

THE SHIBBOLETH OF DEMOCRACY.

Grover Cleveland Rings the Changes on Tariff Reform As

THE KEYNOTE OF '92.

His Party Will Not Wander Off to Silver Doubt and Danger.

ONE SUBJECT AT A TIME ENOUGH.

Reciprocity Lamey Limp in the Direction He Thinks Right.

If Hypocrisy Is the Homage Vice Pays to Virtue, Reciprocity Is the Homage Prohibitory Protection Pays to Tariff Reform—Tells How Brave He Was in Issuing His Free Trade Message—Declares Principles on Which the Democratic Platform Rests—Prejudices in a Campaign—The Ex-President's First Speech in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—The following is the address of ex-President Cleveland delivered here this evening in the interest of the Democratic ticket of Rhode Island:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—I have found it impossible to decline the invitation you sent me to meet here to-day the Democracy of Rhode Island. I have come to look in the faces of the men who have been given the place of honor in the advance of the vast army which moves toward the decisive battle field of next November. I have not come to point the way to consolation in case of your defeat, but I have come to share the enthusiasm which presages victory. I have not come to condole with you upon the difficulties which confront you, but to suggest that they will only add to the glory of your triumph. I have come to remind you that the intrenchments of spoils and patronage cannot avail against the valor and determination of right; that

Corruption and Bribery cannot smother and destroy the aroused conscience of our countrymen, and that splendid achievements await those who bravely, honestly and stubbornly fight in the people's cause. Let us not for a moment miss the inspiration of those words, "The People's Cause." They signify the defense of every man, rich or poor, in every corner of our land, who by virtue of simple American manhood lays claim to the promises of our free Government, and they mean the promotion of the welfare and happiness of the honest American citizen who confidently invokes the protection of just and equal laws.

The covenant of our democratic faith, as I understand it, exacts constant effort in this cause, and its betrayal I conceive to be a crime against the creed of true democracy. The struggle in which you are engaged arrests the attention of your party brethren in every State, and they pass in their preparation for the general engagement near at hand, in which all will be in the field and look toward Rhode Island with hope and trust. They read the legends on your banners and they hear your rallying cries, and know that your fight is in the people's cause. If you should be defeated there will be no discouragement in this vast waiting army; but you will earn their plaudits and cover yourselves with glory by winning success.

The Shibboleth of True Democracy. Large and bright upon your banners are blazoned the words "tariff reform"—the shibboleth of true Democracy, and the test of loyalty to the people's cause. Those who oppose tariff reform delude themselves if they suppose it rests wholly upon appeals to selfish considerations and the promise of advantage, right or wrong, or that our only hope of winning depends upon arousing animosity between different interests among our people. While we do not propose that those whose welfare we champion shall be blind to the advantages accruing to them from our plan of tariff reform, and while we are determined that these advantages shall not be surrendered to the blameworthy of greed and avarice we will claim nothing that has not underlying it moral sentiment and considerations of equity and good conscience.

Because our case rests upon such foundations, soundness and selfishness cannot destroy it. The fight for justice and right is a clean and comforting one, and because the American people love justice and right, ours must be a winning fight.

"The Government of the Union is a Government of the people; it emanates from them; its powers are granted by them, and are to be exercised directly on them and for their benefit."

Violating the Governmental Compact. This is not the language of a political platform. It is a declaration of the highest court in the land, whose mandates all must obey, and whose definitions all parties must accept. In the light of this exposition of the duty the Government owes the people, the Democratic party claims that when, through federal taxation, burdens are laid upon the daily life of the people not necessary for the Government's economical administration, and intended, whatever be the pretext, to enrich a few at the expense of the many, the Governmental compact is violated.

A distinguished Justice of the Supreme Court, with no Democratic affiliations, but loved and respected, when living, by every American, and since his death universally lamented, has characterized such a proceeding as "none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation."

Let us then appreciate the fact that we not only stand upon sure and safe ground when we appeal to honesty and morality in the championship of the interests of the masses of our people, as they are related to tariff taxation, but that our mission is invested with the highest patriotism when we attempt to preserve from perversion, distortion and decay the justice, equality and moral integrity which are the constituent

elements of our scheme of popular government.

