EUROPE STIRRED UP

EFFECT OF CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH ON THE CONTINENT.

French Press Still Excited Over the Warning Uttered by the Colonial Secretary.

SCOPE OF THE NEW DREIBUND

MAY WIELD IMPORTANT INFLUENCE IN THE FAR EAST.

Germany, Britain and the United States in Favor of Maintaining the Open-Door Policy.

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LONDON, Dec. 2.—Mr. Chamberlain's liking for straight-flung words has not only thrown the capitals of Europe into a turmoil, but his declarations have been by no means acceptable to those in England who are responsible for the relations with the United States. It appears that when Mr. Choate made his Thanksgiving speech he was quite ignorant that Mr. Chamberlain was speaking so definitely regarding tangible alliances, and the ambassador did not intend his generalisms regarding Great Britan, Germany and the United States to be taken as confirmation of the colonial secretary's outspoken remarks. It would appear that Mr. Chamberlain only told half the truth, for, in these dispatches Nov. 25, it was pointed out that negotiations were afoot for an alliance looking for a settlement of the far Eastern question.

The Outlook, particularly well informed on Chinese matters, says this week: "The keynote of the new understanding will be found in the words 'open door.'" In view of Secretary Hay's denial to the Chinese minister, it is presumed the United States, at any rate as yet, has not decided to claim any sphere in China. According to opinion here, Secretary Hay's denial was only to be expected at this stage, and whether or not it correctly forecasts the attitude of the United States, it is not regarded as dissipating the belief that the "open door" is now the basis of negotiations between the powers, far more comprehensive than mere answers to the United States' request for assurances.

In addition to being the center of attraction in Europe's excitement over mooted alliances, Mr. Chamberlain occupies the center of the stage in the French-British dispute. His official recognition of the French press diatribes and threat of retaliation made in his Leicester speech have incurred the censure of many of his own supporters, while his utterances irritated France almost to an alarming extent. The speaker declares Mr. Chamberlain's head has been turned by his interview with Emperor William and expresses the hope that the French nation will not forget that he is not yet foreign secretary.

The fact that the French naval attache, speaking at the Temple Yacht Club dinner, simultaneously with Mr. Chamberlain, emphatically disowned, before Admiral Beresford and other attaches and seven hundred prominent Britons, the attacks on the Queen, has rendered Mr. Chamberlain's notice of them more striking. The Associated Press learns that the French naval attache's speech was revised by the French ambassador, and was made at his personal request.

The conservative French papers cantrast Mr. Chamberlain's remarkable utterances with those of Admiral Beresford, who, following the French naval attache, declared that a few caricaturists could not be taken to represent a nation. The Autorite to-day says: "We are confronted by the positive threat of war. Possibly it does not correspond with British national sentiment, but it is Mr. Chamberlain who commands. We would assuredly have desired to preserve the peace, but the minister who leads Great Britain wants war, which is, consequently, inevitable." This extract from the Autorite voices the extreme tone. The Petit Parisian believes Mr. Chamberlain tried to throw dust in the eyes of the British public in order to avoid attention being attracted to the defeats in South Africa. Thus the colonial secretary has stirred up a hornet's nest.

In marked contrast to his line of action is that of M. Delcasse, whose moderate speeches and statesmanlike references to the Transvaal receive the warmest commendation from all sections of the British press, though about forty firms have announced that they have withdrawn their exhibits from the Paris exposition on account of French enmity.

The bitter controversy between the British and French press is not without its amusing features. All manner of Frenchmen and French women resident in England, from ladies' maids to authors and abbes, have kept the correspondence columns of the English papers full of disavowals of the attacks on the Queen which have marked some of the Paris papers, while the French papers themselves take little pains to conceal their satisfaction over the irritation they have created, though the better class of people discountenance the vulgarity of the criticism. The English papers have violently assailed every anti-Dreyfusard in France, but they cannot conceive the justice of tit-for-tat argument when the Queen's personality is involved.

