

GRIP TIGHT.

Boston Traveller.

Earl Roy lay dying one summer eve,
He lay at his easement wide;
He looked at the green and fertile lands,
And said with a flash of pride:
"Son Robert, this lordship fair is ours;
If any dispute thy right,
I have but two words to say to thee;
Grip tight!"

Two short, strong words like a trumpet
call,

Now listen to what they say:
There is a tide in the affairs of men
And it comes not every day;
If it brings thee good in some good hour,
Take it—it is thy right;
Wouldst thou keep it thine? There is one
way:

Grip tight!

And if thou hast found thy work to do,
Then this is thy wisest part:
Count it as one of the best of gifts,
And do it with hand and heart.
If slack or careless others will seize,
A blessing thou holdst too light;
The skirt of a happy circumstance,
Grip tight!

Hast thou a home, tho' humble and poor,
If love sit down by thy side,
Grip it so tight that nothing on earth,
Thy home and thy heart divide;
If all gifts slip from thy hoodless hand,
Keep this with a jealous might;
There's hope for the man who home and
wife

Grip tight!

Then here's to the man who can win and
keep,
His love, his gold, and his land;
Here's to the true and steadfast heart,
To the sure and strong right hand;
To him who knows and can hold his place,
Who knows and can hold his right;
Who says to his heart in the tug of life,
The two short words of the brave old
knight:

Grip tight!

—Walter Crane.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

To the Friends of Freedom! The inability of the large Democratic majority in the National House of Representatives to pass a bill for tariff reform, looking only to the removal of the heavy burden of taxation from a few great industries, and the refusal of the representatives of the Republican party and their allies to even consider the abatement of tariff taxation in any degree, imperatively calls for aggressive and uncompromising political action by the friends of commercial freedom. There can be no doubt that the majority of the American people at present acting in unison with one or the other of the two great political parties, are convinced of the practicability and necessity of tariff reform and the abandonment of the hitherto dominant policy of high, discriminating and unnecessary taxation. A clear statement of the issue between the Protectionists and the Free Traders is of itself a demonstration of the truth of this assertion. On the one side the advocates of protection start with the assumption that under a free and Republican form of Government, the power of taxation may be lawfully used to aid private enterprise and build up private fortunes, on the false plea, now demolished by the bare logic of facts, that such legislation betters business and raises wages. For a long period they have reduced this assumption to practice by imposing heavy taxes on articles necessary to the processes of the great domestic industries, for the benefit of special interests of very small relative importance to the aggregate industrial interests of the whole country. Thus for years past, our fiscal policy has been practically dictated by the manufacturers of pig iron and the growers of wool, although the aggregate value of the annual product of pig iron and wool is not equal to the value of the annual egg and poultry crop of the country, and it is not to be compared with the value of the annual crop of either hay, wheat, corn or cotton.

Emboldened by long toleration the demands of these special interests increase in audacity, as shown in the recent proposition of Samuel J. Randall, their representative, to advance duties on tin plate from 1 to 2½ cents per pound. This article is used largely for preservation by canning, of an excess of our meat, vegetables, fruit, fish and oil products, which, without such treatment, could not be marketed, but would be wasted. The present duty, constitute a bounty, which would cover the payment of double the wages paid in Great Britain. But as the foreign manufacturers are conducted at a minimum of profit (the prices of tin plates being the lowest ever known in history) the present tax is regarded as insufficient, and Randall proposed, in spite of an overflowing Treasury, to increase this tax from six to an aggregate of fifteen million dollars, and collect it by adding to the cost of the preservation of meat, fish and fruit, decreasing our export market accordingly, the cost of milk pans and pans of every farmer, the cooking utensils

and dinner pail of every working man and the construction of every dwelling house and railroad car in the country—all for the benefit of a few iron manufacturers and capitalists in Pennsylvania. On the other side the principles of the free traders may be simply stated as follows:

1.—They demand that the whole system of federal taxation be so reconstructed and readjusted that all taxes which the people pay shall be received by the Government without diversion of any part for fostering private interests.

