# ABLE STATE PAPER

## Issued by Blaine's Successor in the Cabinet of President Harrison.

## TAIL-TWISTING BY PROXY.

### Mr. Foster's Reply to Mr. Herbert Full of Facts and Sarcasm.

### NEARLY AS BITTER AS BLAINE'S

### On Such Matters as the Chilean and Bering Sea Imbroglios.

### CANADA BOUND TO RETRACT SHORTLY

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The few who at this writing know the nature of the correspondence, which will be published throughout the length and breadth of the country to-morrow, between Secretary of State Foster and M. Herbert, acting British Minister, are in great glee over the manner in which M. Foster, in a round-about way, twists the tail of the British lion in this, his first important state paper. The rejoinder of Mr. Foster is certainly as caustic as it could be, with proper respect for the diplomatic amenities, and vividly recalls the sarcastic, and almost abusive letter of Mr. Blaine to Senor Pedro Montt, the Chilean minister, last winter.

The papers of the State Department in the Chilean affair, in the Bering sea matter, and now in regard to the Canadian tolls, mark an era, it might be said, in the recent diplomatic history of the country, during which we have stripped off the twaddling clothes of early youth, and stepped out, booted and spurred, challenging the knights of the rest of the world to, at the very least, knock a chip off from our federated shoulder.

**Not the Work of the President.**

It is claimed that the President wrote this spicy letter to Acting Minister Herbert. This is not the fact. Mr. Herbert's very weak communication was received on the 20th of August, and was forwarded at once to the President, who by telegraph at once requested the Secretary of State to make such a rejoinder as would give to the public the facts in regard to the bad faith of Canada, and the paltryness of the argument in favor of further delay. The language, the citations, the close and pungent reasoning are all the creation of Mr. Foster, and officials and others who have had access to the correspondence this evening agree that it is one of the most "fetching" state papers of recent years, albeit some think that its severity might have been couched in phrases that would have been equally effective and yet not so blunt and so lacking in those euphemisms which are the conventional stock in trade of time-honored diplomacy.

There is no doubt, however, that the paper will attract widespread attention to Mr. Foster, and give him an eclat as Secretary of State which might not have been gained in a long time if this admirable opportunity for a telling hit had not luckily offered.

**Canada Bound to Retreat.**

No doubt is entertained that Canada will be forced to retreat from its position on the question of tolls. Mr. Foster was sure of that before he wrote this rejoinder, and the President was sure of it before he advised Mr. Foster, just as the President and Mr. Blaine were convinced that Chile would have to back down and apologize before they literally stepped on the neck of the little Southern republic. Therefore the credit of having twisted the tail of the British lion by proxy, the rough one of her cubs, may be thought to be a trifle cheaply bought, but no one can deny that the gravity and the right of the question give warrant for the trenchant language employed.

## FOSTER'S FINE WORK.

### Stands Out in Every Line of His Reply to Mr. Herbert—Forbearance Ceased to Be a Virtue and Congress Had to Be Appealed to by the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Additional correspondence with reference to the question of tolls on vessels passing through the St. Mary's Falls canal in transit to any port of the Dominion of Canada was made public at the Department of State to-day. It is supplementary to that given to the press on the 20th inst., when the President's retaliatory proclamation was issued, and consists of a letter written by Mr. Herbert on the evening of August 20 to Mr. Foster, and the latter's reply thereto under date of August 24.

Mr. Herbert says that the Canadian Government desires to point out that the United States Government may be unaware that the tolls for the Welland and St. Lawrence canals are of a temporary nature only, and that it is not intended to re-establish them in their present form after the expiration of the season of 1892. The features of the present tariff giving preferential treatment to certain routes and ports and providing for transshipment at Canadian ports only will not be readopted after the present season. This undertaking, however, would not be binding on the Canadian Government if the President of the United States should in the meanwhile proclaim and enforce the imposition of tolls on the Sault Ste. Marie canal, as authorized by the recent act of Congress.

**Statement of the Dominion's Case.**

The Canadian Government states that grave difficulties present themselves to an alteration of the tariff of tolls during the present season. Contracts and engagements have been entered into in various parts of this country and Great Britain based on the continuance of this tariff during the whole of the present season. The rights which have been established under these contracts and engagements cannot be interfered with without great confusion and detriment and apparent breach of faith. They believe, therefore, that the United States Government will recognize the importance of the difficulties which stand in the way of an immediate repeal of the present tariff, and that the assurance of its termination at the end of the present season will be regarded as satisfactory evidence of the desire of the Government of the Dominion to remove any ground which has a tendency to disturb the friendly interchange of trade between the two countries.