A duel just fought in Paris between M. Jules Huret, of the Figaro, and M. Viau, of the Libre Parole, sprang partly out of the controversy. M. Huret has been in England sending over pro-British articles to his paper and was denounced by M. Viau, who accepted a challenge and paid for his criticism with a wound in the arm which has paralyzed two of his fingers.

Will Not Heed Chamberlain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—There will be no official utterance by our government respecting the speech of Mr. Chamberlain dealing with the entente between the United States, Great Britain and Germany, for the reason that it is pointed out that it is not proper to thus take notice of matters merely mentioned in a speech delivered before a social organization.

THE NEW DREIBUND.

How the Proposition Is Viewed in Certain English Circles.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The utterances of Cabinet ministers and others on the subject of the suggested Anglo-Saxon-Teutonic alliance have distracted public attention to some degree from the list of casualties that marks British progress in South Africa. But the glowing insinuations of triumphs of British diplomacy cannot stem the growing tide of private sorrow that manifests itself with the ever-increasing prevalence of crepe and the absence, through mourning, of many prominent families from social festivities. As Ambassador Choate said at the American Thanksgiving banquet yesterday, there is scarcely an English family of his acquaintance without relatives already either killed or wounded in the war Yet the press has taken kindly to this new topic, though the more conservative papers, such as the Times, point out that a sympathetic alliance with the United States is an easy matter compared with one with Germany, on account of the difference in race and language. While it is not actually so stated, the palpable deduction has evidently occurred to the writers on this topic that the United States is far more fitted, from racial and other conditions, to ally herself with Germany than is Great Britain, the development of which, judging from popular opinion, would be decidedly unsatisfactory to Great Britain at present unless she managed in some way to become a party to the new dreibund.

A Stronghold of Peace.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—Count Goluchowsky, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, made a cheerful speech to the foreign committee of the Hungarian delegation to-day regarding the South African war. He expessed confident hope that the conflict would maintain its local character and said the apprehension of widespreading complications therefrom were not justified. The foreign minister spoke of the Dreibund as a veritable "stronghold of peace," from which Austria-Hungary would be wise not to depart. In regard to the rivalries with Russia over Balkan region questions, Count Goluchowski said they had lost their dangerous acuteness. He concluded with urging the necessity of an increase in the navy, which, he asserted, was utterly inadequate and hardly sufficed for the defense of the coast.

New Method of Steering.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—An invention has been tested at Weymouth for steering any craft, whether submerged or otherwise, by means of an ether wave on the wireless telegraphic principle. The model was subjected to a variety of tests and followed the current wave as surely as if guided by a rudder. In addition to steering in straight lines, various figures were described. If further tests are successful it is likely the system will be adopted by the Admiralty. Its effect on modern warfare is inestimable, as it is asserted that the system cannot only be applied to torpedo and other craft, but can be attached to mines and other destructive agencies, firing them without visible means at the most vulnerable spots.

A Mohammedan's Novel Request.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A curious proposition has been made to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, viceroy of India, by Mirza Ahmad, a well-known Mohammedan of Khadian. He wants the British government to call a public conference of all the religions and submit them to competitive examination under two tests—demonstration of the sublimity of their moral teachings and an outward sign of divine support by the appearance within the year of some miracle transcending all human limits. If he fails to prove that Mohammed was greater than all others, Ahmad offers to submit to crucifixion.

Lord Curzon, accompanied by his wife, proposes to revisit his old friend, the Ameer of Afghanistan, in 1900.

Shortage of Gold in London.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Statist, commenting on the rise in the bank rate, says: "The accumulation of money by the Russian government is largely responsible for the present shortness of the gold reserve here and in Germany. Under the circumstanses, the political situation and the financial troubles in St. Petersburg, we can scarcely expect the Bank of Russia to part with any of its gold. While the advance in the value of money here will prevent New York from withdrawing its balances from London until easier conditions prevail, we cannot look for gold imports from the United States. We must be prepared for a further reduction of the reserve, and may witness very stringent conditions."

