You May Have Noticed

A news item, current in the daily papers of past week, and accredited a neighboring market, stating prominently and with considerable detail that the supply of

"Cotton Blankets"

In jobbers' hands for prompt delivery is exhausted, prices advanced twenty-five per cent. or more and the market cornered.

While it is True

That sales have been unprecedented, very early reorders and the purchase of the greater part of the Whipped Single Blankets and Robes of the largest manufacturers **permits our offering** at less than advertised advances, and for prompt shipment,

700 Cases Cotton Blankets

Comprising White, Grey, Brown, Mottles, Fancys. Our stocks in many other lines will be found in proportionately better supply than is reported from other markets.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

Importers, Jobbers, Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc.
(WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.)

BONDS

We Offer--
$22,718 Knox County, Ind., 6% Bonds.

$2,500	Due Aug. 10, 1903.
$2,500	Due Aug. 10, 1904.
$2,718	Due Aug. 10, 1905.
$3,000	Due Aug. 10, 1906.
$3,000	Due Aug. 10, 1907.
$3,000	Due Aug. 10, 1908.
$3,000	Due Aug. 10, 1909.
$3,000	Due Aug. 10, 1910.

Prices and particulars upon application.

CAMPBELL, WILD & CO.
205 Stevenson Building.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
DEFORMITY APPARATUS, Trusses, Elastic Hosiery. Largest stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES in the State.
WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
224-226 South Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

STEEL AND WIRE TRUST

JOHN W. GATES TELLS OF HIS EFFORT TO MAKE IT WORLD-WIDE.

Failed in His Attempt Because German Manufacturers Were Too Rapacious—Effect of the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—In giving his testimony before the Industrial Commission to-day John W. Gates, managing director of the American Steel and Wire Company, gave an interesting account of his effort to effect a consolidation of all the wire-producing countries, including all the European nations. He said he had visited Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and other countries for this purpose. Germany he found to be the principal competitor, England's work in that respect not being sufficient to deserve serious consideration. In Germany the one source of fear in manufacturing centers was competition with the United States and bounties and subsidies were given on every hand to hold up the manufacturing interests of that country.

The German manufacturers first proposed that in case of an international consolidation the United States should be content with 25 per cent. of the product. This he had declined and they had afterward increased the allowance to 55 per cent. He had run away from Berlin to avoid accepting this allowance. He had himself represented the possibility of increasing prices to the extent of about $10 per ton in case of the proposed amalgamation, but found that the Germans had in view an increase of about $20 per ton.

In this connection Mr. Gates commended in high terms the German method of encouraging the producing and exporting interests, saying that if the government of the United States would adopt the plan there pursued they soon would be doing 90 per cent. of the iron and steel business of the world. He advocated subsidies to steamship lines and to national corporations of $5,000,000 capitalization and over. He would have the corporations pay liberally for such charters in the beginning and then have them pay large sums annually for the continuance of the franchise, increasing the amount as the capitalization increased until the annual fee should be no less than a million dollars for a company capitalized at hundred millions. He advocated government supervision of all such corporations. He said the protective tariff had had much to do with building up the iron and steel industry and that the continuance of the policy was necessary to the future prosperity of the industry.

Mr. Gates said that his consolidation had been effected last January. A number of plants that could not be operated had been shut down. The company employs 36,000 men and wages had been increased on an average of 40 per cent. The company did not, he said, recognize trades unions, dealing with its men as individuals and would not recognize the unions as such. He said the company controlled all the barbed wire patents and had a monopoly in this respect. On this product a higher charge was made than on other products because of the monopoly of the patents. This was because of the money spent in their acquisition. Generally speaking, the advance in wire products had been only proportionate to the increase of the prices of raw material and of wages. He considered that all these advances had been due to demand and supply and not to the combination. Indeed, he asserted that the American Company did not seek a monopoly of the production of unpatented articles, or seek to control the selling prices of its patrons. On the contrary, the disposition was to encourage other organizations. It was not true, as people seemed to believe, that the trusts controlled the iron and steel business of the country. As a matter of fact they only controlled about 40 per cent.

Mr. Gates deprecated the present high prices of iron and steel products, principally because of the high price of raw material. He, however, expressed the opinion that the present prices were continued for the next two or three years, predicating the opinion upon his knowledge of the demands of the railroads, the shipyards and the building trades. He said that his company was exporting no less than 500 tons of wire per day, supplying England, for instance, with 60 per cent. of the wire products purchased there. He admitted the goods were sold at lower rates abroad than at home, but for the present this was necessary to hold the outside trade. He had found that in Germany all lines of the iron and steel industry were syndicated. He had procured copies of the agreements, but he declined to produce them, laughingly saying that he had had them stolen. He said the American Company had earned a dividend on its common stock, as well as on its preferred, the directors considering it wiser to lay aside something for a possible rainy day.