Sincerity of His Free Trade Message. Those who believe in tariff reform for the substantial good it will bring to the multitude, who are neglected when selfish greed is in the ascendancy; those who believe that the legitimate motive of our Government is to do equal and exact justice to all our people and grant special privileges to none; those who believe that a nation boasting that its foundation is in honesty and conscience cannot afford to discard moral sentiment, and those who would save our institutions from the undermining decay of sordidness and selfishness, can hardly excuse themselves if they fail to join in the crusade we have undertaken.

Certainly our sincerity cannot be questioned. In the beginning of the struggle we were not only bitterly opposed by a great party of avowed enemies, but were embarrassed by those in our own ranks, who had become infected with the unwholesome atmosphere our enemies had created. We hesitated not a moment to meet our counterparty, but we unified our party, not by any surrender to the half-hearted among our members, but by an honest appeal to Democratic sentiment and conscience. We have never lowered our standard.

Neither Policy Nor Expediency. It surely was not the policy nor the expediency that induced us defiantly to carry the banner of tariff reform as we went forth to meet a well-organized and desperately determined army in the disastrous field of 1888. A time-serving or expediency-hunting party would hardly have been found to carry such a crushing defeat, undismayed, defiant and determined, still shouting the old war cry, and anxious to encounter again, in the people's cause, our exultant enemy. We had not long to wait for the Waterloo of 1890 tariff reform had its vindication, and principle and steadfast devotion to American fairness and good faith gloriously triumphed over plain selfishness and attempted popular deception.

The Democratic party still champions the cause which defeat could not induce it to surrender, and which it does not expect complete accomplishment can tempt it to neglect. Its position has been from the first frankly and fairly stated, and no one can honestly be misled concerning it. We insist the strictest scrutiny of our conduct in dealing with this subject, and we insist that our cause has been open, fair and consistent. I have said this not so soberly denied in any quarter.

The Record of the Opposition. Our opponents, too, have a record on this question. Those who still adhere to the doctrine that an important function of the Government is to administer to the interests of their business, those who only see in the consumers of our land forced contributors to artificial benefits permitted by Governmental favoritism or protection, may be interested to those with which their shops and manufactories are to be supplied at the cheapest possible cost, and those who believe there is no moral question involved in the tariff taxation of the people, are probably familiar with this record, and abundantly satisfied with it.

It may, however, be profitably reviewed by those who believe that integrity and good faith have to do with Governmental operations and who honestly confess that present tariff burdens are not justly and fairly distributed. Such a review may also be of interest to those who believe that our consumers are entitled to be treated justly and honestly by the Government, and that the workingman should be allowed to feel in his humble home, as he supplies his family's daily needs, that his earnings are not unjustly extorted from him for the benefit of the favored beneficiaries of unfair tariff laws.

Methods of the Republican Party. This, then, is the record: When he made the contest for tariff reform it was said by our Republican opponents, in the face of our avowed and stated purpose, that we were determined on free trade. A long advance was made in their insincerity and impudence when they accused us of acting in the interest of foreigners, and when they most hinted that we had been bought with British gold. Those who trusted the effectiveness of these senseless appeals insulted the intelligence of our people by claiming that an increase in the cost of articles to the consumer caused by the tariff was not a tax paid by him, but that it was paid by the manufacturer, who sent his goods to our markets. Sectional prejudice was invoked in the most outrageous manner, and the people of the North were asked to condemn the measure of tariff reform proposed by us because members of Congress from the South had supported it.