John Dillon Declines to Serve.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—John Dillon, M. P., declines to serve on the committee appointed by the recent Dublin meeting to carry on the unity negotiations. In a letter to Timothy Healy he says he believes the country has lost all faith in the possibility of the reconstruction of the united Irish parliamentary party by negotiations between the members of Parliament, and adds that he does not believe the country will accept a settlement so reached. Hence, while wishing well for the efforts of unity, he declines to serve on the committee.

Gift from the King of Korea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Private advices from Seoul state that the King of Korea has offered 3,000 yen to the mother of Clarence Greathouse, his late legal adviser, so that she may return to her old home in Kentucky. She will probably reside with the family of her brother-in-law, ex-Governor Porter. Mr. Greathouse left a will giving his property, valued at about $35,000, to his mother.

Mrs. Druce's Appeal Dismissed.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The appeal of Mrs. Anna Maria Druce, who claims to be a daughter-in-law of the fifth Duke of Portland, against the decision prohibiting the opening of the Druce vault, in High Gate Cemetery, unless the owner of the grave consents to have the coffin opened, has been dismissed, no one appearing in support of the reference.

Russian Sailors Coming.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 2.—The American line steamer St. Louis, which sailed for New York to-day, had among her passengers sixty Russian sailors and two Russian officers. The Russian sailors on board the St. Louis are probably part of a detachment bound for this country to take charge of one of the Russian cruisers built in the United States.

Cable Notes.

The new Austrian budget provides for a consul general in Chicago.

The hearing of the investigation of the concern with which Lord Mayor Newton is mixed up has so far brought out nothing startling against London's chief magistrate.

Charles Dani, the cyclist whose fame up to the present has been based on his defeating Arthur Zimmerman, at Florence, has been engaged as the leading tenor of the Lyric Theater, Milan.

The British Army and Navy Gazette, referring to the report of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, says: "Certainly the manner in which Sampson and his officers are treated is little less than scandalous."

General Kitchener has decided to open the Wady-Halfa Khartum Railroad on Dec. 4 with a weekly service of trains. Tickets are now being issued to the second cataract and Khartum, where a tourist hotel is being erected.

The two Reiffs, American jockeys, sailed from Southampton for New York on the steamer St. Louis yesterday. They have decided to return and make their home in England. The reviews of the racing season are almost unanimous in drawing attention to English jockies' success with the American style of riding.

MEXICO REDUCES TAXES.

Her Revenue Sufficient to Make the Action Justifiable.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 2.—A remarkable and most gratifying statement has been sent to Congress by Finance Minister Limantour and will be received with interest by all foreign holders of Mexican bonds, for it shows the marvelously improved position of the Mexican treasury which is now able, so ample are the revenues, to propose to Congress a reduction of the federal taxes. The cash revenue for the fiscal year ended June last was $60,622,349, wholly derived from the usual and normal sources, and was in excess of the finance minister's estimate, most conservatively made, while the returns for five months of the present fiscal year show an increase over last year. In view of this properous condition of Mexico's revenues, Minister Limantour sends several bills to Congress of importance. Several millions are appropriated for public works of prime necessity, including new schoolhouses in the federal district, new postoffice buildings here and at Vera Cruz and other edifices. The government further purposes to purchase some outstanding silver bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest and will abolish export taxes on coffee, which will be a boon to the coffee growers. It will, in addition, reduce several internal revenue taxes, notably those on bank checks, life insurance polices and the tax imposed on new companies according to the amount of their capital, and other reforms welcomed by the public.

The statement of the finance minister was published to-day, and received the approval of the entire business community. The government has now a cash surplus of many million dollars and is amply able to carry out its reforms, as revenues from all sources show a natural and gratifying increase.

Export Exposition Closed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The National Export Exposition, which was opened here on Sept. 14, closed to-night, and the managers state that the affair has been entirely satisfactory in every respect. The attendance has been about 1,250,000.

