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BOWEN-MERRILL

MUST GO ELSEWHERE

Corbett and Mitchell Cannot Fight at Coney Island.

Mayor Boody, of Brooklyn, Serves Warning on the Pugilists—The Englishman Quite Angry.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Mayor Boody, of Brooklyn, to-day gave it out that he would not permit the prize fight between Corbett and Mitchell to take place at Coney Island. District Attorney Ridgeway is also reported to have said that the offering of a purse by the Coney Island Athletic Club was more or less of a bluff to find out how the people of Brooklyn and Kings county would stand it, and that the tolerance of a prize fight—that is an international prize fight—would never be considered. The sporting men of New York do not actually laugh out loud at the "campaign documents," but some of them do say that the bluff is on the part of the politicians. Some go far enough to add that, as soon as the election is over, the status of the Corbett-Mitchell little bout will be as it was a day ago—that is, that it will go on, if John Y. McKane, the boss of Gravesend, says it may. Others insist that Governor Flower, who stopped boxing in Buffalo, to be consistent, must make these sluggers go elsewhere than in this State to slug. Bob Fitzsimmons this afternoon said that he would fight either man under any terms. He preferred Mitchell, and expressed a desire to meet the Englishman, rough and tumble, or any way. Sheriff Courtney, when asked if it was true that the fight would not take place, said: "No; there will be no fight. What Mayor Boody says is perfectly true, and the fight cannot come off."

Charley Mitchell, who is now in Pittsburg, was very angry when informed by a reporter that Mayor Boody, of Brooklyn, had decided that the fight between Corbett and himself could not take place at Coney Island. It was the first definite intimation that the English pugilist had received of the intended interference by the Brooklyn authorities, and he at once launched out into a bitter denunciation of the New York ministers, who he claimed were responsible for Mayor Boody's action. He said they did not know the difference between a prize-fight and a boxing match, and they would do well to attend to their own business. No attempt was made to stop small fights, but an international affair gave the preachers an opportunity to get a little cheap notoriety.

Mitchell then declared that the fight would have to come off. The money was up, and if they could not fight in this country he would insist upon settling the matter in Mexico or Cuba under London prize-ring rules on the turf, for the original stakes. The purse was no object. He would prefer to have the contest in New Orleans or San Francisco, but if this cannot be arranged he will demand that Corbett go out of the country with him and fight for the $10,000 a side. He had canceled everything else and would insist upon this. In conclusion Mitchell said that if the fight was prevented by Brooklyn's Mayor he would be in $5,000, as the officials of the Coney Island Club had put up $10,000 guarantee that the "mill" would come off under their auspices.

Corbett Will Continue to Train.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 19.—Pugilist James J. Corbett received word that the Kings county officials, at a special meeting, had decided to stop the proposed fight between him and Mitchell at the Coney Island Athletic Club to-day. He said that he proposed going on with his daily training as heretofore, and if the fight did not come off it would be no fault of his. Corbett refused to say whether he would sign to fight before any other club.

Cannot Fight in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19. — Governor Foster, in an interview on the subject of the prize fights in this State, said he would take steps to prevent their being held here. In his opinion, there is not any great likelihood of the Mitchell-Corbett or other events taking place here. Should there be, however, he will at once take steps whereby such attempts will be thwarted.

CHOKED TO DEATH.

A Patient Swallows a Sponge on the Operating Table and Dies.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Patrick Kenaley, of Jordan, died on the operating table at St. Joseph's Hospital here yesterday, not from the surgeon's knife, but by being choked to death with a sponge which was being used by an assistant to keep the mucus from Kenaley's throat. The man died in great agony. His friends immediately applied to Coroner C. S. Roberts for an investigation. Kenaley came to Syracuse to be operated upon for a perforating ulcer of the left heel. It was decided by Dr. Tolman and the hospital physicians to take the leg off at the ankle. The patient had been put under the influence of anaesthetics, and Dr. Tolman was performing the operation. An attendant had been instructed to swab out the man's throat that had filled with mucus. In some way the sponge got loose and Kenaley drew it into his throat with the next respiration. He began to choke to death. An attempt was made to extract the sponge. Instead of the desired result, it went still further down. It was decided that tracheotomy was the only means to save the man's life. It was of no use. He had choked to death before the sponge was taken out. The case has aroused much interest among the medical profession.