**Reply of Secretary of State Foster.**

Mr. Foster, replying to the above, says:

Notwithstanding the mandatory character of the act constraining the President to take action upon ascertaining the existence of the prescribed conditions in the Dominion unavoidable or discriminatory against the United States in their enjoyment of the Canadian canals on an equal footing with British subjects, the President was well disposed to withhold for a reasonable time the issuance of his proclamation, in the hope that the disappearance of those adverse conditions might indefinitely postpone such action on his part. The spirit of neighborly good-will which prompted the President to this delay, for which the statute contained no precise warrant, is the more evident when the fact is considered that the season for which the Canadian provisions were prescribed was already far advanced, and the movement of grain was at its height, so that each day's delay diminished the effectiveness of the remedy it was his desire to obtain from the sense of justice of the Dominion Government. Being well aware that the obnoxious tolls for the Welland and St. Lawrence canals did not in terms extend beyond the present season of canal navigation, it became evident to the President that no present effective relief was to be offered on the part of the Dominion, and that the full measure of the discriminations imposed by the Canadian order of 1892 was to be continued unabated during the full life of the order; and inasmuch as the act of Congress prescribed his duty in view of existing conditions and not of conditions which may or may not exist in future years, no recourse remained open to him but to give immediate effect to the statute by issuing his proclamation.

**What the President Expects to Do.**

Continuing, Mr. Foster says that all that is contemplated by the President's proclamation is to establishing in the American canal the same conditions as now exist and have existed in the Canadian canals for years past, and that the President's proclamation will remain in force no longer than the discriminations complained of are maintained by the Canadian Government. Mr. Foster further says:

I may observe that the Canadian proposal embraces two points, the tariff of tolls in the Dominion canals and the preferential treatment given to certain routes and ports and providing for transhipment at Canadian ports only. With regard to the first point, the declaration is made that it is not intended to re-establish such tolls "in their present form" after the expiration of the season of 1892, but what future form the tariff of tolls may take is left to conjecture, and does not appear to be held subject to any reciprocal understanding. Such an understanding is only suggested with respect to the provisions governing preferential treatment and transhipment, which, indeed, form our main ground of complaint, and constitute the concrete conditions of disfavor to citizens of the United States which the President was constrained to examine and act upon. But this does not constitute our only ground of complaint. The substitution of a more equally balanced arrangement for the present device, whereby 57 per cent of the total American traffic passing through the Welland Canal pays 72 per cent of the tolls, could not fail to give the President unmixed satisfaction.

**No Fault of the United States.**

I lament "that grave difficulties present themselves to an alteration of the tariff of tolls during the present season," but I beg to remind you that the Government of the United States is not responsible in any degree for these difficulties, and its citizens should not be required to suffer on that account. For several years past the attention of the Canadian Government has been called to its violation of article 27 of the treaty of 1871, and earnest remonstrances on the subject have been addressed to the British Legation by my predecessors.

Mr. Foster then cites several instances in which the matter was brought to the attention of the Canadian Government without receiving satifaction, adding that the Canadian Government has seen fit, in the face of the earnest remonstrances of the United States, to pursue the unneighborly course indicated, it should find some way to satisfy the claims of unfulfilled contracts and breach of faith, if any such are well founded, without an appeal to the forbearance of the United States. He continues:

Immediately after the conclusion of the treaty of 1871, whose benificent effects in promoting peace between the two nations have been so conspicuous, the United States took steps to carry out the stipulations of article 27, and without unreasonable delay both the canals of the National and State governments, representing a vast system constructed at very great expense, were thrown open to the use of Canadian commerce, without any charge whatever. On the other hand, heavy tolls have continued to be exacted on American commerce passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, and although the absence of reciprocity of treatment was marked, it could not be made a cause of complaint under the treaty so long as the tolls were uniformly exacted from all commerce.

**Forbearance No Longer a Virtue.**

Not until the discrimination against American ports and lines of transportation became so oppressive as to call for the earnest protest from the carriers' associations and Boards of Trade of the cities of Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Oswego, Ogdensburg and other lake ports did the Government of the United States take action. And not until its repeated protests had passed unheeded by the Canadian Government was the Congress of the United States appealed to by the President. The unanimity with which Congress clothed the President with power to correct the unjust discrimination must have convinced the Canadian authorities that the complaints of the Government of the United States were regarded by the people of this country as serious and well founded. When it became known that desired action was postponed till another season, and the President was thereby constrained to put the law into operation, his spirit of conciliation led him to exercise the minimum powers conferred upon him by Congress, and merely to establish in one of the canals of the United States the same tolls as are enforced in the canals of Canada, and he has coupled with this lenient action the assurance that the tolls in this one canal will be suspended concurrently with the removal of the unjust discriminations maintained by Canada.

