BIG SANDY NEWS.

Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam.

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NEWS ITEMS.

Prairie fires are doing immense damage in northern Indiana.

Ex-Sheriff P. M. Stiles was killed by his team running away near Paducah, Ky.

Lieut. Peary's party are now at the head of Bowdoin bay, north Greenland.

Nannie Cougill, of Henry county, Ky., fell from a window and broke her neck.

Two furniture factories at Gallipolis, O., have closed down because of hard times.

Davie Green, a printer's devil, was fatally injured in an elevator accident at Springfield, O.

The total admissions to the World's fair Friday were 209,380, of which 177,232 were paid.

By order of the National Brewers' [illegible] no brewery worker can be a [illegible]ber of the militia of any state.

The gunboat Castine on a four hours' trial Wednesday averaged 15.6 knots, [illegible] beating the record of the Machias.

The prince of Naples will accompany Emperor William to the maneuvers at Stuttgart on the 16th inst., and will then return to Monza.

In his speech on the home rule bill in the house of lords, the marquis of Londonderry referred to the Irish as being [illegible] boycotters and assassins.

The cholera spreads rapidly in Lower Nefi on the west shore of Lake Atrab. Two hundred fresh cases have been found in the two towns in the last seventy days.

W. H. Peck has begun suit for $25,000 against the Knoxville Southern railroad. Peck's wife was killed by lightning in a railroad depot. He alleges negligence.

George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, of Chicago, won the competitive flag presented by the citizens of Indianapolis for the largest number in line in the Grand Army parade.

M. Auguste Bartholdi, who presented New York with the beautiful statue in the upper bay, wants to establish an American pantheon on Bedloe's island to perpetuate American heroes.

The Illinois Steel Co. filed a bill in the circuit court at Chicago, asking for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the affairs of the Chicago steel works. Judge Baker granted an injunction.

H. M. Flagler, secretary of the Standard Oil trust, has issued a call for a meeting of the holders of trust certificates on September 13, in New York. The purpose of this meeting is to wind up the trust.

The trouble between the printers and the Richmond (Va.) Publishers' association, which began on the 21st of August has been satisfactorily adjusted, and the "lock-out" or strike has been declared off.

The new Chinese minister, Yang In, accompanied by his wife and three children, the members of his official staff and servants, numbering fifty-seven in all, arrived in Washington Friday night.

Seven seamen who shipped at Swansea, Wales, on the steamship Etna for Red Sea ports have died of cholera. The Etna carried a large number of Arowa pilgrims, of whom two or three hundred died.

A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that at the instance of the French commander the foreign admirals in Brazilian waters have decided to prevent the bombardment of the city by revolutionary squadrons.

Kanawha City has been selected as a place for the encampment of the West Virginia militia. Alderson was first mented, but the grounds were found unsuitable. About 800 or 1,000 will be there in uniform.

Another payment of ten per cent. on bonded indebtedness of the Exposition Co. has been ordered by the executive committee. The payment will be made September 12, and one-half the bonds will be then retired.

J. M. Donaldson, who is alleged to have wrecked eleven banks in Kansas and defrauded to the sum of $600,000, is living in Pueblo, Mexico. He has just published a long statement denying all the charges made against him.

At Glenwood, Ind., Mrs. Wm. Cook gave birth to a ten-pound boy. She is 68 years old and her husband 72. They have named the baby Grover Cleveland Cook, and the little one has parents who are grandfathers.

The Raleigh Cotton exchange, Friday adopted a resolution giving notice that the cotton dealers of Raleigh, are ready to buy all the cotton the market, and that the banks will be [illegible] currency is provided for it.

Dick Culla, said to be a member of the famous Lowery gang in Ohio, was arrested at Chicago Wednesday night and will be taken to Marion, O. He is wanted of implications in the robbery of the Bay Bank, of Marion, of $2,100.

The hospital service received a report Friday from Dr. John Guiteras, of Brunswick, Ga., saying that not a single case of yellow fever was in existence there, and that fifteen days had elapsed since the last case. In accordance with the report restrictive measures were removed, and the quarantine imposed at that point was raised.

The Marine Hospital service Friday reported that the cholera situation is unchanged, and that there were no new cases reported in this country. In reference to the report that a charwoman employed in the house of commons in London had died of cholera symptoms Dr. Wyman said that he had heard nothing officially regarding the case.

The grand jury at New York Wednesday morning, filed a true bill against Emma Goldman, the anarchist, whom it charges with unlawful assemblage and inciting riot. She will be brought to New York from Philadelphia as soon as necessary formalities are concluded.