2.—That the promotion and true protection of domestic industry is to be found in the removal of all taxes from articles which constitute the foundations or are necessary to the process of our various industries and that taxation should be restricted as far as possible to articles whose final consumption is voluntary rather than necessary.

3.—They claim that the abandonment of the present high, discriminating and unnecessary tariff taxes, and the levy of a natural revenue on a comparatively few articles on which taxes can be collected with the least interference with the freely chosen pursuits of the people, are necessary steps to gradually insure to the country full industrial employment and high wages, abundant production and low cost, extended markets and a permanent revival of commercial activity.

Trade competitors of the United States are loaded down with debt, with the support of great standing armies which in turn entail a burden of taxation so heavy as to impair their resources, cripple the energies of their people and increase the cost of their products. To successfully make a race for trade with the nations thus hampered, it is only necessary that the people of this country adopt a tax policy diametrically opposite. Other nations must then disband their armies and set their soldiers to work with better wages and better subsistence than they now have to afford them any chance for competing with a country so rich in resources, intelligent and active in respect to population and so free in respect to government as the United States. It is for such a result that the American Free Trade League invites the co-operation of the patriotic men of all political parties. The recent trial of strength in Congress shows that the change of a single district in half of the States from the side of Protectionists to the side of Free Traders, is all that is required to reform the revenue system of the government. In more than this number of districts a change of less than five per cent. in the vote will change the district. A comparatively small number of those opposed by conviction to the policy of taxation and restriction, asserting themselves actively, can thus produce the desired result. It is therefore essential that each friend of commercial freedom, in anticipation of nominations in his congressional district, shall determine, and as far as possible publicly declare, his determination not to vote for any candidate for Congress who is not opposed to tariff "for protection," except where it is necessary to defeat an avowed protectionist opponent candidate who straddles the democracy by catering to monopolists and traders in special legislation on the one hand, while claiming support from the toiling, tax-paying masses on the other. In what cases it may be best to put an independent candidate in the field and in what others to abstain from voting, must be left to the freetraders of each district to decide for themselves. Added to this, let every friend of the cause diligently strive to extend his local influence by diffusing sound economic literature and by promoting the organization of clubs of five or more persons in as many places as he can reach. Such a system requires no large expenditure of money and need not be necessarily dependent on the direction of any central organization. But such an organization will exist and be all the stronger from multiplication and co-operation of independent, and in a large degree of individual action. It is thus possible that tariff reform may be accomplished by the force of public opinion within both parties, compelling the acquiescence of those in power; but if the continued failures of the democratic party in Congress to carry any practical measures of tariff reform, continues to be met by the opposition of the republican party organization and its democratic allies, the democratic and republican free traders must unite to destroy a party which cannot carry out its own principles, to supersede them with a new party of freedom, and to compel the advocates of restriction to join together in the open field. Our democratic form of republican government requires at least one great party, having the courage of its convictions, and ready to show itself a party, by risking defeat in defense of its principles. If the existing parties fail to face the vital issue of the day, the organization of the League will furnish the nucleus for a wider party development that may prove necessary. For the present, independent action in Congressional districts will accomplish every purpose. The American Free Trade League have reason to believe that where there is not an absolute majority, the number of free trade votes in most of the Congressional districts, is sufficiently large to hold the balance of power between the candidates of the two great political parties, and it only remains with those to whom this appeal is now made, to decide whether that power shall now be so intelligently exercised as to make it both feared by politicians and re-

spected by statesmen. Let the first step be taken and the battle will be substantially won.

The address is signed by a large number of the members of the American Free Trade League.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., 30.—The President's party left Saranac Inn this morning for the Upper Lake region for a few days' hunting and fishing in that remote territory. With them went Colonel A. H. Belo, of the Galveston News, and Harry W. Brown, of Philadelphia.

