

NO FUSION.

But in Favor of Everything Else.

EXCEPT SALOONS OF COURSE.

And This Is the Only Party That Dares Oppose Them—That's What St. John Says, and He's Chairman and So He Knows—Wants Popular Elections.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—The big music hall was given with the plants, flowers, temperance inscription and portraits of Washington, Lincoln, New and Frances Willard, when the Sixth National convention of the Prohibition party was called to order by Chairman Dickie, of the national committee, this morning. The proceedings opened with the hymn "America" on the organ, the audience rising and joining in the singing. At the conclusion of the hymn, the Rev. Dr. M. C. Lockwood, of Cincinnati, welcomed the delegates in behalf of the city and State, saying among other things, that the organized labor of the country has legitimized its right to be heard, and that the labor and saloon problems are inseparable, and that labor could never rise while the saloon flourished.

Professor Dickie responded in behalf of the delegates and said the prohibitionists knew precisely what they were here for and exactly where they were going, and there was no danger that any obstacle would divert them from their relentless purpose. "We are here," he added, "to put candidly before the nation and keep them in the field until the polls close next November." This allusion to no fusion with the people's party was loudly applauded. The speaker then proceeded to have been committed in the matter of the famous Willard Murray letters.

Clark, a Willard Taggart On the Tail End.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—It is understood that Chairman Campbell of the national Republican committee has invited the appointment of the executive committee, will announce the names of the members this week. It will consist of nine members, four of whom will be from the West. Chairman DeYoung, Secretary Carter and Treasurer Bliss, being ex-officio members. For the other places the names of Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut, Joseph H. Manley of Maine, Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey, and James S. Clark, of Iowa, are mentioned. This committee will be known as the campaign, and while it will have full control of the conduct of the campaign its powers will end in the election. In this it differs from any previous executive national committee.

He Steps Into Blaine's Shoes and Will Be in the State Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—Secretary of State Blaine's resignation has been accepted by the President, and the extension of the Presidential term to six years with no successive term, the extension of monopolies, and continued "legalized liquor traffic" as a beverage purposes is the greatest monopoly that ever existed; it destroys a hundred and fifty thousand lives, and costs a billion and a half dollars annually; sends millions into poverty, crime and heartache broadcast among the people; it is the product of Democrat and Republican rule, a damning blot upon civilization, a sin against God and ought to be made a crime against humanity and driven from the face of the earth. The Prohibition party is the only party that dares fight this mightiest curse of the world. Here we are and here we come to stay. From this hour let no nation, no people, no compromise, no motto. Let our platform be so broad, just, clear, comprehensive that all who love God or home or country can join the procession now ready to move on to victory. The speech was enthusiastically received by the audience.

The temporary rules reported by the national committee provided that only delegates present should vote. It was objected that this would disfranchise the distant States and after a hard fight the rules were amended to allow delegates present to cast the full vote of the State. The roll of States was called and the names of members of the standing committee announced. Pending reports from the committee on credentials and permanent organization the convention took a recess till 4 p. m.

Miss Frances Willard was in favor of withdrawing the Prohibition presidential candidate should the People's party put up a candidate satisfactory to the executive committee of the Prohibitionists. It is evident the convention is against her on this proposition, however.

Senators' Room Assuming a Beautiful Beauty Hue.

OMAHA, June 29.—The boom for Senator Stewart as the nominee for the People's party has taken an impetus. Some one has shown, before, previous to the old party nominations, Senator Stewart said: "If Cleveland and Harrison are nominated the electoral vote of Nevada and all the silver States will go to the independents." More than this, it is announced today positively by friends of Senator Stewart that he would accept the nomination. Many were surprised to know that there is a fight against Weaver in his own delegation. Whether the fight will be strong enough to injure Weaver's chances is not yet known.

Enthusiasts Cannot Vote for Whiteleg Kaid.

OMAHA, June 29.—There is a decided Omaha feeling among the labor unions of this city and Graham talk can be heard wherever laboring men are gathered together, and the mention of the Judge's name is the signal for praise. Graham's sentiment is especially strong in the Typographical unions of Omaha, South Omaha, and Council Bluffs. Printers, as a rule, are rather independent in their political views, and this year they will be more so than usual, because of the peculiar conditions of the campaign.

"We can scarcely hope to elect Graham," said a labor unionist, "but we may become to labor what Fremont was to the Republican party—the man who

THE BLACK DEATH.

The Cholera Plague Spreads TO THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

The Russian Government is Taking Every Precaution to Prevent the Spread of the Epidemic—Australia and Germany Alarmed.

