but he comes as near to it as any presidential possibility of either party.

"I regard the entire Northwest as safely Republican. We could win easier with Mr. Harrison than with any one else."

MINOR MATTERS.

An Ex-Congressman Who Thinks Our Coast Defenses Are Very Formidable.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Ex-Congressman Henry Clay Evans, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been here during this week, direct from Willett's Point, New York, and elsewhere, and has been studying the much-discussed question of coast defenses. He said: "We are not so bad off as we think in the matter of defenses along our Eastern coasts. I do not see how it would be possible for a vessel to enter New York harbor if we wanted to keep it out, no matter how strong it was. We have a mortar system by which we can fire a fifteen-inch steel ball a couple of miles high and drop it on the deck of a man-of-war at a distance of two miles with great accuracy. Such a missile would go through a vessel, no matter how many inches deep its steel might be laid. Our harbors are being laid with dynamite torpedoes, so that we could blow up anything that might approach within miles of us. With our cruisers and mortars, dynamite guns, sand piles and defenses generally we are as nearly impregnable now as any nation on earth."

Exhibitors May Bring Their Workmen.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Assistant Secretary Nettleton has addressed the following letter to Alexander D. Anderson, special commissioner, World's Columbian Exposition, New York city:

Dear Sir—In your recent communication addressed to the chief clerk of this department you ask, on behalf of the consul-general of Great Britain, for a copy of the regulations of this department in regard to contract labor to be employed in connection with foreign exhibits at the approaching exposition.

While no formal regulations have been promulgated by the department in this connection, you are authorized to assure the consul-general of Great Britain, and all others with whom you may have occasion to communicate in this connection, that alien labor, mechanics or experts in the employ of foreign exhibitors, and coming to the United States in connection with foreign exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition, will be freely admitted, and will be subjected to no delay or hindrance of any nature. Whatever regulations shall prove to be necessary in order to carry out this decision of the department will be formulated in due season and furnished to all interested parties through the proper channels.

Merely Howls of Disgruntled Boomers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Major Eugene F. Weidell, special agent of the General Land Office, to-day telegraphed the Secretary of the Interior from Guthrie, O. T., that neither the location nor situation of Chandler is as bad as reported, that Special Agent Scott Horn writes that there is enough of good land for the business portion; that the water supply was only temporarily exhausted by the rushing in of four thousand people with countless horses to water; that all is right now, and the howl comes chiefly from disappointed lot-speculators, who did not intend to locate there. He says also that the editor of the Guthrie paper, after personal inspection, has written a very favorable article about the location of the new county-seats, and that there has been a strong effort made evidently to pick a flaw in this very successful government business by the disaffected and the unprincipled.

Men Who May Be Given Office.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—It is reported tonight that the Democratic position on the Interstate-commerce Commission lies between Congressman David B. Culbertson, of Texas, and ex-Congressman Judson C. Clements, of Georgia. The extreme age of Judge Culbertson, it is believed, however, will operate to defeat his appointment. He is sixty-two years old, and in appearance and action is seventy, being slow, plodding and lacking in energy. Clements is forty-five, energetic and progressive. Both are excellent lawyers. It is said that the Hon. G. M. Lambertson, of Lincoln, Neb., is being very strongly urged as the successor to Judge Cooley on the commission, although the impression generally prevails that it will go to Hon. John M. Butler, of Indianapolis, who has been mentioned for the Court of Claims.

Our Treaty with San Domingo.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—For several years past the Dominican republic has been maintaining in its tariff a free list of articles for the special encouragement of its agricultural industries. By the terms of its recent reciprocity arrangement with the United States this free list was to be abolished for all countries, except the United States, when the reciprocity treaty went into effect. In accordance with this arrangement the President of San Domingo, under date of Aug. 8, has published a decree abolishing this free list and restoring all the articles named in it to the rate of duties fixed in the general tariff, which is an average of 60 per cent. ad valorem. By this action the reciprocity treaty is greatly increased in value for the United States.

Eight Millions Outstanding Yet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The four-and-a-half-per-cent. bonds received at the Treasury Department to-day for continuance at 2 per cent. amounted to $26,100, making the total amount thus far $25,073,950. The four-and-a-half-per-cent. bonds received at the department to-day for redemption aggregated $195,700. The redemptions at the New York sub-treasury yesterday aggregated $148,800, making the total redemptions to day $17,568,350. There are yet $8,226,900 of the four-and-a-half bonds which have neither been presented for continuance nor redemption. Of this amount $3,548,600 are in coupon and $4,677,300 in registered bonds.