Capt. Byron Wilson, U. S. A., who recently retired after forty years' service, on account of ill health, died early Wednesday morning of heart disease. He served under Admiral Porter on the Mississippi with distinction. Capt. Wilson was unmarried and had his home at Marion, O., to which place the body was sent Wednesday afternoon.

The appropriation committee of the house finds itself confronted with difficulty. The revenues of the government are decreasing and expenditures have increased. The difficulty is to decrease appropriations so as to have no deficit, and yet run the government properly.

The board of trustees of the proposed Ohio Odd Fellows' home met at Columbus, Wednesday afternoon, to decide upon a site. Cleveland, Delaware, Springfield and Fremont submitted propositions, but Fremont withdrew from the contest. Springfield was successful on the first ballot. Work will be begun in the spring.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

The Coming Together of Representatives of All the Creeds Under the Sun.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—An event of world-wide historic interest—one never before accomplished—took place in Chicago, Monday. It was the assembling of the parliament of religions, a gathering of representatives of all the great beliefs of the world. The object is to show how important are those things upon which all are agreed, and how comparatively unimportant are the differences of creed. The result of the parliament, it is expected, will be to emphasize what is fundamental; and throw into the background those differences which are accidental and superficial.

Ingress was impossible to the spacious art palace on the lake front long before the hour appointed for the beginning of the proceedings. No such immense crowd had gathered before during all the memorable series of congresses since the beginning of the World's fair. Aside from the size of the crowd it was even more distinguished by its cosmopolitanism, which some of the enthusiastic participants declared had never been exceeded, not merely since the beginning of the fair, but from the beginning of the world itself. Brilliant costumes of the Orient mingled in picturesque array with the apparel betokening the prominence of the wearers in the high religious councils of Europe and America and in the almost bewildering throng it was almost impossible to particularize individuals. Among those present were Pung Kwang Yu, Confucian, secretary of the Chinese legation at Washington; Hdarmapala, Northern Buddhist, secretary of the Maha-Bodhi society of India; Vircland R. Fandhi, secretary of the Jain association of India; Dr. Ernest Faber, Christian missionary to China; George T. Candlin, Christian missionary direct from Tientsin, China; Yazo Nomura, Japanese Buddhist, Tokio; Prof. Minas Theras, Armenian church; Horin Toki, Shaku Soyen, Zitsuavan Ashitzu, Kinda Machida and Gnoguichi, Buddhist priests from Japan; Swami Vivekananda, secretary of the Orthodox Brahminical society of India; Ganendra Nath Chakravarti, theosophist from India, and many others, including notables of the Roman Catholic and Jewish congresses who were still in the city.

Just as the new Liberty bell at the World's fair was tolling a hush fell on the great audience, and his eminence, Cardinal James Gibbons, in clear voice and words of touching simplicity, pronounced the invocation to the Deity. Then followed addresses of welcome by President C. C. Bonney, of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's fair, Rev. John Henry Barrows, of the first Presbyterian church, of Chicago, the president of the Parliament of Religions, Rev. Augusta Phapin, D.D., and President Higginbotham, of the World's fair.

Responses by Cardinal Gibbons, Most Rev. Archbishop Redwood, New Zealand; Count Aberstorg, Berlin; Most Rev. Dionysius Latas, archbishop of Zante, Greece; Carl Von Bergen, Ph. D., Sweden; Prof. G. M. Chakravarti, B. Dharmapala and P. C. Mozoomdar, of India; Hon. Pung Kwang Yu, of China; Principal Grant, of Canada; Mrs. Laura Ormiston, Dr. F. Hirsh, Bishop B. W. Arnett, Miss Jeanne Serahji Khersedji Laugraua, of Bombay; Carl Von Pergen, of Sweden and others. The entire day was practically taken up by these addresses.

BRAZIL'S REVOLT.

The Insurgents Are Hemmed In On All Sides.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, Sept. 12.—The latest news received here from Rio Janiero of the revolt against President Peixoto's government confirms the first reports. The rebellious squadron, which at first contemplated sailing out of the bay and proceeding down the coast toward Santos, hoping to carry on a sort of guerilla warfare by water along the way and eventually join with the Rio Grande Do Sul insurgents, changed its plans and still remains sulking before the city.

The garrison of artillerymen in the forts are loyal to Peixoto, and have orders to fire upon the rebel ships the moment they come within rage. A strong line of torpedoes has been laid across this entrance, communicating with both forts, and the guns are loaded and ready to help these submarine terrors to blow the insurgents out of the water should they attempt to put to sea.

GROWING BRIGHTER.

