cows are kept on the island, but there is no call for horses. She has just heard for the first time of Secretary Blaine and Speaker Reed.

BELLE OVERINGTON, of Hemington, Neb., died under peculiar circumstances the other day, and an autopsy revealed the fact that death was caused by a large wad of chewing gum, which had lodged at the entrance of the stomach, thus preventing digestion of food. The girl had a great passion for chewing gum and swallowing it.

RECENT discoveries in Pompeii, near the Stabiana gate, include the bodies of two men and a woman and the trunk of a tree. Professor Pasquale identifies the tree as a laurus nobilis, and infers from the size of its fruit that the eruption of Vesuvius, which overwhelmed the city, took place in November, and not, as is believed, in August.

THAT rich men rarely lose anything by having their wealth discussed by the public is seen in the case of the late "Bonanza" Flood, of California. Mr. Flood's wealth has been guessed at all the way from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000. The executors of the will have just settled accounts with the court, and asked to be discharged. The total value of the estate was found to be $2,230,437.

EX-KING MILAN is one of the few persons who find it profitable to make a nuisance of themselves. The business of his recent trip into Servia was to make himself so disagreeable that the government would offer him a handsome sum to stay away. He was offered 200,000 francs a year, but his figure was 360,000 francs. Milan is now studying up some new combinations of deviltry, and the chances are that the government will come to his terms.

MISS KATE FIELD in her newspaper wonders not why so many Supreme Court Justices have died of late, but, rather, why any member of the court should be left alive. She attributes the fatality among them to the fact that the court allows no recess for lunch, the result being that the judges "snatch bites as best as they can, and go home so hungry that they are ready to swallow everything put before them at dinner." It is a great pity, she adds, that there is no chair in school or college dedicated to the science of living.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

Its Editors Continue to Make a Vigorous Campaign in Behalf of Republicanism.

Kentland Gazette: Keep it before the people that the State debt is a Democratic institution.

Paoli Republican: Free schools. Free books. Better education. Higher standard of morality. Less pauperism. Fewer jails. Better country. More patriotism. Vote the Republican ticket if you want to see such.

Anderson Herald: The question that really interests the people in this canvass is of local character, and treats of our State and county taxes. This is a good year to vote for retrenchment and reform in that direction.

Rushville Graphic: It is to the interest of every voter in the State to study carefully as to the cause of our greatly increasing debt and then apply the remedy by voting against the party responsible for this great outrage.

Clay County Enterprise: When the taxpayers go to vote they should inquire of themselves who created that enormous State debt of eight millions of dollars that is grinding them down and that has to be paid out of their pockets.

Bluffton Chronicle: The Democratic party holds nearly the same relation to the voters as the bunco man or dealer in "green goods" does to the unwary honest man. One seeks to obtain your vote under false pretenses, and the other your money.

Brookville American: Neither the Democratic organs nor Democratic orators will discuss State issues. They know that every line of the history of this State since they have controlled legislation condemns them as political criminals and charlatans.

Rushville Republican: It is just beginning to be found out that it was the Democratic party that put down the rebellion; and twenty-five years from now their papers and speakers will be claiming that the McKinley tariff law was a Democratic measure.

Rising Sun Recorder: The general improvement of business all over the country under the new tariff bill and the settlement for a term of years of the vexed question of taxation and protection, is what is giving the Republican party a boom all along the line.

Wabash Plain Dealer: Indiana Democrats are cultivating an affection almost inflammatory for the colored man and brother, at this stage of the canvass. He is referred to now as a "colored gentleman," but after the election he will be called "the dam nigger" as of old.

Bourbon Mirror: Every Indianian has grown a cubit in stature since the White House has been occupied by a Hoosier President, who has honored the State and himself by a wise administration of the laws. Let us give him a rousing vote of confidence next month.

Shelby Republican: We sincerely hope that we shall never have another legislative body in this State as ready and willing to sacrifice the best interests of the State for the aggrandizement of the Democratic or any other party as was the last Democratic Legislature.

Greencastle Banner and Times: The State debt of over $8,000,000 is an eating mortgage on every farm and every dollar's worth of property in the hands of the people of Indiana. The debt must be paid, every cent of it, and the Democratic party is responsible for its creation.

Greencastle Banner and Times: Farmers are especially interested in the defeat of the Democratic party in Indiana. That party has been running the State in debt at the rate of half a million dollars per year, and it now proposes to pay that debt by putting all the taxes on land.

Owen County Journal: The Republican State platform favors the election of United States Senators by the people of the State. Had this been the case in 1887 we would not have had Green Smith as a factor in Indiana politics, nor David Turpie a United States Senator representing a minority of the people.

