

TIN IN THE BLACK HILLS

RICH DEPOSITS THERE IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

An Industry Which Will Eventually Give that Region a Great Commercial Impetus—The Supply Said to Be Inexhaustible.

The rich tin deposits in the Black Hills of Dakota, although first discovered about eight years ago, have not attracted general attention until within a comparatively recent time. Barring a flurry of excitement subsided owing to the discovery of a rich deposit of tin in the Black Hills, public inquiry in the matter has been for the most part until the McKinley bill and the resulting agitation concerning tin properties have brought forth again a renewed interest in every thing pertaining to the subject.

The Black Hills are situated in the extreme western part of Dakota, extending slightly into Wyoming. The best tin deposits are in Custer and Pennington counties, occupying a territory about twenty by forty miles in extent. At the time the government threw that region open to settlement and when Gen. Custer was sent out there with his troops to guard the settlers from Indian depredations, miners flocked to the spot from all parts of the western country, attracted by the reports of rich gold deposits.

Tin ore at that time had not been thought of—in fact, there was not a mine in that country who possessed any knowledge of it whatever. Gold placer hunters furnished the first clue to its presence. Several of the early prospectors noticed small nuggets of black ore among the gold washings entirely unfamiliar to them. They termed it "Black Jack." No one could tell what it was. Finally specimens were sent out to California to experts there, who pronounced them to be tin deposits of rich assay. When this news reached the Black Hills the country was wild with excitement. Many who had heretofore prospected for gold and had not turned their attention to tin ore or its value turned their attention to prospecting for tin, but with indifferent success. Many ledges were staked for tin that were not tin, and many rich ledges passed as entirely worthless.

The first claims staked were rich, and a quantity of ore taken out was sent to New York. Its value was established beyond question. Upon this result several New York capitalists, among the prominent among them being James Wilson and Senator Payne of the Standard Oil company. They built about 1883 a mill for working the ore. While the mill was in process of construction miners who had tin prospects counted themselves millionaires. When the New York men bought the property it was only tin prospect they discovered of gold and they supposed the tin was a monopoly. By the time their mill was completed many claims had been found in the vicinity and elsewhere that were apparently as rich if not richer than those purchased by them. But the New York syndicate said nothing and devoted its attention to starting the mill. It ran it two weeks with New York employees, not allowing any Black Hills men inside the mill. After making a clean-up of the mill was shut down and reports circulated that the ore could not be worked and was of no commercial value. This was a stunner to the sanguine miners and their prospective wealth dwindled to small proportions. They wanted to sell out at any price. The excitement died out. Six months later it was hinted that some one was bonding all the good tin prospects in sight of the Black Hills, and a few months later the miners were hard at it again, prospecting with better knowledge of the mineral than they had had previously.

The New York men, then known as the Etta company, came out openly and bought everything in sight, thinking that the good leads would become exhausted and they would soon have a monopoly of Black Hills tin. Newspaper spread about at this time ridiculed the so-called "tin industry," and presented the many capitalists from investing in the Black Hills. After spreading \$800,000 the Etta company found the tin still unexhausted. The necessity for more capital caused it to look abroad for the necessary money to extend its operations. Mr. James Wilson was selected for this work and he was sent to London. He succeeded in interesting Lord Thurlow and several others, including a director of the Bank of England, who promised to invest heavily. Before the deal was completed the Englishmen became suspicious of the scheme, having read reports in the English papers from Deadwood, S. D., to the effect that the whole business was a fraud. This, it was afterwards learned, had been for purpose of blackmail. Mr. Wilson paid back all the money the Londoners had put up and offered to pay all expenses of the best expert testimony that could be gotten in London to come over here and substantiate his statements as to the richness of the mines which he represented. This offer was accepted. After a three months' examination the expert returned to England, taking with him 80,000 pounds of the ore which he had gotten out. The sample ore was worked practically in England, and the tests were eminently satisfactory. The expert, Prof. Vincent, remarked that he "had seen more tin ore in the Black Hills mines than in all other mines in the world put together."

