Judicious Advertising
Creates many a new business.
Enlarges many an old business.
Revives many a dull business.
Rescues many a failing business.

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Judicious Advertising
He who in the world would rise must advertise.
Your advertisement is your representative.
Advertising is an elegant and effective salesman.

Kans. Historical Soc

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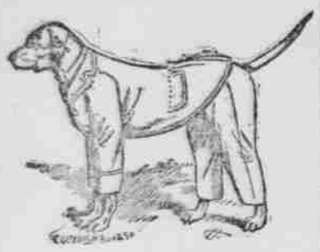
BITTING BROS.



A Pointer On Clothes.

Like a good many pointers. You are on the right scent when you are after one of our heavy Ulster Waterproof Top Coats. If it was worth only what we ask you for it, you would have little to find fault with, but it's worth more and considerably more at that. There is only one place for it—at the top of the overcoat list. You will get at least a penny's worth of service for every penny you invest in it, for it is an honest article in every thread and fibre. Our stock of duck and leather hunting coats, pants, vests and hats is very choice; tents, pouches, etc., for camping purposes. Come and see us or mail us an order.

BITTING BROS,
One-Price Clothiers, Hatters, Furnishers.
126 & 128 - Douglas Ave.

FINE SHOES.

For your Fall and Winter Footwear, call on

JNO BRAITSCH
(OLD RELIABLE)

Largest stock ever shown in the city; now on sale.
The latest Styles and Patterns in the market.
Full line of Ladies, Gents and Childrens' Felt Shoes and Slippers, and warm linedgoods.
No Shoddy Goods.
Wholesale and Retail.
Mail orders promptly attended to.

JNO. BRAITSCH
120 East Douglas Ave.

A GOOD DOOR CHECK
AND SPRING
May save the price of the glass in your door. It will close the door gently but firmly, and it will prevent slamming.
You will find the best at
PAGE'S Hardware Store
518 East Douglas Avenue
Opposite Carey Hotel.

STOVES.

Cook Stoves, Gasoline Stoves, Base Burner Heating Stoves, also a large line of small heating stoves.
Tinners Tools for sale.
Mail orders promptly attended to.

TRIMBLE BROS. & CO.
412 East Douglas Avenue.

SOMETHING
Always to Attract You.
Next Saturday
We place on sale 200 gents fine Silk Neckwear worth 50 and 75c, at 25c each. See window display. These goods will go rapidly; an early call is advised for best selections. On sale all day Saturday.

M. B. COHN,
GLOBE
150 N Main

BARNES & NEWCOMB.
RICHLAND BLOCK.
407 E. DOUGLAS AVE.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
High grade Bradbury and popular Henning Pianos.
Goods All New. Factory Prices
—Easy Terms.—
Sole Agents for Standard Sewing Machine. Best on earth.

Medical and Surgical Institute.

DR. B. Y. BOYD.
Innovation in the treatment of Disease
$5.00 PER MONTH.
Catarrh and Throat, Eye and Ear diseases positively cured.
PRIVATE DISEASES.
Debility or Startling Weakness in young or middle aged men. We guarantee a cure. Some symptoms are nervousness, confusion of ideas, defective memory, Etc.
Kidney and Urinary Troubles are rapidly cured by a treatment that has Never Failed.
DISEASES OF WOMEN.
Treatment mild, Electricity used as an adjunct remedy. Positive cures. Our treatment is the best. Our prices the lowest.
DR. B. Y. BOYD'S
Medical and Surgical Institute,
155 North Main St.
WICHITA, - - - KANSAS

W. W. PEARCE,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Silverware.
Fine and complicated repairing a specialty.
W. W. PEARCE,
403 E. Douglas Ave.

Munson and McNamara
123 and 127 Main St.
$15
$18
AND
$20
JACKETS
AND
COATS
ON SALE
TOMORROW
AT
$10.00
They are manufacturers samples consigned to us to close at once.
The greatest values of the season in our Cloak Department tomorrow. Don't miss being here or you will regret it.
Our great sale of Mens Underwear and Hosiery still going on but will end tomorrow
For stylish Millinery at the lowest prices come here. Do your trading here now it will pay.
Munson and McNamara

Men's fine furnishings.
Men's fine shoes.
Suits to order.
DAVIS & FOUTS
146 N. MAIN STREET.