New Albany Tribune: The Republican who looks for the eagle on the ticket sees under it the words "Republican Ticket" and a small square a little to the left of those words, then stamps that square, will make no mistake. Neither will a Democrat or Prohibitionist make any mistake who does the same thing.

Fowler Era: It will be amusing two years hence to hear the Democratic voters and speakers trying to explain away the false and misleading statements they have made and lies they have told the people about the McKinley tariff bill. Yet that is just what they will have to do, as by that time the good results of the law will have been demonstrated.

Fort Wayne Gazette: Ever since he has been in public life D. W. Voorhees has been predicting woe and disaster from Republican rule. Yet every Republican administration that passes witnesses his predictions unverified, and on the contrary the country is more prosperous and the condition of the people at large grows continually better.

Winchester Herald: The Democratic politicians say that part of the mountain of debt now upon the State belongs to the Republicans. Yes, we took it by inheritance. It was a legacy left us by the Democratic party when we came in control of the State in 1860. It amounted to more than ten millions of dollars then, and in ten years we paid more than six-tenths of it.

Peru Republican: The great issue in Indiana is not the tariff. That is settled for ten years to come, and the election of a Democratic House will not change it so long as the Senate has its present majority; but the issue is State politics. A new set of men are wanted to make our laws, cut down expenses and stop the extravagance that will soon drag the State into hopeless bankruptcy.

Peru Republican: The illiterate Democrat who is humiliated by the necessity of having his ticket fixed for him and the "floater," who is cut out of his crafty deals, are both disgusted with the new election law, and will take revenge by staying at home or voting as they please. One prominent Democrat predicts that the vote of Miami county will fall five hundred short of two years ago.

Plymouth Republican: Farmers and landowners should not forget, when they go into the booth to make up their ticket, that they are already bearing the burden of the taxes of the State. Enough money escapes taxation every year in this State to buy all the land in the State. If the taxes are removed from this money and all personal property and placed on the land, as the Democratic leaders propose doing, you can plainly see where the burden will fall.

THE SINGLE-TAX PROPOSITION.

Further Evidence that It Is Strongly Disapproved by the Farming Community.

Kokomo Gazette-Tribune: A vote for the Democratic ticket is a vote for the policy of making farmers and home-owners pay all taxes.

Liberty Herald: The farmers and home-owners of this State are becoming aroused to the injustice of the Democratic platform scheme of shifting all the burden of taxation on to farm and home-owners, and exempting from taxation all forms of personal property.

Bedford Mail: It is likely that the writer of a platform knows what he intended to say. Therefore, when the editor of the Sentinel, having written the Democratic platform, explains the demand for equalized assessments to mean that land shall pay the taxes, it is reasonable to suppose he correctly interprets it.

Rockport Journal: Farmers, will you vote with a party that advocates taking all the taxes off of personal property and placing it on real estate? In other words, do you feel that you want to pay all the taxes while the banker pays none? That is the policy of the Democratic party as spoken by its mouthpiece, the Indianapolis Sentinel.

West Lebanon Gazette: What do the owners of real estate in Indiana think of the idea of making real estate pay all the taxes? Shall the tax on personal property be repealed? Shall all tax be laid upon land? Does the land pay too little tax now? If you are opposed to this Democratic plan of relieving personal property from all taxation, vote the Republican ticket.

Lawrenceburg Press: The Indianapolis Sentinel, whose editor wrote the Democratic platform, has presented the single tax on land theory so strongly that if the Democrats carry the Legislature it may fairly be claimed that the people are not opposed to that theory. There will undoubtedly be a very strong influence brought to bear to induce the Legislature to adopt the land-tax plan.

Liberty Herald: The single-tax proposition of the Indianapolis Sentinel and Democratic platform has awakened a great deal of discussion throughout the State. The idea, as advocated by the Sentinel, is that land and real property shall pay all the taxes. This, of course, would exempt all classes of personal property: moneys, bank stock, railroad stocks, machinery, merchandise, etc. The proposition seems to strike a certain class of moneyed capitalists with favor, but to the farmer and home-owner it means increased burdens of taxation. It appears that the idea is a pet scheme, with the Sentinel editor, and if the Democrats are successful in carrying the Legislature there will be an organized effort to crystallize the "idea" into law.

THE CAMPAIGN POET.

Republican Ticket.

Stamp, good people, in this spot;
Stamp, and make the campaign hot;
Stamp, and make yourself a hustler;
Stamp and work for *Milton Trusler*.