QUARRELING SUFFRAGISTS.

Kansas Populists Say Mrs. Johns Is Jealous of Mary Yellin' Lease.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 19.—The publication of the recent correspondence between Mrs. Laura M. Johns and Mrs. Mary E. Lease has caused a commotion among the women of the State. Many reasons are given for the rupture, but the original provocation seems to have been Mrs. Leases's forcing the suffrage issue prematurely. It was the original intention of Mrs. Johns and her associates of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association to wait until the men could agree upon a constitutional convention in which the women hoped to have representation and there make their fight, but Mrs. Lease caused the suffrage plank to be incorporated in the Populist platform. The advocates for the original scheme have continued to complain of Mrs. Lease's action until now it is said the quarrel has grown until it is nothing more or less than a division in the ranks of the suffragists on political grounds, the Populists taking Mrs. Lease's side and the Republicans Mrs. Johns's. The Populist women say that back of it all and the real inspiration of the quarrel is the jealousy of Mrs. Lease's growing influence, not only in Kansas, but in the country at large.

ROBBED AN OLD WOMAN.

Four Prominent Young Pittsburgers Arrested for Stealing $515.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 19.—Early yesterday morning four armed masked men entered the house of Mrs. Rachel Logan, aged seventy years, who lived alone in Moon township, and, after torturing the old lady by pouring coal oil over her clothing and threatening to set fire to it, compelled her to give them $515, which she had secreted. Suspicion rested on four young men of this city, and this afternoon they were arrested. On one was found a one-hundred-dollar bill which Mrs. Logan had marked. The names of the young men, who are all prominent in Pittsburg, are F. C. Laughlin, a telegraph operator; John Shields, private secretary to a wealthy man of this city; Frank Evans, a mind-reader, and John Shoemaker, a clerk. The money was found on Evans, who broke down and confessed. They were all locked up. The old woman is in a precarious condition.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—At to-day's session of the convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union the report of the Women's Temple, concerning which a warm ballot was expected, was received and adopted with very little opposition. It showed that the temple had been largely erected by the gifts of individuals, only 202 unions in the United States having contributed in excess of $100. The revenue was now in the neighborhood of $150,000 a year. At the afternoon session memorial services were held for the deceased members. The night meeting was opened with devotional exercises, conducted by Mrs. M. L. Spencer, of Alabama. Two-minute addresses were then made by the vice president of each State and Territory, over fifty such addresses being made in two hours.

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OUR MONEY SYSTEM

Finance Discussed by Horace White at the Bankers' Congress.

What an Elastic Currency Means and How It Can Be Secured—Address by Ex-Director Leech.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The feature of to-day's proceedings at the bankers' congress was an address by Horace White, of New York. Mr. White said in part:

"Nearly everybody who busies himself with the subject of finance says that we ought to have an elastic currency. What is meant by that? Evidently it means a currency that will expand when there is an active demand for it and contract when the demand subsides. This suggests another query: What do we mean by demand? We mean the demand for money to carry on the exchange of the products of the country, which, moved at certain periods and years in larger volumes than at other periods and years, depend upon the state of the crops and the market for them. We all agree that the currency ought to be elastic in the sense of being more abundant when the exchanges of goods are rapid and extensive, and less abundant when the contrary conditions exist. How can we get this kind of currency? We cannot get it from the government, because the government cannot know when the demand is increasing or diminishing. I believe it has never been proposed to gauge the issuing of currency by the collections at the custom house, but that method will be much more philosophical than the per capita method."

Mr. White then gave the history of money from the early ages to the present day, and, continuing, said: "But the point I wish to illustrate is that a check on a bank, or a private individual's acceptance, or a certificate of deposit in an insurance company, or any kind of shin plaster will perform all the functions of a bank note if the public have the same confidence in the issuer. There is no difference between the check and the bank note as regards their intrinsic nature and character. A perfectly elastic currency would be one which should rise and fall in volume pari passu with the quantity of sugar, flour, cloth and other commodities seeking to be exchanged for each other. It is easy to see that the check system is automatic and elastic, and that it accommodates itself to the volume of the business at one time as well as at another. It is not quite so easy to see that the bank-note system may be automatic and elastic in the same way.