Fractional Coin Instead of Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Owing to the fact that the coinage of standard silver dollars was by law stopped on the 1st of July, except that of the trade-dollar bullion, about $5,000,000 in all, which is now in progress, the shipments from the mints of standard silver dollars now depends almost entirely on the amount of silver certificates or treasury notes presented for redemption. In the absence of ability to ship silver dollars, the department, in response to requisitions for silver coin, is sending out large amounts of fractional silver coin, as the most convenient substitute for the silver dollar.

A Democrat Says McKinley Will Win.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Representative Miller, a Democrat of South Carolina, who has just come through Ohio from the West, said to-day he had tried to get the drift of sentiment in that State by talking with every one he met whose opinion was likely to be worth much, and that he thought Major McKinley would be elected.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The President has appointed Jeremiah Coughlin, of New York, to be secretary of the legation and consul-general of the United States to Bogota, and Chiang Woo Tsang, a Chinese subject, to be interpreter to the consulate of the United States at Hang Kow.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The following Indiana boys have passed a successful examination for admission to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.: N. S. Gideon, J. N. Freeman, C. S. Westall and W. J. Gideon.

Gen. Thomas H. Nelson, of Terre Haute, and F. B. Harding, of Findlay, O., are at Willard's.

J. F. Mack, of Sandusky, O., is at the Randall.

In pursuance of authority conferred by a resolution adopted by the Board of Management of Government Exhibits last Wednesday, Chairman Willits has appointed Assistant Secretary Nettleton, of the Treasury Department, and Assistant Secretary Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, representing those branches respectively on the government board, as his colleagues on the executive committee of the board, and these gentlemen have accepted the appointment.

The Census Bureau has issued a report on the production of seeds as an industry. The report shows that there were in the United States in the census year 596 farms with a total of 169,851 acres devoted exclusively to seed-growing, of which 96,567¼ acres were reported as producing seeds.

David Ross, of Oglesby, Ill., has been appointed a Treasury inspector under the sugar-bounty act.

The Census Office to-day issued a bulletin on the coal product of the United States. It shows that the product reached a total of 141,229,513 short tons in the census year and was valued at the mines before any expenses for shipment at $160,226,323.

The Treasury Department has decided that boxes manufactured in the United States from domestic materials, and exported with American products, are entitled to free entry when returned empty.

The Treasury Department has authorized the collector of customs at New York, in pursuance of the department's decision of March 18, 1890, to deliver imported guns to their owners only when stamped with the name of the country of origin.

BIG STRIKE THREATENED.

Southern Pacific Conductors, Brakemen and Switchmen Refused Higher Wages.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 25.—The general grievance committee of the orders of railway conductors, brakemen and switchmen, to-day presented each of the six division superintendents of the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific road with a printed request for an increase of wages. It is a very elaborate schedule proposed, and would increase the conductors' wages on mileage about $5 a month, brakemen $10 and switchmen $15. The division superintendents denied the request, as the acceptance would mean an increase of expenses of $40,000 a month. The grievance committee will now refer the matter to the highest general officer of their orders, who will make the demand upon General Superintendent Van Vlieck and General Manager Krutchnitt. If they refuse the branches on the Atlantic system of the road will be granted the privilege of striking if they desire. It would be a tremendous strike, covering 1,500 miles of road.

Cotton-Pickers Engage in a Riot.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 26.—Late reports received from Morianna say the trouble between cotton-pickers near there culminated in a riot, resulting in several negroes being killed and a number wounded. The sheriff of the county quelled the disturbance and has the leaders under arrest. The riot grew out of a strike inaugurated by a number of pickers, who demanded 75 cents per hundred pounds, an increase of 25 cents. The planters refused their demands. The dissatisfied negroes at once struck, and their places were filled by others. The strikers became angered at these proceedings, and tried to persuade the working negroes to quit. Being refused, a general fight ensued. Women, men and children participated, armed with hoes, sticks, knives and revolvers. It is reported that two men were killed outright.

OBITUARY.

The Well-Known Lafayette Attorney, Col. William C. Wilson.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 26.—Col. William C. Wilson, the well-known attorney, died here yesterday morning from nervous prostration and softening of the brain.

Colonel Wilson was born in Crawfordsville, Nov. 22, 1827. He graduated from Wabash College in 1847 and in 1873 was given the degree of master of arts. In 1849 he graduated from the Indiana University law school, and in 1850 began the practice of law here. In 1854 he formed a partnership with the late Judge George Garton, of Chicago, which continued until the latter removed to Chicago. Mr. Wilson entered the army in April, in 1861, as a private in the Tenth Indiana Regiment, but was made captain a few days later and then promoted to major. He participated in the West Virginia campaign, and was wounded at the battle of Rich Mountain. Later he was made colonel of the Fortieth Indiana, and still later he was colonel of the One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Regiment. He was mustered out in September, 1864. In 1867-9 he was postmaster of this city. He was defeated for State Senator, on the Greenback ticket, in 1878, and for Attorney-general of the State, on the Republican ticket, in 1882. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. He delivered the annual address of this society at Philadelphia in 1876.