Money to Burn.

The output of gold at Cripple Creek for the last month was $2,515,500. How many Y. B. cigars would that buy at ten cents each?

JOHN I. BLAIR DEAD

NEW JERSEY'S NOTED NONOGENARIAN AND MULTI-MILLIONAIRE.

Founder of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and Interested in Many Other Railways.

LONG, MARVELOUS CAREER

BEGAN BUSINESS ON HIS OWN ACCOUNT OVER EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

Pewter Spoons His First Stock in Trade—Death of Charles Potter, Jr., Printing Press Inventor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—John I. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J., a millionaire many times over and one of the oldest railroad builders and owners in the country, died at 5 o'clock this morning at his New Jersey home.

James A. Blair, of the firm of Blair & Co., said to-day that the banking firm of which John I. Blair was the senior member will not be affected by his death. The partnership continues as before, his interest remaining in the firm. Mr. Blair said: "The partnership agreement, particularly on account of Mr. Blair's advanced age, carefully provided for such a contingency, in order that the business of the firm should continue undisturbed by the death of any members.

John Insley Blair was born Aug. 22, 1802, on a farm two miles below Belvidere, N. J., on the banks of the Delaware. One would not look to see a man carve out a fortune of $60,000,000 in a sylvan neighborhood. But the opportunity was there; all that it needed was the man. Blair came of Scotch stock. He loved to talk about the ancestors who "fought for the Covenant." He was proud of the fact that they were forced to leave Scotland on account of their religion and to sail for New Jersey in 1740 in search of that religious liberty for which so many other banished ones crossed the seas.

Rev. John Blair, his namesake, who was a cousin of his great-grandfather, was one of those who obtained from Governor Belcher a charter for Princeton College, now New Jersey's fine university. In time the Blairs, who were born natural money makers, became connected with the famous Oxford furnace, founded by William Penn's friend, Robeson, and the father of John I. Blair was sent down to the banks of the Delaware near the close of the last century to superintend the shipping of iron bars made at the old furnace. There John I. was born, one of eleven children.

The family was living in Beaver Creek when an event of great importance happened to the future railroad king. He earned his first dollar. Dearly he loved to tell about it. He was eight years old and as poor as a church mouse. He went into the wood and set traps for rabbits and muskrats. These he skinned, and when he got a load of pelts he walked over the hills to Easton, twenty miles away, and sold them for that dollar.

"It was quite a bit of a walk home," said he, with a twinkle in the eyes when he told the tale, "but I walked on air that night, I tell you. I felt happier and richer fingering that dollar in my pocket than I have felt since turning over a million. It was my first. There never were two of them."

SUCCESSFUL IN TRADE.

The boy had to work hard on the farm, but he did not take to it. He was a born trader, and he could not find rest until he had been given an opportunity to show his aptitude for trade. It came before he was twelve years old. A cousin who had a village store in Hope sent for him to become his clerk. Blair went, and for several years he clerked with eminent success. He not only gave satisfaction to his employer, but he was able to turn little bargains for himself, and soon he had money in the bank. Then his cousin and himself opened a store at Bull's Bridge. That is the Blairstown of to-day, the town that John I. Blair owned in fee simple. It was then a crossroads in a semi-wilderness. But out of the wilderness he carved success. Farmers and woodsmen came miles to trade in Blair's store. They said they got more for their money than anywhere else, and they liked to deal with the little chap with the shrewd gray eyes, who had such a pleasant way with him and made you buy so much. It was the song of the siren. There was no resisting its power and charm.