"Now our problem is to devise a system where the bank notes shall be elastic like the check, and in like manner make barter a science. We can see now, if not before, why the government has no facilities for imparting elasticity to the currency. It has neither the requisite knowledge of the needs of business nor the means of responding to them. Even if it had an oracle to keep it informed of the needs of business it would have no means of putting the money where it is needed unless it should go into the business of discounting commercial paper, in which case it would have to receive deposits also and perform the other functions of a bank. Under the George Smith regime, when the certificate of deposit was first made prominent, there was abundance of money for legitimate trade. This means simply that for the purpose of bartering the consumable products of the country against each other there was no lack of instruments of exchange. It is not a banking function to furnish capital for the building up of a new country or for permanent works of any kind. Most of the misfortunes that have overtaken banks in this country have resulted from loans to speculators, such as advances to railway builders, to real estate owners and the like. No currency will ever be elastic enough to satisfy such wants.

"The requisites of an elastic currency are, first, that there must be no limit set upon it except the demands for instruments with which to exchange the consumable products and materials moving through the country, including such as have been imported from or are going to foreign countries; second, it must be issuable at once as the demand for it arises, without waiting for somebody else to do something else, and without spending more money in making preparations for it than is finally obtained. The present national bank currency is not now and never was an elastic currency. It has great and abounding merits, but elasticity is not one of them. Of late years it has been losing such elasticity as it had in the beginning. Instead of expanding with the wants of trade it has been contracting in the face of them. The recent increase is spasmodic, being due to a wholly abnormal condition of business.

"The great merit of the national bank currency is its security. This is due to the government's guaranty, which, in its turn, is justified. The government guaranty is also sufficient for the note holders. The question is whether United States bonds can be dispensed with as part of the security of the government." Mr. White then read the copy of a communication from the Controller of the United States showing that the taxes levied on the national banks of the United States since the organization of the system had netted the government the round sum of $130,193,000, and continued: "It appears, therefore, that if there had never been any bond security for national bank notes the government would have lost less than a million dollars by redeeming the notes of all failed banks. To put it in another way: If there had been a common fund of something less than a million dollars accumulated by taxation of bank notes, no loss would have resulted to the government. Mr. White then went on to say: "Bond security for bank notes is not consistent with elasticity. If you ask me whether I consider elasticity a more valuable feature than security, I say decidedly not. Our aim should be for both security and elasticity. Both are attained in the Scotch system by unlimited liability of the shareholders of banks for their note issues. Formerly the liability of shareholders of all the banks, except three, were unlimited as to all claims whatsoever, but since the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, and largely in consequence of it, the unlimited liability clause has been repealed, except as to note issues. Thus it has happened that the notes of failed banks in Scotland have always been received by the other banks at par, and have never depreciated, although they have neither bond security nor safety fund behind them.

"If a bank note system is both elastic and secure we have every requisite of a perfect system. What we mean by security is the convertibility of the bank note into gold on demand. It is only within four or five months that signs have appeared in the financial firmament that the limit of fiat money that can safely rest on one hundred millions of gold has been reached. I only regret that this additional circulation for which we see there was a real demand was obtained at such a costly rate by the purchase of silver bullion, whereas, the public might have been more easily and accurately served with bank notes, which cost nothing but the printing. I say bank notes—not government notes. Another reason why bank notes are preferable is that they are continually balancing each other in the trade of the country, just as checks do. In other words, they redeem themselves without the use of gold. Gold is needed as a touchstone all the time, but its actual transfer is required only to settle balances of international trade."

Mr. White then exampled the imperial banks of Germany, France and England as another way to dispense with bond security for bank notes. He also said: "There is no reason that I can discover why the national banks should not be allowed to have branches as the Scotch and Canadian banks do." Mr. White then went on to show why the national banking act must be gotten rid of, if a flexible currency is secured, in so far as the "bond security" clause is concerned, saying: "If bond security were dispensed with and its place taken by either a safety fund, unlimited liability or bank consolidation, an elastic currency would be secured." In conclusion Mr. White read the bill, which was drawn up by him last winter and introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts.

LEECH ON SILVER.