Other witnesses of to-day were Max Pam, counsel for the American Steel and Wire Company; James C. Pearson, organizer of the National Shear Company, and Frederick C. J. Wiss, vice president of the last-named company.

MAKING A CLEAN SWEEP.

Broom Manufacturers Advance Prices More than 100 Per Cent.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The price of brooms has been advanced nearly 150 per cent. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the National Broom Manufacturers of the United States and Canada held here to-day. The advance is made necessary, the members says, by the advance broom corn has made during the present year. During the past few months most of the available supply of broom corn has been taken by the Union Broom Supply Company, of Chicago, with the result that the price has gone from about $60 to over $200 per ton. Broommakers have been selling their product at prices ranging from $1.25 to $3 per dozen, according to the quality. The advance made yesterday brings the poorest quality to the price formerly paid for the best—$3—and the better qualities are advanced proportionately.

The broom manufacturers say they have been losing money steadily for a number of months. The price of broom handles and wire has been more than doubled, in the latter case almost trebled, and it was impossible for the manufacturers of brooms to realize any profits. The meeting adjourned until Jan. 4, 1900.

CARNEGIE WILL REMAIN.

Will Continue in Business with Frick and His Other Partners.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 14.—The following official statement explains itself:

"At a meeting of the Carnegie Steel Company and Frick Coke Company interests held to-day it was resolved that no change be made either in organization, ownership or policy. Mr. Carnegie signified his entire concurrence with this action and expressed himself as delighted to continue as before with his partners.

"With reference to the recent newspaper reports of war between the Rockefeller and Carnegie intersts, the company states that these have no foundation in fact. The Rockefeller fleet carries the ore mined by the Carnegie Steel Company from the mines leased from Rockefeller, about 1,500,000 tons per annun, but the Rockefeller boats being unable to transport more of the Carnegie ore, which was offered, the Carnegie Steel Company was compelled to provide its own boats, its total shipments being 4,500,000 tons. There is no truth in the report that the Carnegie Steel Company contemplates going into ship-building at Conneaut."

ACCOUNTS TRANSFERRED.

Chicago Board of Trade Firm Makes Over Its Business.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—McLain Brothers & Co., a Board of Trade firm, which has had a network of private wires running all over the middle West, sent out notices to-night to customers and to members of the Board of Trade that all their houses had been transferred to Lamson Brothers & Co. President Lyon, of the Board of Trade, appointed to-night a committee to investigate rumors that the firm of McLain Brothers & Co. had been doing a bucket-shop business. The firm itself had applied to the directors of the Board of Trade to appoint such a committee in response to rumors that had gained circulation.

Charles R. McLain, president of the firm, said: "We had lost heavily through recent failures of others on the Board of Trade, as well as by a number of large customers who had been carried by us in the decline in wheat. We have transferred all our customers' accounts, whom we are glad to have been able to protect to the extent of 100 cents on the dollar."

HAS TAKEN A BIG CONTRACT.

New York Bank Organized to Fight the Clearing House.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Domestic Exchange National Bank was started to-day in Wall street, with a capital of $300,000, to fight the Clearing-house Association, whose banks have a combined capital of $59,422,000 and deposits of $744,801,000. The new bank is organized for the express purpose of collecting out-of-town checks free of charge, a practice which the banks of the Clearing-house Association discontinued last spring, saying they considered it contrary to sound banking principles. This action has opened up a new field for some of the trust companies, particularly the Produce Exchange Trust Company, which is already doing just what the new bank proposes to do.

Cigar Trust Formed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: "A syndicate of cigar manufacturers has been formed with a capital of $7,000,000 common stock and $3,000,000 preferred stock. The men interested in the new combination met yesterday to elect officers and to talk over the final details of the plan. It is understood that Isidore Hernsheims, of New Orleans, was elected president of the syndicate. The purpose is to reduce competition and incidentally the expense of doing business. One of the men seen yesterday said that an office might be started at Tampa, but so far as he knew no definite steps had yet been taken in regard to the final arrangements for conducting the syndicate business."

For Lack of Raw Material.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Nov. 14.—The Cambria Steel Company's plate mill has closed down indefinitely owing, it is said, to lack of raw material.

FORCIBLY VACCINATED.