MILLER & HULL,
LEADING
TAILORS AND DRAPERS.
Largest Stock of Fine Woolens in the City.
Finest Tailoring Establishment in the State.
Sedgwick Block, - Cor. 1st. and Market.

Look! See!
Our East Window.
Something Entirely New, Pretty and Tasty.
WICHITA BOOK CO. W. H. H. TROUPE, Manager.
118 East Douglas avenue.

Arkansas Anthracite Coal
$3.00 per ton cheaper than Pennsylvania. Perfectly smokeless and clean. Will hold fire in hard coal stoves three days in moderate cool weather without replenishing. Fully as lasting as Pennsylvania and easier to regulate.
Office and Yard 541 West Douglas Ave. | Telephone 192. | SCHWARTZ BROS

SUPREME COURT WORK.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A tabulated statement of the business of the supreme court, and particularly of the business of the United States in that court for the past twelve years, has been prepared. It shows that the largest number of government cases ever disposed of at one term, prior to the last, was eighty-six in 1881, whereas at the last term there were disposed of 180 government cases. The largest number of government cases decided at any previous term was sixty-one, whereas at the last term there were decided ninety-four government cases. The largest number decided at any previous term in favor of the government was thirty-three in 1884, whereas at the last term there were decided in favor of the government sixty-two, being just two out of three of all government cases decided, a higher ratio of decisions in favor of the government than in any previous year, and a very much higher ratio in favor of the government than in any previous year except in 1884, in which there were thirty-three cases decided in favor of the government and seventeen against. It also shows that the highest total of cases disposed of by the supreme court in any previous term was 470 in 1884, whereas there were disposed of at the last term 617 cases, and of this number about 30 per cent., almost one-third, were government cases.

THE WILSON VACANCY.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—It is reported that Governor Jackson will be appointed a United States senator to serve until the successor of the late Senator Wilson is elected by the legislature. Robert Bratton, president of the last state senate, will, it is understood, receive the appointment.

CONVENTIONS.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP BOOMERS IN CONFERENCE.

The Indian Holders Declared to Have No Lawful Title to the Lands in Controversy.

The National Farmers' Congress Finishes Its Work and Adjourns—Additional Resolutions Adopted.

The New Orleans Gathering of American Bankers Listens to a New Plan to Solve the Silver Problem—The Knights of Labor Meeting Treated to a Decided Sensation—The Peculiar Condition of Ex-Treasurer Turner's Books.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Nov. 12.—About 5,000 people attended the Cherokee strip mass convention in this city today. The convention was presided over by Congressman D. A. Harvey of Oklahoma. Speeches were made by Sidney Clark, B. H. Clover, Horace Speed, Ledrue Guthrie, and William Mitchell. All the speakers were in earnest in their advocacy of prompt action by congress, but discouraged any spirit that would cause men to attempt an unlawful occupancy of the lands. The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

1. It is the sense of this meeting that thousands of homesteaders have for years been waiting and petitioning congress to open to settlement the Cherokee strip and that the government of the United States has for years allowed these lands to be occupied by gigantic, non-taxpaying syndicates of cattlemen, to the detriment of the farmers of the west, and has allowed Oklahoma to be opened up and added to until it is now practically surrounded by non-progressive Indians, thus retarding her advancement and civilization.

2. That the question of title to the Cherokee outlet having been, by the Cherokees, submitted to courts composed of judges appointed by the president of the United States and confirmed by the senate, and in each case the decision of the courts having been that the Cherokees never had any title to said lands and that the outlet is an easement only, which has been abandoned, and the question of title can no longer be touched by other branches of the government or the people of the United States, and the outlet being now declared to be public domain, should be, by act of congress, immediately thrown open to public settlement.