A little over three years ago the negotiations which had been broken off with the English capitalists were reopened and after a time concluded. The consolidation was made and the Etta company became the Harney Peak Tin Mining and Manufacturing company. This is the largest company in the Black Hills. It now owns 10,000 acres of ore land. It has invested between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, and is now making preparations for a vast monopoly. So far no manufacturing has been done, but thousands of tons of ore have been mined ready for reduction.

Two Chicago companies are interested in the Black Hills, and, while they have rich possessions, they are small as compared to the consolidated company. To the Glendale Tin company, however, belongs the credit of casting the first pigs in this country ready for commercial purposes.

The Tin Mining company is another one of the Chicago concerns in the Black Hills. This is capitalized for \$150,000, the stock being held principally by Cyrus H. McCormick, Messrs. Hubbard and Bartlett of Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett, and Mr. H. W. Fowler of the Fowler Rolling-Mill company. They have done very little so far, but contemplate making extensions to their plant before long.

Tin-ore or cassiterite (binoxide of tin as it is technically called), is found in

various parts of the world. Up to now the supply has come from Wales, Tasmania in Australia, and Southern Asia in the vicinity of the Straits of Penang. Tin deposits have also been discovered in North and South Carolina, but have not attracted any special attention. They greatly vary in percentage of metal to the ton. The Black Hills deposits are shown by assays to be the richest in the world, and the supply is inexhaustible. Here blasts have thrown out ore yielding as high as from 15 to 25 per cent. From 3 to 15 per cent, or 60 to 300 pounds of metallic tin to the ton, can be depended upon taking the ore as it comes. In comparison to the foreign mines the Dakota mines make a splendid showing. The larger dividend-paying mines of Cornwall range from 28 to 34 pounds per ton; at Altenberg, Germany, the production averages 45 pounds; in Australia the Mount Bischoff properties yield 88 pounds; and according to government inspectors Tasmania mines yield from 120 to 180 pounds per ton. When it is considered that in Cornish mines a yield of ten pounds of tin pays working costs, and as at Altenberg and Saxony tin is successfully mined where where ores run by 7-20 of 1 per cent. metallic tin to the ton the richness of the Black Hills deposits can be readily understood.

The published statistics of the English government show that the average per cent. of tin obtained from the ores mined under their regime is less than 14 per cent metal to the ton, and in Cornwall the mining is done at the depth of some 2,500 feet. Following is the cost of mining and milling in Cornwall, taken from government figures, as compared with the same work in America, the latter statistics being taken from the actual working in the Dakota School of Mines at Rapid City, S. D., and corroborated by the Glendale company.

Cost of mining and treating one ton (2,000 pounds) of the ore:

	Cornwall, Dakota.
Mining.....	\$2.14
Concentrating.....	1.25
Smelting.....	39
Incidentals.....	26
Royalty.....	40
	\$84.44
	\$2.15

Here we have a difference of \$82.29 in favor of the American mines. When it is considered that the Dakota mines are many times richer than the English, it is readily seen what the profits are like to be from the output. The following table will show the estimated yearly profit, taking as a basis 1 per cent. ore in a mill of 100 tons daily capacity: One hundred tons mined and milled gives one ton of commercial tin at market value, 20 cents per pound. \$400 Less expense of working at \$2.15 per ton..... 215

Daily net profit..... \$185 Yearly net profit, 300 days..... \$55,500 Three per cent. ore on the same basis would give an estimated yearly profit of \$299,500.

The process of reducing the ore is very simple. Briefly, it is first run through a crusher and broken to about nut size. After going through a process of drying and separation it is concentrated by gravity methods. The tin separated from the waste material is called concentrates. These are then ready to be smelted either in a reverberatory or cupola furnace, from which the molten metal is cast into the white tin, or pig, or block of commerce.

As regards the future of the Black Hills tin region there seems to be no reason why immense smelting works should not be erected in the immediate vicinity. Nature has provided bountifully in fuel and necessary elements of manufacture. Coal is found in abundance, but what is much better the petroleum fields of Wyoming are within easy distance. Petroleum can be furnished much cheaper than coal and makes a much better fuel for reduction purposes.