Seventeen People Injected with Virus on a Chicago Street.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—With half a dozen policemen as a body guard, Dr. Herman Spalding, chief medical inspector of the health department, quarantined a crowd at Polk and Halstead streets, last night, and, in spite of the threats of many, vaccinated seventeen. With his back to the side of a house Dr. Spalding seized his victims as fast as they were pushed towards him by the police officers, and applied virus in record-breaking time. Gus Sals, a Greek, from Storm Lake, Ia., who is said to be affected with smallpox, had come in contact with nearly all the persons vaccinated.

Mr. Hobart's Condition.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Vice President Hobart had a fairly good day and tonight is resting easily. He ate three meals to-day and sat up in his easychair most of the afternoon. He retired early to-night and immediately fell asleep.

KENTUCKY CONTESTS

OVER 4,000 VOTES IN SEVEN COUNTIES IN DISPUTE.

State Board of Commissioners, Which Meets on Dec. 4, to Decide Legality of Most of the Returns.

ANOTHER CLERICAL ERROR

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE'S NAME IMPROPERLY SPELLED.

Mistake to Be Used as an Offset to the Nelson County Blunder—The Alabama Senatorship.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—The progress of the contests in the various counties of the State is the point about which interest in the fight for the governorship is centered. The determination of these disputes may swing in either direction the result on the face of the returns as they will be made to the State Board of Election Commissioners. These contests involve over 4,000 votes in seven counties, as follows:

Christian County—Ninety-five votes, Taylor's plurality in one precinct at Hopkinsville, which was to-day thrown out by the county election officers.

Johnson County—The 878 plurality for Taylor is being disputed by the Democrats on the ground of alleged irregularities.

Knox County—1,385 plurality for Taylor in contest. Under a mandatory order of Judge Brown, at Barbourville, these returns have been certified by the county election officers, but the contest undoubtedly will be renewed before the state board.

Mercer County—286 plurality for Taylor. The Democratic chairman of the election board has filed notice of contest in three large Republican precincts, alleging various irregularities. If these precincts should be thrown out Goebel will have a safe plurality in the county. The county election board has adjourned, but the contest will come before the state board.

Nelson county—1,198 votes are being contested by the Democrats on the ground that they were certified for W. P. Taylor instead of W. S. Taylor. The Republicans to-day filed suit at Bardstown against the county election commissioners and the election officers in the thirteen precincts involved seeking to obtain a mandatory injunction to compel the election officers to certify these 1,198 votes for W. S. Taylor. The matter will come before the state board.

Pulaski County—300 votes in contest. Taylor's plurality was 1,546, including the three hundred which came from five precincts where contests have been instituted.

Harrison County—135 votes in contest.

The State Board of Election Commissioners will meet at Frankfort Dec. 4. Before it the points involved in these disputed ballots will be argued by the leading counsel of the State.

The official count in Jefferson county is progressing satisfactorily, with little change in the unofficial figures. Five wards have been completed.

Thirty-five cases of alleged violators of election laws came up before Judge Toney to-day. Each of the prisoners was bound over in the sum of $500.

Another Clerical Error.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 14.—There were few new developments at the state Capitol to-day in the muddle over the governorship. A majority of the Democratic politicians are inclined to give it up, but Mr. Goebel, according to his own statement, remains serenely confident and says: "I know I have been elected."

Zack Phelps, Aaron Kohn and Lee Sutter, of Louisville, arrived to-night, and it is said they brought with them and laid before the Democratic campaign committee the plans by which they hope to cut down the Republican vote in Jefferson county several hundred.

An amusing feature of the situation developed to-day when it became known that more than 3,000 votes in Fayette county had been cast for J. C. W. Bickham, instead of Beckham, for Lieutenant Governor. In Nelson county, Beckham's home, by a clerical error of the Democratic clerk General Taylor's name was printed as W. P. Taylor, instead of W. S. Taylor. To-day, when Beckham's friends discovered what had happened in Fayette, they served notice on the Goebel people that no contest must be made in the Nelson county vote, and, as a result, Taylor will not lose 1,100 votes cast for him there and all of the votes cast for Bickham in Fayette will be counted for Beckham.

WANTS MORGAN'S SEAT.

Governor Johnston a Candidate for Senator from Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 14.—Joseph E. Johnston announced to-day his candidacy for the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Morgan. Johnston and Morgan will open the campaign with a joint debate at Athens next Saturday. Several days ago Governor Johnston announced that he would deliver several speeches in Limestone county. A day or two afterward he received a telegram from Senator Morgan, requesting the Governor to divide time with him in the meetings. The Governor wired that he did not consider it good policy for Democrats to meet each other on the stump, but that in deference to the distinguished senator's desire he would meet him at Athens. It is understood that this will be the only joint discussion of the campaign, as it is said to be the Governor's idea that it is impracticable to meet all of his opponents for nomination in a series of discussions without neglecting the duties of the office which he now occupies.