Thousands of Idle Employes Put Back to Labor at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12.—A large number of idle men were given employment Monday by the resumptions of numerous iron and steel plants. For the first time since June 30 every department in Jones & Laughlin's American works was in operation, giving employment to 3,500 men. Sixteen additional furnaces were put in operation at the National Tube works, and the sheet mill of Moorehead, McLean & Co. was started.

The Carbon steel works went on "double turn," and the bar mill, two heating furnaces, two puddling furnaces and four sheet mills of the United States iron and tin plate works started up with full forces.

Zug & Co.'s plant resumed on single turn, and other plants are preparing to start.

To Refund Money to Settlers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The senate committee on public lands had a spirited discussion Monday of the bill introduced providing for the repayment of fees, purchase money and commissions paid on void entries of public lands. The intention of the bill is to refund half the money to settlers who paid $2.50 per acre on alternate sections of the public lands within railroad grants. The committee divided upon the bill on political lines, the republicans advocating, the democrats opposing it. Estimates of the amount involved, as made by senators, ranged all the way from $250,000 to $1,250,000.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—In the senate Monday morning Mr. Stewart submitted a resolution providing for a committee of five senators to ascertain and report whether any senator was interested as stockholder or otherwise in any national banks. Mr. Hill, New York, opposed the resolution on the ground that it was uncalled for and unnecessary and a reflection on senators. The resolution being objected to, went over until Tuesday. The repeal bill was then taken up and Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, spoke in opposition to it.

RESOLUTIONS

Passed by the Catholic Congress at Chicago.

A Declaration of the Convictions of the American Catholics

Respecting Their Relations to the Church and the Institutions of the Great Republic—They Will Be Read By All Irrespective of Religious Belief.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Saturday was the final and most important day in the Catholic congress. The result of the week's deliberations was to be embodied in a platform covering all the important subjects considered. Intense interest was manifested in the report of the committee and what action the congress would take on the report. Scarcely had the congress been fully brought to order when the matter came to a focus.

THE RESOLUTIONS

Judge Thomas A. Moran, of Chicago, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the following as the report of the committee:

The Columbian Catholic congress of the United States, assembled in Chicago in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, with feelings of profound gratitude to Almighty God for the manifold blessings which have been vouchsafed to the church in the United States and to the whole American people—and which blessings in the material order have found their compendious expression in the marvelous exposition of the World's fair, held to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of this continent by the great Catholic navigator, Christopher Columbus, conforming to the custom of such occasions, adopts the following resolutions:

First—We affirm the resolutions of the Catholic congress held in Baltimore, November 11 and 12, Anno Domino, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Second—We declare our devoted loyalty and unalterable attachment to our holy father, Pope Leo XIII, and we thank him for sending us a special representative, and we enthusiastically hail his apostolic delegate as the hostage of his love for America and a pledge of his paternal solicitude for our country and its institutions. It is in the sense of this congress that the vice of Christ must enjoy absolute independence and autonomy in the exercise of that sublime mission to which, in the providence of God, he has been called as the head of the church for the welfare of religion and humanity.

Third—We congratulate our hierarchy on the wondrous growth and development of the church throughout the United States—the results, under God, of the united wisdom and unselfish devotion of those true shepherds of the Christian flock, and we pledge to our bishops and priests our unfaltering devotion and fidelity.

Fourth—While the signs of the times are hopeful and encouraging, and material prosperity is more widely diffused than in any previous age, we should be willfully blind did we fail to recognize the existence of dangers to the church and to society requiring a most earnest consideration. Among the most obvious of these dangers is the growing discontent among those who earn their living by manual labor. A spirit of antagonism has been steadily growing between the employers and employed that has led in many instances to deplorable results. The remedies suggested vary from the extreme of anarchical revolution to different types of state socialism. These remedies, by whatever names they are called, with whatever zeal and sincerity they are urged, must fail wherever they clash with the principles of truth and justice. We accept as the sense of this congress and urge upon the consideration of all men, whatever be their religious views or worldly occupations, the encyclical of our holy father, Leo XIII, on the condition of labor, dated May 15, AD 1891. In the spirit of his luminous exposition of this subject, we declare that no remedies can meet with our approval save those which recognize the right of private ownership of property and human liberty. Capital can not do without labor, nor labor without capital. Through the recognition of this interdependence and under the Christian law of love and by mutual forbearance and argument must come the relief for which all good men should earnestly strive.

Fifth—We strongly indorse the principle of conciliation and arbitration as an appropriate remedy for the settlement of disagreements between employer and employed to the end that strikes and lock-outs may be avoided, and we recommend the appointment by this congress of a committee to consider and devise some suitable method of carrying into operation a system of arbitration.