Stamp nothing but the topmost square;
See our brave eagle floating there;
Work and make yourself a talker
For our friend and comrade, *Walker*.

Stamp the little square on top;
Then let the little dauber drop;
You need not stamp the ticket through,
Your vote will count for *Pixley*, too.

See our eagle soars on high,
Watching o'er with zealous eye;
Hear him scream aloud with pride
When you vote for *"Bob" McBride*.

Be a freeman, vote it straight
For your county and your State.
Fold it up and let them shove it
In the red box for *John W. Lovett*.

Make the welcome anthem heard
Of our emblematic bird;
Do not *mix it*; you will rue it—
See how *Noble* you can do it.

See our brave eagle in the sky,
Making sickly roosters' feathers fly;
All soldier candidates they be—
So work and vote for the gallant *Henry*.

Soldiers, form again a hollow ☐ square;
Let no charging foeman enter there;
Let your banners all unfurl
When you vote for *Johnnie Worrell*.

See our eagle spread his wings;
Then feel the joy that *victory* brings
To solid ranks without a bolter—
From *Trusler* down to *John M. Coulter*.

—Corporal "Bob" Patterson.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 25.

Advice for the Brethren.

Snuff, brothers, snuff with care,
Snuff in the presence of the free-tradaire;
A tin-plate snuff for the reformaire,
A pearl-button snuff for the old croakaire,
A free-sugar snuff for the importaire;
Snuff, brothers, snuff with care,
Snuff in the presence of the free-tradaire.

Sneeze, brothers, sneeze with care,
Sneeze in the presence of the debt-payaire;
A land-tax sneeze for the honest farmaire,
A Smyrna-rug sneeze for the hospitaire,
A gerrymander sneeze for the fair votaire;
Sneeze, brothers, sneeze with care,
Sneeze in the presence of the debt-payaire.

Stamp, brothers, stamp with care,
Stamp in the center of the little square.
The place to stamp for the honest votaire
Is 'neath the bird that soars in aire,
And not 'neath the dung-hill roostaire,
Or the dirt will stick to your fingaire.
Stamp, brothers, stamp with care,
Stamp in the center of the eagle's square.

—J. W. Thompson.

WINCHESTER, Ind, Oct. 25.

The Democrats and the Colored Men.

Indianapolis World.

In every instance where the rights of the negro are at issue the Democrats have opposed his advancement and the Republicans have advocated his cause. The negro who, under such circumstances, could vote for such a party, is a traitor to his race or an imbecile. The plea of personal friendship for an individual cannot justify a colored man in voting for a man whose elevation to power adds strength to this party which to-day would disfranchise the race had they the power. The majority of the Democratic party is in the South, and those in the North must support and sustain them in every act if they hope for success. Without the South there would be no hope for them. The civilization and intelligence of the North constitute the Republican party. And if we prize our liberty, our manhood; if we regard the welfare of our wives and our children, we should strengthen this party by our support, that they may enjoy the blessings of this government. A vote for a Democrat entails a disgrace upon your children.

The Farmer and the Protective Tariff.

Irish World.

It is worth noticing that the articles in which the farmer is directly interested are treated to increase of import duty more freely than any other class. No fewer than eleven of the twenty-three new duties are for the farmer's direct benefit; and of seventy-five other items in which he is very directly interested as a producer, twenty-two are converted from ad valorem to specific duties, and twenty-nine are cases of an increase of duties, while only in eight cases are duties lowered, and most of these are Southern produce. If the whole tariff had been revised after that fashion the free-traders would have much more of an outcry than they have been able to raise. Taking the tariff as a whole, not one duty in four is increased, and the things put on the free list exceed those taken off it by 70 per cent. In the farmer's part of the law we find that nearly half the duties are increased palpably, while others are made more stringent by conversion to specific, and nothing is put on the free list in whose home production he is interested.

A Democratic Absurdity.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Democratic New York papers all charge "the close money market" to the McKinley bill. But is it that that affects the close money market of Liverpool and London? The Czar of Russia is also short. Has McKinley also put the thumb-screws on him?

MERIT wins, as the marvelous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla shows. It possesses the medicinal merit. Sold by all druggists.

SEEN AND HEARD IN GOTHAM

Readable Musings on a Variety of Topics by Our New York Correspondent.

Longing for an Old-Fashioned Country Dinner—Gen. Sherman at a Military Play—Women at Hotels—Down and Uptown Lunches.