E. O. Leech, ex-Director of the United States Mint, now a New York banker, read a paper on "The silver question, as related to the appreciation of gold." He said:

"He must be blind, indeed, who fail to see that the distrust, which was the main feature of the recent panic, had its birth in the silver policy of this country. Nothing short of a radical reversal of this policy will restore confidence and attract foreign investments. All foreign investors and the great mass of our own business people believe that it is not possible for this country to continue to absorb in its currency a depreciated and depreciating metal without resulting in placing our monetary system on a silver basis, where our paper dollars will represent only a promise to pay a silver dollar. This is the logical, practical business reason for the distrust which has been created, and it is equally logical to say that it will not disappear until the cause is removed. In order to merit the confidence of the world and maintain our excellent credit and reputation as a country of the first class, we must maintain our monetary system above all question, with all our currency redeemable on demand in the money which civilized countries have decided to do business with—gold. The only way to do this is to go out of the silver business until such a time as other commercial countries may find it for their interests to join with us in restoring silver to its former use as money. That the sober second thought of the American people is asserting itself and will compel such an action at the hands of their legislative representatives is beyond question."

Mr. Leech then discussed the claim that what appears to be a depreciation in the value of silver is really an appreciation in the value of gold, occasioned by its scarcity and by the disuse of silver as money. He cited statistics to show that there is more actual money and more silver money in use in the world to-day than ever before. "The product of silver for the last twenty years," he said, "has aggregated over $2,400,000,000 in coining value, while for the preceding period of twenty years it was only $948,000,000, and the coinage of silver for the last twenty years has aggregated the enormous sum of $2,300,000,000." Regaring the fall in prices, Mr. Leech said: "Without going into individual articles, it is sufficient to say that there is not one of the great staple commodities which has fallen largely in price, where such decline cannot be readily traced to circumstances affecting the demand and supply of the article itself. To ascertain with accuracy whether or not there has been an appreciation in the value of the world's money—gold—it would be much fairer to take as a basis of comparison those things which have not been subjected to special causes of cheapening, and which are most quickly and naturally affected by the plenty or scarcity of money, namely, interest and wages."

Mr. Leech read a table giving the averages of the rates of discount in the principal cities of Europe from 1885 to 1892, from which it appeared that "the rate of interest has been steadily lowered each year, which could not be the case if the amount of actual money had grown scarcer. The unanimous report on wages and prices by the Senate committee on finance, made after an exhaustive examination by a special committee of distinguished Senators, shows that the wage-earner to-day not only receives higher wages in every branch of industry than in prior years, but also that he can purchase more of the necessities of life with his wages than ever before."

E. H. Pullen, vice president of the National Bank of the Republic, of New York, read a resolution condemning Congress for failing to repeal the Sherman purchase law. It was passed by an emphatic, unanimous vote.

A number of papers were ordered printed without reading. To-night the delegates were the guests of the Chicago Bankers' Association at a reception at the Union League Club.

On the report of the nominating committee the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, M. M. White, president of the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati; first vice president, John J. P. Odell, president of the Union National Bank of Chicago. Vice presidents were appointed from the different States and Territories.

THE BATTLE OF TRENTON

Commemorated by a Monument Surmounted by a Statue of Washington.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 19.—The monument to commemorate the battle of Trenton was unveiled in this city to-day. Five thousand militiamen from New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Jersey took part in the exercises. Governor Werts and staff, together with the visiting Governors, were conveyed in carriages to the monument, where the exercises of the day were held. The grand stand was occupied by many distinguished persons, among them being ex-Governor and Mrs. Greene, General Sewell, the New Jersey Senators and members of Congress, members of the Monmouth Battle Association, the Princeton Battle Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Society of Cincinnati. After a selection by the Seventh Regiment Band, William Stryker, president of the association, came forward and introduced Bishop Starkey, of New York, who invoked the divine blessing on this auspicious occasion. General Stryker then made the opening address, and was followed by many well known and prominent men. The occasion was one long to be remembered for the memory of those present as well as the object for which they met. The battle monument has for its principal ornament a large bronze statue of Washington, which stands on top of a handsome shaft. The monument is 155 feet above the street level and weighs four million pounds, and the shaft alone cost over $60,000. The bronze statue of Washington at the top of the shaft was presented by the State of New York, through legislative appropriation, in view of the fact that the troops participated in the battle of Trenton, which engagement probably decided the fate of our country. The shaft itself commemorates the battle of Trenton, which occurred after the trying events about New York. Washington is represented as he appeared on the morning of Dec. 26, previous to the famous battle. On that day Washington came down the Princeton road to the spot where the monument now stands, and ordered Capt. Alexander Hamilton, the nineteen-year-old artilleryman of New York, later the distinguished statesman, to fire upon the enemy advancing up Warren street. Washington then gave the order for two brigades of American troops to hurry up the Brunswick road and prevent the enemy from escaping to Princeton. Then came the battle and victory.