Sixth—We suggest to our clergy and laity as a means of applying the true principles of a Christian morality to the social problems that have now attained such importance, the formation of societies or the use of already existing societies of Catholic men, for the diffusion of sound literature and the education of their minds on economic subjects, thus counteracting the pernicious effects of erroneous teachings, and we especially recommend the letters of our holy father, particularly those on political power, human liberty and the Christian constitution of the state. The condition of great numbers of our Catholic working girls and women in large towns and cities is such as to expose them to serious dangers and temptations, and we urge as a meritorious work of charity, as well as of justice, the formation of Catholic societies for their assistance, encouragement and protection. We advocate also the continued extension of Catholic life insurance, beneficial and fraternal societies. The work that such associations have already accomplished warrants the belief that they are founded upon a true principle.

Seventh—One of the great causes of misery and immorality is the indiscriminate massing of people in cities and their consequent crowding into tenement houses, where the children are from infancy exposed to every bad example and corrupting influence. This evil has drawn the attention of legislators in foreign countries. We believe it is a wise charity to help the poor to help themselves, and therefore advise the adoption of appropriate measures to encourage and assist families to settle in agricultural districts.

Eighth—In discharging the great duty of Christian charity the Catholic laity can and should do much by personal service to supplement the admirable work of the religious orders devoted to charity; and we urge them to join or otherwise encourage the conferences of St. Vincent De Paul and kindred organizations for the rendering of systematic aid to the needy. And we would recall to the minds of all people the time-honored Catholic practice of setting apart from their incomes a proportionate sum for charity.

Ninth—An obvious evil, to which may be traced a very large proportion of the sorrows that afflict the people is the vice of intemperance. While we believe that the individual should be guided in this matter by the dictates of a right conscience, we can not too strongly commend every legitimate effort to impress upon our fellowmen the dangers arising not only from the abuse but too often from the use of intoxicating drink. To this end we approve and most heartily commend the temperance and total abstinence societies already formed in many parishes, and we advise their multiplication and extention. We favor the enactment of appropriate legislation to restrict and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors and emphasizing the admonition of the last plenary council of Baltimore, we urge Catholics everywhere to get out and keep out the saloon business.

Tenth—To the members of our secular clergy, religious orders and laity who are devoting their lives to the noble work of educating the Indian and Negro races, we extend our hearty sympathy and offer our co-operation. We congratulate them on the consoling success thus far attending their labors, and wish them Godspeed.

Eleventh—As the preservation of our national existence, the constitution under which we live, and all our rights and liberties as citizens depend upon the intelligence, virtue and morality of our people, we must continue to use our best efforts to increase and strengthen our Catholic parochial schools and Catholic colleges, and to bring all our educational institutions to the highest standard of excellence. It is the sense of this congress, therefore, that Catholic education should be steadfastly upheld, according to the decrees of the council of Baltimore and the decisions of the holy see thereon. In the exercise and directing influence of Christian higher education in particular, we recognize the most potent agency of the wise solution of the great social problems now facing mankind. We recognize the signal wisdom of our holy father, Leo XIII., and of the American hierarchy in founding an institution of highest Christian learning in our national capital, and with confidence in their wisdom, so to direct it that it shall be fully adequate to the needs of our age and of our country, we cordially pledge to them our active co-operation in making it one of the chief glories of the Catholic church and of the American republic. We appeal to all our fellow-citizens of all religious denominations to teach the rising generation to love, honor and fear our common Creator and to instil into their hearts sound principles of morality, without which our glorious political liberty can not continue. Profoundly appreciating the love for education shown by the sovereign pontiff and our bishops, we repeat what has been said in this congress that it is only the school bell and the church bell which can prolong the echo of the liberty bell.

Twelfth—We desire to encourage the Catholic summer school of America, recently established on Lake Champlain, as a means of promoting education on university extension lines, and we also commend the forming of Catholic reading circles as an aid to the summer school and an adjunct to higher education in general.

Thirteenth—We recognize in the Catholic Truth society of America one of the results of the first American Catholic congress of Baltimore and, believing it to be admirably adapted to the needs of the times, we earnestly recommend it to the Catholic laity as offering them an excellent means of co-operating with the holy church in her glorious work of disseminating Catholic truth.

Fourteenth—As immoral literature is one of the chief agencies in this country and in Europe for the ruin of faith and morality, we recommend a union of Catholics and non-Catholics for the suppression of this evil, whether in the form of bad books, sensational newspapers or obscene pictorial representation.

Fifteenth—We have no sympathy with any effort made to secularize the Sunday. We urge upon our fellow-citizens to join in every effort to preserve that day as sacred, in accordance with the precepts and traditions of the church.