**Continued Friendly Relations Hoped For.**

Mr. Foster concludes as follows:

I have taken pains to set forth at some length the causes which have compelled the recent action of the President, in order that the Canadian Government and people may know that there is every disposition on the part of the Government of the United States to maintain and extend the most intimate and friendly commercial relations with our northern neighbors, bound to us by so many ties of race and community of interests, and I yet cherish the hope, which I have already verbally expressed to you, that before the President's proclamation goes into effect the Canadian Government will take such action in the direction of treaty observance as will make the enforcement of the proclamation unnecessary.

I am happy to reciprocate, in the name of the President, the desire expressed in your note, "to remove any ground which has a tendency to disturb the friendly interchange of trade between the two countries;" but I beg to suggest that a persistent violation of treaty stipulations which were framed with an express view to the promotion of "friendly interchange of trade between the two countries" does not tend to that result. Until the Canadian Government is prepared to resume its obligations under the treaty there can be found no safe basis of friendly commercial intercourse.

## GAUGING MADE LIQUORS.

### Rectifiers Required to Report Their Own Product After Mixing.

The new regulation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, requiring rectifiers of liquors to gauge their own stock after the rectifying has been completed, has just gone into effect in this district. Collector Mitchell yesterday explained the operation of the new law. Heretofore the Government gaugers have not only measured the liquors before they go into the hands of the rectifier, but have also measured them after the rectifying has been done and the remodeled—so to speak—liquor is put into barrels or other packages. Liquor is gauged by the amount of alcohol it contains at a certain temperature, and the rectifier may put in two parts of water and drugs to one part of spirits without changing the gauge of the compound. As the Government officers gauge all the spirits that go into a rectifying house, the firm can safely be trusted to report what measure of liquor they send out.

The change will work a small saving in the expenses of the Internal Revenue Bureau. In this district, however, it requires the dropping of only one man from the list of three city gaugers who look after rectifiers. This one man has been given a place in another department of the bureau.

## COLORED LEAGUE OFFICERS

### Selected at Harrisburg for the Conduct of the Present Campaign.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 25.—[*Special.*]—The Executive Committee of the Democratic Colored State League met here to-day. The following Campaign Committee was appointed: R. G. Still, Philadelphia, Chairman; G. Still, Lehigh; J. M. Slaughter, Lycoming; D. Wilson, Lancaster; W. H. Hanger, Allegheny; Charles L. Barnes, Dauphin; William Stewart, Washington; A. Dobson, Chester; Rev. P. A. Hubert, Luzerne. Headquarters will be established in Philadelphia, and will be opened about September 1.

The following Advisory Committee was appointed: W. S. Brown, Allegheny; William H. Banks, Philadelphia; Charles Popel, Dauphin; Isaac M. Harrison, Cumberland; D. Druitt, Philadelphia; George Jeroe, York; Charles Draper, Philadelphia. The annual convention of the State League will be held at Philadelphia September 27. Prominent Democrats from Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and other States have been invited to attend. Speakers will be sent through the State.

# A BLOODY STRANGER

## Furnishes a Clew Which Lizzie Borden's Lawyer Is Pressing.

## THE PRELIMINARY TRIAL BEGUN.

### Dr. Dolan Tells of the Wounds and the Tell-Tale Blood Stains.

### THE PRISONER SMILES AT LAWYERS

FALL RIVER, MASS., Aug. 25.—In the Borden murder case, Mr. Jennings, counsel for the defense, has given out a letter for for publication which tells in a rambling way of the writer's interview with a bloody stranger. It was signed Samuel Robinsky. A man of that name is known at Waltham, where he posed as a peddler, who comes there occasionally, but cannot be found now. The writer, who claims to be a peddler, says:

When the murder in Fall River occurred, I was only a few miles away. I met a man who was covered with blood. He told me that he worked on a farm and that he never could get his wages, so he had a fight with the farmer. He bought from me four handkerchiefs, a necktie, collar and shoe blacking. His boots were covered with blood and he put this blacking on. I am dead sure I would know him again. I kept quiet, as I had no license and feared I would be arrested. If I had known about that murder at the time I met the stranger it would have been different, as I would have followed him up, and, perhaps, got the reward. I thought he was a Poor Farm hand, and so took pity on him, as I know, as a rule, farmers seldom pay their hands during the summer.

**The Preliminary Trial Begins.**

After much delay the preliminary trial of Miss Lizzie Borden began here in earnest at 10:30 A. M. The first witness called to the stand was Medical Examiner Dolan.

The witness testified to the position of the bodies of the murdered couple when found, and to sending their stomachs to Prof. Wood, of Harvard College, for analysis. Mrs. Borden's body was dressed as you would expect housewife to be at that time of the day; it had an old handkerchief about the neck that was bloody. Witness did not believe it was tied in a knot, and did not remember whether it was cut or not.

Surveyor Kiernan then took the stand and submitted plans showing the interior and exterior of the Borden homestead, with measurements of the rooms, etc.

