JOHN WESLEY HARDIN'S LIFE

REMARKABLE CAREER OF THE NOTED "KILLER" DESPERADO AND EX-CONVICT.

A SCORE OF PEOPLE SUCCUMBED HIS DEADLY AIM.

Served 17 Years of a 25-Year Sentence, Was Pardoned, and Again Renewed His Lawless Life—Son of a Baptist Minister.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—John Wesley Hardin, the most noted desperado in the State, and whose light was put out last night by Constable John Sellman, an old policeman of this place, was buried today. John Wesley Hardin was born in Comanche county in 1851 and was the son of a Baptist minister in good standing. In 1868 he entered upon his career of crime and bloodshed at the early age of 17. At that time originated the noted Taylor-Sutton feud. His nerve and daring soon placed him at the head of the Taylor faction and between the years of 1868 and 1874 40 or more of the Sutton faction were exterminated, 16 deaths being laid at Hardin's door.

Two years after the conception of the feud Hardin became the leader of 17 desperadoes who terrorized and controlled the town of Comanche at intervals for two years or more, openly defying law and order. The gang did not confine their operations to the town of Comanche alone, but roamed over the counties of Comanche, Gonzales and DeWitt, stealing cattle, demanding supplies at the points of their pistols and for excitement, exterminating all stray members of the Sutton crowd who came across their path.

In February of 1874, while Hardin and his crowd were carousing in a saloon at Comanche, Deputy Sheriff Webb of Brown county rode up and entered the saloon by the back door. Seeing himself outnumbered he attempted to pass through, but was accosted by Hardin, who demanded to know if he had a warrant for any of his (Hardin's) crowd. And if he expected to execute it. Upon Webb replying in the affirmative, Hardin drew his gun and Webb gamely gave up his life in defense of his duty. This aroused public indignation to such a pitch that Hardin became an outlaw and renegade, a price being on his head.

Shortly before this time he killed Captain Jack Helm, a man of note in his day, who was in command of a ranger company, which, wherever it went in Southern Texas, left a trail of blood behind it. Helm got into a dispute with 14-year-old boy, of whose father he was the murderer. While Helm was in the act of stabbing the boy with a knife John Wesley Hardin's pistol cracked and Jack Helm turned up his toes. The rangers took after him and ran him near Yorktown, but Hardin killed three of his pursuers and escaped.

After the killing of Deputy Sheriff Webb Hardin's band drifted to a mere handful and owing to vigilance on the part of the rangers the leader was forced to seek safety in flight. Going to Jacksonville, Fla., in 1879 he entered the butcher business under the assumed name of Swayne. In six months time his whereabouts became known to detectives who had been on his trail. Becoming uneasy, the fugitive started for his old haunts in Texas and while en route was captured and brought back to Comanche, tried for the killing of Webb, and receiving a sentence of 25 years penal servitude. Seventeen years of this was served before being pardoned by the governor.

During his confinement he applied his leisure hours to the study of law and upon his release was admitted to the bar at Pecos. He came to this city last October in the capacity of attorney for J. P. Miller, who was to be tried on the charge of conspiracy against the life of Sheriff Bud Frazier of that place. Hardin gave the Frazier crowd to understand he would take no foolishness and no gun plays were attempted. His next move was to send word to Mike Collins of the Wigwam saloon that he wanted to be his partner, and Collins, thinking discretion the better part of valor, gave him a half interest next day. Going to a local wholeliquor house he ordered all the wet goods he thought necessary and had it charged. The liquor house not only charged this, but told him the store was at his disposal whenever he wanted it. He published a card to the effect that while he was in the saloon he would see that beligerents had a fair deal and no dead sure thing would go if he knew it. In consequence the saloon was given a wide berth and soon closed for want of patronage.

He next caught the tenderfoots' hair to curl in the Gem gambling rooms, when he pulled his gun and made the dealer hand back the money he had lost and defied any one who did not like the play to "get in the middle of the road."

About two months ago Martin McRose and Victor Queen arrived in Juaraz, Mexico, from Roswell, where they were badly wanted by the sheriff. Hardin prevailed on their extradition, and for his reward took both McQueen's and his wife's money, some $2000. McRose came to the American side to make Hardin divide, but was killed by Deputy Marshal Scarbrough and his deputies.