When he was yet so young that he did not like to tell his age, Blair became a commanding personality in the district. He got the office of postmaster. He established branch stores in the country round about and brought his numerous brothers from the farm to take charge of them. Some of his brothers were also shrewd fellows and became highly successful, but none had the genius of John I. He saw money in banking and established the Belvidere Bank, of which he was president or vice president for sixty years. He bought a cotton mill at a low figure and turned a financial failure into a success. He bought a cargo of damaged cotton that was in the hold of a steamship and made $15,000 by the operation. He had examined the cotton secretly and found it was not so badly damaged as was thought. Then he went into the produce business. He obtained control of nearly all the produce raised in the county where he lived and sent it to market at a handsome profit. He ran four flour mills. He bought and sold real estate. He dropped the retail business and went into the wholesale. He sent wagons into the sparsely settled country, where they exchanged manufactured goods for rich produce or money.

By this time he was rich, but his instincts kept him moving. He had business enough on his hands to send an ordinary man to the insane asylum, but it did not worry him in the least. He was constantly looking around for new opportunities. He saw one. It was coal. He bought shares in the Scranton Coal and Iron Company and paid for experiments for making iron with anthracite coal. They were successful and before long the company could not begin to supply the demand for rails from the railroads. This turned his attention to railroads.

A RAILWAY KING.

He went to work to secure a charter for a railroad from Scranton to Great Bend. He got it and the road was built. It was called Leggett's Railroad. But from that infant sprang the giant of to-day, the great Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, with its wealth of coal and its fine passenger business. From Lackawanna to Iowa, from Iowa to Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific, these were the strides he made. The Omaha extension, the Sioux City & Pacific and a dozen other roads he built and helped to manage. At one time he was president of twenty railroads and improvement companies in the West. His foresight, industry, ambition and enterprise went hand in hand. His success was phenomenal.

It was not until Mr. Blair went into politics that he tasted the bitterness of failure. In 1886 his friends persuaded him to run for Governor. He spent about $60,000 in the campaign and was defeated. After that he swore off from politics. He made money for his own pleasure. He spent it for the pleasure of others. He was always of a philanthropic nature and a generous friend of education. He gave more than half a million dollars to Blair College. He gave $30,000 each to Princeton and Lafayette. He rebuilt Grinnell College, Iowa, when it was blown down by a tornado. Hundreds of other institutions were helped by him.

When he was in good health Mr. Blair's office hours were from 5:30 a. m. to 10 p. m., and he used to say that he took no more vacations than the devil. He did not have time for them. He lived simply in the village which bears his name. When one of his sons moved to Belvidere and began to splurge with great magnificence, the old man laughed and said: "Oh, he can afford it. His father is rich. Mine was a poor man and I live accordingly."

Several years ago Mr. Blair was induced to tell the story of how he began his business life.

He had then been at work in a country store for four years, having begun at ten, and was getting dissatisfied because he thought his employer, named Dewitt, had not enough enterprise to push the business properly. "I told Dewitt," said Mr. Blair in relating the story, "that we ought to keep cut nails. They had just been placed on sale in Philadelphia. We had only the hand-made wrought nails, and they were high—so high as to keep many from building who would have gone ahead if they had been cheaper. Dewitt held out a long time, but he finally let me get a load of rags together and take them to Philadelphia. I was to sell the rags, get the money on them, and with it buy the nails. Well, I sold the rags all right, the morning after I got there, and put the money in my stocking. Then I hunted up the cut nails.

"They had a queer way of selling cut nails in Philadelphia at that time. They put them up at auction in the evening. Well, I went to the auction and I made a bid for the first lot offered, a little lower than I understood the going price to be. I was surprised that no one bid over me, and so was the auctioneer, but the lot was knocked down to me, and so was the next, and the next. When I had got all I wanted, the auctioneer, who thought somebody had been joking with him, yelled out that he'd like to know who had been doing all the bidding. I was so little he couldn't see me in the crowd, and a man had to hold me up.

"'Sonny,' said the auctioneer, 'can you pay for the nails you've bid for?'

"'Yes, sir,' I replied, 'and as many more.'