He thought from the appearance of a spot of blood on the door casing that it was thrown from the sitting room toward the kitchen. During his evidence Lizzie bore an expressionless countenance and bit the edge of a palm-leaf fan, while Emma hid her face behind her fan. Dr. Dolan was called back to the stand.

What caused Mr. Borden's death? was asked.

Witness—He died from shock, and the body was still warm when I arrived at the house.

A question as to the force required was objected to. The objection was overruled. Witness said the wounds could be made by any person of ordinary strength using moderate force.

**Both the Victims Died of Shock.**

In the witness' opinion, Mrs. Borden had been dead about an hour and a half. She died of shock. Witness saw four axes in the cellar of the house. He examined one and found it had been scraped and washed. Under the glass he found stains which looked like blood. He saw some hair on the ax also. He took some dress skirts and underskirts from the house, the property of Miss Borden, the defendant.

The principal things developed by Attorney Adams' long examination of Dr. Dolan was the exposure of the slip-shod methods of the police force and the medical examiner. The principal witness made a confession to this fact, allowing that his final search was delayed, and that only a partial autopsy was had shortly after the bodies were recovered.

Mr. Adams wanted to know if Dr. Dolan thought that the hatchet with the peculiar claw head was the identical one which produced the crushed wound in Mrs. Borden's head. He thought it could have done it. He thought Mr. Borden's assailant stood between the head of Mr. Borden and the dining room door, perhaps midway of the opening.

**Large Pools of Blood Unnecessary.**

From the position of the assailant and Mr. Borden, he thought the former would have received more blood above the waist than below. He thought the deed could have been done and the person doing it not have had more than ten spots on his clothing.

All through this exhaustive and tedious examination, District Attorney Knowlton hardly raised an objection. Miss Lizzie Borden did not betray any noticeable feeling during the whole day, except possibly in three or four instances. One was when Dr. Dolan described the ghastly wounds on her father. Then she flushed and tears came into her eyes.

When Mr. Adams asked if the report of the autopsy was in the doctor's handwriting and received a negative answer, he followed it with another, which was met with the smart answer that it was not in handwriting at all, but in type-writing. Lizzie joined in the smiles that went around the court room. When the wood was passed around, showing blood spots, Attorney Jennings made a joking remark, and again Miss Lizzie smiled.

About 5 o'clock, when Miss Emma spoke to her for the first time during the day, she turned smilingly toward her and answered something, at which both ladies laughed cheerfully.

## CITY LIFE IN PARAGRAPHS.

THE Select Knights Military Band will give a concert in Highland Park this evening.

LENA MAY LEMON, colored, aged 28 years, died of heart failure yesterday at her home on Carlton street.

MICHAEL PETERMAN, of Verona, who was struck on the head by a stone thrown by a boy and was expected to die, is recovering.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH will hold a lawn fete this and to-morrow evening. Among the attractions will be a telescopic view of Mars.

KATE MCKEOWN yesterday entered suit against Peter Faubel, of Allegheny, for damages for slander. A capias was issued for the arrest of the defendant.

CHARLES GEYER yesterday announced that he will be a candidate for Councils in the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, to succeed the present member, Mr. Hendricks.

WILLIAM T. KERR, on behalf of Upper St. Clair Council No. 538, Jr. O. U. A. M., last evening presented the public school of Upper St. Clair township with a handsome American flag.

WILLIAM MCGINNIS, Assistant Superintendent of the New York Mail Service, who is here inspecting the mail wagons and equipments, says the Pittsburg office is not excelled in the country in this respect.

MRS. ANNA MCTIGH yesterday entered suit in Common Pleas No. 3 against Samuel Boley for $5,000 damages for slander. She alleges that he made statements reflecting on her character, and she wants to be set right.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for the excursion of the Washington Association, Jr. O. U. A. M., next Sunday, August 28, to Sandy Lake and Lake Side Park, Stoneboro, Pa. The excursionists leave at 8 A. M. over the P. & L. E. R. R., returning late Sunday evening.

**Allegheny Common Councilmen.**

The committee of Allegheny Councils appointed to consider the reapportionment of members of the common branch held a meeting last evening and decided to report to Select Council the ordinance giving the lower branch 40 members. There is no option in the matter, and the apportionment must be adopted under the State law.

## THE BANE OF POLITICS.

### How It Caused a Coolness Between Mr. Howson Lott and Mr. Gardner Toole.

THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

THE PENSION QUESTION.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE FORCE BILL.

PROTECTION VS FREE TRADE.

CLEVELAND VS HARRISON.—*Puck.*

**Flooded by Green Goods Circulars.**

The police officials have been receiving numerous "green goods" circulars for the past two months from farmers outside and from citizens inside the city limits to whom they have been mailed. W. E. Graham, Hudson street, New York, seems to be sending them out, but the police there are unable to find him. Superintendent O'Mara is corresponding with Government Detective Sweeney and the New York officials, and hopes to encompass Graham's arrest. Graham's circulars tell "how to get rich quick," by buying his "goods" at 20 cents on the dollar for good counterfeit money.

