

TO CAPTURE A STATE.

Aims and Purposes of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

TO INVADE WASHINGTON STATE.

Enzo V. Debs Declares the Social Democracy Will Tax Syndicates and Landsharks Out of the Commonwealth and Establish the Utopia.

Chicago, June 22.—At a meeting last night of the directors of the Social Democracy of America the following officers were elected: E. V. Debs, chairman; Sylvester Kellher, secretary; James Hogan, vice president; William E. Burns, general organizer. The directors who chose these officers were themselves elected at the meeting in the afternoon. They are: E. V. Debs, Sylvester Kellher, James Hogan, William E. Burns and Leroy Gogwin. The salary of the officers was placed at \$100 per month.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon Mr. Debs explained at length the aims and purposes of the co-operative commonwealth. A colony would be sent to Washington, from which place, he said, an official invitation had been received. After establishing the colony he would secure control of the politics of the state and start the co-operative commonwealth. "The first thing we would do after getting control," he said, "would be to call a special session of the legislature. Then we would call a convention to revise the constitution and get all the rot out of it. We will have control of the taxing power, and can tax syndicates and landsharks out of the state. Persons shall be taxed according to their means, and shall have according to their needs.

"We will have trusts, nothing but trusts, in our state, but we will all be in the trust. The operatives will not work 12 or 14 hours a day, but four or five. We will be in the field in 1900 with a new party. These men who represent the new life are going to unite as if by magic for the overthrow of commercialism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, by which the brotherhood of man will become a fact. I do not know whether this question will be solved peacefully or otherwise. I hope peacefully. But I am one of those who believe in getting ready for any solution that may be necessary."

Mr. Debs said that in setting up the co-operative commonwealth in Washington the colonists might be running against the supreme court. He would consult good lawyers and learn just what the rights of the colonists were. "We want to know our rights," he said, "and make them the rebels. If they send the military to invade our rights, then there will be an army of 300,000 patriots on the state line to meet them on that issue."

MR. BRYAN EXPLAINS.

His Answer to the Charges of Professor Bateman, of Maine.

Cincinnati, June 23.—Hon. William J. Bryan, when asked by an Enquirer reporter concerning the charges made by Professor Bateman, the People's party candidate for governor of Maine last year, said:

"No conditions were attached to the money turned over to Senator Allen, except that it should be used according to Mr. Allen's judgment for the cause of bimetalism. All donations were made for that purpose. The money was divided between Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans in proportion to the vote cast. To have ignored the Populists in the distribution would have been an inexcusable slight. The subject of fusion was not discussed directly or indirectly.

"Mr. Bateman, I presume, has reference to the letter as reproduced in my book. I took it from the newspapers. If Professor Bateman proves to me that it was a mistake, I shall make the change in subsequent editions."

The Hawaiian Treaty.

Washington, June 22.—The treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands reached the senate chamber at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The senate at once went into executive session, and as soon as the doors were closed the message of President McKinley accompanying the treaty and the treaty itself were read to the senate. They were attentively listened to. The treaty was signed at the state department by Secretary Sherman for the United States, and Messrs. Hatch, Thurston and Kinney for Hawaii. The treaty gives this government absolute dominion, and gives the president the veto power over acts of the local legislature. The treaty will doubtless be held until the tariff bill is completed. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has filed a protest.

Lone Train Robber Successful.

Nashville, June 23.—There was a holdup on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, between Clarksville and Nashville, about 9 o'clock last night. One man armed with two pistols sacked the express, and obtained, according to reports in Clarksville, from \$2,000 to \$4,000. It is supposed the robber boarded the train at Clarksville. When a few minutes out he entered the car and ordered the messenger to open the safe, which was done. After securing some money, the robber pulled the bell cord. When the train slackened its speed he jumped off and made his escape. The passengers were not disturbed.

Alleged Murderer Captured.

