

you must shut down. You wish wages advanced. You have the choice to make—you, the free citizens of this country, will settle these questions in November. [Applause.] I ask you how? Don't be deceived by the suggestion that this is any contest over a 7 per cent reduction in a tariff schedule. We are allowed to say, I think, that all those who are entitled to speak for the democratic cause have declared that it is opposed to protection. That being so, the issue is clearly, and distinctly, and strongly defined. I say, you all, not in interest, but in the interest of the families and the country you live, to ponder the question: to think upon it with that seriousness and its importance demands, and then you will think it out settle it. Settle it to remember so that we shall be free for years to come from this agitation in behalf of free trade. [At applause.] I thank you again for this timely demonstration. I beg you to accept these suggestions as the only but inadequate, yet that I can make you for this kindness. [At applause.]

The general's address was carefully listened to by the audience, and when he began discussion of the tariff there was much applause at individual points made. At the conclusion of his remarks three cheers and a hurrah were given for "the next president of the United States," followed by three more for Levi P. Morton.

The meeting was then dismissed and Gen. Harrison was escorted to Memorial hall, which is a large structure erected as a memorial to the soldiers of Toledo who perished in the rebellion. A public reception held, beginning at 10 o'clock, when old soldiers were first admitted, and after them the general public. Gen. Harrison was stationed in the middle of the hall and the people admitted by the back door, then passing through the hall continued some twenty minutes, when doors were closed and Gen. Harrison escorted to his carriage and driven to his home residence.

The party leave in the morning for Middleburg, going on Col. S. C. Reynolds' steamship, the Sigma, the finest vessel of the kind on the lakes. Gen. Harrison's party will be accompanied by William Cummings while at Middleburg. They will occupy the beautiful cottage belonging to Peter Berdan of Middleburg, who has placed it at their disposal. They will take their meals at the Middle Bass club-house. The length of their stay is undetermined, but is left to be dictated by circumstances. The Middleburg club desire the request made by Gen. Harrison shall not be disturbed by visits of other persons while at the island, in order that he may be able to recuperate from the severe strain to which he has been subjected ever since his nomination. The club-house and grounds are private property, and the club hopes that no effort will be made to invade the general's privacy.

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Abolitionists Along Its Course. Greatly increased numbers of abolitionists were seen on the foot-hills of the Rocky mountain range, near Boulder, Sunday evening about 7 p.m. and raised a cloud of dust or smoke which distinctly sent for fully ten minutes. The scene in the vicinity were startled by the loud rumbling of the air at a high rate of speed, making a hissing noise. It looked like a ball of fire as a barrel. The light was intense and like molten metal. The meteor moved to the south, leaving a bright track in its wake. It struck the earth a muffled report felt through the heavens could be plainly distinguished. The stage-driver from Whitehall says people in the Jefferson valley thought they had experienced an earthquake and ran out of their homes in a terribly frightened manner.

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Ind., and another at Indianapolis. The stories told by these men confirmed his theory that opium was being smuggled in greater quantities than ever before and that it was being done by the cleverest rascals the government had yet met.

The man arrested is undoubtedly the organizer and brains of the gang. His real name is Gardner. For many years he was considered one of the ablest members of the secret service. Less than a year ago he left the secret service and last February he was arrested in Ogdensburg, N. Y., on a charge of smuggling opium. Gardner was removed by his arrest at that time. He calmly wrote a dispatch in the secret service cipher to headquarters at Washington and to the surprise of the officers orders came for his release. No satisfactory explanation has ever been given of this proceeding. It is not claimed that he is still a member of the treasury department secret service and nothing has ever been offered to justify his release.

Col. Tichenor, however, kept on his work of ferreting out the criminals, and the developments again pointed to the ex-secret-service operative as the leader. He was carefully traced in San Francisco, and when he left there for the east about two months ago Col. Tichenor was notified. He stopped at several places, reaching Chicago about one month ago. Col. Tichenor arranged the force of agents under Special Agent Jerry Crowley so that Chicago and the large neighboring cities were watched. When Gardner arrived he went to the Palmer house. He had but one trunk then, but after he had gone to several places where he roomed a few days he received two other trunks and a woman to share his attention. During his stay here he was traced to several Chinese laundries and also to a firm of Chinese merchants. Whether or not he sold any opium Col. Tichenor claims not to know.