For the last three weeks Hardin has been drinking considerable, writing a story of his life, and making life a burden to the police, whom he threatened to run out of the country. Several days since, on the complaint of Mrs. McRose, whom he had kept begging for her life several hours at the point of a pistol, he was arrested by a bunch of five officers, whom he made read the warrant twice over before he would surrender.

The trouble which resulted in his death last night was brought on by his telling Constable Sellman, in the Acme saloon, he did not like his (Sellman's) son, who was one of the party of officers who had arrested him a few nights before. One word brought on another, and it ended by his telling Sellman to get out in the middle of the street and he would come soon and come "a smoking." Sellman waited for him several hours, but he did not come out. Then Sellman went into the saloon with a friend, and stepping up to the bar near Hardin they both watched one another through the mirror in front of them. After Sellman had taken his drink, he says Hardin reached for his gun, and he pulled his own and turned loose. The first shot crashed through Hardin's brain and killed him instantly. He received two more shots while falling to the floor. He had a gun in each hip pocket, but did not get a chance to pull either.

Thus ended the career of the man who has for several months been feared by the public in general.

Constable Sellman is an old officer, and has a record as a killer of smugglers and thieves. Some years ago he fought a band of cattle thieves in Dona Ina county, N. M., killed two and captured the rest, four in all. He killed Bass Outlow in this city a year ago.. Outlow was a deputy United States marshal and had come to Texas in such a hurry he neglected to bring his name along, and in an emergency picked up the one he sailed under in Western Texas. Outlow was killed by Sellman in self defense, a few seconds after the former had killed Ranger M. C. Kittridge.

Hardin was well connected and has many relatives in all parts of the State. Three hundred and forty pages of closely written manuscripts was found in his trunk today, which purports to be a history of his life. The police refuse to allow any one to read it, and will hold it until the arrival of relatives, who will reach here tomorrow.

Joe Hardin, a brother of John Wesley, was lynched in Comanche in 1874, principally because he was a brother of the latter. His widow afterward married Wood Pierce, now a prominent horseman of Austin.

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

THAT IS WHAT THE BRACKENRIDGE RESERVOIR SITE WILL COST, ACCORDING TO

THE WATER AND LIGHT COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The Pipe Question Bobs Up Serenely Again—An Attempt to Elect a City Auditor Is Again Set Aside.

The city council met last night with 17 members present. A petition from citizens of the Fourth ward, asking for the changing of the water main from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street was granted. The council passed a resolution granting water free to any citizen who will operate sprinkling carts to sprinkle the side streets, provided that they in no way interfere with Messrs. Weed & Rosengren, the present sprinkling contractors.

The water and light commission made a report, stating that they had investigated the probable cost of the Brackenridge site, on which it is proposed to build the reservoir, and they found that upon the figures furnished them by R. S. Tinnin, the Brackenridge tract would cost the city $30,000. Mr. Tinnin stated further that for 241 acres, required for the reservoir and the entire water shed, he would take $25,000, or he would take $15,000 for 25 or 30 acres, which would represent the water basin of the reservoir. Mr. Tinnin stated further that if these figures were considered exorbitant that he was willing to leave the matter of valuation to a board of arbitration. No action was taken in the matter.

The Beth Israel congregation was granted permisison to establish a cemetery.

The counil examined and burned 23 of the city's 10 per cent bonds of the denomination of $500 each, issued in 1875, representing in toto $11,500. These bonds were redeemed and destroyed in compliance with a resolution passed by the council May 6.

The question of substituting 4-inch for 6-inch pipe on certain streets in the city, which was considered at the last session of the council, was called up on a motion by Alderman Powell to reconsider the vote by which the 6-inch pipe had been adopted. This raised the same old row that was attendant upon the previous meeting. The matter was finally settled by substituting four for 6-inch pipe.

A motion was made that the superintendent be instructed to order all the 4-inch pipe for street mains that was necessary.

A point was raised that the mayor had already ordered 6-inch pipes for all the mains and the order had been made to the limit. The question was raised that if the mayor had done this that he had no authority for such action. After some further discussion the motion authorizing the superintendent to order the 4-inch pipe necessary for the street mains prevailed.

An attempt to elect a city auditor was again postponed until a subsequent meeting.