Other Deaths.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 26.—Hon. John D. Howard, a pioneer State Senator, died today. He was a native of Connecticut and came to this section in 1856. Five sons and one daughter survive him, his wife having died two years ago. His estate is variously estimated at between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000, a large share of which is in cash. It is understood that the bulk of his property is left to the youngest son, J. L. Howard, who is a deaf mute, and is now at school at Washington, D. C.

GREENVILLE, O., Sept. 26.—This evening, at 7:30, William Sullivan, Mayor of this city since last April, died, aged forty-eight years. His health has been poor several years, and for two months he has been confined to his room. He was ex-city clerk, ex-deputy auditor and ex-deputy county treasurer. The funeral will be held Monday.

COLUMBUS, O., July 26.—Gen. James A. Wilcox, general council of the C. H., V. & T. railroad, died here to-day after a lingering illness. He was provost-marshal of this district during the war, and was a distinguished member of the Ohio bar.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY FAIRS.

In the subjoined list all dates are inclusive, and the name of the secretary of each association is given:

Bremen Agricultural—Bremen, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, Henry H. Miller.

Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association—Kendallville, Noble county, Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, J. S. Conlogue.

Francisville Union—Francisville, Pulaski county.

Loogootee District Fair Company—Loogootee, Oct. 6 to 10, John Raney.

Lawrence District—Lawrence, Marion county.

Northeast Indiana Agricultural—Waterloo, DeKalb county, Oct. 5 to 9, M. Kiplinger.

North Manchester Tri-County—North Manchester, Wabash county, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, E. A. Ebinghouse.

Poplar Grove Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical—Poplar Grove, Howard county, Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, Robert E. Barbour.

Vermillion Joint Stock—Newport, Vermillion county, Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, Lewis Shepard.

County Fairs.

Daviess County—Washington, Sept. 28 to Oct. 3, James C. Lavelle.

Jay County—Portland, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, H. J. Votaw.

Knox County—Vincennes, Oct. 12 to 17, Jas. W. Emmison.

Lake County—Crown Point, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, George I. Maillet.

LaPorte County—LaPorte, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2, W. A. Martin.

Lawrence County—Bedford, Oct. 6 to 10, F. M. Staiker.

Marion County—Agricultural rooms, Statehouse, second Saturday of each month, Ida F. Richardson.

Noble County—Ligonier, Oct. 5 to 9, J. E. McDonald.

Spencer County—Chrisney, Sept. 28 to Oct. 3, P. C. Jolby.

Onions for Diphtheria.

Detroit Free Press.

"Why don't they use onions! For goodness sake, why don't they use onions! Where do they live? I will go up there today and tell them to use onions!" Such were the exclamations of our mother, says the editor of the Danvers Mirror, when we reported one day at dinner that a child of Mr. G. W. Dudley was dead, and the whole family, including himself, alarmingly sick with diphtheria. Mother was moved to these earnest and interested expressions by a firm belief that she knows several lives saved by the use of onions in diphtheria, one of them being our sister. In these cases raw onions were placed in a bandage and beaten into a pulp, the cloths, containing onions, juice and all, being then bound about the throat and well up over the ears. Renewals may be made as often as the mass becomes dry. In the cases noticed the result was almost magical, deadly pain yielding in a short time to sleepy comfort. The editor adds the wish that this remedy might have a wide enough trial to fully test its usefulness.

JAY GOULD AND HIS LINES

Though They Are Not Making Money He Has No Wish to Part With Them.

Continually Advancing Large Sums for Which He Gets No Return—A Pool That Works Injury to His Grain Traffic.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Mr. Gould said, yesterday: "Missouri Pacific has passed through three pretty lean years and paid its dividends. I see nothing in the future of that, or other properties in which I am interested, to justify me in parting with my holdings. But I have waited and hoped for increased net earnings which have not come and I am not disappointed. I am responsible to the stockholders for good management and they have a right to dividends when earned, but I am not responsible to them or to anybody else for unearned dividends. I have no secret device for creating a dividend surplus which does not result from a careful and economical management of a property. I give the most of my time, more energy and vitality than I have to spare for such purpose, to the management of the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific and other properties, and never received one dollar as compensation. I accept no salary from any corporation with which I am connected. Besides this, I am always advancing them large sums of money. I have had as high as $8,000,000 loaned to properties at 6 per cent. when 25 to 50 per cent. was bid for money on Wall street. Take Union Pacific as an example; I undertook its management last fall to keep it from going into a receiver's hands. I have ever since loaned it large amounts of money, indorsed its paper for its loans and worked so hard and incessantly to extricate it from its bankrupt condition that it pretty nearly finished me. [Mr. Gould here refers to the effect on his health] and yet I am accused of wishing to defeat the very object for which I have been laboring."