These are fair samples of the arguments submitted by the American people in the Presidential campaign of 1888. It will be observed that the purpose of these amazing deliverances was to defeat entirely any reform in the tariff—though it had been enacted at a time when the expense of a tremendous war justified the exaction of tribute from the people which in time of peace became a grievous burden, though it had

Conquered the Federal Treasury with a worse than useless surplus, inflicting reckless public waste and extravagance, and though in many of its features the only purpose of its continuation was the bargaining secured for party support. There were those, however, in the ranks of our opponents who recognized the fact that we had aroused popular attention to the evils and injustice of such a tariff that it might not be safe to rely for success upon a bald opposition to its reform. There were those who declared that they never, never, could consent to subvert the interests of England at the expense of their own country, as the wicked Democrats proposed to do, and that they felt constrained to insist upon a tariff protective to the point of prohibition, because they devotedly loved our workingmen and were determined that their employment should be constant and that their wages should never sink to the disgusting level of the pauper labor of Europe, but that, in view of the fact that the war in Europe had been closed for more than 30 years, and in view of the further fact that the public treasury was over-burdened, they were willing to readjust the tariff, if it could only be done by their friends instead of "Rebel Brigadiers."

Why the Country Went Democratic. I will not refer to all the means by which our opponents succeeded in that contest. Suffice it to say they gained complete possession of the Government in every branch, and the tariff was reformed by its alleged friends. All must admit, however, that either this was done by the people's friends or that the efforts in their behalf were sadly miscarried or ungratefully repudiated; for a few weeks thereafter a delegation of private life among these occupying seats in Congress who had been active in reforming the tariff occurred which amounted to a political revolution. These victors claimed that they had failed to indorse their reform of the tariff because they did not understand it. It is quite probable, however, that if they did not understand it they felt it, and that because it made them uncomfortable, they emphatically said such a reform was not what they wanted.

At any rate, the consumer has found life harder since this reform than before, and if there is a workingman anywhere who has had his wages increased by virtue of its operation, he will yet make himself known. Plenty of mills and factories have been closed, thousands of men thus lost employment, and we daily hear of reduced wages; but the benefits promised from this reform, and its advantage to people who really need relief are not apparent.

Reciprocity Limp in the Right Direction. The provision it contains permitting reciprocity of trade in certain cases, depending on the action of the President, is an ad-

mission, as far as it goes, against the theory upon which the reform was predicated, and it lames the reform in the direction of freer commercial exchanges. If "hypocrisy is the homage vice pays to virtue," reciprocity is the homage vice pays to hypocrisy, and it is the homage the home prohibition protection pays to genuine tariff reform.

The demand in your platform for free raw materials, and a freedom of trade, to be warmly seconded by the citizens of your State. The advantages to the people of Rhode Island of such a tariff law is not a questionable one, and I am not here to discuss them in detail; but all I have said touching the conduct and record of the Democratic party and its opponents in regard to the tariff legislation in support of the proposition that all who desire the special relief referred to in your platform, or any other improvement in our tariff laws in the general interest of the people must look the Democratic party for it. The manufacturer who sees in free raw materials a reduced cost of his products resulting in an increased consumption and an enlargement of his markets, and a constant activity and return for his invested capital, can hardly trust the party which first reformed the tariff, then juggled with it, and so cast the home prohibition protection upon its enemies.

The Manufacturer and the Laborer. The workingman who has been deceived by the promise of higher wages and better conditions of work, who has seen the closing of manufactories and the loss of work, ought certainly to be no longer deceived by a party whose performance has so clearly shown the falsity of its profession. The consumer, who has trusted to a reformation of the tariff by his friends, now that he feels the increased burden of taxation in his pocket, ought to look in another direction for relief.

A Campaign Between the Harvests. They suggest that the dissolution should not be delayed beyond the beginning of July, and that the best time for the elections, if they cannot take place immediately after Easter, would be between "the hay and the corn harvests"—that is to say, at the end of July. The probabilities at present are that an authoritative announcement will be made by Mr. Balfour on the 25th of May, when he will address, in St. James Hall, the annual meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations. The Government continues to muddle business and waste time in the House of Commons and accuse the Liberals of obstruction, while diligently assisting the

latter in the work of clogging the legislative wheels. The Easter recess is to be unusually long, probably from the 12th to the 25th inst., which affords fresh proof that the Government is in no hurry to push forward the Irish local government bill, the rock upon which the ministry will break up. Merely an Unconsidered Trifle. John Morley, in a speech at Manchester on Thursday, put this matter very clearly. That bill, he said, contains 18 clauses and 4 rather elaborate schedules, and occupied nearly 60 pages of print. He doubted very much whether the ministers would be able to find it convenient to bring their men all through the long summer afternoons and nights to discuss a bill "which is his own author, by the way in which he introduced it to the House of Commons, showed that he regarded it as a mere unconsidered trifle of legislation."