Kingston, N. Y., June 23.—Joseph Decker, the alleged murderer of William Gardner, the farmer who was found dead in his cornfield near the town of Plattekill, Ulster county, last Sunday, was arrested yesterday, and is now in jail here. Stolen goods found in his possession have been identified, and the chain of evidence connecting him with the crime is said to be complete.

Thermometer Dropped to 30 Degrees. Bolivar, N. Y., June 23.—There was a pronounced frost in this vicinity Monday night, the thermometer dropping to 30 degrees. Beans and other tender garden truck were withered, and many of the gardens are being planted over. The damage to fruit was not serious.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

Reading, Pa., June 22.—The first break in the strike at the Reading iron works occurred yesterday, when the company was enabled to resume at its plate mill with 100 men. Nearly 1,300 are still lying idle.

Pittsburg, June 21.—Frank Karns, who worked in the glue works near Harmarville, 15 miles from here, yesterday shot his wife five times and himself once. Karns is dead and Mrs. Karns is dying. Jealousy was the cause.

Reading, Pa., June 21.—Dr. Percy L. Archer, Mrs. Mayme B. and Samuel L. Snyder have been acquitted of charges of arson and conspiracy to defraud the Berks County Mutual Fire Insurance company. The jury reached a verdict after seven ballots. County Detective Banknecht, the prosecutor, is directed to pay the costs.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 21.—A number of drunken Hungarians engaged in a fight in Luzerne Borough yesterday morning. Michael Riddle had his skull fractured in two places, and will die. Peter Sellinsky is charged with using a heavy club on the unfortunate man's head. He was arrested and committed to the county jail.

Easton, Pa., June 22.—The jury in the Fausto Depaula murder trial returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. The jury went out at 3:50 yesterday afternoon, and returned at 8 o'clock. The prisoner will be sentenced Monday. He stabbed Nicholas Ruggiero at a dance at the latter's home, near Bangor, last March.

Lancaster, June 21.—Jerry Green, the noted Welsh mountain thief, who was convicted last week of murder in the second degree for killing his half brother, Abe Green, was sentenced by Judge Livingston to 19 years imprisonment in the Eastern penitentiary. In passing sentence, the judge remarked that a verdict of first degree murder would have been justified by the evidence.

Altoona, Pa., June 21.—Herman Miske, who had been confined in the county almshouse on account of insanity until six months ago, being then supposed to be cured, entered the residence of John Ausman in this city yesterday and violently attacked Mrs. Ausman and another woman, a visitor at the house. Mr. Ausman arrived about this time, and was knocked down by the maniac. Before Miske could do further harm he was overpowered and locked up.

Harrisburg, June 23.—One hundred and thirty-three of the 204 members of the house have signed a paper pledging themselves "to use all honorable means to prevent a reduction in the public school fund." This insures the defeat of the proposed cut of \$500,000 a year, as it will require 163 votes to make the change. Every Democratic member has signed. Representatives Young and Smith, of Tioga, who circulated the paper, say the list will be considerably increased.

Philadelphia, June 22.—Christian K. Ross, father of Charles Ross, died at his home, on East Washington avenue, Germantown, yesterday. He was in his 74th year. Heart disease was the cause of death. Up to his last illness Mr. Ross never gave up the search for his missing boy, whose abduction started Philadelphia on July 1, 1874, and became an unsolved mystery of world-wide interest. Mr. Ross had spent thousands of dollars in the search for his boy, and made two or three hundred trips to different parts of the country on false "clues." It is generally believed the boy was murdered.

Scranton, Pa., June 22.—The big south works of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company was forced to close down last night and about 2,500 men are out of employment because of a dispute over a reduction in wages. When the mill resumed work three weeks ago, after an idleness of a few weeks, a notice was posted that there would be an average wage reduction of about 12 per cent. among the tonnage men. Saturday was pay day, and when the hands received their envelopes they found that the cut had been from 20 to 50 per cent. The decrease was so sweeping that many of the 1,800 non-time men affected by it did not go to work yesterday, and the mill had to close down for want of employees.

