Part Three

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

Pages 17 to 20

PRICE FIVE CENTS. INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Wm. H. Block Co. | The Wm. H. Block Co. | The Wm. H. Block Co.

IMMENSE MONDAY SALE OF GROCERIES

LUMP STARCH (3 lbs 10c)....3½c
ELASTIC STARCH....7c
BLUING OR AMMONIA (3 bottles 10c)....3⅓c
GOLD DUST, 4-lb package....18c
WASHING SODA, 6 lbs....5c
LYE, "Eagle" (10c size)....6c
BABBITT'S SOAP (3 bars 10c)....3½c
SANTA CLAUS SOAP (4 bars 10c)....2½c
ROLLED OATS (3 lbs 6c)....2c
CORN MEAL (5 lbs 5c)....1c
PRUNES, very large; 18c quality....12½c
APRICOTS, very fine; special....12½c
SALT (3 sacks 5c)....2c
VINEGAR, our 8c quality....5c
MACARONI, per package....5c
SARDINES, in oil, per box....3c
SARDINES, "Dupuy," in oil, imported; very fine; a 15c quality....11c
BROOK TROUT, in tomato sauce, large 15c can....10c
SALMON, Violet brand, our 18c quality....15c
CORN, sweet, juicy and tender; first-class....7c

TOMATOES, choice goods....7c
Both our Corn and Tomatoes are high grades and at 7c are much cheaper than second grades offered lower.
PEAS, Extra Early June....12½c
MUSHROOMS, per can, 29c and....23c
CHOCOLATE, German, sweet....4½c
ACORN EXTRACT, Lemon....7c
ACORN EXTRACT, Vanilla....11c
CODFISH, Beardsley, shredded....7½c
BAKING POWDER, our Acme, will give satisfaction; lb can....17c
Half-pound can....9c
GRAPE-NUTS....10c
SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUITS....10c
PETTIJOHN Breakfast Food....11c
CREAM OF WHEAT, per pkg....14c
WHEATLET....13c
POSTUM CEREAL, small size....11c
POSTUM CEREAL, large....22c
PANCAKE OR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, "Old Pioneer," very fine, prepared....8c
PICKLES, fine ones, 12½c goods....8c

MUSTARD, Heinz's, large bottle....12c
OLIVE OIL, Rae & Company's, pint bottle....36c
Half-pint bottle....22c
SALAD DRESSING, Yacht Club....22c
CRACKERS, fresh Michigan....4½c
PRETZELETTES, per lb....6c
CAKES, mixed, 15c grade....11c
PLUM PUDDING, best there is, our "Acme," 42c and....23c
PEARS AND PEACHES, Acme brand, just about perfect, per can....24c
PEACHES, yellow, in good syrup, already, at....11c
FLOUR—"OUR HIGH PATENT ACME." Nothing better at any price; 50-lb sack....$1.25
25-lb sack....63c
12½-lb sack....32c
COFFEE, our Golden Rio. Don't compare package goods to this, for here is a coffee instead of a mixture beans; per lb....12½c
COFFEE, our Pure Java; has all the 30c coffees on the market beat a few blocks; our price per lb....19c

Colored Dress Goods

HENRIETTA CLOTHS—All wool, 38 inches wide, a grand line of colors; the regular 59c quality....39c
HOMESPUNS—All wool, 38 inches wide, grays, Oxfords, castor and blue mixtures; 59c quality....42c
CHEVIOTS—All wool, 40 inches wide, in all the leading shades; the 75c quality....59c
AMERICAN TWEED SKIRTINGS—56 inches wide, extra heavy; require no linings; the $1.25 quality....89c
RAINY-DAY SKIRTINGS—56 inches wide, a most perfect 24-ounce cloth, in four colors; $1.25 quality....98c
RAINY-DAY CHEVIOTS—56 inches wide, the extra heavy winter weight, will not sag; two specials for to-morrow; the $1.75 quality....$1.39
The $2 quality....$1.59
PLAID BACK SKIRTINGS—56 inches wide and strictly all wool, plain face with neat check and plaid backs, very firm and heavy; our $2.50 quality....$1.75
GOLF CLOTHS—58 inches wide, all wool, handsome Roman stripes and plaid backs, with plain face, in all colors; our $4.00 quality....$2.98
FRENCH FLANNELS—All wool, a grand assortment of "up-to-date" printings.
SATIN STRIPES AND SILK EMBROIDERED—In every imaginable combination, also a complete line of plain colors, at
98c, 75c, 69c and 48c.