"Then the auctioneer laughed, and the auction went on at better prices. Next day I went to the auction room and got the nails, taking my money out of my stocking in the auctioneer's back room. He seemed to be mightily tickled over the whole thing, even if I had got the nails a cent below ruling rates. He wanted to know all about me; where I was from, who my employer was, what kind of a trade he had, and a whole lot of things. I answered all the questions, and he shook hands with me and said I was the kind of boy he liked to know. Then he said he had something to show me, and pulled out a drawer from which he took some pewter teaspoons wrapped in paper.

"'Do you think you could sell any of these?' he asked.

"I did, and though I wasn't at all sure how Dewitt would like it, I told the man I'd take six dozen. They went off like hot cakes, for they were almost the first spoons smaller than tablespoons that had been seen in our part of the country. Folks didn't often buy spoons when I was a boy in western New Jersey. Around here they had them cast in a mold from old pewter and Britannia metal, generally by an old woman named Titman—'Granny Titman' we called her.

"You've no idea," said Mr. Blair, "what a sensation those spoons caused. All the women wanted them, and those who couldn't buy more than two or three would use them only when they 'had company,' and then kept them carefully wrapped up in the soft paper between times. The cut nails? They were a success, too, but not so great as the spoons. I've made a good deal more money a good many times since then; I've had my share of business and political excitement all my life, but I never enjoyed a business venture more than I did going to Philadelphia with that load of rags and bringing back teaspoons and cut nails."

It was the success of that boyish venture as much as any other one thing that enabled the lad to go into business for himself as a country merchant at seventeen, and so make the beginning of his career. And it was the necessity of getting the supplies to his stores—for within a few years after he started his first store he had half a dozen others—that inspired him to build a railroad for horses (later superseded by locomotives), and that road is now one of the links of a great trunk line that reaches from ocean to ocean.

OTHER DEATHS.

Charles Potter, an Inventor of Printing Presses.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Charles Potter, jr., the printing press inventor, died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., to-day. He had been sick for some time with a complication of diseases.

Charles Potter, jr., was born in Madison county, New York, in 1824. Early in life he went to Westerly, R. I., and engaged in the printing press business. Later he became associated with the Babcock Printing Press Company and subsequently with the Walter Scott Press Company. While with the latter company Mr. Potter made several improvements on printing presses and finally invented the press which bears his name and subsequently went into business himself. He amassed a fortune.

Dr. W. B. Garside.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Dr. William Briggs Garside is dead at his home in Brooklyn.

William Briggs Garside was born in Harrison, O., in 1835, and as a young practicing physician was associated with Dr. Dio Lewis in Lexington, Mass. Twenty-five years ago he established a practice in Brooklyn. Dr. Garside was connected with the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital for several years, and was president of the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital and New York School for Nurses for eight years. In 1891, on account of failing health, Dr. Garside was obliged to give up his practice in Brooklyn and go South. Later he established a sanitarium at Atlantic City. Then he moved to East Orange, N. J., and about a year ago returned to Brooklyn and resumed his practice there.

F. G. Adams.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 2.—F. G. Adams, one of the pioneers of Kansas, and secretary of the State Historical Society, died to-day.

Mr. Adams built up one of the most remarkable State societies of the kind in the United States, with a special historical library of 80,000 volumes and 12,000 manuscripts and bound volumes, with all the issues of every daily and weekly newspaper published in Kansas since 1855.

V. C. Turner.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—V. C. Turner, former president of the North Chicago City Railway Company, and well known in financial circles, died suddenly at his home, in this city, to-day, of heart disease. He was born in Malta, N. Y., in February, 1823, and came to Chicago in 1846. He became president of the North Chicago City Railroad in 1867, and held that office until the sale of the road to a syndicate of Eastern capitalists, of which Charles T. Yerkes was the head.

Abram A. Van Vorst.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Abram A. Van Vorst, who was mayor of the city for two terms, died to-day in his ninety-fourth year. He had been at the head of the local banking institution for years and had attended to his duties regularly till a week ago, when he was stricken by the illness that resulted in his death.

William Bell.