LONDON, June 29.—Among the important resolutions to be discussed by the Chambers of Commerce congress is the Board of Trade will move that it is the opinion of this congress that the time has come or is close at hand when the people of Great Britain can with confidence look to the colonies and dependencies for supplies of foreign countries, especially those countries which find it is necessary to import from year to year. The rapid development of the grain production of Canada, India and Australia, during the past ten years clearly indicates that these countries will soon have an annual export surplus of grain in excess of the annual import demand of the British and it will be altogether unnecessary for the latter to look for supplies to foreign countries, especially those countries which find it is necessary to import from year to year.

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It is true, the scourge is almost certain to ravage the famine-stricken provinces. Officers have been dispatched to Taurin and Tiflis with full authority to adopt all measures to arrest the spread of cholera through the railway traffic. The scourge is abating at Meshed. The official reports say there were 374 deaths out of 512 attacked during the month of June over a wide area. This is not alarming especially in view of the rate of mortality.

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In Chester county the storm was the worst in 20 years. Houses in all parts of the county were unroofed, many were struck by lightning and a score of head of live stock were killed. At Crum Linn, a car of a train on the P. W. & W. was struck by lightning while in motion, the baggage master, William Lewis, and his wife, being rendered unconscious and will probably die. A newsboy, the only other occupant of the car, was knocked down, but he will recover.

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WINNERS OF BREAD.

How Some Women Toil in Sweden.

THEY OFTEN CARRY THE HOD

They Carry Wood, Make Lard, Act as Barber and Druggists, and Work in Telephone Offices, But Have Not Learned to Be Typewriters.

[Criticize Gold in Christian Union.]

Hod-carriers of the weaker sex stand at the bottom of the social ladder in Sweden. These sturdy women carry loads of bread on scaffolds, and are one Swedish woman out of a number of apartment houses and a palatial residence. She frankly acknowledges that she started her career as a hod-carrier, and made her fortune by prudent investment of savings and successful speculation in real estate. She prides herself on having become wealthy by her own effort, and her children take pleasure in spending the money by united effort.

Another kind of open-air business is pursued by the market women (orgummar). Summer and winter, rain or shine, you see them at their post, keeping in their hand a wooden implement, the realization of her ideal dream to see her boy one day in a pulpit of the State Church preaching the Word of God.

Washerwomen and scrubbing-women constitute the army of professional knoekers in the service of cleanliness. These workers of the glib tongue and crimson arms may be seen any day kneeling on floating bridges, and belaboring clothes with a wooden implement, reminding of a cricket bat. In winter, when lakes and canals are frozen the knoekers have a hole cut in the ice, and, nothing daunted, they rinse their garments out-of-doors, regardless of temperature.

The professional scrubbing-woman pays weekly visits to homes without carpets. Her appearance, which ladies accept as a necessary evil, interferes with a man's home comfort, and produces on him the same effect as a red rag on a turkey gobbler.

Sweden manufactures and exports safety matches, and crowds of women are employed in this business, which injures their health in some departments. Quite numerous are women carriers, plying chisels and grooving tools on wooden panels or household articles, working out geometric designs or Scandinavian rustic coils in low relief. In the famous Swedish slod' work, comprising cabinet making, turning and carving, women prove themselves fully as skilful as men.

Then there are the lace makers, pursuing the industry founded by Saint Brigitta in the convent of Valdemara more than five hundred years ago. Busy bobbins by the scores rattle to and fro on the lace pillow. Patient is the woman's labor, but pitifully small the remuneration.

Women hair-dressers and barbers are by no means scarce. The latter crop many a Samson's lion mane; they lay out and scrape men's bearded faces with no more ado than they were passing an article through the various processes of the laundry.

Cooking has forever been conceded to woman as being her distinctive sphere. In Sweden the fine art of plain cooking holds a high standard of excellence. The person in charge of meals on board an English steamer is always a woman, who controls a staff of neat waitresses. It takes no small amount of business capacity and professional skill to run such a department to general satisfaction in slow quarters.

At railroad stations where trains stop for refreshments women provide travelers with warm, well-cooked, well-served dinners in four courses—soup, fish, roast, dessert—at the fixed price of one krona (twenty-eight cents), without extra charge for the side-table dainties (smorgasbord), where travelers partake of a preliminary meal.

When a Swedish hostess prepares for a party at her home, she may order ice cream and dessert first in the collection of the guests, but she generally depends for the solid dishes on an expert female cook (kockfru), who fills engagements for private spreads. When the menu is settled the two women, the one who is port arrives and has full sway of the kitchen, enlisting the services of the regular cook, who is eager to learn the higher mysteries of the profession. Before the two women powers the spread will be made an exhibition of masterpieces of culinary art.