Sixteenth—We heartily approve of the principle of arbitration in the settlement of international disputes. We rejoice at the happy results that have already attended the application of this ancient principle of our holy mother the church, and we earnestly hope that it may be extended and that thereby the evils of war between nations may be gradually lessened and finally prevented. Finally, as true and loyal Christians we declare our love and veneration for our glorious republic, and we emphatically deny that any antagonism can exist between our duty to our church and our duty to the state. In the language of the apostolic delegate, let our watchword be forward! "In one hand the gospel of Christ and in the other the constitution of the United States." Let us keep in the path of virtue and religion, that the blessings of our national liberties born of the stern energy and sturdy morals of our forefathers may be preserved for all time as a sacred heritage.

EARLY MORNING FIRE.

A Cincinnati Family's Narrow Escape From Cremation.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—A fire supposed to be of incendiary origin, broke out in the dwelling occupied by the family of Louis Wiley, corner New Richmond pike and Tennyson street, Columbia, at 5 o'clock Saturday morning. The family consisted of father, mother and seven children.

Awakened by the horrors of partial suffocation, and the hot touch of ragged tongues of flame, they hurriedly sought safety in flight. In the red glare, the background a raging fire, the penned up persons could be seen by the hundreds of excited people in the street below.

Suddenly there was a crash of glass and a human form shot out into the air and fell to the sidewalk. Then a woman with an infant appeared, and without a moment's hesitation dropped the child into the arms of a spectator. She followed a second later, and then came darting through an adjoining window two boys, who leaped for their lives and landed among the horrified spectators, burned, bruised and bloody.

Suddenly there was a cry and a little golden-haired girl of about 10 was seen struggling through the darting tongues of flame. At either side was a child which she pulled along. For a moment a cloud of smoke enveloped her. "She is lost!" someone exclaimed. The next moment she appeared among them, slightly burned but safe.

Following close upon her heels was a thirteen-year-old lad who also escaped. All this time firemen were battling the flames, but finding that the house of the rescued ones could not be saved they turned their attention to surrounding property and in an hour they conquered the fiery element.

The fatally injured are: Harry Wiley, 16, right arm broken, spine injured and crushed internally; Henry Wiley, 8, head and left leg bruised and injured internally.

Seriously injured: Louis Wiley, 38, left knee bruised and face and hands badly burned; Lotta Wiley, 35, burned about head and body, badly bruised, and may possibly have inhaled fire; Infant Mary Wiley, 14 months, head and body bruised.

COTTON CROP.

The September Condition is the Worst Since 1881.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The September cotton report of the department of agriculture shows a decline from the August condition of the crop of full seven points, being 73.4 this month, as against 80.4 last month. This is the lowest September condition since '81, which stood at 70.

The condition September, 1892, was 76.8. For the same month in the years 1891 and 1890 it was 82.7 and 85.5 respectively. The state averages are: Virginia, 93; North Carolina, 76; South Carolina, 63; Georgia, 77; Florida, 85; Alabama, 78; Mississippi, 78; Louisiana, 81; Texas, 63; Arkansas 80; Tennessee, 87. In addition to unfavorable conditions, among which the drought has been prominent, the correspondents of the department ascribe the falling off in the condition of the crop to the ravages of insect enemies of the plant, such as the caterpillar and the boll, army and leaf worms.

Assaulted With a Coupling-Pin.

RAVENNA, O., Sept. 11.—J. C. Purches, temporary night operator at the Erie station, was knocked down with a coupling-pin early Saturday morning, dragged into the office and chloroformed by two unknown ruffians. The opportune arrival of a freight train frightened the villains away before they got anything but the keys to the office safe, baggage-room and ticket cases. Purches is from Alliance.

Killed in a Wreck.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 11.—The Nickel Plate route had a bad wreck at Leipsic Saturday morning, when two freight trains collided. Engineer Davidson and Fireman Unser were killed, and three trainmen more or less injured. Nineteen cars and the engine were demolished, besides a large number of cattle and hogs being killed.

Fatally Hurt by a Fall.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Jacob W. Steinhauer, of Cedar street, was probably fatally injured Sunday evening by falling from the Plumb street abutment. Both arms were broken, her face gashed terribly, and she received internal injuries.

Mrs. A. Marck, a Warrensville citizen, committed suicide at Chagrin Falls, O., by taking carbolic acid. She was despondent.

KENTUCKY STATE NEWS.

A CLOSE personal friend of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge received a letter from that gentleman a few days ago, in which he stated he would be a candidate for re-election to the national house of representatives.