3. That the Cherokee nation having no interest of any kind or nature in the soil, and same having so been held by the highest courts to which the same has been submitted, that the proceeds of the sale of said lands under the homestead law of the United States should be transferred and given to Oklahoma when the present territory shall be erected into a state, and be declared a general fund for school and other purposes, thus enabling the people to properly care for the non-taxpaying Indian wards of the government who will reap the benefits of schools maintained at the expense of the settlers.

4. That the appropriation for allotting the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation having proven too small and become exhausted, an early appropriation of enough to complete the allotments and carry out the treaty stipulations shall be made by congress and the reservation, after a speedy allotment, be opened to immediate homestead settlement.

5. That we extend our hearty thanks to William Springer, C. M. Mansur, B. W. Perkins, J. S. Struble, P. B. Plumb, J. Platt and other staunch friends of Oklahoma, for their labors in opening the new lands to settlement.

6. That the boards of trade and chambers of commerce of cities interested in the settlement of the outlet and other Oklahoma lands are earnestly requested to ask their senators and representatives in congress to actively assist in an early opening of these lands.

THE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 12.—The delegates to the farmers' congress were shown about the city this morning, and it was 12 o'clock when the third day's session was called to order. A telegram of greeting was received and answered from the convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor, in session at Alton. A paper on "Transportation of Farm Products" was read by Hon. J. M. Stahl of Illinois.

The following resolutions were presented and adopted: Recommending state control of live stock exchanges recommending the passage of a United States law requiring the stamping of artificial hog products; demanding the passage of a federal law prohibiting gambling in farm products; endorsing the principle of reciprocity and the work already accomplished by the world's fair commission.

The following resolutions, previously reported upon adversely by the committee, were rejected by the congress: Demanding the free coinage of silver dollars of the value of 100 cents each; demanding government ownership of railroads and telegraphs; demanding that the national revenues be derived from taxes upon imports which come into competition with home manufactures; demanding federal prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and demanding the cession of arid lands to the various states in which the lands are situated.

An adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session the committee on location reported, recommending Lincoln, Neb., as the place for holding the convention next year. The recommendation of the committee was concurred in, and the second Tuesday after the national election was fixed as the time.

The following officers were elected: President, A. W. Smith, Kansas; vice president, D. G. Purse, Georgia; secretary, B. F. Clayton, Iowa; treasurer, Wm. Freeman, Maine; first assistant secretary, H. C. Brown, Georgia; second assistant secretary, J. M. Kelly, Iowa, and one vice president from each state.

The usual complimentary resolutions were then adopted and the congress adjourned.

AMERICAN BANKERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—The American Bankers' association resumed its session today, and the silver question had the right of way from the start. Mr. W. P. St John of New York read a paper on "The Solution of the Silver Question." In opening he paid his respects to Mr. John J. Knox. In an interview the latter had said that the silver question was dead, and that Mr. Cleveland would be the nominee of the Democratic party. Mr. St. John argued that the results of the recent elections were encouraging to the free silver men, and he doubted if Mr. Knox, as a Republican, was in the confidence of the Democratic party as to its nominee. In Mr. St. John's paper he made the following propositions.

(1) Cease buying silver bullion and restore the United States coinage system founded with the mints in 1792, and only abrogated in 1873—that is, reopen those mints to equally unrestricted coinage of gold and silver.

(2) As the best method, allow the owners of gold and silver bullion to receive legal tender notes at coin value instead of coin at their option, the notes to be redeemed in either coin, at treasury option, but the secretary to redeem in bullion at not less than coin value thereof on request of the note-holders.

(3) A moderate coinage to be prescribed, all the remainder to be coined or not at the secretary's discretion.

(4) Gold and silver bullion and coin resulting to be held as dollar-for-dollar metallic reserve for notes outstanding.

(5) All treasury notes of the act of 1797 and gold and silver certificates when received to be replaced by the proposed new notes, secured as provided and redeemable as prescribed.