Mr. Gould further said that he did not think a dividend would be declared this quarter. In accounting for the decreased earnings of the Union Pacific he said: "Owing to poor crops last year some of our branch lines have hardly earned their interest charges; but the great trouble now is that six roads have formed a combination, or pool, East of St. Louis and we are losing our grain traffic. It does not come via St. Louis, but goes direct to Chicago from Kansas City."

"Is there no help for that state of affairs, Mr. Gould?"

"Oh, yes! We will overcome it in a few weeks. We are pushing to completion a connecting link that will enable us to deliver wheat and other grain at New Orleans for export over the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain, at the same price that the other roads can lay it down at Chicago. We also have a connection with and an outlet at Memphis."

This is regarded as the most important part of the interview. Perhaps later in the season people will understand why Mr. Gould wishes to defer the Missouri Pacific dividend. The "combination" of six roads and the new outlet for Missouri Pacific grain traffic may be interesting questions later on.

Bridge Superintendents Organize.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—The superintendents of railway bridges and buildings, who met here yesterday to form a national organization, accomplished their purpose and adjourned at a late hour last night. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, O. S. Travis, of the Iowa Central; first vice-president, H. M. Hall, of the Ohio & Mississippi; second vice-president, J. B. Mitchell, of the Big Four; third vice-president, James Stannard, of the Wabash; fourth vice-president, G. W. Hinman, of the Louisville & Nashville; treasurer, G. W. Reed, of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; secretary, C. W. Good, of the Des Moines & Northern. An executive committee was also elected. Cincinnati was selected as the place for next meeting. The wage question will not enter into the labors of the association, the sole object being the exchange of ideas between the members, and an organized effort to improve in their work.

The Illinois Central's Earnings.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The report of the Illinois Central railroad for the forty-first fiscal year, ended June 30, 1891, gives the following figures: Gross receipts, $17,881,554; increase, $1,429,582; operating expenses, $12,761,046; increase, $1,607,626; net earnings, $5,120,508; decrease, $178,094; surplus, $210,926. The report continues: "The continued increase in expenses is due to a strict adherence to the higher standards of maintence adopted last year; to enhanced payments for wages and allowances and over time; to increased taxation, and to better, faster and more frequent service rendered to the public.

Cheap Harvest Excursion Rates.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—General Passenger Agent Chandler, of the Wabash road, has notified Chairman Finley that owing to outside competition he has had to and will have to disregard his instructions limiting the reduction on harvest excursion tickets to $4 higher than basing rates from the Missouri river. The outside competition referred to is that of the Chicago & Alton and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. Other roads are authorized to take similar action.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity—For the twenty-four hours ending 10 P. M., Sept. 27—Warm, fair weather; nearly stationary temperature; increasing cloudiness during Sunday night, and rain and cooler temperature Monday.

GENERAL INDICATIONS AND CONDITIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Forecast till 8 P. M., Sunday:

For Indiana—Clear; southerly winds; warmer in northern, stationary temperature in southern portion.

For Ohio—Clear; winds shifting to southeasterly; warmer along the lakes; stationary temperature elsewhere.

For Illinois—Generally clear; southerly winds; stationary temperature in southern, warmer in northeast and cooler in northwest portion.

The barometer is high on the middle Atlantic and New England coasts; it has fallen in all other districts east of the Rocky mountains, and it is lowest north of Minnesota, where there is disturbance of moderate energy moving eastward. Local showers are reported on the South Atlantic coast and from Texas northward to Minnesota and Dakota, but clear weather continues generally throughout the regions east of the Mississippi. It is cooler in the lower lake region and in the region northwest of Montana. It is warmer on the middle Atlantic coast and from the central Mississippi valley westward to the Rocky mountains. Warm and generally clear weather will continue in the middle Atlantic States and the Ohio valley, and in the interior of the Southern States during Sunday and Monday. Clear weather will continue in the lower lake region till Monday morning, with slowly rising temperature and winds shifting to southerly.