AT Princeton, a village twenty miles west of Hopkinsville, Page Stokes was killed by Thos Hobbitt in a saloon row. Hobbitt fired indiscriminately into a crowd. Stokes fell dead with a bullet through his heart. Hobbitt fled and has not been captured.

A PASSENGER and freight train of the Louisville and Nashville railroad collided at Earlington, north of Hopkinsville, the other evening. Three railroad men were seriously if not fatally injured, and both trains were badly damaged.

FRANK MONTGOMERY dangerously shot Henry Carpenter at Pineville. The men are brothers-in-law, and Carpenter, it is alleged, had been paying attentions to a sister of Montgomery's, and he objected.

ALTHOUGH the election of's seven judges of the court of appeals under the recent act of the legislature will not occur for more than a year, there are a number of candidates already announced.

PROF. J. B. FITZHUGH, aged 56, one of the best known and most popular educators of southern Kentucky, died suddenly at his home in Christian county, after a brief illness.

ISAAC POYNTER was tried in the circuit court at Richmond, the other day, for killing Wright Arnold, at Paint Lick, in April, and was sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary. He is penniless and will not appeal. Wm. Mitchell and John Thompson, witnesses in the case, refused to testify, and were sent to jail by Judge Scott. There are a half dozen other murder cases on the docket.

THE monthly report of the state crops issued by Commissioner of Agriculture McDowell reports considerable damage to crops from constant drought. Tobacco suffered also from wind and hail storms; average, 69 per cent.; corn, 77 per cent. compared with last year at 94; oats, average yield, 24½ bushels to the acre; hemp, 84 per cent. The average quantity of hogs to be fed this fall is 73 per cent.; average quantity of two-year-old cattle, 79 per cent.

THE drouth is causing much uneasiness in the vicinity of Shelbyville. Stock are suffering, and in some instances have to be driven a long way to water. Drinking water is very scarce and the stock on hand is poor in quality. Unless it rains soon much suffering will ensue.

JAS. LOWE, who with George Mears was arrested for a murderous assault upon Michael Doherty, of Paducah, has made a full confession. He admits that he and Mears deliberately planned the murder of Doherty for his money. When he struck the blow that felled his victim, his companion was secreted near by in the woods, and came out and put on the finishing touches by beating the unconscious man on the head. Hopes are now entertained that Doherty will recover. He has not been able to articulate a word since the assault.

THE governor the other day refused to pardon young Hal Cockerill, of Estill county, who has been sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for manslaughter. With his influential connections there has been no effort spared to secure his pardon, and that the interest of the executive was awakened in his behalf is evidenced by the following unusual indorsement written across the back of the petition: "In this case I have wavered. My sympathies have been greatly aroused for Cockerill, but after mature consideration of all the facts, my duty requires me to decline to interfere."

AT Shelbyville, George D. Cardwell, a youth, took John Arnett for a dog the other night and shot him. Arnett died in a short time. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental killing.

S. P. HUNT, one of the leading farmers of Montgomery county, made an assignment to Dr. J. A. Sherley for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are about $320,000; assets about $25,000. His oldest son, R. J. Hunt, was one of his indorsers, and was forced to make an assignment. R. J. Hunt and John Hunt, partners in farming, also assigned. The two latter assignments were to John Morris.

AT Lexington Mrs. Dallas Cooke Tarleton has filed suit for divorce against her husband, Charles Tarleton, a wealthy young farmer of Fayette county. Her petition is sensational. She also sues her husband and his guardian, E. S. Muir, for $50,000 damages and all proper relief.

ORGANIZED labor did itself proud in Louisville the other day, and the celebration of Labor day was a grand success. There were over 13,000 men in the parade, it being the largest demonstration of the kind ever held there. There was a monster picnic at National park.

W. T. B. SOUTH, who ran for state treasurer before the democratic state convention two years ago, but on his defeat went off with the populists, was nominated the other day for state senator by the peoples' party. Wm. R. Bridgeford was nominated for representative by the same convention. L. J. Cox and Judge Tom Hines, the democratic candidates for nomination, spoke to large crowds at the courthouse.

PENSIONS granted the other day to Kentuckians: Increase, Robert J. Huff, Sulphur Springs, Ohio county. Original widows, Caroline Simpson, Fairfield, Nelson county; Sarah Monnes, Milledgeville, Lincoln county; Ellen Clark, Bardstown, Nelson county.

RANDOLPH BLAIR, school board attorney of Louisville, was in Frankfort, the other day, and entered an appeal from the injunction by Judge Edwards against the distribution of free text books to the public school pupils of Louisville. It is said that an effort will be made to have the case advanced on the docket and heard at an early day of this term of the court.