Gardner's last lodging place was on West Madison street, where his trunks were found. He was arrested last Friday night on the street near his room. The room was searched and his trunks taken to the government building. One was full of opium in small tin boxes holding about one pound or five tacks each. The others had undoubtedly been filled with opium and the clothing of the woman who was with Gardner. Col. Tichenor refused to say whether or not the woman was under arrest. He believes that she is not Gardner's wife. Gardner has so far refused to say anything about his associates and no hope is entertained of making him confess.

Other arrests will undoubtedly follow. One at least was expected last night. Special Agent Crowley and his entire force are after different members of the gang. Crowley was expected to arrest the man he has been following, and it is thought he will arrive in Chicago with him today.

Col. Tichenor has used every precaution to keep the knowledge of his presence in the west from all persons. He was found last night at Gore's hotel on Clark street. He was greatly annoyed when a reporter called on him, but he refused to give any information.

"For goodness sake do not mention the fact of my being in the west or the prisoner's real name," he said. "Such publication would alarm the men who are in this conspiracy."

Two hours of cross-examination elicited few facts from the shrewd agent of the treasury department. He was forced to admit that the prisoner was Gardner, the ex-secret service agent, and that he had come to Chicago with three trunks filled with opium for smoking, which had been smuggled over the border from the British possessions. The crude article is treated in mills in British Columbia, and is then shipped along the Canadian Pacific railway to commercial points, where it is brought into this country. He also admitted that Gardner had organized this conspiracy, and that he had induced men whose aggregate capital amounted to millions of dollars to go in with him. These men are residents of San Francisco and other western cities, and all stand high in business and social circles, while many are well known in political circles.

Col. Tichenor expects to arrest all of them and he believes he will have sufficient evidence to convict them. He denies that any Chicago persons are mixed up in the affair, but it is said that at least one business agency here will have a narrow escape, if indeed the members of the firm are not arrested.

appeared in the papers a dispatch relating to the Brandenburg estate near Berlin, Germany, the property of Salomon Brandenburg, which was confiscated by the German government about the year 1760, and in 1820, or thereabouts, was restored by Kaiser Wilhelm. The only heir of the Salomon Brandenburg was Matthias, who came to this country and settled in Virginia, afterward moving to Mead county, Kentucky, where he died in 1867. Col. J. R. Taylor of this city is one of the heirs to this estate, which is valued at \$2,000,000. Matthias Brandenburg was the father of another of the heirs, C. Taylor, who lived in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and had four heirs, and the evidence accumulated has been forwarded to Minister Pendleton at Berlin, an old friend of Col. Taylor. An answer has been received from Mr. Pendleton and he advised the colonel to go to Berlin and assert his claim, as he is satisfied it is perfectly valid.

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A BLOW AT LIQUOR MEN.

An Iowa Saloon-Keener and His Bartender Heavily Fined.

CLINTON, Iowa, Aug. 21.—John Gruesendorf and his barkeeper, named Schween, on trial today before Judge Howat for contempt in violating a temporary injunction to restrain them from selling liquor, were fined each \$50. Gruesendorf is to be imprisoned ninety days and Schween thirty if the fine is not paid at once, and the fine to stand after that term has been served in jail. Warrants were placed in the hands of the sheriff, but a stay of two weeks was granted to enable the defendants' attorneys to file writs of certiorari with the supreme judge asking for a stay of sentence until the supreme court rules on an appeal. Bonds of \$750 must be given at once or warrants will be served. This decision strikes dismay to the other violators of the prohibitory laws.

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WHEAT SUDDENLY GOES UP.