Timber is found here in abundance, and the numerous mountain streams are capable of furnishing splendid water power for at least six months in the year. There seems to be no reason but that the tin industry in the Black Hills country will eventually give that region a great commercial impetus, aside from that of the remaining mineral industries.

The production of pig tin for the supply of Europe and America for 1889 was as follows:

	Tons of 2,240 lbs.
Cornwall.....	9,300
Banka, South Sea Islands.....	4,377
Sumatra, South Sea Islands.....	4,770
Straits, South Sea Islands.....	28,355
Australian.....	6,125
Batavia, Saxony.....	1,500
Total.....	54,377

The total amount is the metallic production of an average of 14 per cent. Of the above the United States consumed last year about 14,000 tons. In 1889 there were 480 mills in England, producing annually over 500,000 tons of tin-plate, affording employment to about 400,000 people. Of this amount the United States took 336,692 tons, valued at \$23,000,000.

As has been said, the home production of pig metal has been practically nothing, but already there has been mined and ready for milling in the Black Hills fully 500,000 tons of ore. It is learned on good authority that the Glendale mill will have its plant ready for smelting before Jan. 1, 1891. The Harney Peak company's plant, which is being erected on a much vaster scale, will probably not commence its smelting operations much before next summer.

Jocks at Church.
A pet monkey attended the services at church in this city on a recent Sunday. Jocko looked around in a comical way and jumped upon a window. He sat there for a moment, attracting the attention of everybody around. He looked up at the choir and measured the distance between the perch and the gallery, and for an instant seemed to have a mind to go up among the singers. But it was too long a jump, and Jocko sprang down on the back of the pew. Then he started up toward the altar, skipping from pew to pew. The ladies hurriedly got out of his way. One young man ducked his head to let the animal go over him, but Jocko lit squarely on his back and startled the worshiper. Jocko was started, too, but he kept going on until he reached the chancel.

A flying leap took him onto the altar rail, along which he skipped all the way across the church. The clergyman paused, and the sexton ran up with a long pole and poked at the intruder. Jocko started back across the rail on the run. From the rail he jumped to a pew back and up into a window and then out to the great relief of the congregation.—**Seemann's News.**
A CINCINNATI court recently decided that a spiritualistic medium is a fortune teller.

THE FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The People should Dictate its Policies, to Insure Security and Freedom.

When a government undertakes to make money for the people, instead of letting the people make money for themselves, money naturally becomes the chief interest of all men actively engaged in politics, and the man who can promise the most money, and is most skillful in getting money somehow, inevitable becomes the chief statesman.

If a government devotes itself to war, the soldier becomes the chief man in the community; if it devotes itself to the promotion of commerce, the merchant and financier takes the highest place. If it undertakes, however, to produce public happiness by legislating cash out of some men's pockets into other men's pockets, by enabling the "unselfish or knavish or incompetent to levy toll on their neighbors, to force their goods on people who do not want them, and to enter into their books the exact amount they can make by getting a tax put on or taken off, the jobber and gambler looms up as the political leader just as certainly as a wet dunghill steams in the morning sun. His appearance is simply a question of time. The catena of corrupt or tainted speakers of the house, beginning with Colfax and ending with Reed, with which the Republican party has furnished American history, were unmistakable signs of the times. They began twenty years ago to show the party in what direction it was traveling. They were followed or accompanied by other signs not less portentous—the gradual filling of the senate with millionaires of dubious antecedents,

received may be resumed; and such notes when held by any national banking association may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. That upon demand of the holder of any of the Treasury notes herein provided for the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin, at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall each month coin two million ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this Act into standard silver dollars, until the first day of July, 1891, and after that date he shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this Act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury.

Sec. 4. That the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained, and the amount of charges or deductions, if any, to be made.