CAPT. E. R. TURPIN, the murderer of W. M. Carter, was released on bond at Lebanon, after the jury in the case had hung, with eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. Turpin is very wealthy.

THE Garrard county grand jury found 125 indictments, 53 of which are for selling liquor unlawfully.

THE state is to furnish a chair factory, with a capacity of $18,000 worth of chairs every month, and convict labor will be used. S. A. Narman and J. C. Hubbard were awarded the contract for the output. Narman is the present prison warden.

TROUBLE AHEAD

Affairs Are Becoming So Strained in Europe That "Shut Up" or Fight Will Be the Alternative.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The irritation of France against England seems to increase day by day. First the government was urged to assert itself against England's interference in the Siamese question; then it was claimed that at the opening of the chambers the government must make the power of France felt by raising the Egyptian ghost again, and now the French press has found fresh cause to attack England, and is angrily harping against the obstacles which it is claimed the Niger Co. has placed in the way of the French explorers.

There are people who are unkind enough to say that these attacks upon the part of the French press, directed against England, serve intentionally or unintentionally, to turn the attention of the people from the really irritating reviews, sham battles and visits to frontier fortresses now being indulged by the German emperor, with the crown prince of Italy at his side. That is really where the shoe pinches, and it will take more than the visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon to dissipate the angry reflection which is now agitating the thinkers of France.

Great preparations are already being made here and at Toulon for the reception of the visiting Russians, and the political drama will undoubtedly be beaten the loudest in the effort to drown with Franco-Russian glorification the sound of that German defiance made by Emperor William at Metz, when he boldly asserted that Alsace-Lorraine would be held forever by the German sword. Those words hit the bull's-eye in Germany and in France, and the shot echoed around the world. No amount of denial from official or unofficial sources will alter the fact that the peace of Europe is in danger and that matters are becoming so strained that it will soon be a case of "shut up or fight," to use a vulgar expression, which, however, sums up the situation in a few words.

Frenchmen are both astonished and alarmed at the German emperor's popularity with the people of Metz, Strasburg and Carlsruhe, for a favorite, not to say stock rallying, cry for French orators since 1871 has been "La Revanche," as they pictured the unhappy condition of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraing under German rule, and painted in glowing colors the love the inhabitants of the conquered provinces had for France. And now, sad to relate, it seems that these same inhabitants have a decidedly high regard for Germany and the German emperor.

Thus it is that extra enthusiasm must be infused into the ceremonies attending the visit of the Russian fleet, and many people here are heartily wishing that October 13, the date set for the arrival of the Russian fleet, was already here.

Paris will undoubtedly turn out en masse to welcome the Russians, but, strange to say, as upon the occasion of a somewhat similar demonstration of affection between France and Russia, the announcement is made that a new loan at 4 per cent. will be offered by French banks to the people of France! Russian friendship to France may mean a good deal; then, again, it may mean nothing but hard cash and convenience.

HE TALKED TOO MUCH.

How a Georgia Counterfeiter Gave His Snap Away.

ELBERTON, Ga., Sept. 12.—The arrest of twenty-three men, scattered through Jackson and Elbert counties, charged with wholesale counterfeiting of silver dollars, has stirred up the whole country. Of late money was flush about the little town of Clarksburg, in Jackson county. A man who went to Danielsville to trade boasted that he had a recoinage of his own. The remark was made so significantly that United States Deputy Marshal Elder was sent for, and in less than twenty-four hours he had the whole plot, as well as twenty-three prisoners, in his possession. The plan adopted was to make the dollars in large quantities, when the counterfeiters would scatter all over the adjoining towns, purchasing five-cent articles and getting back ninety-five cents in good money. Twelve men were arrested in Danielsville, nine in this town and two in Jefferson.

BANDITS CAUGHT.

The Mound Train Robbers Under Arrest and One Has Confessed.

OSWEGO, Kas., Sept. 12.—The men who held up and robbed the 'Frisco east-bound train at Mound Valley last Sunday morning, have been captured. Their names are George and Charles McCune, Charles Bahut and W. W. Carry. The capture was made at Arkansas City, Kan., where the outlaws had joined the multitude of boomers who swarmed about that city waiting for the opening of the Cherokee strip. One of the bandits has made a "confession and has admitted that he fired the shot which killed Messenger Chapman.

Bismarck's Illness.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Kissingen says that Ex-Chancellor Bismarck is suffering from erysipelas of the stomach and herpes. His tendency to gout makes his condition on the whole serious, but he is in no immediate danger, although he is very weak and greatly emaciated.

Issue of Standard Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and treasury offices for the week ended September 9, 1893, was $425,509; for the corresponding period for 1892, $359,298. The shipment of fractional silver coins from September 1 to 9, 1893, aggregated $242,645.