The contest between Morgan and Johnston promises to be interesting. They are unquestionably the strongest men in Alabama politically. Other prominent candidates for the senatorial nomination are former Governor Wm. C. Oates and Col. John D. Roquemore, of Montgomery. If the issue between Morgan and Johnston becomes as sharp as indications now promise one of these may stand an excellent chance.

Change in Representation Urged.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 14.—Hon A. B. Cummins, Iowa member of the Republican national committee, in an interview to-day in regard to an effort to change the basis of representation in the national convention, said he favored a change to representation according to votes cast for Republican presidential candidates, and not according to representation in Congress, as at present. He realized that this would work a hardship to Republicans of the South, who need encouragement, but he sees no reason why they should be able to control more strength in the conventions than their ratio of votes would ordinarily allow. He realizes, however, that it will be difficult and may be impossible to effect the change at this time. Governor Shaw expressed similar opinions. Many leading Republicans seen to-day expressed their choice of Chicago for the next convention.

Bryan to Marylanders.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—The executive committee of the Maryland Silver Association made public to-day the following reply to its congratulatory telegram to William Jennings Bryan:

"I am greatly obliged to you for the congratulations sent through your executive committee. The fight in Nebraska was made on national issues, and the result is gratifying. The returns from other States indicate a growing opposition to Republican politics. We are much pleased to see that Maryland is again in the Democratic column and ready for the contest of 1900."

PROMISES $150,000.

Rockefeller Will Give One Dollar for Each Dollar Contributed by Others.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 14.—On the authority of Rev. Dr. A. H. Strong, of the Rochester Baptist Theological Seminary, it is announced that John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company, has just made a conditional pledge of $150,000 to the support of the seminary. Mr. Rockefeller will give one dollar for every dollar that may be raised in other directions, till an aggregate of $300,000 shall have been secured.

Offers from Carnegie.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14.—Andrew Carnegie has written to the Louisville Polytechnic Library Society, offering to subscribe $125,000 for the construction of a public library building provided the city pay at least $10,000 a year for running expenses and the purchase and renewal of books. The proposition will be presented to the City Council.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—Andrew Carnegie has written Rev. W. B. McCready, rector of St. Paul's P. E. Church, Newport, Ky., that he will gladly give $20,000 for the erection of a public library building in Newport, provided the citizens will provide a suitable site and agree to furnish $2,000 a year for its maintenance.

R. B. MOLINEUX ON TRIAL

NEW YORKER WHO FIGURED IN A SENSATIONAL POISONING CASE.

Charged with Causing the Death of Mrs. K. J. Adams—Not One Juror Secured Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Roland B. Molineux was put on trial for his life to-day in the Court of General Sessions before Recorder Goff, charged with the death of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams, on Dec. 28, 1898. Mrs. Adams died after swallowing what was believed to be a headache powder that had been sent through the mail in a silver match holder as a Christmas present to Harry Cornish, physical director of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and by him administered to Mrs. Adams, with whom he resided. A chemical anaylsis developed the fact that the powder contained a deadly combination of cynaide of mercury.

The investigation which followed resulted in developing that Henry C. Barnet, another prominent member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who had recently died, had received a similar powder, and that it contained cyanide of mercury also. Roland B. Molineux was among the witnesses put on the stand at the coroner's inquest, at which the testimony went to show that Molineux bore enmity toward both Cornish and Barnet. He was arrested after considerable delay and has been in the Tombs ever since. Three grand juries considered his case and the third brought in the present indictment against him. Both sides have fought bitterly ever since Molineux's arrest, and to-day, after several hours were occupied in an attempt to select a jury, not one man had been found suitable to occupy a chair in the jury box.

When the case was called this morning Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for Molineux, made a final and desperate effort to have it transferred to the Supreme Court, but the recorder ordered the trial to proceed. Mr. Weeks also made a lengthy argument on a motion to dismiss the indictment, but Recorder Goff several times told him his talk was trivial and that he was wasting words.

Molineux's father, General Molineux, sat beside him throughout the day. Harry Cornish was present and the courtroom was crowded with people. The prisoner displayed the same air of confidence that has marked every public appearance of his since his arrest, and after adjournment he was permitted to remain in the courtroom for some time, where he talked pleasantly with his counsel and court attendants. The case will be continued to-morrow.