Doylestown, Pa., June 21.—The magnificent property acquired by the Jewish National Farm School association was consecrated yesterday. The main purpose of the institution is to reclaim Jewish youth to that agricultural life to which their race was devoted in ancient times, but which has been abandoned for mercantile and commercial pursuits. Ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison presided at the dedication ceremonies, and addresses were made by Judge Yerkes, of Bucks county, Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf and a number of other prominent men. Applicants for admission must be between 15 and 20 years of age. Scientific and practical farming will be taught by competent instructors.

Reading, Pa., June 22.—The most disgraceful scene ever seen on a Reading ball field took place here yesterday afternoon in the Reading-Paterson game. Dissatisfied with a decision of Temporary Umpire Pyle, Catcher Smink, of Paterson, threw the ball at the umpire, and Pyle retaliated. Pitcher Lucid, of Reading, then picked up a ball and sent it crashing into Smink's face. He fell over like a log, and many thought him dead. He was unconscious, and was not for the presence of a dozen policemen a thousand men would have engaged in a general fight. Smink had a half dozen teeth knocked out and his upper lip badly split. Umpire Betts arrived by this time, and assumed his position, while Westlake took Smink's place.

Harrisburg, June 21.—Deputy Attorney General J. P. Elkin gave out an interesting statement last night on the condition of the state finances. He says there is a deficit of \$3,500,000 in the state treasury, and that it is the duty of every citizen interested in the welfare of the commonwealth to recognize the fact and help to provide the remedy. If the state should apply every dollar in the treasury to the payment of appropriations hereafter made and now due there would still be a deficiency of \$3,500,000 in the common school fund, \$1,000,000 on account of quarterly payments provided for in the general appropriation act, \$500,000 to the city of Philadelphia, and over \$500,000 to other institutions and counties, making a total deficit of more than \$3,500,000.

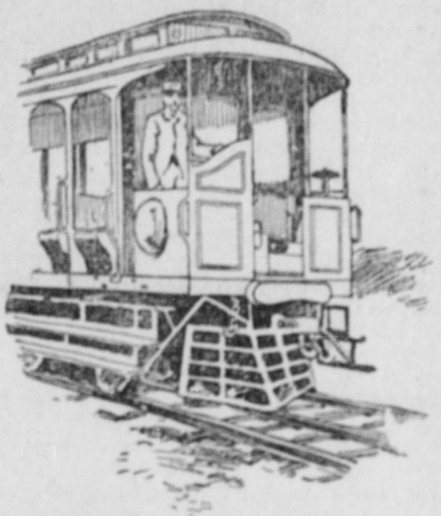
THIRD RAIL SYSTEM.

INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE EXPERIMENT AT HARTFORD.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Adopts Electric Cars For Local Traffic—How the System Operates—What It May Lead To.

A radical innovation which has attracted widespread interest has been made by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, which is now running regular local trains by the third rail electric system between Hartford and New Britain, Conn.

There are two sections on the third rail road, the first from Berlin to New Britain, 3 1/4 miles, and the second from New Britain to Hartford, 9 3/4 miles. The rails are 93 1/4 pounds to the yard, specially rolled in the form of a flattened A. They are laid in blocks of wood resting in the ties, not fastened, but holding by their own weight. Each rail is bonded to the next to make a continuous circuit by two copper bands 12 inches long and 4 inches wide, bolted to the rail by eight bolts and nuts. The return of the current to the power house is by a heavy copper band under the third rail. At all crossings and switches



THIRD RAIL ELECTRIC MOTOR CAR.

approach blocks are placed which the shoe mounts before it strikes the rail. The sections are made "alive" or "dead" from the switch tower, the operator cutting them in as the train starts out when the train stops. The rails at any station are "dead" from the time the train comes in until it goes out again.