Black Dress Goods

PEBBLE CHEVIOT—54 inches wide, all wool, does not spot nor shrink; our $2.00 quality....$1.55
PEBBLE CHEVIOT—46 inches wide, all wool; $1.25 quality....88c
ENGLISH CHEVIOT—54 inches wide, all wool, heavy weight; our $1.50 quality....$1.19
VENETIAN CLOTH—54 inches wide, all wool, extra finish; $1.25 quality....89c
CAMEL'S-HAIR CHEVIOT—50 inches wide, all wool; $1.00 quality....78c
FRENCH CHEVIOT—50 inches wide, all wool, very fine twill but good weight; $1.25 quality....89c
CREPONS—44 inches wide, pure mohair and wool, finished like silk; $1.00 quality....69c
PIEROLA CLOTH—45 inches wide, pure mohair and wool, in small designs; $1.25 quality....89c
$1.00 quality....69c
FRENCH MATELASSE—46 inches wide, full line of patterns....69c and 49c

SILK SALE

Great sacrifices. No old, out-of-date, shelf-worn silks, but new, attractive styles.

Our $1 fancy Silks, including CORDS, PLISSE, embroidered and hemstitched effects, plain Taffeta, all colors and black, at....69c
Our $1.25 and $1.50 Fancies, in beautiful exclusive designs, every color combination brought out this season....89c
Our 50c black Taffeta, 20 inches wide....34c
Our 60c black Taffeta, 21 inches wide....48c
Our 90c black Taffeta, 22 inches wide....68c
Our $1.00 black Taffeta, 27 inches wide....78c
Our $1.25 black Taffeta, one yard wide....95c

VELVETS

SILK VELVETS—In navy, myrtle, orange and black, $1 quality....69c
SILK VELVETS—In full line of colors, all the light shades for evening wear, and the darker shades and black....98c
PANNE VELVET—22 inches wide, in all shades; $2 quality....$1.49

Special Sale of Linings

TEN-CENT TAFFETAS—40 inches wide, fast black; sale price....4c
FIFTEEN-CENT TAFFETAS—Silk finish, with a half-inch satin stripe, fast black....9c
EIGHTEEN-CENT PERCALINES—Yard wide, fast black, and slates, moire beetle finish....12c
TWENTY-FIVE-CENT SPUN GLASS—36 inches wide, fast black....14c
THIRTY-CENT Percalines, yard wide, fast black and slate, soft, moire beetle finish....18c
EIGHTEEN-CENT Shrunken Tailor's Canvas Stiffening and Skirt Facing....10c
TWENTY-FIVE-CENT Linen Canvas, black and natural color....14c
THIRTY-CENT Mercerized Sateens, fast black and all colors....22c
FIFTY-CENT Mercerized Satin, fast black....29c

The Wm. H. Block Co. | The Wm. H. Block Co. | The Wm. H. Block Co.

A Man..

Who has a pretty well cultivated taste for good clothes will readily appreciate the RARE VALUE in the SUITS and OVERCOATS we are making for . . . . . .

$20

They comprise this season's pick of high-grade fabrics. Besides guaranteeing satisfaction in fit, style and quality of material, we promise a saving to you of from $5.00 to $10.00. We invite inspection . . . . .

Nicoll the Tailor

25 N. Pennsylvania St., Corner of Court Street.

Charles Mayer & Co

ESTABLISHED 1840.

The Favorite Gift Store of Indiana.

TUMBLING in every day are the new things we personally selected during the summer. Yesterday came the largest lot and greatest assortment of Bohemian Glass we've ever received. New and artistic shapes, beautifully decorated and exclusive. Comports, Nappies, Bowls, Vases, Roemers, Individual Salts, Decanters, Wines, all sizes, Sugar and Creams, etc. Artistic Glass and direct from the maker. . . . .

CHARLES MAYER & CO.,

29-31 West Washington St.,

Importers of Art Subjects. Wedding Gifts a Specialty.

CAMPING IN OCTOBER.

The Important Question of What to Eat.

Good Housekeeping.

An all important question with a camping party is: What shall we take in the provision line? Nine men out of ten will say take griddle cake flour and maple sugar, and I should agree with them. Flaked rice, oatmeal and nearly all breakfast foods will be found to relish, especially with the fresh cream obtainable in farming sections. With a good salad dressing, which is as easily made in camp as at home, shrimps, salmon and other canned goods will make appetizing salads. Canned corn has been a favorite with many camping parties, as it is the foundation for those delicious corn oysters so quickly made, and which appeal to every man and boy who ever spent a week in the woods. Eggs are indispensable, as they help out the salad programme and make good sandwiches chopped fine and mixed with salad dressing. Canned fruit, especially peaches and pears, go toward the concoction of tempting desserts, with jellies made from any of the reliable gelatines. A welsh rarebit is a rare bit in camp as at home, therefore take cheese. Provide lemons in abundance, as they are indispensable.