GALENA, Ill., Dec. 2.—William Bell, manufacturer, and an inventor of many milling machines, died to-day. He was seventy years of age.

Mrs. Alpheus B. Stickney.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Alpheus B. Stickney, wife of the president of the Chicago Great Western Railway, died to-day.

A RAILWAY DEAL.

Future Relations of the C. & E. I. and the E. & T. H.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—New York capitalists who are interested in the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad virtually confirm the reports from the West that an arrangement is taking form by which that road will be operated by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. For the last ten years there has been a close traffic arrangement between the two roads, and it has worked so well that the principal stockholders of each road believe that a closer union of interests will be advantageous. It is not to be a purchase of one road by the other, but a merger with the preservation of the financial interests of each.

A Brice Syndicate Proposition.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 2.—The so-called Brice syndicate, representing the interests formerly controlled by ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, have made a proposition to the city of Columbus to take all the street railway franchises which the city may have to dispose of. They will make a 3-cent fare, giving the city officials the privilege of increasing the fare to 5 cents and taking the 2 cents if they see fit. They offer to give a bond of $200,000 for the faithful performance of their contract. This proposition is the result of the City Council having declared certain franchises held by the Columbus Railway Company void. Disagreements sprung up at the time of the consolidation of the Columbus Street and the Columbus Central Railways, and Council revoked and advertised certain franchises, holding that the claim of the present company was defective.

Rate War Predicted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The Tribune to-morrow will say: "Representatives of the Rio Grande Western, Denver & Rio Grande, the Burlington and the Rock Island have been in conference for several days discussing ways and means to fight what they declare is a secret agreement on the part of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe to control Pacific coast business. It is said that the hottest transcontinental rate war that has ever been waged probably will result from the conference."

Wages Increased 10 Per Cent.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2.—The announcement was made by the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company that the wages of their yard conductors and brakemen had been increased 10 per cent.

CHECK FORGER

Arrested in Chicago Said to Be Wanted in Indianapolis.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Herman Cohn, alias Grosmann, alias Valentine and numerous other names, was arrested to-night by Chicago detectives as he was trying to escape from the Sherman House. In Cohn's valise were blank checks on more than twenty different banks, letter heads of various clothing firms, a check perforator, lists of firms and letters addressed to himself and purporting to come from B. Selig & Co., manufacturers of boys' clothing, 415 Market street, Philadelphia. The letter purported to be written on the firm's printed letter head and to inclose a check for $50 as an advance of salary. It is alleged that Cohn obtained money at two Chicago hotels. The Chicago police say they have complaints from the police of Cleveland, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Saginaw, Mich., Detroit, Milwaukee, Allegheny, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati and many smaller cities.

According to the police Cohn has been operating for the last three or four years and has secured from $25,000 to $50,000 in sums ranging from $50 to $200.

Students Drowned While Skating.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 2.—While several normal students were skating at Regina, last night, on the reservoir, two of their number, J. Clarkson, of Sea Forth, Ont., and Miss Montgomery, of Edmonton, went through the ice and were drowned.

Ex-Postmaster Sent to Prison.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 2.—In the United States Court here to-day S. H. Bailey, colored, former postmaster at Milleview, Fla., was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Columbus, O., for embezzlement.

The Wallingford.

Only a few suites left, one being a front suite. Call at building, Michigan, between Meridian and Illinois streets.

"77"

How "77" breaks up

COLDS

How?

It is interesting to know just how "77" cures a Cold by restoring the checked circulation (known by a sudden chill), the first sign of taking Cold; starts the blood coursing through the veins and so "breaks up" the Cold.

Remember that Colds include La Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Coughs, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

A handy bottle of "77" carried in the pocket for immediate use prevents, "breaks up" and cures every kind of a Cold.

MANUAL OF ALL DISEASES SENT FREE.

For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c. or five for $1.00. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., corner William and John streets, New York.

Vose. Jewett.

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See what CHARLES F. HANSEN

Organist Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis,

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