Next week John Redmond, in the House of Commons, will ask Home Secretary Matthews another question with regard to the Detective Superintendent James Black, of Birmingham, who is now known to have long practiced blackmail, and whose whereabouts are unknown. Redmond will bring before Parliament the information about Black that was obtained by THE DISPATCH reporter in Birmingham, and published in last Thursday's DISPATCH, and it will be impossible for the Home Secretary to refuse an investigation into the career of the ex-detective, upon whose testimony Daly and Ryan were convicted of treason and felony, and are now undergoing life sentences in Portland prison. That such an investigation will result in the liberation of the two men there is little doubt.

CHEAPER RIDES IN FRANCE. The Railroads All Reduce Their Rates 10 to 30 Per Cent. BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, April 2.—Americans who propose traveling in France will be glad to know that the reduction of railway fares to the rates charged before the Government tax in consequence of the Franco-Prussian war was put upon the companies came into effect yesterday. The reductions made in the fares for passengers on all the French railways are 30 per cent on the previous third-class fares, 20 per cent on second-class fares and 10 per cent on first-class fares. The knowledge that these reduced fares were to be applied on every seat occupied by passengers very considerably during the last few days, but from an early hour yesterday morning every train which left Paris was besieged by passengers who had postponed their journeys in order to profit by the reduction. The arriving trains also steamed into the stations yesterday and to-day, with almost every seat occupied by passengers. The loss entailed by these large reductions is of course very great, but the rail-

road companies look forward to a great and rapid growth of passenger traffic, and are already making preparations for it. The Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway Company is building over 500 new carriages and 100 new engines. The Northern, Eastern, Western and Orleans railways are also largely increasing their rolling stock.

NOBLE FAMILIES QUARREL. A Couple of Them Interesting the British Public Just Now. BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, April 2.—The Marquis of Stafford having gained a partial victory over his father, the Duke of Sutherland, in the matter of cutting down timber at Trentham, recently referred to in THE DISPATCH, is

TWIXT HAY AND CORN

Is About the Time That the Tories Would Like the Election.

MORLEY ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Durham Miners Begin to See That They Can't Win Their Strike.

SACKVILLE WEST IN HOT WATER AGAIN

BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.

LONDON, April 2.—[Copyright.]—Yesterday Mr. Labouchere made another attempt to extract from the Government some definite declaration as to the date of the general election, and Mr. Balfour made a very careful reply, which seemed to afford little information, but it evidently conveyed something satisfactory to Mr. Gladstone, for that wily old strategist spoke honeyed words to Mr. Balfour and advised Mr. Labouchere not to press the Government further for the present. It has since been known that Mr. Gladstone is of the opinion that Mr. Balfour's statement contained a virtual promise to dissolve Parliament before August, probably early in the summer. Mr. Gladstone's belief may be due to information which reached him from the Tory camp, quite as much as to the substance of Mr. Balfour's guarded statement in Parliament.

A large number of Tory members have recently caused to be conveyed to the Ministers, through the party whips, their deep concern at learning that there are members of the Cabinet who desire to postpone the general election until autumn. The memorialists point out that such a course would deprive them of their customary holiday after an exhausting session, and would constitute such a strain that many of them would be compelled to refrain from seeking re-election.

A Campaign Between the Harvests. They suggest that the dissolution should not be delayed beyond the beginning of July, and that the best time for the elections, if they cannot take place immediately after Easter, would be between "the hay and the corn harvests"—that is to say, at the end of July. The probabilities at present are that an authoritative announcement will be made by Mr. Balfour on the 25th of May, when he will address, in St. James Hall, the annual meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations. The Government continues to muddle business and waste time in the House of Commons and accuse the Liberals of obstruction, while diligently assisting the

latter in the work of clogging the legislative wheels. The Easter recess is to be unusually long, probably from the 12th to the 25th inst., which affords fresh proof that the Government is in no hurry to push forward the Irish local government bill, the rock upon which the ministry will break up. Merely an Unconsidered Trifle. John Morley, in a speech at Manchester on Thursday, put this matter very clearly. That bill, he said, contains 18 clauses and 4 rather elaborate schedules, and occupied nearly 60 pages of print. He doubted very much whether the ministers would be able to find it convenient to bring their men all through the long summer afternoons and nights to discuss a bill "which is his own author, by the way in which he introduced it to the House of Commons, showed that he regarded it as a mere unconsidered trifle of legislation."