BOERS STILL ACTIVE

HARASSING BRITISH AT SEVERAL POINTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Casualties on Both Sides in the Engagement Between Barton and De Wet Were Heavy.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN LONDON

VOLUNTEERS DID NOT RETURN IN TIME FOR JUBILATION.

Streets of the Big City Crowded on Saturday in Anticipation of Arrival of the Imperials.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A dispatch received at the War Office from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, Friday, Oct. 26, referring to the fighting of General Barton's column with General De Wet's forces Oct. 25, says: "The British losses were heavier than at first reported. An additional officer and twelve men were killed and three officers and twenty-five men were wounded. The Boers left twenty-four dead and nineteen wounded on the field, and twenty-six Boers were made prisoners. Three Boers who held up their hands in token of surrender and then fired on the British were court-martialed, convicted and sentenced to death. I have confirmed the sentence."

The dispatch also refers to minor affairs in which the troops of General Kitchener and General Methuen were engaged, and a serious incident between Springfontein and Philippolis, Orange River Colony, where fifty cavalrymen were ambushed and captured by the Boers, only seven of the party escaping.

Another dispatch from Lord Roberts says: "Barton attacked the ubiquitous De Wet near Frederickstad. The Boers were scattered in all directions."

The news of the guerrilla successes in South Africa which has been received during the last few days has prompted some of the more serious publications to sound notes of alarm. The Saturday Review begs Lord Roberts to take "a lesson from one who was a greater soldier than he, namely, Caesar, and ruthlessly suppress the rebellion." "The truest mercy in the present case," says the Globe, "is to be merciless." That fairly voices the average opinion of the government organs, while a few out-and-out radical organs scarcely conceal their satisfaction arising from their ability to say "I told you so," in reference to the war being long-drawn-out and engendering racial hatred that a century will not dissipate.

An encounter as dramatic as any that marked the battle fields of South Africa may shortly occur at Marseilles. The plan of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, to go to Marseilles to meet Mrs. Chamberlain, who is now at Aix-les-Baines, will more than probably be effected just about the time that Mr. Kruger is arriving at the same port on the Dutch cruiser Gelderland. Judging from the tone of the French public opinion the simultaneous arrival of these two leading figures in the late world drama would afford opportunities for demonstrations not too pleasant for Mr. Chamberlain, and which might possibly cause international complications that would be hard to settle peaceably.

What is freer from supposition and, perhaps, more vitally concerns Great Britain is Lord Rosebery's reappearance before the public and his enunciation of a new definition of imperialism. Speaking on Friday before a meeting of the Christian Social Union, this versatile and brilliant figure in British politics struck a note which meets with universal approval from all sections of the Liberals, even those who were most bitterly opposed to the former leader. "Imperialism," he declared, "depends on the integrity and heart of the empire for its virtue."

Continuing, Lord Rosebery said: "What is an empire unless it is pillared on an imperial race? The heart of the empire is Great Britain, and the heart of Great Britain is London. You cannot afford to let the source and center of the empire decay or be poisoned, and this is what you are doing if you allow this imperial race to be vitiated and poisoned in the density of crime and horror in which too many of them are reared at this moment."

Lord Rosebery's subtle turn in making the virtue of imperialism depend upon internal reform has opened a door to the malcontents, and the Star, which fought his Lordship tooth and nail, to-day declares "this is the true and only imperialism for this empire of Great Britain."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who has been the Liberal leader in the House of Commons up to the present, is said to be ready to accept Lord Rosebery's leadership. Combining this with the former premier's (Rosebery's) partial retirement from the turf, the expectation is rife that he will return to the arena of active politics and make the fight of his life against the "mammoth majority" of the present government.

It is interesting to observe, while speaking of the next Parliament, that a task confronts the speaker of the House of Commons before he masters the personnel of the new House. It includes no less than eight Wilsons, four Balfours, four Smiths, four Thomases, four O'Briens and four Murrays, to say nothing of a dozen trios of similarly named members and a perfect maze of couples.

The celebration on the return to England of the city of London imperial volunteers has been postponed until Monday on account of the lateness of the arrival of the steamship Aurania, which has the troops on board. The vessel did not dock at Southampton until 4 o'clock this afternoon. By 10:30 this morning, however, the streets of London were swarming with expectant crowds who were ignorant of the postponement. The announcement of the nonarrival of the volunteers and the postponement of the pageant was a great disappointment to many thousands. People from all parts of the country aimlessly walked over the route of the proposed parade. The throngs were so great that business was practically suspended and traffic disorganized.