An ordinance appropriating $1575 to pay interest on city bonds issued prior to May 1, 1890, was passed.

An ordinance requiring the city electrian to be in attendane upon all fires was referred to the fire committee.

An ordinance appropriating $2293.48 to pay the Norwich Belt Manufacturing company for belts was referred to the ordinance committee.

An ordinance appropriating $5000 to pay the expenses of the water and light system failed to pass, owing to a necessary two-thirds vote, and the council adjourned.

ADMIRAL KIRKLAND SAILS.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Admiral Kirkland sailed today with the San Francisco for Havre, France, and it is possible that the cruiser may continue on to the Mediterranean, although it has been thought by officials here that the Marblehead would be considered sufficient to protect American interests. When Admiral Kirkland was in Asiatic waters before he made a careful report to the navy department upon the allegations that outrages had been committed upon Americans. The report showed that while many rumors were afloat as to the outrages, he was never able to find any one who could give definite information as to any such affair or to definitely locate the place where the alleged outrage took place. It is said at the state department that Minister Terrell is taking every possible precaution to protect Americans and their property.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HELD BY HIGHWAY ROBBERS

BOLD ROBBERS IN POSSESSION OF A TRAIN IN NEBRASKA.

CHICAGO "FLYER" HELD UP IN MICHIGAN.

Five Men Do the Work—Only $7.50 and Some Watches Secured—The Safe Opened in 30 Seconds—Brakeman Shot.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 20.—(Bulletin.)—Union Pacific train No. 8, the overland flyer, due in Omaha Wednesday morning, is in possession of highwaymen at some point between Brady Island and Gottenberg, Neb. The train left North Platte at 11 o'clock tonight. The engine was cut off by the bandits and sent forward, while they looted the train. The engine went on to Gothenberg, for assistance.

MICHIGAN TRAIN ROBBERS.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 20.—The fast express, known as the flyer, on the Chicago and West Michigan road, leaving Chicago at 5 o'clock and arriving here at 10:40, was held up by five men in a piece of woods just before crossing the Kalamazoo river at 9 o'clock tonight. The train was flagged by swinging a white light across the track and when it stopped Conductor Rice stepped out on the platform of the baggage car, and seeing two of the robbers, asked, "what's the matter?"

The reply was two shots from their revolvers. At the same time other shots were fired into the engineer's cab and a moment later two men climbed on the engine and ordered the engineer and fireman to set the brakes and keep quiet. When the train stopped, the brakeman, Timothy Murphy of this city, jumped off the rear platform and started with a lantern, as required by the rules. The fifth robber, standing alongside the coach, fired three shots at him, one of which struck Murphy in the side, striking a rib and glancing out, making a serious flesh wound. He dropped into the ditch, where he remained until the robbers had gone. Conductor Rice, after a bullet whizzed past his head, retreated to the bagage car and threw his pocket book over behind the trunks.

Without demanding admittance the robbers placed dynamite under the side door, blew it off and sprang into the car with the remark: "We want all you have got here." They ordered the conductor, baggageman and express messenger to throw up their hands and went through their pockets, taking $7.50 in change from the conductor, but finding nothing but watches on the others. They then tackled the safe and blew it open in less than 30 seconds. It contained no valuables, the messenger having gone out in the afternoon, was returning on a "dead trip." They took the watches from the engineer and fireman, but when the conductor said he would need his watch, it was handed back, and saying good night the robbers took to the woods. The passengers, 42 in number were not molested.

To make sure of a halt ties had been placed upon the track half a length beyond where the train stopped. The trainmen can not give a good description of the robbers. The leader was a heavy man who wore a full beard, and another was dressed like a farmer. None of them wore masks, but those who boarded the engine concealed their features as much as possible. Allegan, Ottawa, Van Buren, Kent and Kalamazoo sheriffs have been notified and officers here say that unless the robbers have a boat and escape across Lake Michigan they will be caught.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Minutes of a Regular Meeting of the City Council.

Austin, Tex., August 19, 1895.

Hon. Henry A. Linn, president of the board of aldermen, presiding.

Roll call.

Present — Aldermen Fischer, Glass, Glascock, Goeth, Haynes, Hume, Linn, Nitschke, Platt, Powell, Redd, Roberdeau, Schneider, Shelley, Tobin, Townsend, Warmoth—17.