Next week John Redmond, in the House of Commons, will ask Home Secretary Matthews another question with regard to the Detective Superintendent James Black, of Birmingham, who is now known to have long practiced blackmail, and whose whereabouts are unknown. Redmond will bring before Parliament the information about Black that was obtained by THE DISPATCH reporter in Birmingham, and published in last Thursday's DISPATCH, and it will be impossible for the Home Secretary to refuse an investigation into the career of the ex-detective, upon whose testimony Daly and Ryan were convicted of treason and felony, and are now undergoing life sentences in Portland prison. That such an investigation will result in the liberation of the two men there is little doubt.

CHEAPER RIDES IN FRANCE. The Railroads All Reduce Their Rates 10 to 30 Per Cent. BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, April 2.—Americans who propose traveling in France will be glad to know that the reduction of railway fares to the rates charged before the Government tax in consequence of the Franco-Prussian war was put upon the companies came into effect yesterday. The reductions made in the fares for passengers on all the French railways are 30 per cent on the previous third-class fares, 20 per cent on second-class fares and 10 per cent on first-class fares. The knowledge that these reduced fares were to be applied on every seat occupied by passengers very considerably during the last few days, but from an early hour yesterday morning every train which left Paris was besieged by passengers who had postponed their journeys in order to profit by the reduction. The arriving trains also steamed into the stations yesterday and to-day, with almost every seat occupied by passengers. The loss entailed by these large reductions is of course very great, but the rail-

road companies look forward to a great and rapid growth of passenger traffic, and are already making preparations for it. The Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway Company is building over 500 new carriages and 100 new engines. The Northern, Eastern, Western and Orleans railways are also largely increasing their rolling stock.

NOBLE FAMILIES QUARREL. A Couple of Them Interesting the British Public Just Now. BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, April 2.—The Marquis of Stafford having gained a partial victory over his father, the Duke of Sutherland, in the matter of cutting down timber at Trentham, recently referred to in THE DISPATCH, is

He thereby takes in a Cool Three-Quarters of a Million. The John Burns' Wages Committee's Treasury Almost Bankrupt—A Striking Contrast. BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, April 2.—[Copyright.]—It is stated that the Duke of Devonshire has decided to sell his town house in Piccadilly with the land around it, nearly four acres in extent. The purchase money is \$750,000, with which the Duke will be able to buy another first-rate house and then put \$500,000 in bank. It is expected that the purchasers will cover the ground with a big hotel and aristocratic flats, which is the only method by which they can hope to make a large profit.

Check by Jowl with the announcement of this big deal by which the Duke pockets \$750,000 solely because he is the son of his father, the moralist may read an appeal from the John Burns Wages Committee for funds to help pay the famous labor leader the modest salary of \$2 a week. When Burns was elected three years ago to a seat in the London County Council he was earning \$3 a week at his bench as a fitter. He stipulated that as he would have to give up all his time to municipal affairs the workingmen of London should enable him to live by raising that sum per week by voluntary subscription. Consequently, the John Burns Wages Committee was formed, and Burns has since received his modest stipend as a member of London's municipal parliament.

He has rendered incalculable service to the cause of labor, but labor has not shown much gratitude to its champion. The committee has raised the necessary money from week to week with great difficulty, and several times, as at the present moment, the treasury has been almost empty. The fact is that the older and richer trade unions object to Burns because he is a Socialist, and only the Dockers' Union, which he established, has contributed to the fund.