The next big celebration will probably occur on Monday, Nov. 10, when General Buller is due at Southampton. He will receive the freedom of several cities and will doubtless have a triumphant progress, though the reception which will be accorded to Lord Roberts will, of course, eclipse the celebration which will attend Buller's return to England. Lord Roberts is expected in December, and the same month another distinguished Britisher—Cecil Rhodes—will return from South Africa. In pursuance of his determination to adopt a self-obliterating policy until the war is entirely over it is likely that Mr. Rhodes's home-coming will be quieter than that of the most insignificant private of the city imperial volunteers.

In the midst of the preparations for celebrating the return of the victorious soldiers it is not astonishing that the people generally fail to realize how extremely costly and long drawn out has been the struggle in South Africa. Statistics carefully prepared up to date by one of the largest insurance companies show that proportionately more Britishers were killed than the Germans lost in the war with France of 1870-71, while the proportion of those who succumbed to disease was three times as great. Among the rank and file the Germans had 50 per cent. more men killed, but from disease Great Britain suffered 63 per cent. heavier than the Germans. This increase is of such magnitude that even the climatic differences fail to account for it. It is asserted that had Great Britain put in the field as many troops as Germany did against France and had maintained proportionate casualties her mortality would have reached 59,369 men.

It is asserted that Major Goold-Adams, the British commissioner in Bechuanaland, will be made Governor of the Orange River Colony.

General Buller is slated to resume command of Aldershot.

General Kitchener, it is said, will temporarily succeed Lord Roberts in command of the troops in South Africa, but will, it is further asserted, be eventually replaced by Major General Lyttleton, and Kitchener will then be likely to come home and assume the duties of adjutant general.

HAD A DELIRIOUS TIME.

Men and Women as "Kids" at a Fashionable Church Social.

New York Journal.

About one hundred of the pious and aristocratic members of the First Congregational Church, of Winsted, Conn., of which the Rev. George W. Judson is pastor, greatly enjoyed a "primary social" in the church basement last night.

The social was called "primary" because the women and men participating in it made an earnest attempt to carry themselves back to their childhood days and to enjoy themselves like children.

Of course, no girl of tender years wears long dresses, so some of the truly good women, of whatever age, at the social wore dresses that reached only to the tops of their shoes, and some wore dresses that would have reached only to the tops of their boots had they worn boots instead of shoes.

The consequence was that when the women and men ingeniously played pussy-in-the-corner and Copenhagen and blind man's buff and other games of adolescence it was easy to learn what are the newest styles and colors in hosiery. But no one of course grasped the opportunity.

The men, too, contributed to the display of hosiery. That they might seem to be as young as possible all the men at the social wore knickerbockers. The knickerbockers were not becoming to some of the older men, but they consoled themselves with the thought—if they thought of it at all—that little boys' legs are not well developed.

Women and men assumed the air and manners of children. It was really delightful to see a sister put her finger in her mouth and bashfully say to her brother in the church: "No, I won't play Copenhagen with you because I don't like you any more," or to listen to her bid some elderly and eminently respectable gentleman: "Go away from me, you naughty boy, I won't speak to you. You pulled my sister Mary's cat's tail." And it was pleasant to watch a pillar of the edifice as he sucked a red and white stick of candy.

There was a spelling match, and shouts of gleeful laughter arose when a woman in short dresses spelled cat, "r-a-t." Never was more ingenious behavior, more harmless amusement, than at the social. The Journal correspondent could not learn today if Pastor Judson lent the light of his countenance and the joy of his presence to the interesting function. But it would seem that fun so far from harmful, so dignified, must greatly please the Rev. Mr. Judson. He and his churchmen and women have tabooed the Sunday newspapers, perhaps with the idea that the Sunday newspapers distract their minds from short dresses and pussy-corner and knickerbockers.

Cost of a Paris Gown.

London M. A. P.

The actual labor involved in the making of a £120 dress in Paris after it leaves the cutter's hands seldom exceeds £2. But, it may be asked, where does the rest of the money go? In the first place, quite £20 must be allocated to the chief for his originative genius, his administrative talent and the maintenance of himself and family. Then before his aristocratic clients can come in to give their orders he must provide an expensive establishment luxuriously fitted and furnished in the heart of fashionable Paris. He must surround himself with an equally expensive staff composed of men and women who by their suavity of manner, business experience, talent and tact are competent to satisfy and even delight the most capricious, frivolous, irresolute, "finical" creatures in the world. These items would absorb another £30. Interest on capital and on money outstanding would represent another £8. Considering that bad debts in these smart establishments are officially declared to amount to 12 per cent. of the annual turnover about £14 must be allowed for that eventuality. Adding £28 for the material the total cost would be £102, leaving 15 per cent., or £18 profit.