PYRAMID POOL.

Pretty Playing by Both Roberts and D'Oro Last Night.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The attendance to-night clearly demonstrated that the interest in the pyramid pool match between Roberts, the English champion, and D'Oro was increasing. D'Oro said he did not feel well on Wednesday night, and expected to make a better showing. The game was resumed on the English table. Roberts made a succession of shots in the sixty-seventh frame, and the spectators yelled themselves hoarse at his beautiful hazards and position plays. In a break he held thirteen balls, and finally got the remaining two. This was the first time since the match began that either player had got the credit of fifteen balls on the English table. He was unfortunate in the following frame, however, by making two scratches, which made it necessary for him to spot the next two balls he made. In the seventy-seventh frame he took fifteen by beautiful play, and followed it by securing thirteen in the following frame, running ahead of his adversary by a score of 589 to 577. The Cuban got square a few minutes later by taking the entire thirteen amid rapturous applause, putting his total up to 592. Roberts responded with twelve, which brought him within three of his adversary. In the last frame of the night's play, D'Oro made fourteen, and the game was adjourned with the score: D'Oro, 609; Roberts, 593.

PROBABLY A "FAKE."

Report that Dr. Graves's Coffin Contained a Log Instead of a Body.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 19.—The News publishes a sensational article to-day to the effect that Dr. Graves, the famous poisoner, who was supposed to have committed suicide in jail, is not dead. It is maintained that a pine log occupied the coffin instead of a body.

The story is that Charles N. Chandler, a wealthy citizen of Thompson Center, Conn., arrived here Tuesday in company with Stephen Morse, of the same town, which is Dr. Graves's old home, and where the body is supposed to have been buried. These gentlemen told the hotel proprietor where they stopped that Dr. Graves was not dead; that the casket was opened at the grave in Thompson Center, against the protests of the widow, and found to contain a pine log instead of a dead body, and that the supposed dead doctor is now enjoying his liberty in a foreign country. A rumor has been current here for some time past that the body carried from the cell in the county jail on that Sunday morning was wax, and not the flesh of the alleged famous poisoner, and that this trick had been played in order to give the prisoner his liberty and deceive the public; that the parties to the deception were some high officials and a secret organization. This rumor was strengthened by the fact that no one was allowed to view the remains except the most intimate friends of the Graves family, and also that Mrs. Graves refused to allow the body to be embalmed before shipping it to Massachusetts, but to-day is the first time the report has appeared in print.

The Remains Interred.

PUTNAM, Conn., Oct. 19.—The remains of Dr. T. Thatcher Graves were interred in the cemetery at West Thompson yesterday.

The proprietors of "Sozodont," the famous tooth wash and toilet soap, are making a house to house canvass of the city leaving samples of their goods, which have long been advertised in this and the other papers of the country, and are in every way reliable.

FETED BY PARISIANS

Nothing Too Good for the Officers of the Russian Fleet.

Hundreds of Deer Killed to Supply Venison for a Banquet Given by Socialists—British Troops Defeated.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Admiral Avellan visited Marshal Canrobert during the course of the day. Marshal Canrobert received the Russian admiral and his staff in full uniform and wearing the grand cordon of the Russian Order of St. Andrew. Replying to the Russian commander's greeting, the Marshal said that the French officers in the Crimea, though fighting Russians, could not restrain the admiration they felt for the latter's courage. In fact, it was in the Crimea that the French first loved and esteemed the Russians. Marshal Canrobert also alluded to his friendship for Alexander III. Admiral Avellan replied to the fact, that though he was too young to remember the Crimean war, the reception France had accorded to the Russian sailors had shown him where her sympathies were. In conclusion, Admiral Avellan begged Marshal Canrobert not to inconvenience himself to return his visit, but within half an hour Marshal Canrobert drove to the Military Club to return the visit to the Russian commander.