The steam launch *Nellie* conveyed the party down Saranac Lake to Sweeney's ferry, where a long jaunt across the country awaited them. It is not determined whether Mrs. Cleveland and her mother will go into the woods or await the return of the party at one of the hotels at the edge of the wilderness. In all probability they will make the venture, as Mrs. Cleveland has expressed a desire to rough it with the others. Few ladies here have the courage to take such a jaunt in the woods. The party will not return before the latter part of the week. The guides took along "Major," a Scotch deer hound, a famous old hunter in this region, and other dogs will be procured for the chase. A score or more of the guests at Saranac Inn gathered at the wharf and waved an adieu to the voyagers. Mr. Nathan Straus, of New York, who entertained the President at Lower Saranac last year, called on Mr. Cleveland just before his departure. The party have gone beyond the reach of telegraphic communication, and may not be heard from until they return.

SCRANTON, Pa., 30.—A terrible accident occurred at Fairlawn Colliery this morning, which resulted in the death of five men. Two others were seriously injured. John H. Hosie and J. Gallagher were standing at the head of the slope at the time of the accident, and felt the force of the explosion as the rush of air came out of the mouth of the mine. They at once started to go in to ascertain the extent of the damage. The August quota of coal had been mined last week, and no men were employed in the mines. Word came, however, that a party of five or six men had gone into the mine to clear up their chambers. Mine Inspector Blewitt happened to come along about this time and he and Gallagher, with a party, entered the mines, going down to the third or lower vein, and then followed the air course, stopping to repair the damages to the brattice, etc., as they went along. Their progress was necessarily slow and the course they followed took them to the right-hand side of the mines. They came at last to a point where they found repairs necessary, and returned to the foot of the mines for more material, when they learned that groans had been heard in the east gangway. They worked their way and found the party who had gone in the mines before the accident, near or about the entrance of one of the chambers, a short distance from the foot of an inside plane, about 150 feet from where the heading branches off. Three of them were alive and three of them dead. The killed were Huger Conners, of Bellevue; Edward Gaughan and Michael Pryle. The first man brought to the surface was John Nahu, who is badly burned about the face and arms. John Kerrigan was alone when found, and talked the strongest of all, but he died before being brought to the surface. The next was John Connor. He has two large scalp wounds, a bad cut on the knee and another on the arm. His face and hands are badly bruised. He was taken to the hospital. The body of Edward Pierce, the fire boss, was found about 150 feet from there. One of the men said they waited there in the blackness of the night, the sick, wounded and helpless with their dead comrades lying near them. At last they heard voices and Connor called. Presently the voices came nearer; then they saw lights approaching and soon the rescuing party were with them. The position in which the bodies were found bears out the statement. He could not tell whether Pierce ignited the gas or whether it was ignited by their lamps. The explosion came like a flash, too quickly for anyone to tell anything about it. They had no reason to expect to find any gas there. How the fire originated is a mystery.

CITY OF MEXICO, 30. Reports have been current here since Friday night regarding the treatment of Sedgwick, American special agent in the Cutting case, who was on that evening one of the guests at a ball given by one of the clubs of the city. The club in question is the most aristocratic in Mexico, among its members being Government officials of the highest class, and representatives of the oldest and most distinguished families. The club gave Sedgwick an invitation as a special honor to an American representative. He was received with marked tokens of respect, and every one endeavored to make the evening agreeable to him, he being the most honored guest. Toward the small hours of the morning there was the usual flow of champagne and numerous toasts drank in one of the rooms set apart for gentlemen. A careful investigation shows that Sedgwick, while undoubtedly participating in the convivial enjoyments of the hour, was in no way treated insolently. The members of the club and its managers strenuously deny that any discourtesy was intended or practiced toward Sedgwick, who made an excellent impression. To set at rest the injurious reports regarding Sedgwick, it is proposed by the leading representatives of the highest society of Mexico to give him a series of dinners and receptions, in order to make it

vident that he has the esteem of the Mexicans. Since the rumors became current, large numbers of entirely ridiculous and unfounded reports have been in circulation, but no person of reputation or standing in the community conversant with the matter supports them.

Last evening Sedgwick was the guest at a private house at dinner, at which were present Minister Mariscal, of the Department of Foreign Relations, and Minister Romero, of the Interior Department.

Sedgwick is conferring with Minister Jackson and investigating the laws of Mexico bearing on the Cutting case. He is having translations of the laws made, and when through here he will go to Chihuahua and then to Paso del Norte.