OPENED A BOMB WITH AN AX. A Texas Boy's Successful Experiment With a Bayou Find. HOUSTON, TEX., April 2.—[Special.]—During the war a large amount of bombs and other ammunition was thrown into Buffalo Bayou to avoid capture. To-day a boy, Charlie Harris, got one of the bombs out of the bayou, took it home and proceeded to open it with an ax.

He succeeded. One foot was blown off; he has a slug in his groin, and another in his head. The stable where he was experimenting was blown to atoms.

TWIXT HAY AND CORN

Is About the Time That the Tories Would Like the Election.

MORLEY ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Durham Miners Begin to See That They Can't Win Their Strike.

SACKVILLE WEST IN HOT WATER AGAIN

BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.

LONDON, April 2.—[Copyright.]—Yesterday Mr. Labouchere made another attempt to extract from the Government some definite declaration as to the date of the general election, and Mr. Balfour made a very careful reply, which seemed to afford little information, but it evidently conveyed something satisfactory to Mr. Gladstone, for that wily old strategist spoke honeyed words to Mr. Balfour and advised Mr. Labouchere not to press the Government further for the present. It has since been known that Mr. Gladstone is of the opinion that Mr. Balfour's statement contained a virtual promise to dissolve Parliament before August, probably early in the summer. Mr. Gladstone's belief may be due to information which reached him from the Tory camp, quite as much as to the substance of Mr. Balfour's guarded statement in Parliament.

A large number of Tory members have recently caused to be conveyed to the Ministers, through the party whips, their deep concern at learning that there are members of the Cabinet who desire to postpone the general election until autumn. The memorialists point out that such a course would deprive them of their customary holiday after an exhausting session, and would constitute such a strain that many of them would be compelled to refrain from seeking re-election.

A Campaign Between the Harvests. They suggest that the dissolution should not be delayed beyond the beginning of July, and that the best time for the elections, if they cannot take place immediately after Easter, would be between "the hay and the corn harvests"—that is to say, at the end of July. The probabilities at present are that an authoritative announcement will be made by Mr. Balfour on the 25th of May, when he will address, in St. James Hall, the annual meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations. The Government continues to muddle business and waste time in the House of Commons and accuse the Liberals of obstruction, while diligently assisting the

latter in the work of clogging the legislative wheels. The Easter recess is to be unusually long, probably from the 12th to the 25th inst., which affords fresh proof that the Government is in no hurry to push forward the Irish local government bill, the rock upon which the ministry will break up. Merely an Unconsidered Trifle. John Morley, in a speech at Manchester on Thursday, put this matter very clearly. That bill, he said, contains 18 clauses and 4 rather elaborate schedules, and occupied nearly 60 pages of print. He doubted very much whether the ministers would be able to find it convenient to bring their men all through the long summer afternoons and nights to discuss a bill "which is his own author, by the way in which he introduced it to the House of Commons, showed that he regarded it as a mere unconsidered trifle of legislation."

Next week John Redmond, in the House of Commons, will ask Home Secretary Matthews another question with regard to the Detective Superintendent James Black, of Birmingham, who is now known to have long practiced blackmail, and whose whereabouts are unknown. Redmond will bring before Parliament the information about Black that was obtained by THE DISPATCH reporter in Birmingham, and published in last Thursday's DISPATCH, and it will be impossible for the Home Secretary to refuse an investigation into the career of the ex-detective, upon whose testimony Daly and Ryan were convicted of treason and felony, and are now undergoing life sentences in Portland prison. That such an investigation will result in the liberation of the two men there is little doubt.

CHEAPER RIDES IN FRANCE. The Railroads All Reduce Their Rates 10 to 30 Per Cent. BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, April 2.—Americans who propose traveling in France will be glad to know that the reduction of railway fares to the rates charged before the Government tax in consequence of the Franco-Prussian war was put upon the companies came into effect yesterday. The reductions made in the fares for passengers on all the French railways are 30 per cent on the previous third-class fares, 20 per cent on second-class fares and 10 per cent on first-class fares. The knowledge that these reduced fares were to be applied on every seat occupied by passengers very considerably during the last few days, but from an early hour yesterday morning every train which left Paris was besieged by passengers who had postponed their journeys in order to profit by the reduction. The arriving trains also steamed into the stations yesterday and to-day, with almost every seat occupied by passengers. The loss entailed by these large reductions is of course very great, but the rail-

road companies look forward to a great and rapid growth of passenger traffic, and are already making preparations for it. The Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway Company is building over 500 new carriages and 100 new engines. The Northern, Eastern, Western and Orleans railways are also largely increasing their rolling stock.