Instead of an overhead trolley the electric current passes to the propelling machinery of the car by two shoes 33 feet apart, which are in contact with the third rail. Each car is equipped with two 125 horsepower motors. A controller is on each platform, and on one platform is an electrical air pump for the electric brakes and whistle. This pump is stopped and started by an ingenious automatic arrangement which comes into play as the pressure in the tanks rises above or falls below 90 pounds. The current is produced at the dynamo at a pressure of 650 volts, and six incandescent lamps fed in series at an average of 110 volts burn brightly at the farther end of the line, 13 miles from the power house.

The boilers at the power station are in two batteries of five each. The engine is a Greene-Corliss of 1,200 horsepower, a cross compound condensing engine. There is room on the station for two more, and when it is enlarged, there will be room for three others, giving an aggregate of 10,000 horsepower. The dynamo is directly connected to the engine and is of ten poles, 850 K. W. of 600 volts without a load, and 650 when loaded.

At Hartford and Berlin the tracks are fenced in. The only way to get into danger is to climb the fence or crawl under the car. The danger is in putting one foot on the third rail and the other on the ordinary rail on the ground, but the latter is not specially dangerous unless the ground is quite wet. At crossings there is no danger whatever, as the third rail is disconnected and the electric current passes beneath each crossing by a cable which is insulated in wooden boxes.

Great things are expected of the third rail system. President Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road is reported to have said that lines competing with steam roads could not prosper when the day comes to lay third rails in this country. He suggested that locomotives might eventually be discarded, just as the old stagecoaches were.

Commenting upon President Clark's remarks, Colonel H. G. Prout, editor of The Railroad Gazette, said:

"Mr. Clark occupies a peculiar position, which should always be considered in reading what he has to say about the use of electricity in railroading. His railroad system is probably more vulnerable to the competition of parallel trolley lines than any other great system in the United States. He has therefore very wisely planned to make use of electricity upon those portions of his lines where it can be advantageously employed. This, however, involves more than the simple question of the cost of doing the work. It is complicated by the necessity in his territory of giving people the kind of service that they can get from the electric street railways—that is, a service which is best rendered by providing small and very frequent transportation units. In my opinion, however, considering the present state of the art, the day when steam locomotives will be discarded is not yet in sight. No one can yet foresee it. It is still a fact (undisputed by a great majority of competent students) that much the largest portion of the railroad business of the United States can be done at less cost with steam locomotives than by any known means of electric propulsion."

Joseph Wetzel, editor of The Electrical Engineer, believes that the third rail system is well adapted for long distances. He thinks the difficulties of having the third rail exposed could be obviated and that the system can be used with safety.

TEACHES RAILROADING.

Successful Work of the Railway Department of Purdue University.

Quite a reputation has been made by Purdue university with its railway department. A few years ago President Smart read in the newspapers that such a department would be established at Harvard, the railroads of the country being looked to for \$100,000 toward establishing such a department. He immediately went to President Ingalls of the Big Four and told him that he intended to establish such a department at Purdue, and that he could not ask the railroads for any money. All that he would ask of the railroads was that they should allow him one experienced man for a short time each season. The president of the Big Four at once endorsed the idea, and President Smart set about preparing for the department.

Since then the scope and utility have been so broadened that it has become known all over the country. The next school year will provide the most perfect course of the kind offered anywhere. The subjects to be considered during the next year are: Railway equipments, locomotive performance, laboratory work, locomotive design, railway surveying, railway construction, economics of railway location, railway chemistry and railway sanitation. In addition to these courses, which will be administered by members of the faculty, there will be a series of lectures by men high in their profession and representing different departments of railway organization.

What Is Light?

Light is transformable into color, into heat, into cold, into force, into weight, into sound, and yet with all that is known of some of the manifestations are absolutely ignorant of what it actually is. For all we know, it may be transformable into every phenomenon cognizant to the human senses. The army of speculative scientists is divided in opinion as to whether light is matter or not. For a long time our textbooks have contained the statement that "the sun is the source of all light," and yet we manufacture light every night, at a time when the sun is at the opposite side of that portion of the earth where night prevails, and this artificial light fulfills the functions of sunlight. Recently it has been asserted by acknowledged scientists that light is simply vibration—the vibration of particles in what is termed the atmosphere of space, the so called ether. But particles of what? For here, again, comes a question. Scientists are divided in opinion as to whether there is a vacuum in the interstellar space or whether the ether is not filled with matter—is, in fact, itself matter.