Prices in the Regular Market Take a Jump in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—There was some agitation in grain circles today owing to the sudden advance in the price of wheat. The market has been strengthening and prices gradually advancing for several days, and this morning spot wheat in the legitimate market reached \$1.30 per cental. Quotations for spot wheat a week ago were \$1.41 1/2 to \$1.42 1/2. Speculation was brisk this morning. Buyer 188 wheat opened at \$1.64 1/2 and rose at once to \$1.65, with liberal sales. From this figure the advance was gradual until \$1.62 1/2 was reached, when there was a slight reaction, and the market closed at \$1.66. This afternoon session of the call board buyer 188 advanced to \$1.68 and closed strong at that figure.

AS PURE AS A LILY.

The Life of Sister Mary O'Connor Who Died at the Convent.

Sister Mary Ida O'Connor died at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy. The convent had been her home since she was a mere child. Her mother died during her infancy, and when but 6 years old her father brought her to the convent. A few years later he died.

"She grew up as pure as the snow and her death was as sweet as that of a child," said a sister living near Boston. She was a devoted and pure girl, and her death was a great loss to the convent. The funeral will occur Saturday and mass will be celebrated on Sunday.

Failed in Business.

SANDWICH, Ill., Aug. 21.—An assignment was made today by J. M. Hummel, agricultural implement dealer here, to F. S. Mosher, for the benefit of his creditors. The amount of his liabilities can not be ascertained but will be quite large.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 21.—The Home milked of this city were closed by the sheriff this afternoon upon a judgment of judgment in favor of the First National bank for \$2,625. All the creditors are residents of this city.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 21.—Allen & Richard, one of the largest and oldest wholesale grocery firms in this city, made an assignment today. Their liabilities are about \$16,000. Assets not given.

Chicago Brokers Sued.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 21.—Edward Rich, at the head of a Fort Wayne syndicate, has been dealing in grain for several months through the firm of William J. Egan & Co., Chicago brokers. Everything went smoothly until lately, when the Fort Wayne speculators protested they were not being treated squarely and garnished suits that was in the First National bank of this city to the credit of the Chicago firm. Suit was brought a few weeks ago in Judge Ryan's court for \$200. He this morning rendered a verdict in favor of the Fort Wayne parties.

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Generally Fair Weather for Illinois.

Fair weather, accompanied by some southerly winds, is predicted for Illinois.

are apt, however, to be led by demagogues and their avowed principles carried to such extremes that both employer and employee suffer. People talk of the "tyranny of capital." Why, there is no tyranny so great as that practical at times by some of the trade unions. The trouble is they do not act in accordance with the dictates of sober judgment."

velous and almost incredible that so many millions should have been assimilated within the last twenty years without revolutionizing the existing state of affairs. That such is the case is evidence that there is a great amount of solid virtue in this country. While I would welcome honest labor I would at the same time prohibit a large proportion of immigration."

"Why should not women who do men's work get the same pay as men?"

"I can see no reason why they should not, but of course there always arises the question as to whether they actually do a man's work. Do they cause more delays through tardiness or absence than men? Do they require special provisions for their accommodation? Does more care have to be exercised in supervising them? These and many other questions might enter into the calculation."

"You have not alluded to manual-training schools."

"No, but I will now. I am most decidedly in favor of them, and I go so far as to say that cooking and sewing—especially sewing—ought to be taught in our public schools. Women will be wives, and wives must understand the details of domestic work."

"Are not the wages paid to employees in manufacturing and mining industries, protected by the tariff, disproportionately to the profits received by the owners?"

"On the whole I solemnly think so. Taking the country over I should say they were not. Changing the subject, I want to say that there is really not any much distinction between labor and capital as many people suppose. The workman has his health, his good stomach, and his muscle, and these are capital that the so-called capitalists frequently does not possess."

"Your remedy, then, for the evils incident to the employment of child and female labor is education?"

"Yes; educate the people to do better. Great good can be accomplished by examining the question, but we must not forget that there is danger of this agitation being too sensational. I believe in giving every person in our broad land an opportunity to become a skilled laborer, and for that reason I believe the trade unions are wrong when they refuse to restrict their membership. I want to emphasize my conviction that the laboring man should be educated."

tion, and also that they may secure the blessing, they must themselves insist on education."

