

volume. From 1881 to 1887 nearly fifty-two millions of dollars were lost to strikers, and the same amount or more to capitalists. The losses by strikes since are incalculable. It is estimated that all the money lost by strikes since the beginning of the century would pay off the national debt of the United States and that of several of the States besides.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

PARTY organs are making a good deal of talk about the respective appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses. The former is usually denominated the billion dollar Congress, but the latter by its appropriations during the session just closed exceeds those of the first session of the Fifty-first by \$41,000,000. Putting the question in this way is misleading, and in the end would result in no advantage to any party. The best way is to place the actual figures before the public and let them judge for themselves. The appropriations of the two sessions referred to are as follows:

	Fifty-first Congress.	Fifty-second Congress.
Agricultural.....	\$1,799,100 00	\$3,292,975 50
Army.....	24,208,471 79	24,305,499 82
Diplomatic and Consular.....	1,710,815 00	1,604,045 00
District of Columbia.....	5,769,544 15	5,323,414 27
Fortifications.....	4,232,935 00	2,734,276 00
Indian.....	7,262,018 02	7,661,047 84
Legislative, etc.....	21,030,752 76	21,899,252 97
Military Academy.....	435,295 11	428,917 33
Navy.....	24,135,035 53	23,543,375 00
Pension.....	98,457,461 00	146,737,350 00
Postoffice.....	72,226,698 99	80,331,876 73
River and Harbor.....	25,136,295 00	21,153,618 00
Sundry Civil.....	29,738,282 22	28,000,000 00
Deficiency.....	38,617,448 98	18,885,393 18
Miscellaneous.....	7,010,905 27	500,000 09
World's Fair bill.....	—	2,500,000 00
Permanent annual appropriations.....	101,628,453 00	121,863,880 00
Totals.....	\$463,899,510 79	\$507,711,131 64

It will be seen that in the matter of pensions an increase of \$43,000,000 has taken place in the permanent annual appropriations; \$10,000,000 for sugar bounties, and \$9,000,000 for refunding national bank notes. The World's Fair gets \$2,500,000. The agricultural department also shows an increase. Altogether these items will make over \$75,000,000, the expenditure of which is directly chargeable to the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress, and hence cannot be fairly classed as belonging to the Fifty-second.

But then it is permissible to go back and show how much of the billion dollars of the Fifty-first Congress was the result of the legislation of the Fiftieth. We are of opinion that the sum of \$70,000,000 of the so-called billion dollar Congress can be shown to be the result of legislation in the preceding Congress. Presenting issues of this kind in an entirely one-sided manner only mystifies the people, and does not help either party finally. What the people of the United States are concerned about is the question, was the money wisely expended and to the best advantage of the people at large?

The old whaling bark "Progress," with its extensive museum of marine curios and relics of whaling voyages, is now in the harbor at Chicago, and is being visited by hundreds of people.

IS IT A TRUST.

Six of the great flouring mills of California, under the name of the Sperry Flour Company, have joined together, and henceforward will be operated as one company. This is done, it is said, to reduce expenses and give the general public better terms. That is what the Reading coal combine said last year, when the whole anthracite coal output of the country came under one management, but coal has gone up one dollar on the ton since the combine was accomplished, and now Congress has taken steps to investigate the matter.

The California mills in the trust or combine, or whatever it is, have an aggregate capacity of 6,000 barrels of flour daily. According to the *Chronicle* the new corporation is capitalized at \$10,000,000, and has \$5,800,000 of paid up capital. The formation of this monopoly is becoming an issue between Republicans and Democrats in California. Inasmuch as flour cannot be properly included in articles needing protection, the formation of a trust in the article is adduced as an argument that protection does not create trusts. Wheat flour, it is true, imported into the United States is subject to a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, but very little, if any, is imported.

The Democrats, on the other hand, ask "What is the need of protecting an article that requires no protection?" But the Republicans answer, "By protection we discourage wheat-growing on our Canadian border, and in other places. When foreign farmers know they can't sell to us, they will not grow wheat." And so the quarrel goes, while the facts show that trusts and combines are formed irrespective of parties and under both protection and free trade.

THE CASE OF KING, OF TENNESSEE.

The name of Henry Clay King of Tennessee has been mentioned a great deal in the papers during the last eighteen months. The story of his life makes a lamentable chapter in the drama of human history. Only a short time ago he was found guilty of murder by a jury of his fellow citizens and was sentenced to be hanged. Governor Buchanan, on the 9th inst., commuted the death sentence to penal servitude for life. The commutation was not well received by the people of Memphis, and King had to be removed secretly in order to escape a lynching.

Col. H. C. King was a man whose celebrity as a lawyer, author and soldier was not confined to the limits of his native State. In the war of the rebellion he achieved fame as a soldier of the confederate army. His regiment, known as "King's tigers," makes a formidable showing in the civil war records. In law his work known as "King's Digest" is recognized as a standard in its line. Professionally he ranked among the foremost of the Tennessee bar. And it was while in the practice of his profession that he brought upon himself the misery which blighted his name, his family and his honor.

About five years ago Mrs. Mary J.

Pillow, widow of General Gideon J. Pillow of Mexican war fame, called at the office of Henry Clay King in Memphis, on some trifling legal business. She was a woman of forty-five, but possessing certain charms which attracted King. He subsequently left his wife and children and went to live in her house. This naturally created gossip and caused great scandal. King found that public opinion was not by any means on his side. He owned a large plantation in Arkansas, and to this he and Mrs. Pillow retreated, and lived there as man and wife. The lady urged King to place his property beyond the reach of his lawful wife and children. She induced him to transfer the Arkansas estate to herself for protection. This he did. Mrs. Pillow then quietly had the property recorded in her own name. When King discovered this he charged the woman with perjury, and with plotting to ruin his wife and children. Mrs. Pillow in return ordered him off her premises. He had to go, and returned to Memphis, where only consternation awaited him. He tried to become reconciled with the Pillow woman once more, but she spurned him from her home that formerly was his. He then entered suit for the recovery of his property.

Mrs. Pillow retained as her attorneys the firm of Poston and Poston of Memphis. During the trial the relations of the plaintiff and defendant were fully disclosed. In his speech at the trial, David H. Poston, senior member of the firm, scored King in a merciless and scathing manner. The speech aroused King to great anger. He met Poston in Memphis on March 10th, 1891, and shot him dead. At the time the murder created indignation in Memphis. A large mob attacked King who held them at bay with his smoking revolver, but finally surrendered to deputy-sheriff. His wife visited him in prison, and stood by him to the last. His defense at the trial was based on insanity, but the jury rendered a verdict of murder against him after two hours' deliberation.

It is said that strong influence both political and social was brought to bear on Governor Buchanan. If King had challenged Poston to combat in the usual Southern way public opinion would not be so fierce against him. But King walked deliberately up to his victim, pulled the trigger within a few feet of Poston's body, sending the ball clear through the intestines.

King's respite by the Governor was based principally on technical grounds. It was considered he was entitled to a change of venue, which was denied him, and that there were some other informalities about the trial. It is unlikely that there would have been a commutation of sentence if the convict had occupied a less prominent position in society. As it is, penal servitude for life is a terrible punishment.

Indians will make a fine display at the World's Fair of the results of manufacturing industries growing out of the discovery of natural gas. Since Indiana first began to use the gas in 1835, it is claimed, the growth of manufactories in the State has been greater than in any other state in the Union.