of the charter.

Third, as to whether there was fraud, the question is referred to Hon. Kerr Craig, a special master to take testimony and report.

In the meantime the restraining order remains in force.

To prevent pale and delicate children from lapsing into chronic invalids later in life, they should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla together with plenty of wholesome food and out-door exercise. What they need to build up the system is good red blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CAUCASIAN.