An Air Jam.

A curious state of things was observed in the tunnel of the underground railway of Budapest on account of a lack of ventilation. For a stretch of more than two miles there is only a single ventilator, which is entirely insufficient, and the trains running through the tunnel compress the air within like that in the gun barrel of a Zallinski dynamite gun. It is stated that on several occasions the cars were raised bodily from the tracks by the pressure of air and gas and the passengers were almost suffocated. Steps have been taken to increase the number of air shafts, so that there will be at least ten of these in each mile, and very large exhaust fans will do away with the danger of insufficient ventilation, which now renders the employment at the same time of the two tracks in the tunnel absolutely dangerous.—Science.

To Introduce the Metric System.

The metric system of weights and measures is recommended for adoption by all departments of the United States government in house bill 1058, introduced by Congressman Hurley. This bill proposes to make the metric system the legal system of weights and measures recognized in the United States after July 1, 1900, in the transaction of all business requiring the use of weight and measurement, except in completing public land surveys. The Illinois Society of Engineers and Surveyors at its late annual meeting passed resolutions advocating the exclusive use of the metric system at or soon after the beginning of the new century.

Copper Colors Green Cheese.

The remarkable green color of some Italian cheeses proves not to be due to bacteria, as has been supposed, but to the presence of copper. A good Parmesan cheese is produced only from milk that has reached a high degree of acidity, and in some parts of Italy this milk is kept in copper vessels. In 25 samples of green Parmesan cheese from various places Dr. Mariana has found from 0.4 to 1.7 grains of copper to the pound. That the color is due to copper alone appears from the fact that cheese is made on the same principle in the south of Italy and shows no green, the milk being kept in tin lined vessels.

Doors of Built Up Woods.

The system of woodworking known as the "built up" method, and now coming more and more into vogue, is said to be employed advantageously in the manufacture of doors, the claim being that by thus cementing together thin boards or veneers of different woods transversely with the grain greater strength, flexibility and durability are obtained than exists in an equal sized piece of any of the woods individually.

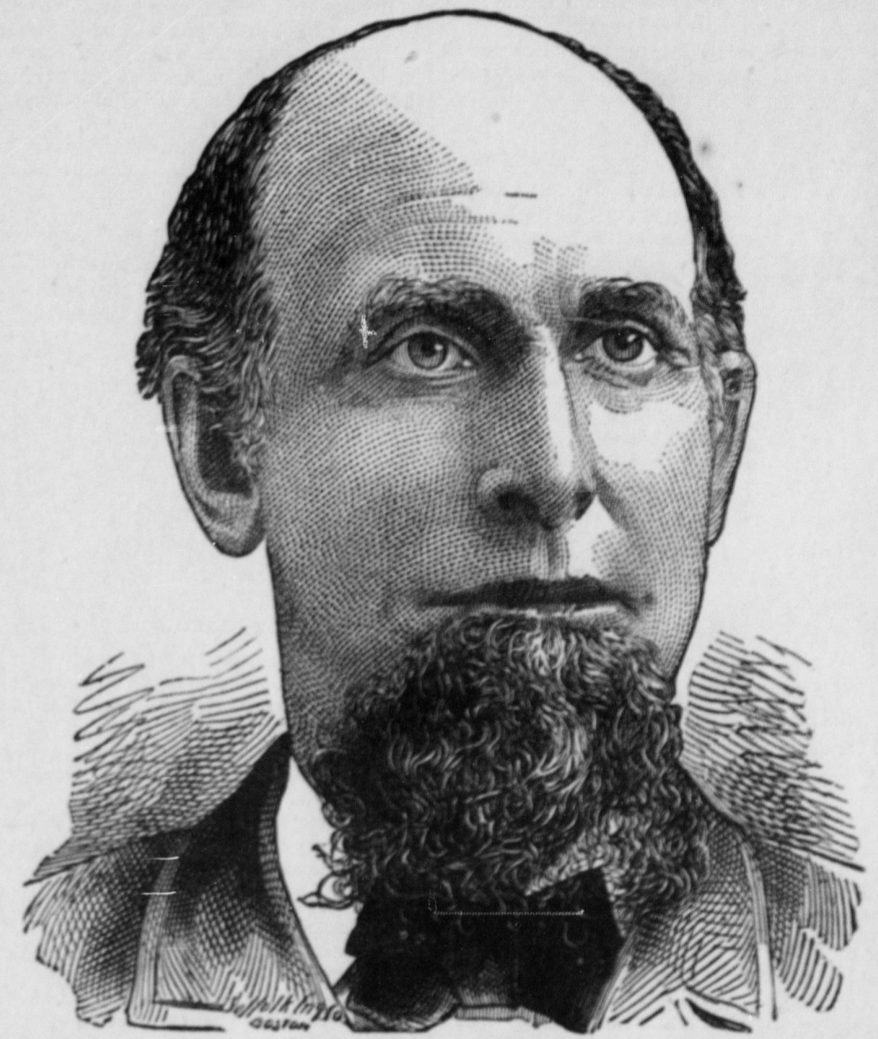
An Old Slot Machine.