**An Assault on John L. Sullivan.**

James Clark had a hearing yesterday before Magistrate Leslie on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by John L. Sullivan. The defendant went to Sullivan's house, on Fifty-first street, the other night and got into a quarrel, during which, it is alleged, Clark gave Sullivan a good beating. Clark was held for court.

# THE BUSINESS WORLD.

## A Terrible Blow Dealt to the Reading Combine in New Jersey.

## ALL THE LINES ARE ENJOINED,

### And Each Corporation Must Resume Control of Its Own Road Only.

### FIRES, FAILURES AND RAILWAY NEWS

TRENTON, Aug. 25.—Chancellor McGill late this afternoon filed a long opinion on the Reading combination. He grants the preliminary injunction asked for by the Attorney General, continues the restraining order heretofore granted and in addition enjoins the Port Reading Company from operating the Central Railroad Company, and orders the Central Company to operate its own line and retake its own property. The decision is a sweeping one in favor of the State. The syllabus of the opinion is as follows:

First—A corporation created by statute possesses no rights and can exercise no powers which are not properly given or to be necessarily implied.

Second—Such a corporation cannot lease or dispose of any franchise needful in the performance of its obligations to the State without Legislative consent.

Third—The act of March, 1880, which amends the seventeenth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same" is free from constitutional infirmity in its title and is sufficiently broad in its terms to confer power upon railroad corporations chartered by special law.

Fourth—The act of May 2, 1885, entitled "An act respecting the leasing of railroads," is constitutional.

**Mere Technicalities no Defense.**

Fifth—Equity looks at the substance, and will disregard names and penetrate disguises of form to discover and deal with it.

Sixth—When a corporate excess of power tends to the public injury or defeat of the public policy, it may be restrained in equity at the suit of the Attorney General.

Seventh—A railroad company of this State leased its franchise and roads to a railroad corporation of another State. The lease was not duly authorized, but was expressly forbidden by law. Its effect was to combine coal producers and carriers and to partly destroy competition in the production and sale of anthracite coal, a staple commodity of the State.

Held to be a corporate excess of power which tends to monopoly and the public injury. The object of the information is to have a certain indenture of lease between the Central and Port Reading Railroads, and also a tripartite agreement between the Central, Port Reading and Philadelphia and Reading Railroads decreed to be ultra vires and, therefore, void, and also void upon the ground of public policy, in that they they tend to create a monopoly of the anthracite coal trade in the State by stifling competition between the contracting corporations and thereby to increase the price of anthracite coal to the inhabitants of the State. To effectually destroy the effect of such lease and agreement a mandatory decree is sought to enjoin the Port Reading to surrender and to return to the Central its corporate franchise and property and a restrictive decree which shall perpetually restrain the Port Reading from hereafter controlling and intermeddling with such franchise and property and the three companies from all future combinations which will arbitrarily increase or tend to increase the price of coal to the people.

**Courses Open to the Attorney General.**

It is well settled, the Chancellor says, that when a corporate excess of power tends to the public injury or to defeat public policy, it may be restrained in equity. He holds that the Attorney General has the election in a case of this kind to proceed at law to forfeit the charter, or in equity for a restraint of excess.

There are peculiar factors in the transaction now considered that evince a public danger much more serious than appears in the mere transfer of corporate duties to performance by a foreign corporation. The parties interested are producers of anthracite coal. They constitute two of the six great anthracite coal carriers. Through the lease of the Lehigh Valley three of the six great coal carriers are controlled by the combination. The truth shows that there are localities in this State which formerly had the advantage of competition between these allied roads, but now are subject to the monopoly which this lease affords.

It is true that the corporation of the remaining coal roads has not been secured. By this lease only one competitor is silenced and only a little more than one-half of the entire coal region is controlled. It is only the second step in the direction of monopoly, the first being the lease of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. It is to be remembered, however, that the Attorney General may have his injunction when the ultra vires act tends or is of a nature to produce public injury. He is not required to wait until all the monopoly possible is created, or until all the injury possible is in process of infliction.

**The Question of Ownership Settled.**

But the answers deny that either the Philadelphia and Reading or the Central Railroads own any coal lands or produce or deal in coal. That is true, but, at the same time, it is admitted that the Reading Railroad owns a majority of the capital stock of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, and that the Central Company owns the majority of the capital stock of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. What is this but disguise and evasion? Whatever may be the nominal ownership or the legal title, the railroad companies stand as owers of the coal lands in this court.