(6) The president of the United States to be required to proclaim our adoption of the European coinage ratio for gold and silver when continental Europe reopen her mints to silver, our mints thereupon buying up our silver dollars then outstanding at a premium of three cents each and replacing them with silver dollars containing 360 grains of pure silver.

(7) By such provision of our own statutes, and without international entanglement, we assure Europe against the flight of our silver dollars for recoinage at their mints, and assure ourselves against such contraction of our current money whenever Europe reopens her mints to silver.

After John J. Knox and Mr. Johnson, of Birmingham, had spoken, George Routledge Gibson, a banker of New York, then read his paper on "Wall Street."

This was followed by a paper on "Canadian Bank Note Circulation," by William C. Cornwall, cashier of the Bank of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Van Slyke of Albany, N. Y., offered a resolution, looking to the drafting by the executive council of a bill, to be furnished to each state association for presentation to the legislature, abolishing or making uniform the days of grace. The resolution was referred to the executive council, with power to act.

The talk about states brought up the question of state associations again, and the convention showed a marked change of sentiment, deciding formally that the state bodies should be recognized and allowed to vote upon each question, so as to bring about a stronger friendship and a closer unity among all branches. The Texas association resolution, allowing each state society a voice and one vote, was finally adopted.

Richard M. Nelson of Selma, Ala., was elected president of the association and Hon. John Jay Knox vice president. Several new members of the executive committee were also elected. There was one vice president elected to represent each state.

After a short address by President Nelson and the usual resolution of thanks, the convention adjourned.

The executive council tonight elected W. P. Rhawn of Philadelphia, chairman; George T. Baker of New York, treasurer, and W. B. Green, secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A number of Chicago's prominent business men, with a sprinkling of Illinois politicians, at a meeting this afternoon, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, Chicago has been especially honored in being selected as the place for holding the Columbian exposition; and

"Whereas, The choice was largely due to the friendly support of the representatives in congress of the great central empire that has developed and made Chicago possible; therefore,

"Resolved, That, in grateful appreciation of the aid rendered in securing the Columbian exposition, Chicago is not a competitor for the next National Republican convention.

"Resolved, In the event that the National Republican committee should select this city as the place for the convention, William Campbell, the member of the national committee from Illinois, is authorized to state that Chicago will liberally provide for its accommodation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—In reply to a question whether he had signified any choice as to the location of the national Republican convention, Chairman Clarkson said he had not. He will not do or say anything that will in any wise interfere with or influence the decision of the committee.

"Do you require any pledges in the cities asking for the convention?"

"It is generally understood that the city which is selected will furnish free of cost to the committee a hall in which to hold the convention, the necessary doorkeepers and the printing. It is sometimes stated that the city is also expected to entertain the delegates at the hotels. This is not the case."

"At what hour will the committee meet?"

"At 11 o'clock in the morning. Last year we heard all the orators, and made a decision after dinner. This year there are so many applicants that we will have to fix a limit to the oratory. Otherwise we might expect a steady flow of speeches until the convention met. I suppose that each city will be allowed an hour. That ought to be sufficient."

Tacoma is the latest city to put in a claim for the convention. Her representative arrived yesterday. San Francisco, Minneapolis, Omaha and Cincinnati are thus far the only cities which have made formal requests to be heard by the committee.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 12.—The sensation of the Knights of Labor convention today was the report of the committee appointed at the last session at the request of General Secretary Hays to investigate the treasurer's books, which he found in an unsatisfactory shape. The committee reported that ex-Treasurer Turner refused to appear before them or give up the bank deposit books, cancelled checks and other documents in his possession. They made the best investigation possible in the absence of these documents, and find that there is $61,000 unaccounted for. Even crediting Turner with $17,000, which his statements show to have been expended, but which the books of the order do not show, leaves a balance of over $44,000 entirely unaccounted for. The report was ordered printed.

The remainder of the session was devoted to minor matters.

THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The national council of administration of the Grand Army of the Republic is in session here. Fixing the date of the next encampment was one of the first things to be done. The west wanted the meeting to take place about the middle of September—certainly not later than the last week in that month—while General Palmer favored the first week in October. The date finally agreed upon was Sept. 20 1892.