Absent—Aldermen Anderson, Assmann, Jackson, Lawless, Taylor—5.

Minutes of the meeting of the city council held August 5, 1895, were adopted as printed.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, ETC.

A petition was received from the board of regents of the Young Ladies' Church institute requesting the city council to release from city taxation lots 1 to 10 and 23 to 32, block 10, outlot 15, division D, Austin, held by Rev. G. H. Kinsolving, bishop of the diocese of Texas in trust for the use of the Protestant Episcopal church in said diocese in conducting an institution for the education of young ladies.

The petitioners state that they believe that said property is, under the law, exempt from taxation. The petition was referred to the committee on claims and accounts.

Alderman Assmann entered the council chamber and answered to his name.

Alderman Haynes moved that Mr. Geo. F. Pendexter, city attorney, be granted leave of absence for ten days, and the motion prevailed.

By Alderman Roberdeau: A petition from residents and property owners of blocks 15, 16, 17 and 18, division E, requesting that the city water pipe be laid on Eighteenth street instead of Seventeenth street on the extension of the main from Rio Grande street. The petition was endorsed "approved" by the water and light commission.

The petition was granted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Alderman Tobin, for the water and light commission, presented the following:

Austin, Tex., Aug. 19, 1895.

W. H. Tobin, Chairman Water and Light Commission:

Dear sir—Deeming it to the best interest of the whole city to have the streets, and especially the main thoroughfares, sprinkled, I would recommend that water be furnished free for sprinkling carts, and that any one who desires water for such purpose must designate the particular streets and blocks to be sprinkled by him, and that he shall show that he has made satisfactory arrangements with citizens living on said streets and blocks to sprinkle same.

This recommendation to interfere in no way with the contract with Messrs. Weed & Rosengren. Respectfully submitted,

JNO. W. MADDOX,
Superintendent.

The within communication was read at a meeting of the water and light commission held on August 19, 1895, and was referred to the city council, with the recommendation that the city council furnish the water for sprinkling as suggested by the superintendent.

W. J. OLIPHANT,
Secretary Water and Light Commission.

The recommendations of the water and light commission were adopted.

Alderman Tobin, for the water and light commission, presented the following:

Austin, Texas, Aug. 16, 1895.

To the Mayor and City Council of the City of Austin:

Gentlemen—Your water and light commission, in accordance with instructions, have perfected plans and advertised for bids for building a reservoir, said bids to be received on the 13th day of September.

Deeming it important to ascertain if possible by the time the bids are to be received for building the reservoir, the cost of the reservoir site, so that the cost of the site and the cost of the reservoir could be determined at the same time, we have obtained from Mr. R. S. Tinnin, the owner of the land on which it is desired to locate the reservoir, a proposition containing four different proposals, which is herewith attached.

We, your commission, would respectfully recommend that the fourth proposition of Mr. Tinnin be accepted, and that the city attorney be directed to draw up the necessary agreement, and that the finance committee be authorized and directed to select a commissioner to represent the city in the arbitration to determine,

First—What price the city shall pay for the whole tract of land.

Second—What price the city shall pay for the 241 acres.

Third—What price the city shall pay for the 25 or 30 acres, in the event the city council shall determine to locate the reservoir on this site.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. H. TOBIN,
FRANCIS FISCHER,
J. P. SCHNEIDER,
Water and Light Commission.

Austin, Texas, Aug. 16, 1895.

Hon. John McDonald, Mayor of Austin:

Dear Sir—Replying to your inquiries, I submit to the city of Austin the following propositions:

First—I will take for the whole of what is known as the Brackenridge tract, on which it is desired to locate the distributing reservoir of the city of Austin, the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000.00.)

Second—I will take for the 241 acres of said tract required for the reservoir site and the entire water shed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.00.)

Third—I will take for the 25 or 30 acres required for the resevoir site the sum of fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000.00.)

Fourth—If the above prices are deemed unreasonable I am willing to leave the price to be paid by the city to arbitration, the city to select one arbitrator, I to select one, and the two so selected to select the third. Very respectfully,

R. S. TINNIN.

Alderman Shelley moved to lay the whole matter on the table subject to call and the motion prevailed.