Here, then, we have great coal dealers complaining that they are not sufficiently paid for the products of their mines, and combining so that already they control more than one-half of the coal fields upon which this State depends for fuel, and look to the corporations of the remaining anthracite coal producers to effect a change in the price of their output, so that they may have more satisfactory returns from their investments. To say that these conditions do not tend to a disastrous monopoly in coal would be an insult to intelligence. It is possible that such a monopoly may be used, as the defendants suggest, to introduce economies and cheapen coal; but it does violence to our knowledge of human nature to expect such a result.

The commodities in which these companies deal is a necessity of life in this State. It is the principal fuel of its homes and its factories. The slightest increase in its price is felt by a population of hundreds of thousands of persons, for their necessity compels them to pay that increase. If once a complete monopoly be established by competition, whether that be through lease or co-operation, the promoters of it and shareholders in it may have whatever price this combination suggests. The disaster which will follow cannot be measured. It will permeate the entire community, furnaces, forges, factories and homes, leaving in its trail murmurs of discontent with a Government which will tolerate it and all the other evil effects of operation.

**President McLeod Not Disturbed.**

In speaking of the effect of Chancellor McGill's decision upon the deal, President McLeod said this evening:

The decision will have as much effect as if the injunction was directed against the Sioux Indians. It would, of course, if not disturbed by a higher court, involve some changes in forms of operation, such as in methods of keeping accounts and in the personnel of the officers. As to its bearing in actual results it will have none.

The friends of the Reading Company own a controlling interest in the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and as owners of the property no legal decision can disturb them in their rights. Moreover, the coal in the Jersey Central territory is now controlled by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company through the Coal and Iron Company. The Coal and Iron Company, as the owners of this coal, can direct as much of it, or as little of it, to the Jersey Central tracks as it sees fit. You see these facts show how absolute and complete is the Reading's control of the Jersey Central and the coal situation. At the time the lease was made there was an agreement for an alternate contract which will accomplish the same results as the lease contemplated.

## WORK OF NORTHWESTERN MILLS.

### The Flour Output Still Large, but Likely to Decrease Next Week.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—The *Northwestern Miller* says: The mills ran very heavily again last week, and the flour output was almost as large as in the week before. The aggregate was 202,120 barrels, averaging 33,687 barrels daily, against 205,185 barrels the previous week; 185,380 barrels for the corresponding time in 1891, and 161,265 barrels in 1890. Since last week three mills, representing 5,500 barrels daily capacity, have dropped out of the active list, and it is not unlikely that by another week more will be stopped. It is the present understanding that lake and rail rates on flour are to be advanced 5 cents per barrel September 1, and in some cases this is stimulating millers to get out all the flour they can before that date. Others, however, are skeptical about rates going up. Eighteen mills are running to-day, grinding at the rate of 30,000 barrels per 24 hours.

The flour market is still without much life, and for a week past the mills have not sold an amount equal to their output. Some millers have not made up their minds just how to proceed in relation to the new crop and they are holding back and are not doing much. Foreigners bid fairly well, but they constantly ask for lower prices. With what has already been sold it seems to be easier to keep baker's cleared up, and the demand for low grade is even better. The direct exports last week were 68,190 barrels against 71,880 barrels the preceding week. There seems to be no longer any question about a rate of 5 cents being made on flour from Minneapolis to Duluth. The two principal roads running to Duluth try to keep up the appearance of charging 7½c per 100 pounds but there are a great many people other than the shippers who know that this is a myth. It is a question if certain favored firms, at least, have not always had the lower rate.

**The P., S. & L. E. Reaches Conneaut.**

CONNEAUT, O., Aug. 25.—[*Special.*]—The Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad has finally reached Conneaut harbor, and by the first of next week coal and lumber can be deposited on the docks, which are being rapidly built.

## BUSINESS BREVITIES.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., fruit shippers and railroad men are grumbling about the scarcity of cars.

ACCORDING to railroad reports crop prospects on the Guadalajara branch of the Mexican Central are excellent.

THE coal sales agents have advanced the price of coal to the West 25 cents; to Buffalo, 3 cents; to the East, egg, 20 cents; broken, 10 cents, and chestnut, 25 cents. The production for September will be the same as for August.

A PETITION requesting the manufacturers of window glass in the United States not to start up their respective factories until September 24 has been circulated among the Chicago jobbers of window and plate glass, and has been signed by seven of the largest firms in the city.

THE Circuit Court Commissioner at Detroit has appointed E. T. Walker receiver for the Michigan branch of the Order of the Iron Hall. The object of appointing a receiver for Michigan is to secure to the branches in that State $30,000, which is now held by local trustees, and to stop the receiver at Indianapolis from collecting that amount.

THE official report of the ore shipments from the Ashland, Wis., docks for the week ending last night shows a total of 101,141 tons shipped. The shipments of only one other week during the entire season have exceeded this week's, which are 6,000 tons ahead of the preceding week. The total for the week is 1,425,747 tons, 172,421 tons more than was shipped last season.