CITY OF MEXICO, 30.—In an interview this afternoon, Sedgwick emphatically denied the stories circulated against him in the United States. Leading representatives of the Jockey Club who have been interviewed upon the subject express themselves as sorry that the good name of the club has been called in question. They said that Sedgwick was a conspicuous guest at their ball and that he behaved as a gentleman should.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The following circular was issued by the Treasury Department this afternoon:

"Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th of September, 1886, or at any time prior thereto, the Department will redeem at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, paying par, and accrued interest to the date of redemption, any uncalled United States three per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000. The bonds forwarded to Washington for redemption, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loan, Washington, and all bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The *National Republican* says the fact that a new Government printer has been appointed was settled beyond dispute at the Government printing office to-day, and the employees expect to meet their chief at an early day. Gilbert Benedict, the brother of the new Public Printer, arrived here yesterday. At 12 o'clock he reached the printing office, presenting his credentials, made himself known, and relieved Cadet Taylor as chief clerk of the office. The change was considerable of a surprise, as it was not supposed any step of this kind would be taken before the Public Printer had himself qualified and bonded. The bond is \$100,000, and there is no information that the bond had either been offered or accepted.

In making the change above mentioned, before arriving in the city, it is supposed that the Public Printer is only mapping out a way to make his acquaintance with the office and its duties easier. There is much uneasiness and trepidation among the employees, especially those holding the principal positions, that they may be called upon to abdicate in favor of some applicant meeting favor with the successor of Mr. Rounds.

In the case of J. Harris Rogers against Attorney General Garland, Gov. Harris and others, in connection with the Pan-Electric Telephone controversy, the plaintiff to-day filed a rejoinder to the demurrer, saying the bill was good in substance, and petitioned the court to put the case on the calendar.

ATHOL, Mass., 30.—The expected lookout at Lee's shoe shops took place this morning, when the employees, on coming to the shops, found the doors guarded by policemen. Every man and woman, before being allowed to enter the factory, was obliged to sign a certificate to the effect that they do not belong to any labor organization and will not join or engage in any strike while in the employ of the Lee's. Of four or five hundred hands only about 25 signed the certificate and went to work during the forenoon. The Knights of Labor have requested the selectmen to close all the saloons for such a length of time as may be deemed advisable. Everything remained quiet throughout the day.

BALTIMORE, 30.—Benjamin Ellwell, a well-to-do and aged farmer, living three miles south of this place, in the township of Sumpter, was the victim of a daring robbery last Saturday.

At midnight Mrs. Ellwell awoke with a choking sensation and immediately awakened her husband, who detected the fumes of chloroform in the room. He then attempted to leave his bed, but received a sharp blow on the head, coupled with a threat of instant death if he made any outcry. The burglars two in number, then bound and gagged Mr. and Mrs. Ellwell, and later possessed themselves of a tin box containing \$550 in gold which Mr. Ellwell had been carefully hoarding for years. The burglars then demolished a trunk in the same room, thus securing \$900 in valuable papers, bonds, etc. After warning the couple to make no outcry the robbers left. There is no clue to the perpetrators, but the general impression is that no strangers took part in the robbery, inasmuch as the burglars knew the location of the money and other valuables which they secured.

LANSING, Mich., 30.—W. W. Knoch, Chief of the Michigan District Secret Service, will take to Detroit to-night a counterfeit named Wm. Wandor of Vermont, one of the most desperate shovers of the queer in the country. He was captured last night in a barn, three miles southwest of Lansing. Wandor was arrested in the Lansing

postoffice Friday night, but escaped on his way to the lock-up. He had been boarding for several months past with G. C. Allen, under the name of Fred Harris and was working the State as a wholesale agent for queer coin. In his trunk was found \$800 in boxes gold and \$1,200 in certificates of deposit on the Lansing Savings Bank. The coin ranged all the way from \$1 to \$20 pieces, which could not be detected from the genuine, save for light weight. Wandor remained in the woods after his escape, until driven into farmer Weldon's barn by the rain. The farmer saw one leg beneath the hay while hunting for eggs and notified the officers. During his absence Wandor burrowed down six feet into some unthreshed wheat, where he was found after four hours' search. He was so weak from suffocation that he could hardly stand, and would have been dead in half an hour more. Detective from New York have been on his track for over three months.