When asked about his Confederate flag order, General Palmer said: "To me it is inexplicable that the rebel flag should have been displayed at the unveiling of the Grady monument. Grady was a broad-minded man—one who would never have countenanced such foolishness. Of course, we understand that southern conditions differ very materially from those in the north, and we make all allowances for these differences. Union veterans in the south very properly fraternize and affiliate with those who were once their deadly enemies. The war settled forever the question of which flag was to wave in this country, and the southern men who were most immediately interested accepted the ultimatum. The rebellion is over. Let us hear no more of two flags in one country."

SAM SMALL SMASHED.

ATLANTA, Ga. Nov. 12.—Rev. Sam Small the well known evangelist, was assaulted in a barber shop today by Tom Miner, a saloon proprietor, who had recently been made the object of some harsh criticism by Small. Small had one front tooth knocked out and his eye glasses broken.

CABLE NEWS.

THE ALARMING REPORTS FROM BRAZIL OFFICIALLY DENIED.

Telegrams Believed to Have Been Manufactured in London for Commercial Purposes.

The Chinese Anti-Foreign Riots Alleged to Have Been Inspired by the Officers of the Imperial Government.

Further Details of the Damage Wrought by Wind and Wave in the British Islands—A Conspiracy Against the King of Greece—Resignation of the New Chilian Cabinet—A Tenement House Fire in London—Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister here, at a late hour last night, received the following cablegram from Rio de Janeiro, from the minister of foreign affairs:

"Continue to deny the alarming reports spread throughout Europe in regard to the restoration of the monarchy and the disturbance of public order in Brazil. Rio de Janeiro is perfectly quiet. Business is satisfied and lively, with confidence in the government. The news daily received here announces perfect quiet in all the states except Rio Grande do Sul, where the government has taken measures to put down a conflict arising from the struggle for supremacy between two parties. There is no idea of secession, which is repugnant to all Brazilians. No conflict exists outside of Rio Grande do Sul. Deny the London Times telegram and declare that there is no general discontent in the country.

"CHERMONT."

[Signed.]

Minister Mendonca has furnished a copy of the above cablegram to Secretary Blaine.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Following close upon the sweeping denial made by the Brazilian foreign minister, which, in substance, asserts that tranquility prevails throughout Brazil, with the exception of in Rio Grande do Sul, comes a dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, which shows that the state of affairs is not so peaceful as the minister's dispatch indicates. This dispatch says that Dictator Fonseca has suspended the operation of the civil laws and has annulled the guarantees to Brazilian citizens. This is held here to show that the dictator depends upon the military and naval forces to uphold him in his usurpation of dictatorial powers. Furthermore, he has appointed a commission for the summary trial of those persons who decline to accept his dictatorship and whom he terms insurgents. General Fernandez, who is said to be one of the principal leaders of the revolutionary movement, has been arrested by the dictator's order and imprisoned. Over four thousand troops have declared against Fonseca.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The bureau of American republics has, from semi-official sources, the following information in regard to the present condition of affairs in Brazil: Telegraphic or other news which comes from or via London is often entirely false and generally distorted and magnified. British jealousy of the increasing influence of the United States in Brazil and the fear of losing the commercial supremacy in that country, so long and so profitably maintained under the empire, are the motives which inspire the false and alarming dispatches concerning political disturbances in Brazil. The Brazilian minister has a number of messages in which no mention is made of political disturbances or of secession movements, and the United States minister at Rio has not considered the situation as even sufficiently serious to justify him in sending a cablegram to the department of state.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 12.—Reports were current in this city today to the effect that the army and navy forces are making preparations to proclaim Fonseca life dictator of Brazil. The government is securing a full complement of men for the warships by means of impressment. Many unlucky citizens have been seized in the name of the government for this purpose. Very often, only after the most desperate struggle, do the press gang succeed in overpowering and carrying off the unwilling victims from home and family. A number of officers have started for Rio Grande do Sul, where, it is reported, those who have taken part in the revolutionary movement against the dictatorship of Fonseca, are now completely under the control of the government.