GARDNER'S HANDS WEAK,

But He Got the Decision Over Hamilton in Twenty-Five Rounds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Oscar Gardner, the Omaha Kid, got the decision after a twenty-five-round bout, at 124 pounds, from Jack Hamilton, of Troy, N. Y., to-night at the Broadway Athletic Club. The victor was not the Gardner of a year ago. Hamilton at all times was more forcible and had the greater weight behind his blows. Gardner was the cleaner-cut in delivery and execution, but from the start it was palpable that he was suffering from the old complaint of weak hands. Both wrists went back on him from the very beginning and at the finish they were very weak. During the first twelve rounds the fighting was of the give-and-take order, with honors slightly in favor of Gardner. In the third and sixth Gardner slipped to the floor, but neither time was his slipping due to a blow from his adversary. In the seventh Gardner sent some straight lefts to the face, one of which damaged Hamilton's left eye. Gardner's left optic was injured in the opening round. In the beginning of the thirteenth honors were evenly divided. In this round a left swing on the jaw and a right hand shove from Hamilton put Gardner down, but the Western lad recovered his feet very quickly and showed to good advantage to the bell. From this to the eighteenth round honors were even. Gardner's head work and dodging left and right leads was extremely clever. Both leads to exchange blows on each other's ribs and wind and there was very little to choose between them. At the close of the eighteenth Hamilton forced the fighting and had Gardner on the ropes dodging and ducking right and left swings when the bell rang. The nineteenth was a fine slugging round. He got to body and head with both hands, and in the mix-up Gardner slipped to his knees. In the twenty-first round Gardner kept up a continuous jabbing, which stalled off the frequent rushes of his opponent. He kept this style of defense up to the end of the twenty-third, when he retired to his corner in a very weakened condition. Hamilton made a rapid rally in the twenty-fourth and rushed Gardner around the ring, swinging with both hands for body and head, but Gardner's clever ducking evaded many of these blows and he got in several good counters.

In the final round Hamilton went in with renewed energy, in order to score something decisive, but Gardner was on the alert and blocked and countered beautifully until the bell rang. The referee's decision was accepted gracefully by the spectators.

Murphy Broke His Arm.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 14.—"Australian Billy" Murphy and Larry Gleason fought here to-night before the Lennox Athletic Club. The fight was fast from the start, and in the sixth round, when Murphy broke his arm and had to quit, he had decidedly the best of it. Decision was given to Gleason.

MINERS' STRIKE AVERTED.

Belleville Operators Will Ship No Coal to St. Louis Railways.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 14.—As the result of a conference held between National President Mitchell, State President Hunter and the district officers of the Belleville district, United Mine Workers of America, and the operators of the coal mines in the Belleville district, a strike was prevented by the operators agreeing to supply no more coal to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Iron Mountain, the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads pending the result of strikes in mines along the lines of those railroads.

Department Store Law Test Case.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 14.—W. B. Thayer, of the Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Company, was arrested for violating the department store act passed by the last Legislature. Mr. Thayer went to the Criminal Court and gave bond for his appearance to-morrow. The arrest was brought about simply to make a test case of the legality of the new law, which has been attacked by department store men generally.

Negro Shot to Death.

ROUND LAKE, Miss., Nov. 14.—The negro, Dickerson, who assassinated Arthur Maxwell and Alfred Greyon, on Saturday night, was captured near here and shot to death. The negro resisted arrest.

CAPTURE OF A GHOUL

FRANK THOMPSON ARRESTED FOR TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BODIES.

Four Corpses Packed in Zinc-Lined Trunks Found in the St. Louis Union Station Baggage Room.

WERE SHIPPED FROM MEMPHIS

AND INTENDED FOR A MEDICAL COLLEGE AT KEOKUK, IA.

Thompson an Employe of an Undertaking Firm Which Has a Contract for Burying Pauper Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—Four zinc-lined trunks, such as are used by traveling men to carry samples, each containing a corpse, were taken from the baggage room at the Union Station to-day, and Frank Thompson, who says he is city undertaker of Memphis, Tenn., is under arrest. Charges against Thompson are being formulated. For some time the police have been aware that traffic in human bodies has been going on through this city and have been on the watch for evidence. Recently a shipment of four bodies in trunks was made, addressed to W. H. Hanson, at Keokuk, Ia., to whom those captured to-day were also consigned. The expressman who hauled the trunks from the Keokuk depot told the station master there that he believed they contained bodies. An investigation was begun and the police of this city were notified to look out for any other shipments.