Alderman Goeth, for the committee on ordinances, asked for further time in which to prepare reports on several matters recently referred to the committee. Granted.

Alderman Platt, for the cemetery committee, to whom was referred a petition from the "Congregation Beth Israel," requesting permission to erect a fence around a one-acre tract of land purchased by them from the Cemetery association, and lying just east of a two and one-half acre tract owned by the city, also for permission to subdivide said acre into blocks and lay out streets and walks as they may deem proper, submitted a report thereon which states that: "We have carefully considered the same and failed to discover any reason why the city should object or withhold his consent to the petition. We would therefore respectfully recommend that the petition be granted as prayed for." The report was adopted.

By Alderman Tobin, for the water and light commission presented a statement from the superintendent of the water and light system showing cost of completing the laying of pipe, including reservoir pipe; also the balances appropriated to pay approved accounts, made by the board of public works. A recapitulation of this statement shows:

The report was received and ordered filed.

Alderman Anderson entered the council and answered to his name.

Alderman Goeth, for the committee on finance, made a verbal report in effect that in accordance with the provisions of a resolution adopted by the city council of the city of Austin on May 6, 1895, 23 bonds of the city of Austin that were issued January 1st, 1875, of the denomination of $500.00 each had been duly redeemed. He then presented the said bonds and moved that a special committee of three be appointed to examine, count, make a written record of their numbers and burn them in the presence of the city council. The motion prevailed and the chair appointed Aldermen Fischer, Roberdeau and Glascock as the committee.

Proceeds of sale of the $200,000.00 bonds			$202,282 00
Cost of 25 miles of 6-inch pipe	$75,567 00		
Cost of reservoir pipe	29,945 50	$105,512 50	
Appropriation for approved balances on contract	49,680 54		
Approved balance due Wingfield Bros.	1,977 36		
Approved amount due Norwich Belt Manufacturing company	2,293 48	53,951 38	159,473 88
Balance			$42,808 12

On motion of Alderman Assmann the council took a recess of 10 minutes.

After expiration of recess Alderman Lawless entered the council chamber and answered to his name.

Alderman Fischer then presented the following report of the destruction of the bonds:

No.	Dated.	Amount.
167	January 1, 1875, ..	$500 00
168	January 1, 1875, ..	500 00
169	January 1, 1875, ..	500 00
124 to 136 incl've	February 23, 1875..	6,500 00
174 to 180 incl've	January, 1875..	3,500 00
Total		$11,500 00

We, your committee appointed to count and destroy the above bonds, beg leave to report that we have counted them as above stated and destroyed same.

Signed FRANCIS FISCHER,
R. C. ROBERDEAU,
L. H. GLASCOCK,

The report was adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Alderman Powell called up his motion made at the last regular meeting of the city council and spread upon the minutes, to reconsider the vote by which an amendment to the report of the water and light commission, which recommends that 4-inch pipe be laid between First and Fourteenth streets and Red River and West avenue, to substitute 6-inch pipe for 4-inch pipe, was adopted. The motion was put and carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Aldermen, Anderson, Fischer, Glasscock, Haynes, Nitschke, Powell, Redd, Roberdeau, Schneider, Shelley, Tobin, Warmoth—12.

Nays—Aldermen Assmann, Glass, Goeth, Hume, Lawless, Linn, Platt, Townsend—8.

Alderman Powell then moved to adopt the report as originally presented to the city council and the motion prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—Aldermen Anderson, Fischer, Glass, Glascock, Haynes, Hume, Linn, Nitschke, Powell, Redd, Roberdeau, Schneider, Shelley, Tobin, Warmoth—15.

Nays—Aldermen Assmann, Goeth, Lawless, Platt, Townsend—5.

Alderman Schneider moved that the superintendent of the water and light system be instructed to order 4-inch pipe in such quantity as may be necessary. Adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Aldermen Anderson, Assmann, Fischer, Glass, Glascock, Haynes, Linn, Nitschke, Powell, Redd, Schneider, Shelley, Tobin, Warmoth—14.

Nays—Aldermen Goeth, Hume, Lawless, Platt, Roberdeau, Townsend—6.

Alderman Shelley was called to the chair.

Alderman Linn moved to reconsider the vote adopting the motion of Alderman Schneider. Carried.