Keeping House in Paris.

Good Housekeeping.

Good butter can be bought in Paris at from 40 cents to $1 a pound; it can be bought from 28 to 40 cents outside the city limits. Bear in mind that butter in France is always fresh, unsalted and is finest when right from the churn. In New York or Boston such butter can scarcely be bought for less than $1 a pound. Regarding meat the expense will depend upon the marketing skill. In Paris meat is uominally dear; but if Madame Francaise has a reputation for economy it has been fairly won, not by her skill in cooking, but by her skill in buying. She runs everything on a small scale—one chop for each person, butter once a day, a small gateau for dessert, coffee and bread for breakfast, a small piece of meat and one vegetable for dinner—that is all.

SENTIMENT CHANGING

GERMANS TAKING A MORE SOBER VIEW OF THE CHINESE MUDDLE.

Count Von Buelow, the New Chancellor, Expected to Exert a Restraining Influence on the Kaiser.

AGRARIAN PARTY THREATENS

WILL MAKE WAR ON BUELOW IF HE PUSHES THE CANAL BILL.

Farewell Dinner by Prince Hohenlohe to Members of the Cabinet and the Bundesrath.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—More sober views about China now prevail here, owing, doubtless, to the fact that Count Von Buelow is known to entertain reasonable ideas about Germany's tangible interests therein and that his influence, as imperial chancellor, upon the impetuous Emperor, especially in foreign affairs, is decidedly greater than Prince Hohenlohe's. It is now generally believed here that the Chinese muddle will slowly but surely unravel itself and lead to a satisfactory issue without necessitating any further large amount of actual hostilities or an elaborate strategic campaign. All the utterances of the semi-official press this week show this belief. Only the military party is dissatisfied with this view.

Doubts are still entertained here, though, regarding the value of the credentials of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching and their ability to enforce the terms of any agreement reached. The alleged latest edict of the Emperor Kwang Su are also regarded here with suspicion and even the possibility that Li Hung Chang is their author or instigator, to facilitate the negotiators' task, is considered.

This week's developments in German internal politics have plainly demonstrated what enormous difficulties the new chancellor will have to contend with and overcome to bring about something approximating a harmonious Cabinet, both for Prussia and the empire, and resultant harmonious action in all important government measures. The radical and liberal newspapers point out that pronouncedly reactionary Agrarian members of the Cabinet, like Dr. Miquel, Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner, Baron Von Hammerstein and Baron Von Rheinbaben have no legitimate place in the new regime, and it was this portion of the press that seized on the incident of 12,000 marks having been accepted by the Imperial Department of the Interior from the big manufacturers' association to defray the costs of printing arguments for the anti-strike bill, a slight incident in itself, to attempt therewith to hoist Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner, who has always been the most dangerous enemy the United States had in the Cabinet. It would seem as if Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner, in this matter, feels sure of the Emperor's approval and will not resign unless the Reichstag, during the forthcoming session, morally forces him to do so.

The Agrarian party also published several utterances this week informing Count Von Buelow that if he introduces the canal bill afresh, as the North German Gazette promised, they will make war upon him and defeat him.

× × ×

Prince Hohenlohe to-day gave a big farewell dinner to all the members of the Cabinet and Bundesrath.

× × ×

Authoritatively the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that the new German tariff schedule does not contain, as was reported in the newspapers, a provision for minimal and maximal tariffs, but that this will be left for the Reichstag to deliberate on and decide.

× × ×

The Socialists have elected a member of the Reichstag in the Brandenburg district against a strong government candidate, but the Socialists have lost an election in Wansleben against a National Liberal.

× × ×

Emperor William has ordered Professor Begas to make his Majesty's own marble statue for the new Hall of Glories in Barmen, where statues of the Emperor's ancestors are already placed.

× × ×

A band of American confidence men has successfully done Berlin and other German cities, passing off Confederate $10 bills, which have been readily accepted at 40 marks each. The police have received reports of scores of victims.

× × ×

An official of the Foreign Office informed the Associated Press correspondent that no further answers have been received to the Anglo-German agremeent, but that Japan's adherence is considered certain. The unfriendly attitude of influential Russian papers toward the agreement was pointed out and the Foreign Office official replied: "We have not to deal with the Russian press, but with the Russian government. We know the agreement is favorably received in St. Petersburg. An answer to the agreement will come from the Czar, who is now in Crimea. Therefore, considerable time may elapse before the answer is received. There is no reason to hurry."