Special Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal:

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—"After all, there is nothing like sitting down to an old-fashioned country dinner," said a well-fed, portly Washingtonian who has been spending a week or two in New York. He had just been dined at the Manhattan Club in the magnificent Stewart mansion. "Give me some nice country spare-ribs or fried chicken, country style, with vegetables from the garden according to the season," he continued, "and you may have your club dinner, with its unknowable delicacies, prepared heaven knows how, its choice wines, and its interminable cordials, and cigars, and gossip. Let me look out upon the quiet fields of waving grain, upon the natural forests, the rocks, the shimmering stream, the meadows—anything rather than upon brick and stone reverberating with the roar of cabs and carriages, and cars. Perhaps I'm a trifle old-fashioned in my tastes. Call it so. I am at least sincere. This New York life is too fast for me. New Yorkers follow pleasure with the same spirit they follow business. They do it with a rush. They never seem to 'let up.' I've been meeting men in Wall street during the day who are energetically pushing their business, and the same men I have met at the clubs at night pushing pleasure with the same snap and vim. Their business is the most exciting kind, too, and one would naturally think the wear and tear of it could be removed or reduced only by rest. How men can live long in such a constant whirl is beyond me. They don't! Well, I see most of them are prematurely gray. And yet they look sleek and keen-eyed, are good feeders and drinkers and are altogether men of steady nerve. But such a life would kill me within a year. Too fast! Too fast!"

* * *

When an express wagon stops at the Safe Deposit Company's vaults, in the Equitable Building, a little crowd gathers about it. For, in a few minutes, a small truck load of silver or gold bars, or rather bricks, comes up the grating, and is trundled around the corner to the wagon. The latter is fitted with a heavy steel wire cage, from end to end, and high enough for men to stand upright within. The silver bricks are ingots, weighing about twenty-five pounds each, and look like so much tin. The little truck is guarded by a bank official or two, and an extra expressman, who make up, with laborers, half a dozen men. Add from ten to twenty messenger and telegraph boys, and men and women of the passing crowd, and you will have the necessary number of persons it takes to transfer these precious lumps of metal from the vaults to the wagon. These bricks are not pretty, but they have a wonderful attraction for a crowd. And such a serious, awe-stricken crowd, too—you'd think the expressmen were removing a dead body. When the bricks are gold you can tell it without getting close enough to see the material, for the public mouth is a little wider open, and the public eyes bulge a little more, and the public voice is a little more hushed than usual.

* * *

In a proscenium box at the Casino the other evening sat General Sherman. That grizzled old veteran was as chipper as a boy of twenty. He was surrounded by ladies, as is usually the case whenever he appears in public. Perhaps he felt younger than usual on this particular occasion, because the last scene in the poor pot pouri opera of "Poor Jonathan" is laid at West Point, and some forty pretty young women in full cadet regimentals went through a series of military evolutions. The scene is from the water battery, looking up the romantic Hudson, and is certainly a beautiful as well as faithful one. No wonder the gallant old General sat the play out, and no wonder he applauded the lovely and well-drilled cadets. For it must have reminded him of his own youthful career of study and drill and love-making upon that same spot, though his companions in arms probably had not the same attractions as these companions in arms. If it didn't make him think of the long and brilliant military career, of the many trying scenes of camp and field, the bold campaigns of strategy and blood that have intervened since then, there were those in that crowded house who thought of it. There isn't another old man in New York, by the way, who enjoys life equal to old General Sherman.

* * *

Among the new plays recently brought out here is "The Whirlwind," Helen Dauvray, at the Standard. Why "Whirlwind," beats me. But the title fits it quite as well as the fantastic titles of the majority of modern pieces, having no connection whatever with the play. Helen Dauvray is a clever actress and "The Whirlwind" is a strong play, its chief fault lying in the anti-climax of the clearing-house scene. But this is not what I was going to write about. In the cast is Theodore Hamilton, once an actor of good promise in leading heavies, now a big, gray-haired man without a voice. A coincidence is the appearance, in the same piece, of J. G. Saville, well known in Washington as the old-time manager of the old National. Jack Saville some twenty years ago had about as good a stock company together at the National as was ever known in Washington. Theodore Hamilton was with it. Kate Claxton, Mrs. Germon, May Saville, May Fletcher and others who have since become stars in the theatrical firmament attest Saville's judgment as a manager at that time. Jack himself then played with his own company, but was never much of an actor. He has not improved by age. Theodore Hamilton was one of the good fellows of the day. He has had a checkered career—was a long time in Australia, where, I understand, he was once a successful theatrical manager. Twenty years or so is a long time in our stage history and bridges the combination system now universal. To old theater-goers the occasional sight of these stock actors of the past doing their best to fit themselves into the modern grooves brings up a whirlwind of reminiscences.