There is now in the British museum a nickel in the slot machine which dates from a period long before the birth of Christ. It is a combination of jug and slot machine used for the dispensation of holy water. A coin of the value of 5 drachmas dropped into the slot opened a valve which allowed a few drops of the liquid to escape.

NOW THE TIME TO TAKE IT.

Dr. Greene's Nervura the Remedy Abo All Others To Take in the Spring.

Dr. Greene's Nervura, Grandest of Spring Medicines, Cured Senator Marcus Peck and His Wife. Take It Now and Get Well.



SENATOR MARCUS PECK.

Now is the time when people most need medicine. After the long, cold winter and indoor life, the system requires toning up, and nerves and blood need that most perfect invigorator, that best spring medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Senator Marcus Peck, Brookfield, Vt., one of our most prominent statesmen, who has been Senator, Representative, and is now State Road Commissioner of Vermont, tells you what at this season most vitally concerns you—how to invigorate your system, restore lost energies, get back your health and strength. Senator Peck says: "Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has been a welcome visitor in my house for a long time past. My wife used it for nervous prostration and was greatly helped. She is using it now and derives benefit from its use. I have also used it with complete satisfaction. There are many cases in my knowledge that have benefited, and I have no hesitation in recommending its use to others."



DR. M. SALM.

Wonderfully Successful in All Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Nasal Catarrh. All Eye Operations Successfully Performed.

HE CURES AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL.

LIVED OFF BREAD AND MILK FOR YEARS. For more than 5 years I have had a bad case of catarrh, stomach and general trouble. Took cod liver oil continually. For one and one half years I could eat only bread and milk. Tried 9 different doctors, to get rid of my misery, but got worse and worse. So I went to see Dr. Salm for treatment, and to-day I am as strong as ever, can eat anything, don't take any more cod, and consider myself cured of this terrible disease. JOHN H. KAUFFMAN, Mattawana, Pa.

CATARRH AND EYE TROUBLE. For more than 5 years I have had a very bad case of eye trouble and catarrh. The eyes continually got sore and grew weaker and weaker. I always took cod. Dr. Salm cured me. Witnessed by A. J. Kimberly, McVeyton, Mifflin county, Pa.

DONE GOOD WORK. I had a very bad case of catarrh and sore eyes for more than 5 years, and consequently it gave me a world of trouble. I was obliged to see Dr. Salm; under his treatment the change is wonderfully rapid. My friends are astonished.

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