NOBLE FAMILIES QUARREL. A Couple of Them Interesting the British Public Just Now. BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, April 2.—The Marquis of Stafford having gained a partial victory over his father, the Duke of Sutherland, in the matter of cutting down timber at Trentham, recently referred to in THE DISPATCH, is

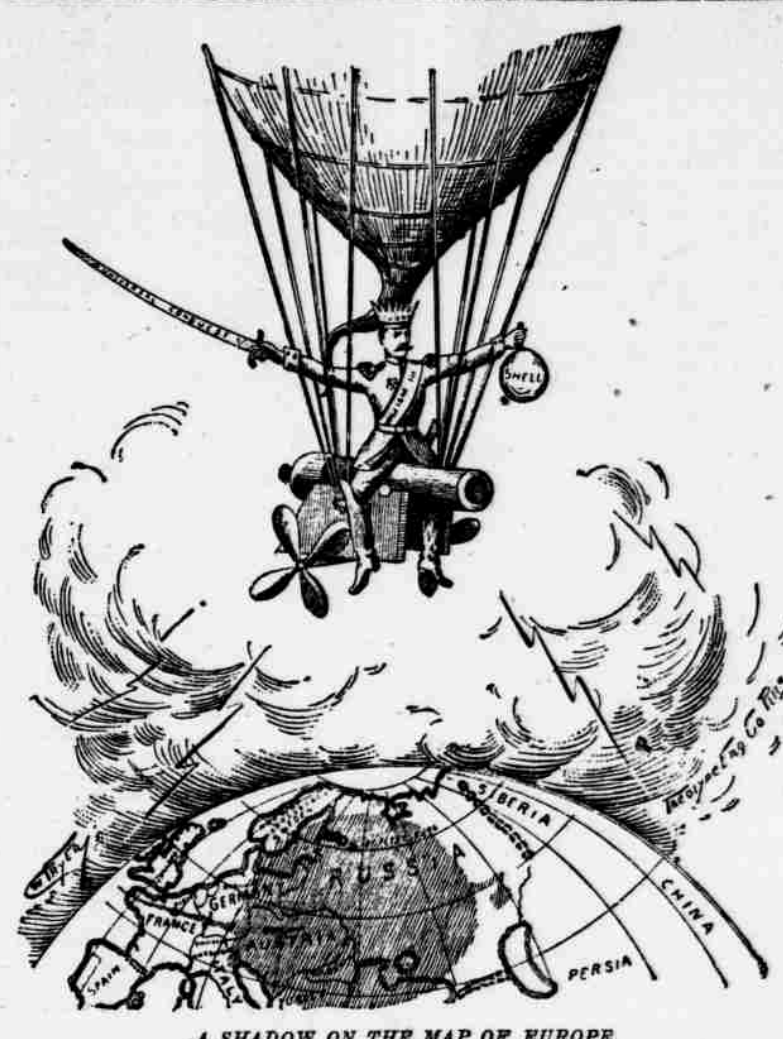
He thereby takes in a Cool Three-Quarters of a Million. The John Burns' Wages Committee's Treasury Almost Bankrupt—A Striking Contrast. BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, April 2.—[Copyright.]—It is stated that the Duke of Devonshire has decided to sell his town house in Piccadilly with the land around it, nearly four acres in extent. The purchase money is \$750,000, with which the Duke will be able to buy another first-rate house and then put \$500,000 in bank. It is expected that the purchasers will cover the ground with a big hotel and aristocratic flats, which is the only method by which they can hope to make a large profit.