The Russian sailors lunched at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to-day and received the usual ovation whenever they were recognized while passing through the streets. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the now familiar toasts to Russia and France were proposed and drunk with the customary enthusiasm. To-night the visitors were entertained by the municipal authorities at the Town Hall. These authorities are Socialists, but they did not hesitate this evening to lavish every luxury upon the officers of the Russian autocrat. Several hundred deer were killed to supply the courses of venison and five hundred waiters were kept busy serving the wines and dishes. President Carnot presided, and among the 546 guests were all the members of his military household. The usual toasts were given and answered with the usual cordiality. Coffee was served in the salle des provots while a military band played.

BRITISH DEFEATED.

Rumor That the Matabeles Have Won a Victory in South Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Kaffir rumors have reached Johannesburg to the effect that the Matabeles have defeated the British South Africa Company's column, under the command of Captain Raafe.

Rider Haggard, the novelist and South African traveler, said to-day, in speaking of the war with the Matabeles: "The fighting qualities of the Matabeles have never been tested by contact with a fighting race. Their warfare has consisted mainly of raids on inferior races. They are accustomed to the most brutal massacres. They kill men, women and infants for the distinction it brings the warriors. They are so thoroughly savage that it is impossible for them to exist beside civilized people." Mr. Haggard talked at length of the best methods of fighting South African tribes. He thought that the Fort Salisbury and Fort Victoria columns ought to be supported by others who could be called to their assistance. The recent south African wars, he said, had shown that the error of the British was to underrate the enemy. This mistake had been made, he said, in the Zulu war and the boer campaign, and each time with disastrous consequences.

SPEECH BY THE KAISER.

Wilhelm Unveils a Statue of His Grandfather and Talks.

BREMEN, Oct. 19. — Emperor William yesterday attended the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Emperor William I, his grandfather. Upon his arrival here Emperor William proceeded direct to the statue, where the Mayor made a laudatory speech, in which he greeted the Emperor as the preserver and continuer of the work begun by his grandfather. The Emperor then unveiled the statue amid the cheers of the multitude assembled, and the ceremony ended. The Emperor afterwards drove through the city, visiting the Citizens' Park, and returned in time to attend a banquet at the Rathhaus. At the banquet the Emperor made a speech, in which he said:

"In the elevating festival which has just been celebrated the city of Bremen has solemnly paid a debt of gratitude to Emperor William I. No worthier day could have been found than the anniversary of the battle of the nations at Leipsic, in which the monarchs of the holy alliance freed Prussia, and Germany, and the whole of Europe from the iron yoke of subjugation. What a glorious presage it was for the Emperor Frederick, whose birthday came upon the same date. In his youth he bore in his breast a presentment of coming events and a burning desire for the unity of his beloved fatherland, and then, when the dawn of the new empire broke into splendor he was permitted to realize the dreams of youth. His German sword in hand, the son won for his father on the bloodstained field the imperial crown of Germany. So as it was to his weighty strokes we owe the fact that the empire's armor was first welded on, our German people will ever keep before their eyes the victorious first crown prince. To-day, his birthday, the well has fallen from the statue of his heroic father, and the features of William I looked down on us with noble gravity. How industriously God led him, and what a glorious disposition of heaven it was that this illustrious man, after many years of sore vicissitudes, should be summoned to reign at an age when others are wont to retire from work; what unexpected successes, with God's help, he achieved. God appointed him to fulfill the aspirations of all Germans, and it was a victoriously won imperial crown that returned to Germany her unity. For this task he had to find great men to share in the honor of executing his ideas and of co-operating with him as counselors. Truly Bremen is justified today in erecting a memorial to the old imperial hero."

Scenes on a Pest Ship.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Seaman Jenkins, of the steamer Etna, which has arrived at Swansea, recites a terrible tale of the experiences of that vessel in transporting Arab pilgrims who had been to Mecca back to Morocco. He says that the pilgrims on the ship were so numerous as to crowd the vessel's accommodations to the utmost, and that they were all in a filthy condition. Not only the hold, but the decks, swarmed with the worshipers, and he gives an awful account of the sickness and mortality that occurred during the trip. According to his story, the deaths from cholera among the pilgrims amounted to forty daily. The corpses were not disposed of in the usual way, but were suspended by ropes from the sides of the vessel, where they hung, rotting and stinking, until the vessel's arrival in port. This remarkable proceeding was due to the Mohammedan aversion to being buried at sea. In addition to the mortality among the pilgrims, the chief mate and six seamen of the steamer's company died during the passage.