* * *

The World sent a male and female reporter around to the first-class hotels, the latter in the guise of a lady without baggage, seeking admission as a guest, and ascertained that none of these hostelries would receive a woman unaccompanied by a gentleman. That is, unless they knew who she was. It demonstrated, first, that a woman alone at a public resort is regarded with suspicion; second, that an honest, respectable woman alone in New York is likely to encounter difficulties in securing a respectable place to sleep, if not to be subjected to insult; third, that the first-class hotels of New York are conducted on the only safe and unquestionably proper plan. To receive a woman alone without baggage, in a hotel anywhere is to jeopardize the reputation of the house and bar it against admittedly decent people. It is especially so in large cities. The respectable hotels of New York are run on the same plan in this respect adopted by such hotels all over the world. First-class London and continental hotels will not receive such guests, baggage or no baggage. On general principles it is the correct idea. While it may seemingly work a hardship to a few it is the protection of the many. In every case where New York hotels do not stringently enforce this rule they have gained a reputation to be shunned by every respectable person, male and female.

* * *

A down-town lunch-room is a private mint. The place where you can get all kinds of sandwiches, pie, milk, coffee, etc., for 5 cents, and hot stews and other things that go to make up a mid-day meal for a quarter, are well patronized. Even the high-priced places make money, but it is a conspicuous fact in New York that the men who cater to the nickel do better business proportionately than those who look after the almighty dollar. Nor does it matter much what the business may be. It is the age of the almighty nickel. Big custom and small profits enable the dollar to take care of itself. Curiously enough, with the experience of the proprietors of down-town buffet lunch-rooms to stimulate such enterprises, there are no places on upper Broadway where a man can get anything in the shape of a simple lunch for even double the money for the same thing down town. Restaurants and cafes are on every hand up town, but they cater to people of leisure and money. You must sit down and be waited upon—or rather, you must wait. Then, you pay 15 cents for an ordinary sandwich that you can buy almost anywhere down town for 5 cents. And to order a sandwich is to hurt the feelings of the waiter. The customary tip must be considered in the up-town bill. This tip would buy the lunch on lower Broadway.

CHARLES T. MURRAY.

LUTHERAN CHURCH STATISTICS.

Number of Ministers, Churches and Baptised Members Throughout the World.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 26.—Olive Branch Synod of Indiana was active in discussing various reports, yesterday afternoon, so as to close their convention this evening. Rev. J. N. Lenker, of Denver, Col., the Western secretary of the board of church extension, addressed the synod this afternoon on the work in the Western States and Territories. Rev. Lenker, after years of careful work, has compiled complete statistics of the Lutheran Church throughout the world, which are of general interest to all and of especial interest to the Germans and Scandinavians, who are mostly identified with this denomination. The following summary shows the number of ministers, churches and members in the denomination:

	Ministers.	*Churches.*	*Members Baptized.*
Europe	22,980	29,644	43,144,696
Asia	203	142	90,969
Africa	314	237	103,821
Oceanica	132	310	125,794
North America	4,710	7,964	6,511,500
South America	47	61	95,500
Jewish Missions	20	23	.....
Total in world	28,406	38,381	50,061,280

The Lutheran is a church of many languages. The latest statistics show that of her baptized membership throughout the world 32,000,000 speak German, 5,300,000 Swedish, 2,500,000 Norwegian, 2,300,000 Danish, 2,048,000 Finnish, 1,250,000 English, 1,113,000 Hungarian, 624,000 Livonian, 480,000 Courlanish, 272,000 Esthnian, 70,000 French, 70,000 Icelandic, 48,000 Bohemian, and that in every other civilized tongue she is well represented, numbering in the world 28,406 educated ministers, 38,381 church edifices and 50,061,280 baptized members. This church, though taking its origin in Germany, seems to know no fatherland or mother tongue. She is at home everywhere.

In the United States, though among the last to come to general public recognition, she is doing Christian work in twelve different languages, and has 4,692 ministers, 7,948 churches and 1,100,000 communicant members, twenty-four theological seminaries, twenty-five colleges, forty-eight seminaries and academies, fifty-seven orphan homes and hospitals, and 140 church papers, of which forty-eight are English, fifty-one German, sixteen Swedish, fifteen Norwegian, four Danish, three Finnish, two Icelandic and two French.