The state of affairs here is most unsatisfactory. The country is flooded with irredeemable paper money, now amounting to $250,000,000, depreciated to less than 50 per cent. of its nominal value. In consequence of the depreciation of the currency and burdensome taxes, all the necessaries of life cost exorbitant prices, which are still rising. Articles of prime necessity cost double the price of two years ago. The suffering and discontent causes strikes and riots. The sanitary condition of the city is horrible. Last month there were 1,200 deaths from smallpox and several from yellow fever.

THE CHINESE RIOTS.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 12.—The North China News publishes a long article, fully discussing the recent riots, with their causes. It says, in brief: "Such rioters as foreigners have recognized were, without exception, the emperor's most loyal subjects, servants, soldiers and officials. No act of theirs has been directed against the government. Foreigners alone have suffered. The truth is that the Chinese of all classes hate foreigners. A generation has passed since the last foreign war and the Chinese now believe that they can make Chinese now hot for foreigners to live in. All China too hot for foreigners to live in. All the riots are inspired deliberately by the imperial government for this purpose. Nothing can be gained by negotiations at Peking, unless the powers interfere with arms."

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Shanghai, China, under date of Oct. 19, says that Chen Kin Lung, the leader of the Kalao Hin secret society, which has been instrumental in causing an uprising in Hunahu, was captured by the Shanghai and Soochow police while staying at an inn at Soochow. His examination was conducted with secrecy by the magistrate and deputies of the viceroy. Several official documents issued by the Kalao Hin were found on his person. In one of them he is addressed as the "eighth great prince" and as the commander of numerous forces. Three examinations were held but Chen refused to make any disclosures, despite torture. The officials are now pursuing another method. They feast him and ply him with liquor, in hope that he will let out some information under its influence. They have thus far met with no success.

Mason, the customs official, who made the attempt to bring arms into China and put himself forward as the possible leader in the rebellion was examined by the British police court at Shanghai. The developments show that the affair was a quixotic attempt on Mason's part to obtain notoriety, and had no real political significance.

The general feeling is one of insecurity and it is further stated that the viceroy of Nanking strongly advised the British consul at Chin Kiang to remove all European women and children.

THE ENGLISH GALE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The great gale in England subsided at midnight last night. Reports from Ireland state that the storm is still prevailing in the southwestern portion with great fury. A fishing smack at Ramsgate lost four of her crew yesterday during the storm. At Southport, on the Irish sea, a life boat, fully manned, went to the rescue of a ship in distress. Nothing has been heard from it since, and the whole crew is supposed to be lost.

The steamer Hawarden Castle, engaged in the coasting trade, was wrecked at the mouth of the Mersey last night. She was exposed to the full force of the gale and the seas sweeping over her made it impossible to live on the deck. The crew took refuge in the rigging. A number of attempts were made to rescue them, but none were successful. This forenoon four bodies were washed ashore.

The White Star line steamer Brittanic, which sailed for New York yesterday, had Quartermaster McKenzie swept overboard by an immense wave.

BOULOGNE, Nov. 12.—Nothing but a rough estimate can be made of the damage done by the terrible storm which set in on Tuesday night, and which, without abatement, lasted until last night. It is known from the meagre reports already received that the loss will be enormous. A large number of houses were unroofed and outbuildings blown down in this town. Up and down the French coast the loss of life and property must have been very heavy. In the vicinity of Boulogne many fishing boats were thrown ashore and pounded to pieces. Other fishing boats were caught in the gale, and as they have not yet returned, fears are entertained that some of them have foundered.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—A hurricane, which passed over a part of Spain yesterday, was the cause of a number of disasters. Off Villa Sarcia there was lying at anchor a Spanish man-of-war. A steam launch belonging to the warship had gone ashore on business, with orders to return. When the launch was ready to return the wind was blowing with great force and a heavy sea was running. The little craft had not proceeded far when she became unmanageable and rapidly drifted seaward. She was thrown upon the shore and five of her crew were drowned.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—A dispatch has been received saying that the sloop Julio was wrecked at Bilbao during the storm which swept over the bay of Biscay yesterday. Eight out of the eleven in the crew were drowned.