When taken to police headquarters Thompson told of the whole affair. He said he had the contract for burying the city dead of Memphis. For some time he had been selling the bodies to medical colleges throughout this part of the country. His method was to pack them with excelsior in drummers' zinc-lined trunks and take them with him as baggage as far as St. Louis. From here he shipped the trunks to their destination by express. Thompson said he had been paid all the way from $50 to $200 per body. He said the name "W. H. Hanson," to whom the trunks were consigned in Keokuk, is a fictitious one, but he refused to state who his consignee really was.

In the trunks taken to-day were the bodies of two men and a boy, all negroes, and a white woman. From appearances they all died from consumption or some other wasting disease. The white woman was evidently some one of refinement. Her features are regular and her hair black. The front teeth are gold-filled. All the bodies are well preserved.

This afternoon a man entered the morgue and was overheard by the police to utter some words that indicated he knew about the case. He was arrested on suspicion. The police will not reveal his name. Another arrest was also made, but it is believed to be unimportant.

LONG UNDER SUSPICION.

Thompson Thought to Have Disposed of Dead Bodies.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 14.—The following telegram from the St. Louis chief of police was received at police headquarters here this afternoon:

"We have under arrest Frank Thompson, who I understand is an undertaker in your city. Arrested for having in charge four trunks containing dead bodies, three black and one white. Understand checked from Memphis to Keokuk for disposal at that point. What do you know about him?"

The news of Thompson's arrest in St. Louis was not a surprise to the police of this city, who have suspected for some time that a wholesale robbery of bodies was being carried on in this city. Frank Thompson is an employe of the undertaking firm of E. D. Thompson & Co., who have held the office of county undertaker for several years. The first time Thompson came conspicuously before the public was a little over a year ago, when the newspapers made the sensational announcement that corpses were being shipped from here by express in boxes supposed to contain books. The name of Thompson was connected with the affair, but it was never possible to trace the rumors down to a satisfactory knowledge of the facts. It was never shown that the Thompson whose name was associated with that clandestine traffic was connected with the Thompson who officiated as county undertaker here, though Frank Thompson's acquaintances often joked with him about it. He always denied that he was engaged in the corpse trade.

The records at the city Board of Health show that the following bodies have been turned over to the county undertaker in the last week: Lulu Jones, Carrie Gray, George Butler, Rufus Jack, Frank Jackson, William White. All of these are negroes. The identification of the white woman whose body was found in one of the trunks has aroused considerable interest among the police. The records show that a firm of Thompson & Co. have buried several white women recently and further developments are expected. Lulu Atkins, a white girl, died at the City Hospital on Oct. 27, and, being without friends or money, she was turned over to the county undertaker. She came here from Arkansas.

Chief of Police Richards announced tonight that Thompson would be brought to Memphis for trial.

At a late hour to-night it was learned that the white woman whose body was found in one of the four trunks captured by the police in St. Louis was Mrs. Jennie R. McGuire. The woman had been in the Shelby county insane asylum, coming here from Little Rock about nine months ago. On Friday last she died of cancer and the remains were turned over to E. D. Thompson & Co. for interment.

Did Not Know Thompson.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 14.—Officers of the Keokuk Medical College say they know nothing about Thompson, arrested at St. Louis on a charge of shipping bodies out of the State, and that if he was bringing them here they did not know it. The baggageman at the Union Station denies that he furnished information on which the arrest was made or that he knows anything about Thompson. The Iowa law is very strict about dissection, and there are only about half a dozen bodies a year to be legally obtained, while 120 are required for the number of students in the State under the medical-college regulation act.

UNDERGROUND ROAD.

New York's Rapid Transit Scheme to Be Hurried Forward.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—After years upon years of talk New York is actually to begin on the practical work of starting her underground railroad, familiarly known as "rapid transit." The plan is to build a huge tunnel from one end of Manhattan island to the other near the center. This will extend from the Battery to Harlem, and later will be extended into a more complicated system. The congested condition of the streets and the absence of any kind of quick transportation has brought about the change. The cost of the road will be between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000, the bond alone being $5,000,000. Bids will probably be opened Jan. 15, but the commission has the power to extend the time if it so desires.

LATIN INSCRIPTIONS.

The De Criscio Collection Presented to Michigan University.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 14.—Henry P. Glover, of Ypsilanti, Mich., has presented to the University of Michigan the De Criscio collection of Latin inscriptions. Signor De Criscio is a resident of Pozzuoli, near Naples, Italy, and has for forty years been collecting the inscriptions found from time to time in that locality. The collection includes more than 250 inscriptions on marble, besides a few upon brick, lead pipe and other materials. They range in age from the time of Augustus to the fifth century, A. D. Part of the inscriptions have been published by Prof. Walter Dennison, of Oberlin College, who was formerly on the Latin staff of the University of Michigan, and who called attention to the historical and archaeological value of the collection.