Invested with the Pallium.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 26.—Archbishop Cleary was to-day invested with the pallium, Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, conducting the ceremony. St. Mary's Cathedral was magnificently decorated, and the congregation filled every part of the great edifice. There were eight bishops and over one hundred priests in attendance. Chief among those present were Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, the bishops of Rochester, N. Y., Trenton, N. J., Ogdensburg, N. Y., Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Petersboro, Ont., and Pontiac, Que., Monsignor Farrelly, of Belleville, Ont., and Monsignor Gleeson, of Buffalo.

After the investiture, Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, delivered a sermon on the spread of the Catholic faith in America. Two addresses were tendered Archbishop Cleary, one from the city of Kingston, and the other from the clergy, giving assurances of unswerving fealty, and a purse containing $12,000, to commemorate the exalting of Kingstont o a metropolitan see. The Archbishop made a fitting reply, and announced that the gift would be spent in erecting a chapel of unique design, adjacent to the cathedral. Cardinal Taschereau, who was received with great honors, was also presented with an address, to which he replied briefly.

Italian Immigrants Landed at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—The steamship Elysia, from Palermo, with 1,038 Italians on board, landed this morning at the wharf of the Northeastern railroad, and the immigrants all came ashore, the inspectors having found their papers correct. A detachment of police was on the scene to preserve order. General McMillan and Captain Crawford were on hand also with a number of customs inspectors. There was a large crowd of Italians on the wharf who had assembled to greet their relatives, friends and countrymen. The vessel had been thirty-one days in making the voyage, and some very rough weather was encountered. Two deaths occurred—those of two infants, aged two and seven months, respectively.

Demolished by an Exploding Fly-Wheel.

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 26.—A large fly-wheel, twenty feet in diameter, exploded at the power-station of the Lynn Gas and Electric Company, on Passant street, to-day. One section of the wheel went through a corner at the front end of the building, tearing out a large hole in the brick side wall, and also in the roof. A large piece of the iron wheel struck the wooden building adjoining, tearing out a section of the side frame. Another piece of the wheel went out through the opposite corner, making another big hole in the brick wall and roof, and wiping out the power-station office. Power was to-night supplied by a reserve engine. The loss is about $12,000. No one was injured.

Mining Monopoly in Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 26.—News comes from the Chickasaw Indian Nation that much dissatisfaction exists among the Indians there because of the granting of a charter by the Chickasaw government to about twenty men giving them absolute control of all gold and precious minerals found in a section of the Arbuckle mountains, twenty-five miles square. They claim that this charter has been granted to a few scheming white men and that a number of the legislators, with Governor Boyd, have been taken into the company on the ground floor, and that the whole proceeding is wrong.

Growth of the Farmers' Alliance.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 26.—L. L. Polk, national president of the Farmers' Alliance, addressed the county alliance at the Board of Trade Auditorium yesterday. He has just returned from a tour through the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, where he says the growth of the alliance is unprecedented. He says alliances have been organized in thirty-five States, numbering in all 34,000 lodges, embracing a membership of 2,000,000. He expects the membership to be increased by 500,000 within the next year.

Blew Out the Gas.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—A man and woman registering as "James P. Nelson and wife, Trenton, N. J.," took lodging at the Ridgeway House, this city, last night and were found unconscious in bed this morning, having probably blown out the gas before retiring. They were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where after hard work the physicians succeeded in restoring the woman to consciousness this afternoon. The man, who is about fifty years old, was still unconscious at a late hour to-night, and it is feared he will die.

John B. Drake's Gift to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—John B. Drake, proprietor of the Grand Pacific Hotel, announced to-day that he will tender the City Council to-morrow, evening, $15,000, to be used in erecting an artistic drinking fountain in front of the City Hall rotunda. The fountain is to be constructed of granite and surmounted by a bronze statue of Christopher Columbus. The whole will be thirty feet high.

Noted Divorce Case Ended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The Supreme Court yesterday settled the White divorce case, giving Mrs. White a divorce and half of her husband's property, worth $500,000. He is a wealthy lumberman of Mendocino county. The suit has been pending several years, and an incident of it was the killing of one of White's witnesses by Mrs. White's brother.

GREAT FIRE AT MOBILE, ALA.

Twenty Squares of Buildings Burned, Entailing a Loss of About $700,000.