In country communities the trained and licensed midwife takes entire charge of normal confinements; only in alarming cases they call in a doctor. The quaint old Swedish expression called "jordgemma"—the old woman of the earth, who nurses the little child into this earthly existence.

As for trained hospital nurses and Sisters of the Red Cross they rank deservedly high among the noblest heroines of woman.

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The latest departure in woman's work is the opening of the druggist's trade to any woman who will take a thorough course of pharmacy and successfully pass the State examinations.

In telegraph and post offices under government patronage women fill subordinate positions without great responsibility. Their wages are far below those of the male employees, who alone have the stimulating prospect of advancement, with increase in salary and a pension in old age.

The telephone stock companies employ a goodly young staff of women workers, recruited among when their ranks are thinned by marriage.

The day of typewriters and stenographers in the city offices has not yet dawned in Sweden, where business never is so rushing as not to give time for correspondence in handwriting. Many ladies who write neatly and legibly make their living by copying legal papers for the courts of justice, or fill positions as clerks in banks and insurance offices.

There are women compositors and bookbinders. The irrepressible female book agent, however, does not yet exist in Sweden, and her style of work would find no sympathy in shrinking Swedish womanhood.

A school of horticulture has quite lately been opened with a view to prepare women gardeners and florists to coax forth blossoms under the very nose of grim Boreas in the subdued Northern daylight.

Swedish school teachers and governesses by the thousands work faithfully at an average yearly salary of \$30, and a poor "school-marm" has to pay revenue taxes to government and communally on her pitance of a salary. Women have recently been elected as trustees in school boards in the city of Stockholm.

The Swedish universities, Upsala and Lund, opened their portals to women over 15 years ago, and have sent forth many a doctor in medicine or philosophy of the gentler sex. So long as the pulpit and the bar are closed to women they find it unpractical to study theology and law as mere accomplishments.

The "Central Institute" of Stockholm, where women and young men are called "Swedish movements" are taught, admits women as well as male students. Lady graduates of this famous institution practice their profession in various cities of the United States.

Lady artists in Sweden need not be ashamed of their work, and many young girls earn their daily bread by decorative art work of exquisite execution.

Some vocalists and singers of Jenny Lind's sex abound in Sweden, and well-trained lady quartettes go forth to delight foreign audiences with Swedish folk songs.

There are able lady teachers of vocal and instrumental music, lady organists and choir leaders, in different parts of the country.

This winter a bill was introduced in the Legislature asking permission for women to hold office as sextons of the State church.

Women lecturers are few and far between; chiefly on Salvation army and temperance platforms. Swedish women seem as yet tongue-tied in public, and seldom possess the gift of gab even in private; and Swedish men, who are poor public speakers themselves, hold, in their conservatism, with St. Paul in his epistle to the Romans, that women should keep their position in the assembly.

The dramatic stage prides itself justly on having actresses of unquestionable merit and blameless character, and the award "Pro Litteris et Artibus" has been accorded to Swedish lady tragedians.

Some of our best journalists are still in the minority among contributors to the daily press—whom, by-the-by, devotes no column to the special interests of women, as American papers are known to do. Swedish women have come to the front in literature, holding their own as magazine writers, poets, novelists, and playwrights; and literary talent in a woman commands respect and admiration in the far north.

In this department pioneer work was done by Miss Fredrika Bremer, the little, warm-hearted, quaint spinster, whom Hawthorne likened to a benevolent fairy godmother of the French tales. She labored to free the mind of the evolution of Swedish womanhood, and, in her unassuming way, by the power of her example, that a woman may develop and use her mental gifts without losing any of the true womanly qualities whose beauty outlasts the ravages of time.

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NOW THEY'LL FIGHT.

Bismarck and William Will Scrap.

EX-CHANCELLOR ATTACKED.

William Has Ordered the Minister of Justice to Investigate the Utterances of Bismarck and the Papers Proclaiming that He'll be Knocked Out.

BERLIN, June 29.—Public feeling has been so aroused that the Emperor has directed the minister of imperial justice to make inquiry regarding the recent reported interview with Prince Bismarck with a view to prosecute the ex-chancellor. The Tagblatt says: "The die is cast, Prince Bismarck has attained the object for which he has striven during the last two years and has forced the government to take up the gauntlet he has so often thrown at its feet. With the full weight of his historical name he exposes chancellor to the eyes of foreign nations and discredits him by means of reckless utterances. All patriots will regard the procedure with aching hearts. Chancellor Von Caprivi's question whether Bismarck's conduct is patriotic will be answered by a majority of the nation with a negative.