Observations at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 26.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 A. M.	30.20	67	76	North	Pt. cloudy	0.00
7 P. M.	30.09	82	41	Seast	Cloudless	0.00

Maximum temperature, 91; minimum temperature, 65.

Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Sept. 26:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	62	0.10
Mean	78	0.00
Departure from normal	*16	—0.10
Excess or deficiency since Sept. 1	*132	—2.05
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	*219	—5.53

*Plus.

General Weather Conditions.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26, 8 P. M.

PRESSURE—High but diminishing pressure prevails east of the Mississippi; low west. A low area, central near Lake Winnipeg, moving slowly eastward, is joined by a barometric trough to a low area central in Mexico. West of the Rocky mountains the barometers are rising.

TEMPERATURE—High temperature continued from the Mississippi valley eastward; colder westward; 80° and above is reported from the gulf northward to Missouri, eastern Iowa, southern Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and central Ohio; 70° and less from the lower lakes, northern Michigan, northern Wisconsin, northern Minnesota northward; also, from Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas westward; 60° and less in British Columbia, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.

PRECIPITATION—Local rains fell in Minnesota, western Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming; heavy rain fell at Dodge City, Kan.—1.86 inch.

M'KINLEY'S LOYAL WIFE.

She Believes in Tariff, but Would Be a Free-Trader if Her Husband Was.

Mary M. Hall, in Ladies' Home Journal.

In her assistance to her husband in his political life, Mrs. McKinley's achievements have not in any way been deterred by her ill-health. When political honors were first offered Major McKinley his wife did everything in her power to overcome his reluctance to accept them. Believing firmly that his talents and integrity would be of the greatest value to his State, she was able to convince him of his duty, and from that first moment to the present time she has encouraged him by her faith, and aided him by her practical advice and assistance. On her father's death she inherited a large fortune, which she immediately placed at Major McKinley's disposal; the assistance which this fortune has enabled her to render her husband is a source of great happiness to her. It will readily be believed that Mrs. McKinley is a firm believer in the McKinley tariff, and is convinced that protection is of vital importance to the country's welfare.

"But she is such a devoted wife," laughed a friend recently, in speaking of her; "such a model wife, believing so completely that what her husband does is right, and encouraging him to continue in so doing that I am perfectly convinced that if the Major were to enunciate a doctrine of free trade Mrs. McKinley would be his first convert."

Though Mrs. McKinley is not actively artistic, except in the beauty of the needle-work which she does, she is an appreciative admirer of fine paintings and statuary. She does not care for music, but is an enthusiastic attendant—so far as her health will permit—of good dramatic performances. So great is her fondness for them, that last winter she and Major McKinley arranged to be in New York for several important "first nights." Her reading is confined almost exclusively to newspapers, but she is a close student of them, and of public opinion as evidenced by them.

Deterred by her unfortunate ill-health from actively serving in the many charitable undertakings and committees in Washington—her winter home—and Canton, Mrs. McKinley performs her many charities unostentatiously and "away from the sight of men." Unable to receive the poor who come to her or to investigate personally their worth she intrusts to some member of her family her large almsgiving. Her fingers are almost never idle, and whatever of her handiwork is not sent to adorn the homes of friend or relative, will find its way to charitable bazaars and fairs, or into the hospital for distribution among invalids less fortunate than herself.

In appearance Mrs. McKinley is anything but the conventional invalid. Her gowns are always fashionably made and trimmed, and the beautiful laces, fans and knick-knacks which she wears heighten the feeling of disbelief in her invalidism, which a first glance causes. Her hair which, since a severe illness last winter in which her life was despaired of, is worn short, is gradually turning gray. She is about five feet four inches in height, and weighs about 130 pounds.

BEECHER AT SEVENTEEN.

Mrs. Beecher Tells of Her First Meeting with Him.

Ladies' Home Journal.

My first meeting with Henry Ward Beecher was in the early part of May, 1830. He was a classmate of a brother of mine, in Amherst College, and very close friends. The two were just out of their freshman year when, together with another college classmate, they walked from Amherst to my father's house at West Sutton for their spring vacation. At that time young Beecher was not quite seventeen years old, but so young and boyish was his appearance that no one would have thought him more than fifteen—an age when boys are usually awkward and painfully bashful. For that reason my family feared we might not be able to entertain or make the young man comfortable. But awkward he never was, and his roguish mouth, his laughing, merry eyes, his quaint humor, and his quick repartee soon dispelled all such anxiety.

Before the first evening he spent at our house had passed, none of the family felt him to be a stranger.