BAPTIST CONGRESS.

Seventeenth Annual Session Convenes with Large Attendance.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 14.—The seventeenth annual meeting of the National Baptist Congress opened here this afternoon with a large attendance from all parts of the country. Those in attendance at the meeting include some of the foremost pastors, instructors and laymen of the church. The first day's sessions were taken up with the reading and discussions of papers on "The Resurrection of the Body" and "The Improvement of Theological Instruction." The congress will last four days.

Brotherhood of Andrew and Phillip.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14. — The fourth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Phillip will be held in Baltimore for four days, commencing next Friday. The business sessions will be held at the Central M. E. Y. M. C. A., which will be the headquarters, with evening meetings at churches. A number of distinguished men have been invited to speak during the session and are expected to be present. Among these are President McKinley, Justice David Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, former Postmaster General John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Josiah Strong, president of the Social Service League. Over three hundred delegates have been assigned to the care of the Baltimore chapters.

Texas Baptists Split.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 14.—The Baptist Church of this State is badly split as a result of the factional differences which resulted in a large number of delegates being refused seats in the state convention which adjourned to-night. The faction which was excluded is known as the church party. Its leaders will issue an address to the Baptists of Texas, after which, it is said, suit will be brought to obtain control of the Baptist general convention, the educational institutions of the denomination, mission funds, and, in fact, all the machinery of the church in the State. The fight, it is said, will be carried into every church in the State, some 2,500 in number.

Bishops Discuss the Negro Problem.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 14.—The best methods of dealing with the Southern negro problem was the subject of discussion at today's meeting of the board of Methodist bishops and the general committee of Freedmen's Aid. The closing section of the report of the committee on conference collection was adopted after some discussion. An important question considered was the appropriations for Southern schools. The amount asked is $107,650. The bishops will meet the general committee on missions in Washington to-morrow.

COLOR LINE IN CUBA.

Americans Punished for Refusing to Cater to a Colored Officer.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—Three Americans—Hanson, King and Holland—have each been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $65 and two-thirds of the costs of the proceedings for placing over their saloon a sign reading: "We cater to white people only." Their place had been closed in January last by order of the civil Governor, because they had refused to serve a colored Cuban general, but they had been allowed to open the saloon again on promising to serve the public without distinction of color. The defendants have appealed the case, the costs of which already amount to $2,000. A letter has been published in a paper of this city written by another colored Cuban general complaining that the owner of a barber shop had refused to cut his hair on account of his color.

La Lucha and the Journal comment adversely on the decision of the Audiencia regarding the Washington cafe color line. The Journal says: "The law under which the sentence was imposed is a relic of the ancient regime and should not be permitted to exist longer. A fine is bad enough, but to send the offenders to jail is a violation of the very principles of liberty for which the Cubans claim to have fought and for the supremacy of which the Americans aided them in fighting."

The students of Havana University held a meeting to-night to protest against the new scheme of university education proposed by Senor Lanuza. They threaten to withdraw and thus to compel the institution to close its doors if the university authorities attempt to carry out the proposals.

General Wilson, military governor of the department of Matanzas-Santa Clara, will sail to-morrow to make a tour of the island, particularly the coast cities of Matanzas and Santa Clara.

The bark New Venice, from Key West, which was capured off Porto Padre under conditions that excited suspicion, was found to have several hundred pounds of dynamite on board. It is supposed that she intended to poach fish in Cuban waters. The captain and officers have been placed under arrest and the dynamite has been confiscated. Collector Bliss has not yet decided what further steps he will take.

DEED TO BE CHANGED.

The Dewey Home to Be Transferred to the Admiral's Wife.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Preliminary steps have been taken, it is said, to transfer to Mrs. Dewey the title to the Dewey home, No. 1747 Rhode Island avenue, which the American people presented to the admiral in recognition of his brilliant naval victory at Manila. The matter is in the hands of the District Title Company and the papers have been drawn. The conveyance will be through a third party, presumably one of the admiral's secretaries. The matter was placed in the hands of the Title Company three days ago with a view to such conveyance, and it has been the understanding that the transfer would be completed upon the return of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey. Unless present plans are changed, the deeds will be put on record shortly.

GOLD IN AN ONION JAR.

Vegetable Bank Utilized for Hiding Thousands of Dollars.

STILLWATER, Minn., Nov. 14.—Gold in a vegetable bank develops as the result of aversion to conventional methods in the case of George Vollmer, who died leaving a will by which two of his seven children were bequeathed his property, estimated at $25,000. Pending a contest the special administrator called on the widow for whatever funds she might have. She turned over $2,400, with the statement that more money might be concealed about the house. A search disclosed $10,000 in a stone jar of onions at the bottom of a bin of potatoes. Money found in other places brought the total up to $15,320.