Sec. 5. That so much of the Act of February 28, 1878, entitled "An Act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character," as requires the purchase and coinage of the same into silver dollars of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That upon the passage of

the gradual exclusion from public life of intellectual men of every calling, the application of the money standard to every problem of society and government, the taxation of pictures and books, and the consignment of all the thinkers of the country, whether ministers, professors, or authors, to contemptible insignificance as "theatricals" or "literary fellows," whose opinions ought not to have any weight because their powers of making money were so small.

The meaning of all these things was unmistakable. They meant that before the end of the century the Presidency and seats in the Cabinet would be sold for cash, and that the broker who managed the bargain would become the head of a party, the chairman of the national committee, and senator from one of the largest, oldest, and richest states in the Union. A money-making government is, in fact, inevitable a corrupt government. The function of government is to give to legitimate human activity, security and freedom.

When it undertakes to show people how to increase their incomes, it can only do so by abusing the power of taxation; and when the power of taxation begins to be abused, the hour of the speculator, and briber, and gambler, and lobbyist, and thief has come.—**The Nation.**

Another Fraud and Its Progeny.
We are in receipt of so many inquiries about the new silver fraud that we republish the entire bill this week, together with the note which the trust companies are getting out to renew their cut-throat mortgages.

It will be seen by the note, if it is not understood by reading the bill itself, that the loan and trust companies understood very well that under the new law silver is demoralized. That is how the Republican party redeems its pledge to the people.

THE SILVER LAW.
Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:
Sec. 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered, in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding one dollar for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases of silver bullion Treasury notes of the United States to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form and of such denominations, not less than one dollar nor more than one thousand dollars, as he may prescribe, and a sum sufficient to carry into effect the provisions of this Act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the Treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be redeemable on demand in coin at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed may be reissued; but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion, and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the Treasury purchased by such notes; and such Treasury notes shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so

lift them up to a common level with the well-to-do commoners of the land. Thus they become aggressive as well as defensive. And, if need be, in pursuit of rights and franchises that have been trampled down by unjust exactions, raze the foundations upon which his gains have been reared.

Thomas Jefferson told the people, "you can legislate prosperity or adversity upon yourselves." If this be true—and it certainly is true—the man who so far forgets himself in the excitement of a political campaign as to vote directly against the interests of home and country shall be cursed forever.

Brothers, I want to say to you this contraction of the currency of the country is a terrible and fearful thing; it is the warning voice, plainly telling us that our government is in the hands of British shysters brought about by this national banking system; because there is no other power in this government that would cause this contraction of the currency. There is no way by which it could have been done only by and through this national banking system of money that has been established in our government, and why it is the leaders of both old parties have failed to tell us that this system of money was robbing and enslaving the people?

Now it is a self-evident fact that they are aiding the British in their schemes. It is a self-evident fact that they are engaged with the British in this wholesale robbery that has been and is still going on in this government. They never have said a word about it and they never will until the people find it out themselves. But on the other hand they have taken special pains to have it hoisted up in all the leading papers in this government that we have the "best system of money the world ever saw," and true enough it is to bankers and bondholders and the money lords of Great Britain the best system of money the world ever saw; but to all the people that labor and live in these United States except bankers, bondholders and officeholders, it is eternal slavery for all time to come, because it is the British system of finance and has been forced upon the American people by selfish legislation which has given old British money lords the power to rob and enslave the American people.

Our farms, our homes and all that we have must sooner or later go into the hands of British shysters, and unless we can have legislation that will stop this national banking system of money in our government, there is no possible chance for us to escape. Now, my brothers, in conclusion, I would to God I could say to you all both north and south, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, we have all been deceived by the leaders of both old parties and our country is calling us as honest, intelligent men to come out from the old parties—come and vote with the party that is for justice and humanity, for liberty and freedom.