Check by Jowl with the announcement of this big deal by which the Duke pockets \$750,000 solely because he is the son of his father, the moralist may read an appeal from the John Burns Wages Committee for funds to help pay the famous labor leader the modest salary of \$2 a week. When Burns was elected three years ago to a seat in the London County Council he was earning \$3 a week at his bench as a fitter. He stipulated that as he would have to give up all his time to municipal affairs the workingmen of London should enable him to live by raising that sum per week by voluntary subscription. Consequently, the John Burns Wages Committee was formed, and Burns has since received his modest stipend as a member of London's municipal parliament.

He has rendered incalculable service to the cause of labor, but labor has not shown much gratitude to its champion. The committee has raised the necessary money from week to week with great difficulty, and several times, as at the present moment, the treasury has been almost empty. The fact is that the older and richer trade unions object to Burns because he is a Socialist, and only the Dockers' Union, which he established, has contributed to the fund.

OPENED A BOMB WITH AN AX. A Texas Boy's Successful Experiment With a Bayou Find. HOUSTON, TEX., April 2.—[Special.]—During the war a large amount of bombs and other ammunition was thrown into Buffalo Bayou to avoid capture. To-day a boy, Charlie Harris, got one of the bombs out of the bayou, took it home and proceeded to open it with an ax.

He succeeded. One foot was blown off; he has a slug in his groin, and another in his head. The stable where he was experimenting was blown to atoms.



A SHADOW ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.

way companies look forward to a great and rapid growth of passenger traffic, and are already making preparations for it. The Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway Company is building over 500 new carriages and 100 new engines. The Northern, Eastern, Western and Orleans railways are also largely increasing their rolling stock.

NOBLE FAMILIES QUARREL. A Couple of Them Interesting the British Public Just Now. BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, April 2.—The Marquis of Stafford having gained a partial victory over his father, the Duke of Sutherland, in the matter of cutting down timber at Trentham, recently referred to in THE DISPATCH, is

He thereby takes in a Cool Three-Quarters of a Million. The John Burns' Wages Committee's Treasury Almost Bankrupt—A Striking Contrast. BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, April 2.—[Copyright.]—It is stated that the Duke of Devonshire has decided to sell his town house in Piccadilly with the land around it, nearly four acres in extent. The purchase money is \$750,000, with which the Duke will be able to buy another first-rate house and then put \$500,000 in bank. It is expected that the purchasers will cover the ground with a big hotel and aristocratic flats, which is the only method by which they can hope to make a large profit.

Check by Jowl with the announcement of this big deal by which the Duke pockets \$750,000 solely because he is the son of his father, the moralist may read an appeal from the John Burns Wages Committee for funds to help pay the famous labor leader the modest salary of \$2 a week. When Burns was elected three years ago to a seat in the London County Council he was earning \$3 a week at his bench as a fitter. He stipulated that as he would have to give up all his time to municipal affairs the workingmen of London should enable him to live by raising that sum per week by voluntary subscription. Consequently, the John Burns Wages Committee was formed, and Burns has since received his modest stipend as a member of London's municipal parliament.

He has rendered incalculable service to the cause of labor, but labor has not shown much gratitude to its champion. The committee has raised the necessary money from week to week with great difficulty, and several times, as at the present moment, the treasury has been almost empty. The fact is that the older and richer trade unions object to Burns because he is a Socialist, and only the Dockers' Union, which he established, has contributed to the fund.

OPENED A BOMB WITH AN AX. A Texas Boy's Successful Experiment With a Bayou Find. HOUSTON, TEX., April 2.—[Special.]—During the war a large amount of bombs and other ammunition was thrown into Buffalo Bayou to avoid capture. To-day a boy, Charlie Harris, got one of the bombs out of the bayou, took it home and proceeded to open it with an ax.

He succeeded. One foot was blown off; he has a slug in his groin, and another in his head. The stable where he was experimenting was blown to atoms.

Advertisement for Household Credit Co. featuring the slogan 'WE ARE STRICTLY IN IT!' and 'AND WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF OUR FRIENDS WE ARE STAYING AT THE TOP OF THE BUNCH.' The ad lists various furniture items like bed lounges, carpets, and parlor suits with prices and terms. It includes the address '723 and 725 Liberty St., Corner Eighth, head of Wood Street.' and the company name 'HOUSEHOLD CREDIT COMPANY'.