Thousands of Bales of Cotton, with Compresses, Warehouses, Mills, Factories, Dwellings and Three Steamboats Destroyed.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 26.—One of the most disastrous conflagrations ever witnessed in this city began to-day about 2:30 o'clock, and owing to the strong northwest wind prevailing was not checked until 5 o'clock this afternoon, and only then after a favorable change in the wind. The scene of the fire was in the extreme northern end of the city, and includes the destruction of between seven und eight thousand bales of cotton, eight warehouses, three cotton compresses, the large cotton-seed-oil-mills, the big ice factory, the Mobile fertilizer factory, two wood and coal-yards, three of the river steamboats and a box factory. There was no loss of life, although many of the firemen were overcome with heat and smoke, and many narrow escapes from falling walls occurred. The loss is one of the most serious ever known here, and can be safely put down at a million dollars. The paid fire department fought manfully and were assisted by many old volunteer firemen in the face of smoke and flame. Ten or more streams were kept going, fed from the Bienville water-works. At 6 o'clock to-night the fire is well under control and no fears are entertained for its continuance.

The fire originated in a pile of shavings at Stewart & Butt's shingle-mill at One-mile creek, and soon communicated to the mill, which was quickly swept away, owing to the strong wind. The warehouse of shingles, belonging to the same firm, was saved through the firemen's efforts. The flames swept southward toward the oil-house of the Standard Oil Company, but this was saved and prevented greater loss, as the Mobile & Ohio freight depot was near. Goodman's warehouse caught from the sparks and soon went up in flames, with its four hundred bales of cotton. The high wind continued, carrying the flames southwest to Brown's warehouse, in which was stored three thousand bales of cotton, all of which was consumed. From there the fire was communicated to the Selma warehouse, in which was stored 1,200 bales, which was also swept away, the horses being the only thing saved from the warehouse. The Taylor press, adjoining, then caught and burned. It was unused at the time and had no cotton stored in it. Truett's warehouse with its contents, four hundred bales of cotton, was the next to go, none of it being saved. Beer's warehouse, adjoining, caught on fire, but was put out with partial loss. No cotton was in it at the time.

While the warehouses were burning it was discovered that the Mobile & Montgomery depot wharf was on fire, and it soon went. At the same time fire was discovered in the cotton-seed-oil-mills, having caught from sparks from the cotton fire, and soon this large property was wrapped in flames and destroyed, burning with rapidity and fierceness, fanned by the breeze, and communicating to the Merchants' warehouse, with its compress, not in use at present, and used as a depot for the Mobile & Birmingham railroad. In this were forty bales of cotton and a quantity of freight of the Mobile & Birmingham road. The cotton was the only thing in and about the building saved, and this was slightly damaged. The Mobile fertilizer manufactory, M. Hudson, manager, was the next to go in the general conflagration that was sweeping unchecked, and which human aid was powerless to save, so strong and fierce were the flames.

Fire next broke out in the warehouse on the wharf of the cotton-seed-mills, 200 feet long, and stored to the roof with cotton-seed, which burned rapidly, setting fire to the wharf on the south, where there was a wood-yard of Johnson's at the wharf. Along here were tied up the river steamboats Ruth, Mary Elizabeth and Jewel, but so fast did the fire travel that before they could be moved their light work caught, and in the hot fire about them they were burned to the water's edge. The flames then leaped over on Commerce street, over Congress avenue and a vacant lot to Cooley's cotton compress, one of the most modern presses, and owned by the Townsend estate, which, together with the Emanuel estate and Cooley's warehouse, with their contents of 1,000 bales of cotton, went up in the fierce flames. Johnson Brothers' wood-yard, in the rear, with a large quantity of wood and coal, and 20,000 oak staves, were the next to go, and in turn, communicating the flames to the Mobile ice factory of Gage & Lyons, and from this to the Gulf City Wood and Coal Company's yard, at the foot of St. Anthony street. Here sixty-one bales of cotton, on the wharf, left there at 10 o'clock by the steamboat Minnie Lee, were burned. At the foot of St. Anthony street the fire, which had swept four squares on Commerce street, from Beauregard, leaving standing only on the east side, the Mobile & Montgomery railroad's general offices and head-quarters, and which had raged for five hours, found a rest.

Fortunately the wind changed, and gave the now almost exhausted firemen, who had not ceased their efforts for the five hours, an opportunity to return to the warehouses and to save the contents. In its course the flames had spared Magnolia warehouse, with 7,000 bales, Calhoun's, with 1,200, and Facor's press, with 2,000 bales of cotton. The Cotton Exchange report of Saturday gave the amount of cotton on hand in Mobile on Saturday as 18,770 bales.