"Are you in favor of compulsory education?"

"I don't know as I could go as far as that."

"In many cases parents of foreign birth compel their little boys and girls to work instead of sending them to school when there is really no necessity for their selling to support themselves or their parents. What would you do in such cases?"

"If that is the case I think I should favor compulsory education, at least till the standard of public sentiment is raised."

"And how, in your judgment, can that standard most effectively be elevated?"

"The most important factors undoubtedly are our mission Sunday schools. They do a work the benefits of which are hardly realized. And so do the kindergartens and industrial schools. But these ideas of mine are scarcely matured. We have to give much thought to this question of female labor and be patient while experimenting and awaiting results. I am not a pessimist; on the contrary, I believe the world is steadily advancing, and that this as well as other social and monetary questions now involved in more or

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EVENTS.

THE GIRLS.

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"SERVANTS" AND FACTORY GIRLS.

Rev. Dr. Butler of St. John's Catholic
Church Thinks that Many Young Women
Are Victims of False Pride.

Rev. Dr. Butler, pastor of St. John's (Catholic)
church, Eighteenth and Clark streets, has in
Chicago a third of a century, and from the very
beginning of his pastorate down to the present
day he has endeavored to elevate labor.

"Why," said he, "when I was in England the
last time I told them we were growing aristoc-
ratic in America while they were growing democ-
ratic. Thirty years ago the term 'servant' was a
reproach there; now it is either passing into dis-
use or losing its stigma. Thirty years ago we of
the north had no servants; they were either 'hired
girls' or 'hired men,' but today every man or
woman who does household work is called a ser-
vant. It seems to me that this has much to do
with inducing girls and women to seek harder
work for less pay and less comforts in the shops
and factories. So far as I can see there can
be no other reason. Why, 'come to my church
any morning at 6 o'clock and you will see as bright and well-dressed
an assemblage as you could wish to see, many of
them from the avenues, a few blocks away, where
they are employed in families. They have better
rooms, better food, and infinitely better surround-
ings than the shop girls. And then they have
thrown around them all the safeguards of a home.
Why do so many girls prefer the shops? Well, as
I have said, it is largely because of false pride.
Again, there is doubtless much truth in the com-
plaint that housewives do not know how to treat
their help—seldom telling them in advance what
work they are expected to perform, but using
them as menials, constantly subject to call, as
necessity or caprice may suggest. Why is it that
woman is not woman's best friend?"

"Speaking of England and English working-
women reminds me that child education is com-
pulsory there. Up to a certain age every child
must attend school. Then she can go to work for
half a day up to another specified age, spending
the remaining half day in school. 'During this
latter period she is known as a 'half-timer.' It seems to me
that we in America are rapidly approaching the
time when we must imitate England and other
monarchies of the old world and make education
compulsory. Wealth doesn't seem to appreciate
its obligations to labor."

Dr. Butler has very positive views on the Chi-
nese question and regrets that it should ever have
gotten into politics. He regards it purely from
an economic and moral standpoint, just as he does
pauper immigration from Europe. He believes
that no man should be permitted to land on
American soil with the intention of remaining, who
can not produce a certificate of good character
and is not willing to at once declare his intention
of becoming an American citizen. In conclusion
he said:

"There is much truth in the Latin maxim:
'Nihil habet in se detrus miseriam pauperum
quam quod homines ridiculos facit.' I quote from
memory and my memory may be slightly at fault,
but the idea is that there is nothing harder in ab-
ject or miserable poverty than the fact that it
makes men ridiculous. And the word 'ridiculous'
is not the proper one, in the sense that poverty is
a laughing matter. To say that poverty subjects
men to ridicule would be a nearer approximation
to the original meaning—subjects him to slights
and sneers. Poverty can never be lessened by the
importation of paupers."

"BRUISE THE SERPENT'S HEAD."

A Blacksnake Creates a Panic in a Colored
Camp-Meeting at Ashbury Park.

ASHBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—While
the colored people were worshipping yester-
day afternoon in their gospel tent a large,
stout woman startled all about her with a
wild shriek. She jumped upon her seat and
pointed hysterically to the straw in the aisle,
up which a big blacksnake was quietly
working his way toward the altar. The
women shrieked and fled, while the men
stood irresolute until an elder shouted out:
"Bruise that serpent's head." Immediately
half a dozen shoes went down on the snake,
but he was not there.

He disappeared mysteriously, and the
frightened people finally were brought back
to their worship amid the singing of "There
the Old Serpent Was a-Crawling." Services
were resumed with unusual fervor, and the
officiating clergyman made some pertinent
remarks on the text, "The seed of the woman
shall bruise the serpent's head," but a
whole series of feminine shrieks renewed
the panic. The blacksnake was again in
the aisle. The shrieks and yells were ear-
splitting. They were only allayed when a
pillar of the church finally succeeded in put-
ting his foot on the snake's head, while
other feet fastened the rest of its body into
tape. The services were then resumed. The
snake was more than three feet long.

BRAVE MRS. MESSENGER.

She Catches a Burglar In Her Apartment.

LED BY THE FARMER.

Mr. Hoard Appears to Have the
Strongest Delegation to the Wis-
consin Convention.

His Strength on the First Ballot Is Con-
ceded, but It Is Claimed It Will Not
Last Through a Fight.

The Heavy Hand of Boss Keyes Felt in the
Campaign—Candidates for Secre-
tary of State.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21.—The smiles which were
chasing each other over the faces of Messrs. Tay-
lor, McPetridge, and Ginty whenever the Hoard
boom was mentioned have faded away before the
stern, rugged fact that the pseudo-farmer candi-
date and his backers have the long end of the
lever and may pull the band-wagon around into
the Hoard camp. Within the past four weeks the
anti-Hoard men have learned that one of the most
powerful machines ever known in the political
history of the state has been quietly at work, and
today they are confronted by a wall of dele-
gates that they can not go through
and are not likely to climb over.
The head of the machine is ex-Boss Keyes of the
old state regency. His lieutenants are drawn
mainly from the same crowd that did his bidding
in the years when his nod was sufficient to make
the most powerful politician in the state trouble.
Keyes has been trying for the past seven years to
get back his grip on the state. He found his
opportunity in the Hoard movement and out of
the material found there he has reconstructed the
old machine and today has his foot again on the
necks of the party leaders in the state.

The methods employed are the same as those
with which the party was familiar during the
regency. Wherever possible rag-law has been
applied and in four counties at least Hoard is now
credited with the solid delegations. In Madison
Keyes himself was only elected a delegate by four
votes, while George Bryant, his first lieutenant,
was beaten in his own ward, and Adams, another
henchman, was defeated in his district. Both
Keyes and Bryant, however, were elected under
the rag-law, which was applied in the county con-
vention. The same rule was applied in Hoard's
own county of Jefferson and the northern part of
the county, which was strongly McPetridge, was
coolly disinterested and Hoard invited to name
his own delegates.

This is a sample of the work of the Keyes ma-
chine. There is little doubt that this action will
be ventilated on the floor of the convention. But,
as there are no contesting delegations it will have
no effect beyond placing the methods of the Mad-
ison ring before the public.

There are indications, however, that the ma-
chine has tightened its grip too soon. Signs are
not wanting of desire on the part of individual
delegates to draw off from Hoard if they must
swallow Keyes with him. Today the Hoard men
have begun to recognize this and now are
attempting to show a cold shoulder to
Keyes. The ex-boss pays no attention to this
apparently, and there is no sign that his grip has
loosened in the least. What Hoard's friends
claim is set forth in an interview with Capt.
Enos of Waukesha county. "Hoard will be nomi-
nated," said Capt. Enos, "either on the first or
second ballot. He will have in the neighborhood
of 140 votes to cast on the informal ballot, and he
will get thirty or forty more on the next vote.
The Hoard men have no second choice, while we
know that Hoard has friends among each of the
other factions. I am more than ever satisfied
that Hoard is the man we should nominate. I
firmly believe that he will carry Waukesha county
by 1,000 majority. I have a score of letters from
prominent democratic farmers who say,
'I can not take any part in your
convention, but if Hoard is nominated
I will do all in my power to elect him.' The farm-
ers are so wrought up over the war made on
Hoard that they are taking it as a war on farmers
as well as the farmers' candidate. That has been
the result of those slurs on Hoard and those in-
famous cartoons. I have a letter from a friend in
Verona, in my county, in which he stated that he
would bet his farm there was not a republican in
the whole town but was for Hoard. I tell you
there was never anything like the feeling that has
been aroused for Hoard among the farmers."