THE long lost Stewart placers in Colorado have been found. A party of prospectors came into Star City, the headquarters of the Lime Creek district, Wednesday, and reported that 19 miles to the southwest, at the head of Wilson creek, they have found extensive gold placer beds, which are as rich as those found by Stewart and his partner, Kit Carson, shortly after the war.

THE Itaska Iron Mining Company has been organized at Chicago with a capital stock of $5,000,000. Some 40,000 acres of mining property have been examined by experts, and of this 4,500 acres have been purchased. The property is mostly located from 75 to 100 miles from Duluth. Extensive mills and works are to be erected, and an attempt will be made to prove that the iron ore can be handled where mined and shipped as the finished product cheaper than the raw material can be shipped East and there handled. Ex-Governor Campbell and Allen W. Thurman, both of Ohio, are back of the scheme.

## RAILWAY INTERESTS.

RUMORED that the Northern Pacific is on the eve of shortening its route between St. Paul, Minneapolis and the Puget Sound country.

HON. THOMAS WILSON, of Winona, Minn., has been appointed general counsel of the Omaha Railroad, to succeed Colonel Howe, who is now a confirmed invalid.

CHAIRMAN MIDGLEY, of the Western Freight Association, has called a meeting of the traffic managers of the Missouri river railroads for September 7, to consider charges of irregularities in freight rates.

BIRMINGHAM railroad agents have been advised that the usual raise in pig iron rates, which takes place October 1, will not go into effect, but the present rates will continue until October 31. This is on account of the depressed condition of the iron market.

IT is stated that the land of H. McCartney, embracing nearly all of Bay Island farm, near the Alameda shore, California, has been bonded by a syndicate of English and California capitalists for the purpose of building a railroad from that point to Contra Costa county and thence down the San Joaquin Valley.

YESTERDAY morning's session of the Transcontinental Association in New York was devoted almost exclusively to the discussion of rates from foreign seaports to inland points in this country as effecting domestic traffic rates. No conclusion was reached. The subject of what should constitute a minimum weight for a carload of freight was referred to the Committee on Rules.

TELEGRAPHERS employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Baltimore, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, have submitted a schedule which asks for an increase of from $50 per month to $65 for the operators employed in the general offices, and an increase from $45 per month to $50 for the men in the block stations. It is stated that the company is willing to compromise on half the asked-for advance, but the operators are not satisfied.

MR. WHITNEY, of the firm of Kissam, Whitney & Co., Chairman of the stockholders' meeting which selected the committee, of which A. E. Orr is Chairman, called Wednesday on Mr. Oakman, President of the Terminal Company, and asked to be allowed to see the transfer books with the view of making a list of stockholders. Although the Strong Committee has had access to the books, President Oakman refused to allow Mr. Whitney to see them or to make any list of stockholders.

## THE FIRE RECORD.

Montreal—The Metropolitan Rolling Mills, owned by Abbott & Co. Loss heavy, but the amount cannot be given at present.

West Asheville, N. C.—The hotel Belmont. Exception of perhaps half a dozen, the 175 guests got out safely. The remaining few jumped from the third floor to the top of the veranda and then to the ground, sustaining severe injuries. Mrs. Carne, of Charleston, lost $5,000 worth of diamonds; another guest, $3,000 in cash. A great number of the guests escaped with only their night clothing. The hotel cost $60,000, and was insured for $25,000. It was the property of the West Asheville Improvement Company. The furniture was owned by Dr. K. Von Ruck, the lessee of the hotel, and was insured for $25,000.

**HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE**

**Makes Delicious Lemonade.**

A teaspoonful added to a glass of hot or cold water, and sweetened to the taste, will be found refreshing and invigorating.

## PYTHIAN OFFICERS.

### W. W. Blackwell, of Kentucky, Elected Supreme Chancellor—Brief Sketches of the Leading Lights—The Female Wing of the Order Also Chooses Leaders for the Ensuing Year.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 25.—The Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias elected the following officers: Supreme Chancellor, W. W. Blackwell, Kentucky; Supreme Vice Chancellor, Walter B. Richie, Ohio; Supreme Prelate, E. T. Blackmer, California; Supreme Master of the Exchequer, F. J. Wiley, Delaware; Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals, R. L. C. White, Tennessee; Supreme Master at Arms, J. H. Lyon, Kansas; Supreme Inner Guard, A. C. Gardenier, New York; Supreme Outer Guard, John H. Thompson, Washington, D. C. The office of Secretary of the Endowment Rank will not be filled until after it has been decided whether the constitution will be changed.

William Worth Blackwell, the newly elected Supreme Chancellor, is a merchant of Henderson, Ky. He has held in succession all the offices of his State's Grand Lodge, and was unanimously elected Supreme Vice Chancellor two years ago. Walter D. Ritchie, the new Supreme Vice Chancellor, is a lawyer of Lima, O., and is recognized as one of the foremost leaders of the Ohio bar. Two years hence by right of succession he will become Supreme Chancellor. Joseph H. Lyon, the new Supreme Master at Arms, is General Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad with headquarters in this city. His home is in Leavenworth, Kan., and he is Commander of the Kansas Brigade Uniform Rank. All the other officers were re-elected, and are well known to all Pythians.