BLAZING TENEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A disastrous fire broke out in Bethnal Green, an eastern suburb of London, this morning, among the lumber yards and factories, and a large number of tenements filled with poor families were burned. Many narrow escapes from being burned to death were made. The loss will be very heavy. A falling wall nearly buried several firemen, and one unfortunate fireman was caught and buried under tons of debris. When rescued he was still alive, but there is little hope of his recovery. After a hard fight the fire was subdued. Forty families were rendered homeless.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that at Hankow, China, on Oct. 3, a huge fire destroyed 1,300 houses in that city and rendered 12,000 people homeless. It is believed that a number of women and children lost their lives.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Lady Elizabeth Mary Grosvenor, dowager marchioness of Westminister, youngest daughter of the first duke of Sutherland, is dead. The Grosvenor family is one of the oldest in the peerage. The first baronet was created in 1662, and by successive elevations the holders of the title reached the honor and dignity of duke of the United Kingdom in 1870, when the present holder of the title, Hugh Lupus Grosvenor, received from her majesty her patent, conferring upon him a dukedom, the highest hereditary title in her gift.

GRECIAN CONSPIRATORS.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Eclaire of this city publishes a dispatch from Athens, which contains information of startling importance. In substance, the correspondent of the Eclaire states that a conspiracy has been discovered in Athens, with ramifications in other portions of the kingdom, having for its object the overthrow of the present ruling dynasty of Greece. The dispatch adds that it has been learned that a number of persons high in political circles are implicated in the plot.

THE CHILIAN CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Santiago says that the members of the cabinet appointed by the junta have tendered their resignations. This action of the ministers is due to the fact that the Liberal deputies failed to elect councilors of state in accordance with the agreement they had previously entered upon with the ministers. A mixed cabinet has been formed to carry out a non-political program.

ANOTHER ALGER STORY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—More information regarding Mr. Blaine has come from ex-Governor Alger of Michigan than from any other source. General Alger was in Washington only a few days ago, and since his departure a curious story has been in circulation. According to the narrative General Alger saw Mr. Blaine in New York last summer before his departure for Bar Harbor. Mr. Blaine said then that he could not stay any longer in the state department, but proposed to go to Maine and resign, announcing at the same time that he did not want the nomination next year. General Alger and others of like mind urged him to remain in the cabinet for a time at least, and, above all, not to say that he would not accept the nomination if it was tendered him. Accordingly he said nothing about resigning, or about not taking the nomination, but went to Maine.

Later in the season General Alger visited Mr. Blaine in Maine. The attacks upon him by certain newspaper organs during the summer so annoyed and disgusted him that Mr. Blaine renewed his intention to resign, and so informed Alger, but added that he would say nothing about the nomination. He would resign in the fall, probably after the election, and go to the Bermudas for the winter, returning in time before the convention to assure the country that he was well again, and he would then accept the nomination if it was tendered to him, as he expected it would be. In the fall Blaine kept hearing echoes of the talk about his being a total wreck, and then the Chilian episode began. He felt that he could neither remain away nor resign, and started for Washington. Alger again met him in New York, where Blaine explained to him why he was returning to Washington and why he should not resign for the time being. He also said that he would not resign at all, unless Harrison, by some unexpected move, forced him to do so. He was convinced, he said, that his true policy was to say nothing and saw wood. But he gave Alger to distinctly understand that he would accept the nomination if it was tendered him.

THE WOODRUFF JURY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 12.—The jury in the Woodruff case have been unable to agree thus far. They have had the case under consideration since 9 o'clock Wednesday night. The first ballot was nine for conviction and three for acquittal. At noon today the jury reported to the court that they were unable to agree and asked to be discharged, but the judge refused and sent them back. The court then adjourned until tomorrow.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 12.—The Lewiston Journal says that rumors of a large shortage in the books of one of Portland's prominent men are in the air and sensational developments may be expected.