NEW ORLEANS, 30.—A special to the *Times-Democrat* says: This morning as Judge J. B. Alam and Joseph H. Nicholls were in consultation in the law office of the former, Col. V. L. Reeves stepped to the front door and fired the contents of both barrels of a shotgun into the head and shoulders of Nicholls, killing him instantly. Col. Reeves surrendered himself to the authorities and was locked in jail, without bail. He claims to have acted in self-defense. Nicholls was a son-in-law of Col. Reeves and some family trouble is supposed to be the origin of the difficulty.

SIDNEY, N. S. W., 30.—The government has introduced in Parliament a bill providing for the celebration of the centenary of New South Wales, in January, 1888. It is proposed that the programme of attractions for the occasion shall include a carnival, a regatta, a universal exhibition, a musical festival, a review of the colonial forces, athletic sports, etc. The celebration will be conducted on the grandest scale. The Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family and members of the governments and Parliaments of Canada and the other British Colonies will be invited.

QUEBEC, 30.—It is feared that other animals of the Louis quarantine will have to be sacrificed to prevent contagion. The owners of the animals were admitted on condition of burning their clothes and taking a bath. The earth road traversed by the animals will be turned over to the depth of a foot. It is probable that the authorities will have to buy and destroy all the animals owned under the quarantine.

NEW YORK, 30.—The employees of the Belt Line held a meeting to-night and expressed much dissatisfaction over the new time table. They say that it is impossible to make six trips on schedule time, and they want a rearrangement of the time table. They say they will renew the tie-up if their demand is not acceded to.

DETROIT, 30.—Detroit 2, Boston 5. Chicago.—Chicago 13, Philadelphia 10.

KANSAS CITY.—Washington 5, Kansas City 2.

ST. LOUIS.—Maroons 7, New York 3. COLUMBUS, 30.—The bribery case against W. S. Capellar was dismissed to-day, no one appearing to prosecute. Allen O. Myers who had a hearing on the charge of perjury in the same connection was discharged. It appearing from the evidence that he did not intend the arrest of Capellar.

SOUTH ROYALTON, Vermont, 31.—Nearly the entire business portion of this village and a number of dwellings were destroyed last night. At one time it seemed as if the whole village was doomed, but after a fierce battle with the flames, in which the villagers received aid from neighboring towns, the fire was got under control shortly after two this morning. Fourteen stores and nine residences were burned; loss \$75,000.

SOUTH ROYALTON, 31.—The losses by fire in this town are placed at \$100,000.

CHICAGO, 31.—Five armed men boarded the passenger train at East St. Louis last evening and took Jimmy Carroll, a notorious bank robber, from the deputy sheriff, who was taking him to Galesburg for trial, he having been concerned in a big bank robbery there some years ago. Carroll escaped to Canada shortly after the Galesburg burglary, but was arrested and sent to prison for the crime he had previously committed in that country. Until then he had always escaped conviction.

CHICAGO, 31.—An article printed here to-day says: A man giving his name as George Lawrence, claiming to reside in San Francisco, together with one or two confederates, has been endeavoring to sell milk dealers a receipt for adulterating milk. The receipt is as follows:

"Three ounces of protoxide of soda, 24 ounces of saltpeter, 24 ounces of bicarbonate of soda, 16 ounces of glycerine, 80 ounces of salt, 14 pounds of sugar. Directions: mix with 24 gallons of water and let stand for four or five hours; to each gallon of the mixture add six gallons of water."

The process is to fill the jar one half full of milk and add a quantity of the decoction and fill the jar with water. Experiment showed that the quantity of milk could be doubled and was difficult of detection. Lawrence was asking \$500 for the receipt and claims having sold it to numerous San Francisco milk dealers and in other cities in the west. The attention of the city health commissioner having been called to this matter, he claimed that the mixture is injurious to the human system.