Visische Zeitung says: A single false step on the part of the government in the contest now openly embarked upon may lead to a tragedy. No matter what the reasons Bismarck may be, it will not be a Bismarck tragedy. We merely hope the government will not execute its threat to take action against the creator of German unity.

Naturist Zeitung, hopes the patriotism of Prince Bismarck will lead him to put an end to the painful spectacle of his attack on the government. It attributes his bitter words to disappointment at the refusal of the Austrian kaiser to grant him an audience.

Mary Helped Her Hot Her Divorce and Then She Robbed Mary.

ST. PAUL, June 30.—Mrs. Cornelia Thorne, a dressmaker, brought suit for divorce early in June against her husband. Her sister, Mrs. Mary D. Phillips, of Seattle, Wash., gave testimony that assisted in getting the divorce. Mrs. Phillips had just completed the sale of some Seattle real estate, and on making the journey to St. Paul had put \$2,400 of the money in the lining of her dress. After the trial ended and Mrs. Phillips started home she was sleeping soundly in her berth when the train reached Tacoma. During her sleep she dreamed that she saw Cornelia take \$1,000 of the \$2,400 from the lining of her dress. On awakening she made an examination and found that amount gone. Mrs. Phillips stopped off the train at Seattle and took the next train back to St. Paul. She arrived Monday and went at once to the office of County Attorney O'Brien. The attorney procured a search warrant and under warrant for the arrest of Cornelia. The papers were served on Cornelia and asked her to hand over the \$1,000. She denied the charge emphatically, but search was instituted and a portion of the money was found. Cornelia will be given a hearing Thursday.

No Vegetation and All Annual Life Fast Disappearing.

SAN ANTONIO, June 30.—A letter from La Salle county, 80 miles southwest of San Antonio on the Arkansas International and Great Northern railway, gives a picture of the drought and desolation in that section.

In three years it has not rained a drop. The prairie, once carpeted with rich grasses, are as bare as a billiard table. The streams have gone dry. There is no water anywhere. For any distance as far as the eye can reach there is not a spot of green.

The sun, reflected from the white soil, makes the glare and heat almost unbearable. Deer, turkeys and other wild game have died. Even the familiar jack-rabbit has disappeared. All the cattle and sheep have been sold and shipped into other States.

Many of the Mexicans are cowboys or soldiers. They have no means of subsistence and some of them have tried to farm it, but the seed soon two years ago remains unproductive in the ground.

From LaSalle county alone 72,000 head of sheep have been removed. The citizens today appealed to Governor Hogg to furnish the starving Mexicans transportation to cotton districts where they may find work. An earnest call for food has been issued.

DEFEATED.

LONDON, June 30.—The second ballot on the proposed amendment of Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, to the resolution by Modley to the congress of chambers of commerce of the empire, resulted today in the defeat of the amendment. During the first day's session Mr. Modley offered a resolution declaring that fiscal union between Great Britain and the colonies by preferential duties, based upon protection, would be politically dangerous and commercially disadvantageous, and that the arrangement that would best conduce to intimate commercial union would be for self-governing colonies to adopt, as closely as circumstances would permit, the non-protective policy of Great Britain. Sir Charles Tupper's proposed amendment declared that a small differential duty should be adopted by Great Britain and the colonies against foreign imports. When the amendment came up yesterday it was defeated 79 to 34. Sir Charles challenged the vote and a second ballot was taken this morning, the amendment again being defeated 33 to 55.

Horns Wrecker Shot Dead.

DENVER, June 29.—E. W. Harris, editor of the Greenville Herald, while driving with his brother this morning, met Dr. Y. K. Yowell, late of Greenville, on the road, with Detective H. H. Davis. On seeing the carriage brothers Dr. Yowell fired at them twice and then ran. E. W. Harris took a careful sight with his Winchester at the flying figure and shot Dr. Yowell dead with a bullet through the heart. It is alleged that Yowell was ruining Harris' home.

An Old Man Killed by Hogs.

ST. MARYS, Ohio, June 29.—Clerk Stewart, aged 92, the oldest resident in Mason county, was attacked today by hogs when walking through the barnyard and killed. When assistance reached him the hogs were still at the body.

WILL TERMINATE THE CONTRACT.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The Western Associated Press has given notice to terminate its contract with the New York Associated Press of its intention to terminate their contract now existing between them.