My father was absent with some of his patients when the young men arrived, but returned in the evening when all were laughing heartily at some story Henry had just told. Father stood in the doorway—tall, dignified and somewhat stern at such a tumult. When aware of his presence, my brother at once introduced his class-mates.

Little by little the same subtle influences which had pervaded the whole evening's enjoyment stole over father's face, and long before it was time to retire they were telling mirth-provoking stories as cheerfully as if they were boys together.

When, at length, the "good-nights" were exchanged, I left father and mother by the fire, while I made some preparations for breakfast.

As I returned to the room father was saying:

"Well, he is smart! He'll make his mark in the world if he lives."

"Who, father?" I asked.

"Why, that young Beecher."

Such was Henry Ward Beecher when I first saw him; and, truth to tell, he was not remarkable for his beauty.

THAT'S RIGHT.

All Hands Get Your Dinner at a Hotel and Give the Women a Day Off.

Sandusky Register.

Holidays are multiplying, and they are a good thing—for the men. But how about the women? The men have New Year's day, Washington's birthday, May day, Memorial day, the Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas. In addition, in some of the churches there are a dozen holy days which are really holidays. So, for the average American man can be counted up, exclusive of Sundays, a score of holidays when he is not required to work, not expected to work, and does not wish to work. Then there is a demand, already conceded in some cities, for a Saturday half-holiday and a very general demand for eight hours instead of ten. We look in vain in the modern calendar for a single holiday for woman. Driven from early dawn to late at night with work, forced to bear a double burden, the bearing and care of children and the household work, she has no show. Not a holiday is allowed her, and her selfish master does not demand for her any release from labor, any cessation from the toil that has made the American woman at forty older, than the American man at sixty.

A Social Entertainment.

Once a Week.

The most novel idea for a social gathering is a "library party," where every young lady dresses in some costume that suggests the title of some book. There is a librarian to wait upon the readers. Each gentleman comes to the librarian and obtains a "reader's card," which has his name written across the top. When a gentleman draws a book—in other words, a young lady—the librarian writes her name upon his card, and during the course of five minutes, in which he is allowed to keep the book out, he must guess from her costume the title of the book she represents and write the title opposite her name upon his card. When the hour for closing the library arrives the cards are taken in and compared, and the one who has guessed the largest number of books correctly receives a prize. It is much easier than it would at first seem to prepare the costumes.

A Possible Inadvertence.

Fort Worth Gazette.

Some day some newspaper will forget to report the articles of food comprising the last meal eaten by a murderer under sentence of death and then the whole bottom will fall out of newspaper enterprise. It is terrible to contemplate the fearful results that might ensue were the public allowed to remain in ignorance whether a murderer just before going to the scaffold ate beefsteak or chicken, or whether he drank tea or coffee.

NO MORE TROUBLE IN THE FAMILY

If you will only buy your goods from the reliable house of

MESSENGER'S

Everything fully guaranteed as represented.

No Broken Chairs to be Repaired on Holidays by your Husband,

And, Therefore, He Is Always in a Good Humor When Home.

Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites
Folding Beds,
Sideboards, Carpets,
Lace Curtains,
—Cooking and Heating Stoves—

"LOW PRICES." EASY TERMS OR CASH.

MESSENGER'S

101 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

Articles of association were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday by the Hartford City Building and Paving Brick Company. Capital stock $25,000.

A meeting of the ladies connected with the Industrial School will be held on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. G. G. Mitchell, 460 North Illinois street.

Dr. Charles E. Wright, superintendent of the Central Hospital for the Insane, purposes to make a display at the world's fair of the wonderful lace and needle-work done by some of the inmates of the hospital.

The Juvenile Band from Middletown, which played at the State fair during the week, favored the Journal with a serenade yesterday, before leaving the city. It is composed of bright-looking boys and girls, who blow like veterans.

On Thursday evening next a promenade concert and banquet will be given by Commandary No. 15, Knights of St. John, at Tomlinson Hall. A silk hat will be voted to the most popular candidate for Mayor, and a stepstone to the most popular editor.

Fire destroyed a stable at 7 o'clock last night at No. 610 Shelby street, the property of F. W. Rosenberger. The loss was $100. The stable on the adjoining property of Mrs. Snider was also destroyed with a similar loss. Both properties were insured.

The employes of Nordyke & Marmon will give a ball at Masonic Hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 8, for the benefit of A. H. Shepard, an old shop-companion, who has been bedfast four years. The purpose of the ball is to raise money to send him to New Mexico for his health.