The alarm for the fire at Stewart & Butt's mill had scarcely come in when a second alarm sounded for the burning of the residence of Mosely F. Tucker, on Dauphin street, near Broad, which was destroyed, only a small quantity of furniture being saved. The residence adjoining it, belonging to Mrs. Ed Harrington, caught from Tucker's and was also destroyed. The two alarms being followed by a general alarm, caused the greatest excitement among all classes, and, in their excitement, people rushed from one fire to the other. Soon the report was spread that the entire business portion of the city was in danger, and thousands of men, women and children rushed to the scene. No one felt safe, even in the business portion of the city, and wagons, drays and all kinds of vehicles were engaged in carrying away valuable books and papers.

More than twenty squares were burned, bounded by Beauregard, Magnolia and St. Louis steeets and the river. The loss is now estimated at $700,000, with about $400,000 insurance. The tracks of all railroads centering here have been obstructed by the debris in the burned district, and trains are delayed.

Bakery and Confectionery Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 26.—The wholesale confectionery and baking establishment of Robert J. Miller, Nos. 1708 and 1710 Wylie street, this city, caught fire from some unknown cause this morning, and was destroyed. The loss on building and stock is $25,000; partly insured.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over fifty years by mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, and is for sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

To prevent fevers, keep the liver active and the bowels regular with Simmons Liver Regulator.

WHEEZING whispers. Almost everybody is hoarse. There is something in the air that provokes coughs and colds and reduces the voice to a husky whisper. Fortunately Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar can be obtained of any druggist, and no hoarseness or cough, however obstinate, can resist its curative operation.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

SIMMONS Liver Regulator is invaluable in the nursery. It is a gentle laxative and harmless.

Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. Read the following:

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, all-gone feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to recommend it." G. A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

N. B. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE

To-night and To-morrow Night—First appearance of

McCABE & YOUNG'S OPERATIC MINSTRELS

25—ARTISTS—25

New songs, new jokes, new ideas. Every act a feature. Don't fail to see

McCABE & YOUNG'S BEAUTIFUL

CONGRESSIONAL FIRST PART!!

PRICES—Orchestra, 50c; Orchestra Circle, 75c; Dress Circle, 35c; Balcony, 25c; Gallery, 15c.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

Three Nights, beginning This Evening.

J. K. EMMET,

In his new and natural drama,

Uncle Joe, or Fritz in a Mad-house

Excellent company! Entire new songs! PLINLIMMON, the $5,000 Dog!

PRICES—All seats on first floor, $1; first two rows balcony, reserved, 75c; admission to balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Sale now open.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE

2—NIGHTS ONLY—2

Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 29 and 30

THE CITY CLUB

VAUDEVILLE AND BURLESQUE CO'Y,

Introducing, among other things,

40—HANDSOME LADIES—40

Matt Morgan's Pictures. The great burlesque,

"THE O HOME INSTEAD"

PRICES—Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, 75c; Dress Circle, 50c; Balcony, 25; Gallery, 15c.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Clerk,
HENRY G. STILES.

For Sheriff,
EDWARD DUNN.

For Auditor,
JOHN W. BROWNING.

For Treasurer,
JOHN J. JOHNSON.

For Recorder,
ROBERT E. GROFF.

For Coroner,
JOHN M. CHURCHILL.

For Mayor,
HERVEY LATOUT.

For Commissioners,
(Second District),
FREDERICK OSTERMEYER.
(Third District),
FRANK W. NOBLE.

For Judges of Superior Court,
For the term commencing November, 1890,
VINSON CARTER,
DANIEL W. HOWE.
For the term commencing October, 1892,
JOHN E. SCOTT.

For Judge of Circuit Court,
LIVINGSTON HOWLAND.

For Judge of Criminal Court,
CHARLES B. FEIBLEMAN.

For Prosecutor,
CHARLES L. HOLSTEIN.

For Representatives,
JOHN E. CLELAND,
WILLIAM D. McCOY,
JOHN L. McMASTER,
FRANK I. GRUBBS,
HIRAM B. HOWLAND.

For Congress,
(Seventh Congressional District,)
JOHN J. W. BILLINGSLEY.

For Joint Representative,
(For Marion, Hancock and Shelby counties,)
ABRAM J. MANKIN.

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ELECTRIC LIGHTS

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THE BRUSH ELECTRIC CO.

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Fronting Circle Park and Soldiers' Monument, Indianapolis. First-class rooms, without board, by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates. Elevator and all modern improvements. Restaurants convenient to Hotel, where good meals are served at 25 cents and upwards.

SOCIETY NOTICE.

MASONIC—SPECIAL MEETING OF CENTER Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M., this (Monday) at 7:30 p. m. Work—Third degree. Visiting brothers welcome. JOHN C. BIEGLER, W. M. A. IZOR, Sec.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE TRA