× × ×

Lieutenant Commander William H. Beehler, the United States naval attache, who has been ill for some time past, is now improving.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

September This Year Compared with the Same Month of 1899.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The detailed tables of the imports and exports for the month of September have been completed by the treasury bureau of statistics. They show the imports and exports of the month by great classes compared with September, 1899, as follows:

—Imports.—	1899.	1900.
Articles of food and live animals	$20,579,023	$15,553,506
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	24,381,239	18,487,977
Articles manufactured for use in the mechanic arts	6,872,713	6,433,854
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	10,432,714	10,947,494
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.	8,446,206	8,134,982
Totals	$70,711,895	$59,559,813
Duties collected	19,120,358	19,700,516
Imported goods remaining in warehouses	35,422,922	45,032,271
—Exports.—		
Products of agriculture	$69,193,922	$71,050,774
Products of manufacture	31,373,264	34,163,373
Products of mining	2,877,999	3,501,190
Products of the forest	4,157,389	4,404,628
Products of the fisheries	752,946	783,899
Miscellaneous	253,286	101,112
Total domestic exports	$108,583,856	$114,014,797
Foreign goods re-exported	1,927,821	1,614,620
Total exports	$109,895,673	$115,629,417
Gold imports	2,563,849	3,977,259
Gold exports	618,195	794,462

National Capital Notes.

George M. Allen's condition remains about the same.

Jacob B. Turner has recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital convalescent. He expects to be able to resume his duties at the White House in a few days.

Yesterday's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $134,075,383; gold, $89,141,657.

The work of counting the inhabitants of the United States was practically completed by the Census Bureau, to-day, and next week Director Merriman will announce the population of the country. His statement will be subject to some slight revision.

Surgeon W. H. Rush, United States navy, who was ordered before a retiring board, has been found disqualified for further service and has been retired. Commander F. P. Gilmore, who was examined by the same board, was found to be not disqualified and will remain in the service.

During the last fiscal year the bureau of engraving and printing turned out 116,909,423 sheets, as follows: Notes, certificates of deposits, bonds and national bank notes, 26,082,718; internal revenue stamps, 48,784,045; customs stamps, 225,000; postage stamps, 40,042,547; postage stamps for Cuba, 162,360; postage stamps for Porto Rico, 16,550; postage stamps for the Philippines, 52,010; postage stamps for Guam, 1,570; checks certificates, drafts, etc., 1,592,682.

The War Department has made public an order issued by General MacArthur, looking to the protection of the health of the soldiers in the Philippines. This recites that 50 per cent. of the sickness of the army is avoidable by sanitary precautions, the most important of which are the boiling of all drinking water for not less than twenty minutes and the adoption of the strictest cleanliness as to camps, quarters, kitchens and cooking utensils. Proper regulations are prescribed to insure the adoption of these precautions.

MOTLEY WON HANDICAP

KING BRAMBLE, THE FAVORITE, DISAPPOINTED HIS BACKERS.

Close Finish for the Kensico Stakes at the Empire City Track—Other Running Races.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The dull, threatening weather limited the attendance to about 3,000 at the Empire City track to-day. The Clark memorial handicap at one mile and a furlong was the feature of the day. It was named after the late William H. Clark, who spent a small fortune in building and equipping the track over which the race was run. Five horses faced the starter, with King Bramble the favorite and Motley a strong second choice. McMeekin and Motley made the running past the stand, heads apart. Odom took Motley out in the first turn, however, and he showed the way up the backstretch a length clear of the others, who were all closely bunched. Rounding the far turn Motley drew further away and held her advantage to the end, while McMeekin whipped out and beat Withers three lengths for the place. King Bramble, the favorite, ran a disappointing race.

The Kensico stakes, the other feature, resulted in a head-and-head finish between The Musketeer and Brandy Smash, the former getting the decision by a narrow margin. Termless, the favorite, made the running to the stretch, when Brandy Smash, who had been running second, closed on the rail. He looked to have the race won, but the Musketeer closed with a rush and beat him out. Annie Thompson was third, only half a length away.

Chuctanunda won the first race easily from Godfrey and Gold Lace; Hammond galloped home in the second, when Maribert stopped at the head of the stretch, while the favorite, Asquith, filled the place. Himself got up in the last jump and beat The Regent a head in the fifth race, being the only favorite to score, and Alsike took the last from Oread, with Dolando, the favorite, in the ruck. The winners, in order, were: Chuctanunda, 11 to 5; Hammock, 5 to 2; The Musketeer, 7 to 2; Motley, 13 to 5; Himself, 11 to 5; Alsike, 7 to 2.

American Horse Beaten.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The match race between Mr. L. Neumann's English horse Eager, ridden by Mornington Cannon, and John A. Drake's American horse Royal Flush, with L. Reiff up, which was run to-day over the Hurst Turf Club course, was won by Eager in a canter by three lengths. The betting was 7 to 1 on Eager.