Marriage licenses were yesterday issued to Frederick Stitz and Louisa Walters, Raymond Gilbreath and Ursie Donley, Michael Zapf and Laura Fielden, Henry F. Davis and Eliza Allen Rodgers, Austin B. Hayes and Edna B. Barker, Charles W. Deals and Nona L. Shockley, William T. Beatty and Matilda Hildebrand.

William T. Noble, secretary of the board of world's fair managers for Indiana, is sending out to city superintendents a circular letter urging the appointment in cities of suitable persons to receive money from teachers and turn it over to the county superintendent, who in turn will send it to the State Superintendent, and thus make Indiana's educational display at Chicago what it should be.

THE WORLD IS HIS.

He Erected the Pyramids, and Is the President of "Olombia."

London City News.

There is a gentleman lecturing in London—Dr. W. H. Von Swartwout—who claims to be the possessor of the earth. His reason for this extraordinary claim is that never having voted, held office under, or ever acknowledged the validity of any government save that of the New Columbia United State of the World, or "Olombia," of which he is president, he is the rightful inheritor of the land. At a drawing-room meeting held at 72 New Bond street the other evening Dr. Von Swartwout lectured to an audience, which included many members of the nobility, on "The Gordion Knot," and expounded some most extraordinary views. Not only did he claim that all the land upon the planet was his, but he made the astounding statement that he had a recollection of having always lived, never had a beginning or an end; that he had erected personally the great pyramids of Egypt, and that every one in the room was there helping him. This was too much for one old gentleman present, who stoutly denied ever having assisted in the building of the aforesaid pyramids. But his denial was of no use. Dr. Von Swartwout insisted that the gentleman was present. "You must have been," he said, "you came out from God."

The Doctor has a complete remedy for all the evils of the day, and it is nothing more nor less than the abolition of money and of all the governments of the world. Money he declared to be the "root of all evil." Therefore, why not make it valueless?—a matter which, he asserts, could be accomplished by merely changing the names of the governments. This, he says, would render null and void all charters and bonds, and cause the lands, railways, telegraphs, etc., to legally become the property of the commonwealth of which he is president. Dr. W. H. Von Swartwout has issued a proclamation, in which he declares all money governments dissolved, and proclaims "Olombia"—whatever that might be—established on earth. He claims that his "no money system" will get rid of all misunderstandings, contention, crimes, injustice, strikes, panics, taxes, rents and other disagreeable things. To "anticipate and meet every possible question and objection," he establishes the "universal commonwealth" before referred to.

So far as appears in his proclamation, President Von Swartwout has not yet arranged all the details of his new universal nation, but he has settled some things, and among these that no poverty or riches will be tolerated therein; that "for the present" six hours will constitute a day's work, five days a week's work, twenty days a month's work and ten months a year's work, and that people shall begin to work when they are twenty-one and at the age of fifty shall go upon the retired list, and do nothing but practice Olombia citizenship. It is also determined that this change shall take place "without confusion or paralysis."

This extraordinary document Dr. Von Swartwout calmly read to a fashionable and well-educated audience in a London drawing-room the other evening. And the fashionable and well-educated audience not only stayed to listen to it, but many ladies and gentlemen present expressed themselves in favor of the scheme during the discussion which followed the lecture, and apparently believed the ludicrous assertion made by the lecturer that he had lived forever and had built the pyramids of Egypt.

ROSITA'S REVENGE.

Romance Ending in a Tragedy on an Oasis in a New Mexican Desert.

San Mateo (N. M.) Letter.

Stretching away to the north and east of this plaza is what is known as the great lava bed, an area eighty-five miles long and forty miles wide, a vast desert, and without a sign of vegetation or water, except in one spot. Animal life is absent, and not even the hum of an insect is ever heard in this vast solitude. The condition obtains over the entire waste, with the exception of one spot near the center of the desert. Here is a small oasis, and in it is a never-failing spring. This oasis is directly on the road and across the desert, and several years ago an enterprising American named Walter Dean took up the entire oasis as a homestead. He diverted the road by fences, and built a house for the accommodation of travelers. Here he arranged a large tank and troughs, and sold water to the wayfarers at the rate of 25 cents a bucket. He reaped a rich harvest, but the life was a lonely one, and sometimes for days he would not see a soul. Dean tried to get a white woman to marry him, but the place was not tempting, and he could get no one to consent to live in a desert. He came to this place, and for a small sum bought the daughter of Carlos Pinto, a worthless Mexican, and took her back to lighten up the desert. The girl was only fifteen years old, and had shown a great desire to flirt. She was well developed, and had a dark beauty which was very attractive. Rosita soon longed for other society, and when travelers would pass along she would train her battery of eyes upon them, and the result was that Dean soon had his hands full watching his purchase. He was driven to the verge of insanity by her actions, and many were the storms which passed over the domestic paradise. Rosita, as she was generally called, was proving a curse instead of a blessing.