The Supreme Temple of the Pythian Sisters of the World elected the following officers: Supreme Chief, Mrs. Hattie A. Robinson; Supreme Senior, Mrs. Sarah J. Goff, of Center, Falls, R. I.; Supreme Junior, Mrs. H. W. Dodd, of Ft. Madison, Ia.; Supreme Mistress of Records and Seals, Mrs. M. D. Wood, of Kansas City; Supreme Mistress of Finance, Miss Emma Bacon, Dayton, O.; Supreme Guard, Mrs. Anna Hammond; Supreme Protectress, Mrs. Sarah Wolf, of San Francisco.

Supreme Trustees will be elected to-morrow.

## THE RIGHT OF CONTRACTORS.

### A Prominent Merchant Tells of an Accident and Discusses the Subject.

A large circular window frame, 5x20 feet, standing against the front of the Childs-Gillespie building on Penn avenue, was blown over by the wind yesterday afternoon, striking Max Laudeau, a workman, and knocked him to the street. His leg was caught under the falling frame and was severely injured. He was carried across the street where Drs. Wiley and Pond attended him.

"The accident to-day serves a good purpose in bringing up the subject of the protection and safety guards the contractors of the building are employing," said a prominent merchant who occupies a building nearby. "We have been watching every day for some accident to occur. The least unusual noise brings every person in the neighborhood to their front doors, expecting to witness some catastrophe. The hoisting of full wheelbarrows, whole loads of lumber, bundles of stone slabs, right over a pavement without any protection to the pedestrians, is something for the city authorities to look into. We had an accident down here a few weeks ago which might have resulted fatally, and, from the careless manner in which materials are handled, it seems miraculous that something terrible has not occurred before this."

"The custom in erecting large buildings like this is to hoist materials from the inside of the walls, and, if it is hoisted from the front, to build a covering over the sidewalk. Down here it is every man look out for himself, and if you don't care to run the risk of passing the building, take the other side of the street."

## RAGS BADLY NEEDED.

### An Appeal for Frayed Linen for the Homeopathic Hospital.

"We are in great need of old linen and muslin for surgical uses," said Miss Wright, the Superintendent of the Homeopathic Training School for Nurses, yesterday. "Recently we have had an unusual number of severe burning cases and have used nearly all our stock of linen up. I have utilized all the old bedding and clothes we could dispense with about the hospital, but still we have not near enough. People going on their summer vacation naturally forget to send in their usual donations of linen, and this fact, coupled with the unusual number of cases requiring the use of soft cloths, places us in a very bad position. We cannot buy linen for this use, as new linen is too hard to dress wounds, so we have to depend entirely on our friends to send us any old material they may have."

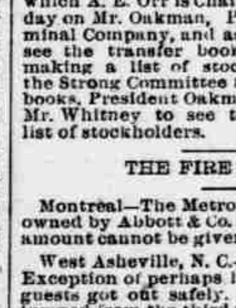
## MOTHERS SOUND ITS PRAISES.

### Physicians Advise the General Use of the Purest and Best of Foods for Little Folks.

Ignorance on the part of the parents has caused the death of more infants in Pennsylvania towns this summer than all other causes combined. Said a local physician yesterday:

"Many a household might have been saved the sorrow of a lost child if the little one had only been properly fed, if the parents had followed the advice of those who know best about such things and heeded the experience of many of their neighbors.

"Lactated food given instead of the poor substances that have caused such fatal indigestion as has prevailed would have saved many young lives."



ELEANOR.

The beautiful child of Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Broderick, of Penacook, N. H., owes her life to this food. Mrs. Broderick writes:

"Our baby commenced using lactated food when she was about two months old. Before then we had a hard time with her every night. She suffered terribly with griping pains that were the result of indigestion, and we could do nothing to ease her. Her bowels were in a terrible state, and she seemed to be fading away.

"Fortunately I heard of lactated food. I weaned the baby and tried it, and I know that it saved Eleanor's life. If mothers want to keep their children free from pain and build up a sound foundation to form the coming man or woman, they should feed the little ones lactated food. We have used a dollar's worth of this food every month since we commenced, and she loves the sight of a food-can so much that the only way we could get her quiet for a picture was to give her a can to hold."

Lactated food is no secret whatever. It is so good and pure that even the most cautious physicians, like the eminent Drs. Agnew and Guernsey, have always advised its use.

The safe plan for this month and for the summer months to come is to feed infants upon lactated food. It will keep them well and strong.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

**Royal Baking Powder**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**