(Alderman Linn in chair.)

Alderman Tobin moved that the superintendent of the water and light system be instructed to order 4-inch pipe under direction of the water and light commission in accordance with the report of said commission just adopted and the lines designated on the map.

Alderman Roberdeau moved that this matter be postponed until next regular meeting of the city council. Lost by vote of 9 to 10.

Alderman Lawless was excused from further attendance on the session of the council.

The question recurring to the motion of Alderman Tobin, it was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Aldermen Anderson, Assmann, Fischer, Glass, Glascock, Haynes, Hume, Nitschke, Powell, Redd, Schneider, Shelley, Tobin, Warmoth—14.

Nays—Aldermen Goeth, Linn, Platt, Roberdeau, Townsend—5.

Alderman Glascock moved that the city defray the expenses of the city attorney in going to Washington and being admitted to practice in the United States supreme court, and that he be instructed to look after the case of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance company vs. the city, now pending in that court.

Alderman Glass moved to defer action on this matter until next regular meeting of the council.

Carried.

The question of the election of a city auditor coming up, the following opinion was read:

August 10, 1895.

Hon. John McDonald, Mayor:

Dear sir—The act of the last legislature providing for the appointment of a board to examine the finances of cities and towns has no application to the city of Austin, as by its terms it relates only to cities and towns, incorporated under the general laws of the State. See Acts of 1895, page 41.

The city council has the right to create the office of auditor, the power to do so being especially conferred by subdivision 23, section 57, of the charter. Very respectfully, GEO. F. PENDETER,
City Attorney.

Alderman Nitschke moved to postpone the election of auditor until next regular meeting of the council.

Carried by vote of 10 to 9.

Alderman Haynes moved that the fire committee be instructed to locate fire hydrants on the proposed extension of the pipe system.

Carried.

Alderman Glascock moved that council do now adjourn.

Lost—Yeas 7, nays 12.

By Alderman Haynes: A resolution instructing the city engineer to at once place a pipe of sufficient size to convey the water from the hydrant on Eleventh street, near the capitol gate, to the Avenue gutter, for the purpose of flushing the gutter in front of the court house, and to avoid the washing and injury to said Eleventh street.

On motion, it was referred to the water and light commission.

By Alderman Goeth: An ordinance appropriating the sum of $1575 for the purpose of paying interest on bonds of the city of Austin, issued prior to May 1, 1890, due July 1, 1895.

It was read the first time, and then a second and third time, under suspension of the rules, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Aldermen Anderson, Assmann, Fischer, Glass, Glascock, Goeth, Haynes, Hume, Linn, Nitschke, Platt, Powell, Redd, Roberdeau, Schneider, Shelley, Tobin, Townsend, Warmoth—19.

Aldermen Platt and Haynes were excused from further attendance on the session of the council.

Alderman Redd moved that the council do now adjourn.

Lost.

By Alderman Schneider—An ordinance making it the duty of the city electrician to report at all fires and prescribing his duties at same. It was read and referred to fire committee.

Alderman Glascock was excused from further attendance on the session of the city council.

By Alderman Tobin—An ordinance appropriating the sum of $2293.48 for the purpose of paying Norwich Belt Manufacturing company for belts. It was read the first time and on motion referred to the committee on finace by a rising vote of 10 to 6.

By Alderman Tobin—An ordinance appropriating the sum of $5000 for the purpose of paying expenses of the water and light system of the city of Austin. It was read, after which a motion was made to suspend the rules and place the ordinance on its second reading, which was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Aldermen Anderson, Assmann, Fischer, Glass, Goeth, Linn, Nitschke, Powell, Redd, Roberdeau, Schneider, Shelley, Tobin, Townsend—14.

Nays—Aldermen Hume and Warmoth—2.

On motion the council then adjourned.

MILTON MORRIS,
City Clerk.

THEIR PRESENCE NOT DESIRED.

Hong Kong, Aug. 19.—The prefects sent with the commission to Ku Cheng have refused to allow the presence of the counsels during the examination of the prisoners. The matter has been referred to the viceroy. Serious trouble is feared.

TERRIBLE, IF TRUE.

London, Aug. 19.—The Daily News has a dispatch from Vienna which says that Trieste reports that an explosion destroyed the artillery barracks at Toula, Russia, and that 600 men were killed, including many officers.