RAPID FIRE TELEGRAPHY.

Hungarians Will Test Their Quick-Sending Device in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Anton Pollak and Josef Virag, inventors of the rapid sending and receiving automatic devices which promise a revolution in telegraphy, arrived in Chicago to-night from Buda-Pesth, Hungary, to make demonstrations of their invention. This series of experiments, which will be conducted in the office of the Tribune, will be the first made in the United States of this system of telegraphy. The first test will be an attempt to send 000 words a minute over a distance of about 600 miles. The electrical experts of Chicago and of the colleges and universities of the vicinity will be invited to be present when the tests are made.

Long Sentences for Robbers.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 14.—The trial of the men who held up street-railway employes at Portsmouth last summer and robbed a car barn there, was suddenly terminated to-day, when John McAdams, James Kennard and James Maxwell pleaded guilty. They were sentenced to serve fifteen years in the state prison. Joseph Curran, another of the gang, was given a sentence of thirteen years. The remaining robber, and the most noted of the five, Arthur G. Webster, alias William Stanley, alias "St. Paul Tip," pleaded guilty on Nov. 9 and was sentenced on that day to twenty-five years in the state prison.

"One Year's Seeding, Nine Years' Weeding."

Neglected impurities in your blood will sow seeds of disease of which you may never get rid. If your blood is even the least bit impure, do not delay, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. In this course there is safety; in delay there is danger.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BANK SAFE WRECKED.

"Cracked" by Burglars, Who Were Chased Away by Armed Citizens.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 14.—An unsuccessful attempt was made by cracksmen early this morning to rob the Garfield Savings Bank at Euclid, an eastern suburb. The safe in the bank was completely wrecked and the front of the building blown out by a powerful explosion. So far as can be learned the robbers secured no money, although a large sum was in the safe. There were two heavy explosions, which awakened people living near by. A citizen opened fire on the robbers, some four or five in number, and they fled, all escaping without injury so far as known.

ARISTOCRACY OF CORN.

New Product, Cellulose, Will Make the Crop More Profitable.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Dollar wheat knocked the free-silver lunacy into moral limbo, but that is nothing to the financial, social and political revolution likely to spring from the discovery of a new use for cornstalks. The indigestible pith of this fiber, which has been used chiefly for electrical experiments before the classes in physics in the old-fashioned high schools, is found to make almost as good a protection for warships below the water line as steel. Its great lightness and its capacity to swell on the application of moisture, in which it far exceeds the dried apple, make it pretty nearly impervious to shot. A genius named Marsden discovered this use and he convinced the Cramps, so that a packing of cellulose—which is the commercial name of corn pith—is now used on new warships.

Marsden has a factory for the preparation of this by-product at Owensboro, Ky., where he handles 12,000 tons of cornstalks a year. He proposes to build other plants, one at Peoria, Ill., another at Lynden, Ind., and one somewhere on the Atlantic seaboard, to prepare his cellulose for export. He has already interested foreign capitalists in the project and according to the hopeful Marsden—whose name does not seem to be Mulberry Sellers—it is only a question of time when the new industry will reach the corn belt of Kansas and Nebraska. When that glad day comes look out for a development of prosperity which will make the fortunes heretofore piled up by the cotton kings, the coal barons, the owners of oil and gas wells and unlimited wheat farms, and the Klondike millionaires look commonplace.

See what Marsden has done for a few farmers around Owensboro. The corn on an acre of ground is worth somewhere from $6 to $7, and the fodder has heretofore been worth from 40 to 60 cents. There are two tons of stalks to an acre. Marsden pays the farmers $3.75 a ton for this product delivered at his factory after it is dry, which means after husking time, when the fall work is out of the way, so that the hauling will be easy. Instead of $7 an acre the farmer will reap close up to $15 from his corn land. Now count up the hundreds of thousands of acres of prairie already devoted to corn without the inducement of double value for the crop. Instead of being millions in it, like the eye water, there promise to be trillions. The best of this scheme is that it works, or at least has begun to work. There will be three cellulose factories ready for next year's crop, and how much the future uses of the new product will develop the industry no one can foresee. It must be vastly cheaper than cork for life preservers, for one little item.

All this new wealth is to be made right in the heart of Populism. Really, Bryan should be sure to get elected next year. After that the stars in their courses and the cornstalks on a thousand prairies will fight against the prophets of calamity.

THE VOTING MACHINES.

**Results of Their Use in New York