Let the Laborer be Educated.
The civilization of these times and the opportunities which years of improvement and progress now supply, make it much easier than in former days for the education of the masses of the people. All this is desirable and encouraging. It opens the door to the laboring man and tells him to walk in and embrace the privileges thus afforded. That he should do this is both wise and expedient. It is for his own best good, as well as for the common weal, because education, properly directed and applied, is the right arm of defence. It opens

THE NEW NOTE.
\$..... 189...
On the first day of..... 189... for value received, I promise to pay to the order of Iowa Loan and Trust Company, at its office in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, the sum of..... Dollars, together with interest thereon at the rate of..... per cent. per annum from..... 189... payable semi-annually on the first day of..... and..... in each year, until the maturity of said note; but with interest at eight per cent. per annum after maturity, or after default shall be made in the payment of any installment of interest; and any interest overdue shall bear interest at eight per cent. until paid; and in addition thereto the maker hereof agrees to pay two per cent. on all past due interest as penalty and liquidated damages for such default. Payable in lawful money of the United States other than silver coin and silver certificates. And if suit be commenced to collect this note, then, I agree to pay the attorney's fee for collecting the same.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.
How many of our readers who were shouting "reform in politics" for months before election, found themselves on election day marching up to the polls and, forgetting their gun, (the Independent ticket) called for a rock (an old party ticket) to throw—knowing at best they could only scare the game by so doing. Party prejudice is one of the greatest hindrances to a successful free government.

Voters who like Mike are "just over," are too apt to forget the gun and call for a rock. Let the work of education be pushed to an extent that party prejudice shall be buried so deep as never to be resurrected and the "force of habit" that prompts men to vote directly against the interests of home and country shall be cured forever.

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ELAM ELUCIDATES.
What He Knows on the Subject of Harrison's Chances for a Second Term.
INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—The Hon. John R. Elam, former law partner of President Harrison, has returned from his trip to the northwest. Relative to the purported interview with him while away concerning the president's intentions regarding a second term, he said: "I have not spoken to President Harrison on any subject for about a year, and have never at any time heard him say one word as to his wishes or purposes with respect to the election of 1892; nor do I, from any source, know anything as to what he desires or intends. I expressly said as much to all who spoke to me on the subject while in the northwest. I was often asked whether the president would, in my opinion, be a candidate for re-election, and I said to a number of persons that I thought I knew him well enough to say that he would certainly do nothing that would subject his administration to unfair criticism in any effort to secure a re-election, and that if it came it would arise naturally out of the situation. In other words, that he would discharge every duty as it came to him, fearlessly and conscientiously, and let results take care of themselves. My opinions, expressed in this manner, have, however, could have been distorted into the form that I am told they assumed in certain newspapers. I do not know. I authorized no publication and did not utter or write one word for publication."

Result of the Strikes in Australia.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 29.—The big strike of the maritime trades has practically paralyzed the sheep and coal industries in Australia, and though cable advices say it is settled the colonies will not recover from its effects in many months. Australian papers received by to-day's mail print pages of reports every day of meetings and riots. The government was not strong enough to enforce the law and frequent riots have occurred. The strike has affected all trade and hard times are predicted this winter. Over 100,000 men in all were on strike.

Mexico Wants No More of Our Cattle.
MARSHALL, Mo., Oct. 29.—Minn Shobe, a cattle-raiser living here, has been shipping cattle to Mexico consigned to his partner, H. E. Walker. To-day he received an order from Walker not to ship any more, as the Mexican government has just placed an import duty of \$500 a car on cattle, in retaliation for the McKinley bill.

The Australian Maritime trades union has adopted a resolution declaring that the strike should be continued.

WINDS AND WAVES.

Terrible Force of the Elements on the Coast of New England.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—New England has, during the last week, passed through a remarkable meteorological experience. During that time four distinct cyclones have swept the coast. The heavy seas and high tides caused by Saturday's gale had not subsided when, without the slightest warning from the signal service, last night a howling northeaster set in. Gen. Greely asserts that these gales are but part of one grand disturbance, but that gives but little satisfaction to the victims. As a byproduct of the signal service, last night Boston was blowing at the rate of fifty-six miles an hour from the east, backing up the highest tide known in years. In Boston the entire water front is under water, the wharves are going out of sight and vast quantities of wood, coal and merchandise are floating away. The cellars are flooded and considerable damage sustained.