The race was the outcome of the keen rivalry existing between English and American horsemen during the past season, and was looked upon as the most interesting turf incident of the year of the turf. The aim of the parties proposing the race was to have a crack English horse raised by an Englishman, ridden by an Englishman born and bred in England to compete with an American horse owned by an American, trained by an American and ridden by an American in order to demonstrate the superiority of one style over the other. The turf club added a historic gold cup valued at £1,000 to the stake of £500 a side.

After the race Royal Flush was sold for 1,250 guineas to Frank Gardner, an Australian gold miner, who is starting a stable for Sloan. Mr. Drake originally paid 400 guineas for the horse.

At the Goodwin meeting John W. Gates, of the American Steel and Wire Company, won £100,000 in bets on Royal Flush.

Closing Day at Newport.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.—This was the closing day of the fall meeting of the Queen City Jockey Club at Newport. The attendance was the largest of the season. The match race between The Rush and John Yerkes was the feature of the card. The distance was one mile. The Rush was favorite at 7 to 10, while as good as 6 to 5 could be had on John Yerkes. When the flag fell for the start, The Rush at once went to the front and was never headed, winning in a gallop by two lengths. From to-day's race it would appear that The Rush and John Yerkes are not in the same class. The two-mile race fell to the champion long-distance horse Colbert. Colbert and Kodak were equal favorits at 8 to 5. Jockey McGinn was fined $200 by Starter Jake Holtman for using profane language at the post. Weather fine; track fast. Monday the fall meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club will open for thirteen days' racing. The prospects are most flattering, and a great season of sport. Jack Chinn will do the starting. Lows P. Tarlton will be the presiding judge. Winners of to-day's races: The Covenanter, 11 to 5; Saguenay, 15 to 1; Colbert, 8 to 5; The Rush, 7 to 10; Prince Thyra, 9 to 10; Sir Gatian, 5 to 1.

Advance Guard Wins Match Race.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The largest crowd of the season witnessed the match race between Advance Guard and Florizar, which was won by Advance Guard, after one of the most sensational struggles ever seen on a Chicago track. A blanket could have covered the two from flag-fall to the wire. First one and then the other would show a nose in front, but fifty yards from the wire the Carruthers & Shields Derby horse showed his class and drew away, winning handily by a neck. The contest proved a gigantic betting affair. They first opened at even money. Then piles of money rolled in on Advance Guard, causing his odds to be cut to 1 to 10 and Florizar went up to 13 to 10. Jockeys Boland and Devin gave their respective mounts each a grand ride, and got out of each horse all they possessed. The track was lightning fast and the weather like a midsummer day. The winners were: Sakatuck, 6 to 1; Mitten, 6 to 1; May Beach, 3 to 1; Advance Guard, 7 to 10; Algarette, 9 to 2; Sir Kingston, 6 to 1.

Two Favorites Won.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—Gold Or and Haviland were the only winning favorites at Kinloch Park this afternoon. The winners in order were: Curd Gillock, 18 to 5; Percy R., 7 to 1; Gold Or, even; Severy, 3½ to 1; Haviland, 6 to 5; Einstein, 6 to 1.

F. T. ROOTS'S SPEECH

THE CONNERSVILLE MAN HEARD AT THE PARRY PLANT.

He Illustrates His Forceful Remarks with a System of Maps and Charts.

ALL THE ISSUES DISCUSSED

HIGH TRIBUTE PAID TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S WORK.

An Era of Prosperity Due to Wise Governmental Rule—Points in the Speech.

One of the best "noon" meetings that have been held this campaign was held yesterday at the plant of the Parry Manufacturing Company, Francis T. Roots, of Connersville, being the orator. Between three and four hundred men were present and listened to Mr. Roots's instructive address. He was introduced by D. M. Parry, who is at the head of the manufacturing company. Mr. Roots illustrated his views on expansion by means of a chart and made the financial issue clear to his hearers by the use of a set of coins which he has been using in most of his speeches. His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause and it was apparent that the men were interested in the argument placed before them. Mr. Roots said in part:

"As all roads led to Rome, so all roads lead to the capital of our commonwealth. If you would hold communion with one of the greatest of our living statesmen, Benjamin Harrison, you must come to Indianapolis. If you would visit the home of the greatest poet in his school, Riley, you must come to Indianapolis. If you would visit a city whose public-school system is the best in the United States, if you would view the most imposing and majestic monument in all the world, you must come to Indianapolis. If you desire to visit the largest carriage manufactory in the world, the Parry Manufacturing Company, you must come to Indianapolis. With the exception of Washington and Paris, your city is probably the most beautiful in the world. Your growth has been phenomenal. In 1840 your population was 2,600, in 1850 8,000, in 1860 18,000, in 1870 48,000, in 1880 75,000, in 1890 105,000 and in 1900, including the suburbs, 175,000. You held a carnival here last week the like of which would have been an impossibility in 1896. Then a funeral procession followed by men in sackcloth and ashes. Men and children crying for bread would have been a fitting testimonial as to the financial condition of the country, but last week your thoroughfares were filled with processions, carriages beautifully decked with flowers, filled with laughing, merry maidens, reflecting the joyous spirit of the good times; industrial parades containing wagons loaded down with the products from busy factories, your streets congested with immense crowds coming from all parts of the State, and filled with the feeling of good-fellowship, contentment and happiness, the offspring and the product of Republican administration. We greet the twentieth century with a carnival of prosperity and pray God that it may continue for another four years under the present able, honest and capable President, William McKinley.

A REMARKABLE CAMPAIGN.

"The presidential campaign of 1900 is the most remarkable campaign in the annals of political history. We have had campaigns where the tariff was the whole issue, as in 1892, but never before has the Republican party been confronted with the heresies and 'isms' of the opposition as at the present time. It would seem to us that the paramount issue is abolition. We are confronted by the opposition (1) with the abolition of so-called imperialism; (2) the abolition of the gold standard, and in lieu thereof the free coinage of silver at sixteen to one; (3) the abolition of trusts and corporations; (4) the abolition of the tariff; (5) the abolition of government by injunction; (6) the abolition of the Supreme Court as at present organized; (7) the abolition of the private ownership and control of the three great instruments of commerce—money, transportation and the means of transmission of information—which public functions shall be controlled by the people through their Congress for the public welfare.

"Little wonder is it that Mr. Bryan is repudiated and his election opposed by such Democrats as Cleveland, Carlisle, Hoadly, Eckels, Buckner, Bragg, Jewett, ex-Democratic Speaker of the House Bynum and Captain English, all ex-Democratic representatives from Indiana, and Charles Denby, ex-Democratic minister to China, and a host of others.

"My countrymen, the hope of the Republic and its perpetuity rests upon the independent action of the voter. The determination to hold patriotism above partisanship, and measures above men augurs well for the life and continued existence of this great Nation, and Republicans should be just as willing to discipline their party as Democrats are when that party is guilty of a departure from the right principles of government.

MR. BRYAN'S INDICTMENT.

"The Declaration of Independence seems to be so near the heart of Mr. Bryan, and in it are twenty-seven indictments against King George, so we bring in not less than five counts against Mr. Bryan and ask his indictment and conviction at the polls Nov. 6. First we charge that you are a false prophet, and that your pessimistic vaporings and prophecies in 1900 are as baseless and false as in 1896. Four years ago you said: 'The gold standard fills our streets with men who are anxious to work but find no opportunity to work.' We refer you to the fact that five million more men are employed now than in 1896, and even General Coxey, who a few years ago led an army of unemployed men and camped upon the lawn of the White House, was compelled to advertise for 500 men to operate his new $250,000 steel plant at Mount Vernon, O. Are you aware that Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor at Washington, has issued a bulletin, under date of October, 1900, which shows wages are 3 per cent. higher than at any time in the history of the United States? Are you aware right here in the city of Indianapolis that in twenty leading factories there are 4,000 more men employed than when you uttered your miserable prophecy, and that Indiana's wealth has increased $5,000,000,000 in the past ten years? That the bank deposits in Indianapolis have increased $13,000,000 since 1896 and in the United States $2,000,000,000? Are you aware that under this 'abominable' gold standard the railroads are paying for labor $77,000,000 more than in 1896, and that on the 1st of this month the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers, 60,000 strong, signed a contract for another year, and that in all probability 143,000 men will soon be at work again in the coal regions with increased wages, and their pay will be gold or its equivalent? Are you aware that during the year you prophesied—in 1896—73,000 mortgages were filed in Indiana, amounting to over $20,000,000, while in 1899 only 5,000 mortgages were recorded, amounting to $8,000,000, showing more farmers got out of debt under the gold standard than at any time during the history of the country? You said: 'The gold standard means dearer money, and dearer money means more people destitute and desperate, and hence more crime.'

TWO LETTERS.

"I refer you to two letters, one from the superintendent of the workhouse at Indianapolis, dated Oct. 18, 1900: 'Your letter, dated Oct. 17, requesting me to inform you of the increase or decrease of crime in this community for the years 1896 and 1899, is received. By examination of the books in our office they show in 1896 2,638 commitments; in 1899 1,896; decrease of 824.' Signed