Sometimes several days would pass without a passer to mar their life. Then Rosita would lavish her endearments upon Dean, and he would think himself in the seventh heaven of delight. Then a traveler would come along, and Rosa would transfer her affections to the newest man. This went on until two months ago, when Dean's rage overstepped all bounds, and he took down a heavy whip and cruelly lashed the girl across the face and shoulders.

With the stroke all the nature of the girl was changed and she sprang at him with the fury of a wildcat. A battle royal was fought, but no damage was done except to the feelings. For several days Rosita sulked as she went about the place and not a word was spoken; then she appeared to get over her anger and become even more loving than before. Dean flattered himself that he had found a way to check the wild inclinations of the girl. He was so pleased with the result that he told several freighters the whole story in the presence of Rosita, who sat with downcast eyes during the recital.

Last week a party stopped at Dean's ranch for water, but the place was deserted. The tanks were dry and the house was closed. The door was not locked, and the party entered the main room. Nothing wrong was seen there, but in the back room a most horrible sight was presented to their gaze. Lying on the floor, with its hand grasping the whip, lay the dead body of Dean. He had been stabbed to the heart, and then, as if in uncontrollable fury, his slayer had literally hacked the body to pieces. The head was completely severed, and the body and arms were stripped of flesh. From general appearance it was surmised that Dean had again attempted to whip the girl, and the enraged slave had thrown herself upon the man, and, with one stroke, had driven the dagger to his heart. No trace of the girl has been found, either at the ranch or at her father's house in this place.

The Nickname Nuisance.

South Bend Tribune.

The use of a pet name or nickname causes a good deal of confusion, and sometimes trouble, and to none more than letter-carriers. Several days ago a letter came from Bloomington, this State, addressed to Mrs. Jennie Hull. No such name was in the postoffice directory, which is so complete that not a name escapes it. The letter was advertised, but nobody called for it. Several other letters from the same place came addressed to the same lady and also two to "Mrs. Louisa Loor, care Mrs. Jennie Hull." Yesterday a special delivery letter came for the mysterious "Mrs. Jennie Hull." This morning a letter from Pittsburg was addressed to her, "care of Tribune," but no one about this office knew such a lady. Finally Mr. W. S. Hull, who is in the city from Chicago, was asked if he knew such a lady. "Why, yes, she's my wife." "But she gave her name for the postoffice directory as Virginia Hull." "Yes, that's her right name, but in her old home she was always called 'Jennie' by her relatives and intimate friends." The moral to this is, if you have a nickname give it also for the postoffice directory and have the prompt delivery of your letters assured. One lady in this city, wife of a prominent business man, has been called "Nellie," almost from her birth to the present time. She was baptized as Alice Mary, but it is doubtful if she was ever called by these names except when she was married. Another one, now dead, was baptized as Florence, but her friends always called her "Deed." The late ex-Recorder Lot Day was called "Bub" Day up to the time he was thirty years old, or until his father's death.

Shall We Change "Woman" to "Lady?"

New York Press.

The word lady is so frequently used for that of woman in these days of refinement and culture, and is thought to be so much more euphonious and pleasing to the ear, as well as complimentary and deferential to the gentler sex, that the Press Etchings man thinks it should be substituted for the latter in literature as well as colloquy. He has therefore been at some pains to select a number of quotations and amend them to meet the taste of the times:

"Frailty, thy name is lady!"

"Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turned,
Nor hell a fury like a lady scorned."

"A lady's work, grave sirs, is never done."

"O lady! lovely lady! nature made thee
To temper man; we had been brutes without you."

"Who was't betrayed the capitol? A lady!
Who lost Mark Anthony the world? A lady!"

"O lady, in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy and hard to please!"

"Man that is born of a lady is of few days and full of trouble."

"And the man said, the lady whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree and I did eat."

"For where is any author in the world teaches such beauty as a lady's eye?"

"The lady that deliberates is lost!"

"He is a fool who thinks by force or skill
To turn the current of a lady's will."

"Believe a lady or an epitaph."

"It is better to dwell in a corner of the housetop than with a brawling lady in a wide house."

"A continual dropping on a very rainy day
and a contentious lady are alike."

"Her stature tall—I hate a dumpy lady."

"Shalt show us how divine a thing
A lady may be made."

"Laborin' man and laborin' lady
Have one glory and one shame."

"The man who hath a tongue I say is no man
If with his tongue he cannot win a lady."

How to Stain a Floor.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Perh