On the coast the town of Situate was a perfect Venice. The water stood two feet deep in the postoffice and the great rollers came in from the sea, demolishing a whole row of buildings which faced the beach. Merchants and families lose heavily at Plymouth. The outer sandbar was all that saved the lower town from destruction. In Lynn, Salem, Newburyport and Princeton, the entire lower business portions were submerged and vast quantities of coal, fuel and produce were carried to sea. The beaches are washed clean across the north shore. The Revere & Lynn railroad and the eastern railroad tracks are either torn up or buried under tons of sand, seaweed and wreckage. The hotels have all been deserted, as they are all more or less undermined and there is no trace of life in the host of pavilions, restaurants, etc. The caterers had to take refuge in their second stories, and at Boston, Beverly and Winthrop a fleet of boats was busy all day getting the inhabitants out of their deluged homes.

There is still a sadder tale from Cape Ann to Cape Cod. The beach is one streak of wreckage—spars, barrels, cabin doors and pieces of ships that are no more. Very few bodies have, however, come ashore. At Chatham five wreckers are reported off the Chatham life-saving station, a big barkentine was sighted heading for the fatal reef. Station after station along the beach wastelanded to look out for her. Cannons were fired, and everything done to show her she was out of her course, but when she reached the reef a squall enveloped her, and when it passed she was no where to be seen, leaving evidently her ground to pieces.

At Minot's light the high rollers go clear over the seventy foot tower. Thousands visit the beach to enjoy the grandeur of the elements.

TOLSTOI'S DISCIPLES.
Russians Forming a Colony to Practice His Principles—Other Foreign News.
LONDON, Oct. 29.—A colony of Russian gentlemen and ladies has been formed at Vishnee Volotok, a large town on the river Tana, in the government of Tver, with the object of practicing the sexual tenets of the novelist Tolstoy. The colonists are all young, of the educated classes, and well provided with funds, many of them being possessed of large fortunes.

Vera Sasoulitch, the famous nihilist, whose adventures and hardships in connection with the nihilist Hartmann, attracted to her world wide sympathy about ten years ago, is dying at Geneva, whither she sought refuge after escaping from the clutches of Russian authorities. At the time she came into notice she was young and beautiful, but time has robbed her of youth and harsh treatment and exposure and consequent ill health have despoiled her beauty.

Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, is quoted as saying that Americans should draw a broad distinction between contributions to the starving people of certain parts of Ireland and contributions to the funds of the National League, and should see that no money intended for charitable purposes goes to illegal objects. Reports from Rome state that the pope is preparing another mandate to the Irish bishops denouncing the plan of campaign and decreeing that the sacraments of the church shall be denied to all who take part either in the plan or boycotting.

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How many of our readers who were shouting "reform in politics" for months before election, found themselves on election day marching up to the polls and, forgetting their gun, (the Independent ticket) called for a rock (an old party ticket) to throw—knowing at best they could only scare the game by so doing. Party prejudice is one of the greatest hindrances to a successful free government.

Voters who like Mike are "just over," are too apt to forget the gun and call for a rock. Let the work of education be pushed to an extent that party prejudice shall be buried so deep as never to be resurrected and the "force of habit" that prompts men to vote directly against the interests of home and country shall be cured forever.

Thomas Jefferson told the people, "you can legislate prosperity or adversity upon yourselves." If this be true—and it certainly is true—the man who so far forgets himself in the excitement of a political campaign as to vote directly against the interests of home and country shall be cursed forever.

Brothers, I want to say to you this contraction of the currency of the country is a terrible and fearful thing; it is the warning voice, plainly telling us that our government is in the hands of British shysters brought about by this national banking system; because there is no other power in this government that would cause this contraction of the currency. There is no way by which it could have been done only by and through this national banking system of money that has been established in our government, and why it is the leaders of both old parties have failed to tell us that this system of money was robbing and enslaving the people?