The barracks were found to be completely undermined. Many arrests have been made.

THE LATE CHINA-JAPAN WAR

ITS RESULTS MAY PROVE A MENACE TO UNITED STATES TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL ALSO SUFFER.

So Says Sir Edwin Arnold, Who is a Good Authority—Japan May Make Inroads Upon English and American Industries.

Japan has a prophet in England who can scarcely contain himself for joy er ov her victory; who predicts vast things for her, and who is happy at her prospect despite the fact that a part of his prediction is that through her gain England will lose heavily and the United States will be severely stricken. Yet, says the New York Advertiser, he is an Englishman born, and has been knighted by the queen; an Englishman of ever-bubbling patriotism. Yet he loves America, took an American wife, and is loved and respected by Americans. He is Sir Edwin Arnold, celebrated as the author of "The Light of Asia" and many other wonderful books, and, lately, by his—shall we call it Japomania?—Sir Edwin Arnold, who is no less a politician than a poet, knows more about the Japan-China war than any other Englishman. Here is part of what he said:

"Japan is one of my most enthusiastic loves. I have been there twice and both visits were long and pleasant. If I live I shall go again. Japan's victory is the greatest progress that the world has seen since the American colonies won their independence. For uncounted centuries an impassable boundary existed between the west and the east. England broke it down so that India was open; America, through Perry, broke it down so that Japan was open. Now Japan has broken it down so that China—greatest conquest of them all—is open.

"I do not mean by that that China will now or, perhaps, ever enter into the column of progressive nations. Japan will not go far enough in her victory to uproot the present Chinese government—a government that has been handed down with few changes since before the time of Christ. Japan knows too much for that. She understands the people with whom she has to deal. She realizes that they have been infected with a virus of stupidity and barbaric conservatism from which it is scarcely reasonable to hope to ever free them. Confucius was the man who killed China. His philosophy of fatalism is the sleeping draught from whose effects she may never wake. China is like the grub chosen by the iguna bird for her young. This bird injects a subtle poison into the worm she selects for her family's food, which paralyzes it, and without killing it makes it like a dead thing. Confucius was China's iguna bird. He introduced into her veins a poison which has made her comatose for many, many centuries. It is, in one sense, a dead thing which Japan has conquered, aad it is doubtful if it will ever come to normal life. But it is a valuable corpse.

"But Japan will be from now on the great civilizing, regulating, dominating power of Asia. Without disrupting China, she will let the whole world reap the result of her resources. She will throw down the barriers which have closed her vast possessions to trade and commerce. She will introduce such modern methods as are possible into the interior, which has been absolutely stationary for centuries. The day when lucifer matches and mills and railroads and other results of civilization can be shut out of one of the richest and broadest countries in the world ended with the decisive battle of the Japan-China war.

"The victory of Japan over China may well make certain English and American industries tremble for their future. It means that from now on cheap labor—labor which is incredibly cheap to us—will be thrown into competition with high-priced labor. Tariff duties will not protect us or you. No nation could protect itself by tariff against the attack which Japan can and will make in the near future. any more than it could protect itself by guns and forts against an invasion of the influenza epidemic.

"Let your cotton growers look to their positions. Even England's Indian cotton will be hard pressed, and if the growers are in danger then the manufacturers are in greater danger. The capacity of the Japanese and the Chinese for incredible detail in their work makes for them the most perfect workmen in the world, as they are the most rapid. And when one realizes that this ability and capacity can be obtained there for an average of eight cents a day, against from a dollar and a half upwards in America and four shillings upward in England, it is not hard to see there is reason in what I say. I believe that Japan will ere long play very hot with Manchester, our great English cotton manufacturing center, and there are American cities which, while they may not feel the evil effects of this modern progression quickly, will not feel them less seriously in the end.

"And cotton is only one of the industrial branches of which Japan is destined to become the queen. In silk growing and silk making and the labor and resources of China which she will develop she will be supreme, and in an infinitely varied and infinitely numerous list of other industries in which cheap labor must be the chief element—such as matchmaking—she will rule the world."

XXX PEARL XXX BOTTLE XXX

It is pronounced by all good judges to be the best bottled beer in the market. Made by San Antonio Brewing association.