Moors Fortifying Themselves.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the Temps from Madrid says that the Moors are at work night and day digging trenches around Melilla. They are also busily engaged in strengthening the heights dominating Fort Guarach. The natives, according to the correspondent of the Temps, are throwing up breastworks on the right bank of the River Oure. In an interview to-day, Senor Canovas del Castillo blamed the government for its inaction in the face of the hostile attitude of the Moors.

Ministerial Crisis in Austria.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—A ministerial crisis seems inevitable. All parties are irritated over the franchise bill introduced on the 10th instant in the lower house of the Reichsrath by Count Taafe, Minister of the Interior. Count Kalnoky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of the imperial house for the whole monarchy, and Count Taafe visited Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday, and, it is reported, submitted their resignations. Zalnosky and Steilbach, and all the German members of the Left, reject the franchise bill and comment upon the government's action with indignation. On Monday the Emperor received a deputation of Bohemian nobles, who protested against the bill.

Hit by a Stray Shot.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—A private message was received by a Baltimore coffee firm to-day saying that the bark Amy caught a stray shot while she was clearing the Rio harbor, Oct. 6. The vessel was not seriously damaged. It is not known whether the shot was fired from the shore battery or the rebel fleet. The Amy is on her way to Baltimore, and has aboard 6,000 bags of coffee. She is owned by W. B. Wilson & Son, of this city.

Change in the Kaiser's Cabinet.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The report that Gen. Blume would probably succeed Gen. Von Kaltenborn - Stachau as War Minister, whose resignation was accepted by the Kaiser to-day, proves to have been erroneous. The Emperor to-day appointed Gen. Brousart Schellendorf, a brother of a former Minister of War, to the office. Gen. Von Kaltenborn-Stachau will be given command of an army corps.

Base Slander by a German.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—A letter has been received here from Dr. Peters, the great German explorer of Africa, who was recently visiting the United States and Canada, in which the Doctor says that he has been enjoying greatly what he has seen in America. He adds, however: "Still it is not Europe. America keeps in culture and civilization about the middle between Africa and Europe."

Cable Notes.

Composer Gounod will be buried at Auteuil, a suburb of Paris.

The authorities of Lisbon have declared London and Greenwich to be infected with cholera.

POLICE ASPHYXIATED.

Two Found Dead in a Cottage at Central Park, New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Captain Collins, of the Central Park police force, was summoned from his home this morning by policeman James Cain, who, at 6:45 a. m., discovered three of his officers and a boatman named Furey lying on the floor of the toilet room of a cottage adjoining the croquet grounds. The men had deserted their posts and entered the room through a window. While dozing away a gust of mingled sewer and illuminating gas had burst through the traps and overcome them before they could escape. Cain's attention was attracted to the cottage by the sound of heavy snoring and he tried the door, only to find it locked. Peeping through the window he saw four forms lying on the floor. With a mighty effort he forced the door and dragged the four out into the fresh air. Of the quartet two were dead. A third died a few moments after being rescued. The other was alive, but apparently beyond help. Cain summoned aid from the station in the arsenal and the helpless victims of gas were conveyed to that point. The dead were policemen David Lyons, James Haynes and Thomas Furey.

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—For Indiana and Illinois—Cloudy and threatening, followed by fair; cooler in northeastern portion; fair; northeasterly winds, shifting to westerly.

For Ohio—Fair; probably showers in extreme northern Ohio; light, variable winds, mostly southerly.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 19.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Prec.
7 A. M.	30.36	48	76	South.	Clear.	0.00
7 P. M.	30.25	61	51	S'west.	Cloudy.	0.00

Maximum temperature, 71; minimum temperature, 43. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation for Oct. 19, 1893:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	53	0.10
Mean	57	0.00
Departure from normal	*4	—0.10
Excess or deficiency since Oct. 1	*71	*0.65
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	—75	—3.14

*Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official, United States Weather Bureau.

Miners Induced to Quit Work.

MACON, Mo., Oct. 19.—News of a serious nature comes from Ardmore, a mining camp of the Kansas & Texas company. Two large companies of men this morning invaded Ardmore once more, and by persuasions, entreaties and threats, forced every man out of the mines. To-day notices were posted containing sections of the Missouri statutes in relation to riots in conspicuous places at all the mining camps in the county. The Ardmore men who are willing to work are to-night being requested to resume to-morrow, being assured of protection. The sheriff is a determined officer, and if the strikers attempt to intimidate trouble is feared.

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Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

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