A new opposition to Hoard has developed among
the laboring men. John W. Hinton said to a
group of delegates today that if Hoard was nomi-
nated he would not get a single labor vote. Mr.
Hinton based his opinion on the fact that Hoard
was the candidate of the *Socialist*, which was in
favor of peopled labor.

Hoard arrived this afternoon and established
his headquarters in candidates' row on the sec-
ond floor of the Franklin. During the after-
noon he was visible in the lobby, but after an un-
successful attempt to convert Chris. Dexheimer, a
First assembly district delegate from this county,
he retired to his room, where he received up to a
late hour this evening. Dexheimer is causing the
Hoardites much trouble by his outspoken denun-
ciation of the manner in which they applied the
rag law in various counties. Dexheimer
was originally a Hoard man, and
was elected on an independent ticket, but he says
the evidence is so strong that the Hoard boom
is being engineered by wire-pullers at Madison, with

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The Awroed Object of the
Yard Dealers' Assn.

The Chicago lumber dealer
They say that Chicago railroad
ing against them in favor of
the Wisconsin lumber district
incorporated, without capital,
ber-Yard Dealers' association.
porators are R. L. Henry, 2032
W. O. Goodman, 1722 Michi-
George G. Robinson, 267 South
ject of this association is to
roads to abrogate their presen-
from northern points to points
Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

"We have been discussing this
tim," said R. L. Henry. "The
ber rate that favors Menomoni
other small towns as against
stance, the sum of the local rail-
tie to Chicago and Chicago
much in excess of the through
tie to Cincinnati as to making
on the car. The effect of this is
a way station instead of a distri-
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never been thoroughly organiz-
all but one or two dealers agree
Mr. Henry said that the asso-
freight bureau than anything
trade has long had a similar be-
the merchants. There has been
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This movement by the lumber
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point there will be no induc-
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"There is another thing we
after, too," said Mr. Henry. "I
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against fire has been more effi-
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the lumbermen in Wisconsin, w
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Ed E. Hooper, formerly contra
Eastern Illinois road, has been
sought it. The Burlington, the R
the Pan-Handle, and the E
agreed to abrogate the present
lumber dealers do not say that
the roads that do not fall in
that they know the difference
between the roads that favor th
do not.

FIRE IN THE GRAN

Guests of the Big Saratoga
ed by a Little Blaze.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—At 7:30
alarm was given by the chief of
Union hotel. An electric light
to such an extent that the cupo
in a blaze. The guests be-
and women grasped the most
which they could handle and
staircases. Some of them g
Chief Adams. The concert sin
while the fire department was
thousand dollars will cover the

ROBROCK, N. Y., Aug. 21.—
this morning the large mail
30000 baskets of mail, own-
Schmidt & Co. of New York,
houses owned by the Erie
New York, and a portion of a
by Central Hilltop, together with
South Rondout, together with
etc. The total loss is estimated.

RAE CLAIR, Wis., Aug. 21.—
The Eagle machine shop and
Loss about \$1,200.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 21.—Fire b-
the famous Three-Mile house
scene of many tragedies in early
Loss estimated at \$5,000; insur-

PORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 21.—
night the Berghoff brewery, t
state, took fire in the roof and
its contents. Cause, supposed
taneous combustion. Loss, \$10

COUNTERFEITERS

An Extensive Scheme in
People Have Take

DESMOINES, Iowa, Aug. 21.—Th-
point of a pistol in the Wind
counterfeiters unearthed one o