Resignations Called For.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The secretary of the treasury has asked for the resignation of Philip M. Hildebrand, surveyor of customs at Indianapolis, and Michael E. Smith, assayer of the mint at Denver, Col.

Agreed on a Boundary.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Simla says that Col. Gate has arrived there and announces that he has made satisfactory arrangements with the Russian commission regarding the boundary between Russia and Afghanistan in the Khusk river.

Frank Dale for Chief-Justice.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The senate committee on the judiciary, at its meeting Monday, agreed to make a favorable report upon the nomination of Frank Dale, of Oklahoma, to be chief-justice of that territory.

IMPORTANT.

IT WILL PAY

YOU

Handsomely to look over our Carpet Samples, at once, and get your Carpet for Fall now.

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Handsome Moquette,	$1.15
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Useful Tapestry Brussells,	71
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We are also offering reductions on cheaper grades. We offer these unparalelled reductions in order to close out our stock of

Fall Samples.

Come and see our ellegant line of Samples for Fall Suitings. 1,000 Samples to select from.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

THE word brandy is from the Dutch brand wign—burnt wine.

ALEXANDER KOS is in jail in Biddeford for dodging a board bill.

GEORGE CROPPER, colored, of Jefferson City, Mo., wears No. 17 boots.

THE sale of the Bible amounts to about 4,000,000 copies per annum.

BOSTON fish-women have captured a sea serpent but it is only five feet long.

IRELAND has the least proportion of criminals to the million of population, 950.

OVER 58 per cent. of the whole number of English criminals are unable to read.

PALMER, Mass., has a ghost that wears whiskers and shows itself in daytime.

ITALY has the greatest proportion of criminals, 5,140, to the million of population.

THE Empress Frederick owns a chain of thirty-two pearls that is valued at $175,000.

CHILDLESS and unmarried men form 75 per cent. of all the criminals of France.

IN 1531 the British parliament passed an act punishing poisoners by boiling to death.

Two Texas boys, fourteen years old each, are walking for a wager to the World's fair.

A GORILLA escaped from a "show" at Polo, Mo., and at last accounts was still traveling.

NYLOLITH, or wood stone, is extensively used in Germany for flooring and other purposes.

VENICE is built on eighty small islands, which are connected together by nearly 400 bridges.

THE tax collector's list at Chicopee, Mass., contains the name of John Quadeusedebetoncourt.

CHERRYFIT VALLEY and Pleasant Ridge are two adjacent communities in Saline county, Mo.

INSANITY in every country is more prevalent among unmarried than among married persons.

ON Lower Broadway in New York in corner plats, land is worth from $15,000 to $20,000 per front foot.

FRUIT growing on the southern coast of California has been seriously hindered by the heavy fogs.

THERE are 12,000 Americans residing in France, according to the census of foreigners recently taken.

THE longest telephone in the world is the one between New York and Chicago. It is 950 miles long.

A CALF that, it is said, runs down chickens and eats them is owned by Wm. Ragan, of Hutto, Tex.

A FAMILY in Utica, N. Y., possesses a Bible which was printed in London in 1630, and which is consequently 263 years old.

AN observatory is approaching completion on Mont Blanc at an altitude of 15,791 feet above the level of the Mediterranean.

FOR 200 years the paper from which Bank of England notes are made has been manufactured at Laverstoke in Hampshire.

FOR want of other employment, a Colorado paper suggests that the miners go to work and cultivate the voices of their burros.

WOODSMEN at the remote lumber camps in Potter county, Pennsylvania, frequently walk twelve miles for a drink of whisky.

THE New Zealand house of representatives has passed the electoral bill conferring the franchise upon women, including Maoris.

AMONG the old patents of recent invention is one for a harness covered with phosphorescent paint which makes it luminous at night.

THE navigable river mileage of Europe, Asia and America is 144,732 miles. The United States has the greatest river mileage—47,355.

AMONG the most beautiful flowers brought here from Japan is the fragrant Auratum lily. It is easy of culture and free from enemies.

FRIGHTENED by a dog, a large steer, purchased by Frank Lawrence at Glen Hall, Chester county, Pa., ran for half an hour and dropped dead.

ACCORDING to Richard Barker, the Gilbert and Sullivan stage manager, "when the Lord gives a man a tenor voice he takes away his brains."

THE corner-stone of a monument to the memory of Maisonneuve, first governor of Montreal, was laid by residents of that city on Labor day.

AN indication of how the slave trade survives in Africa, it is stated that last summer a caravan of 10,000 camels and 4,000 slaves left Timbuctoo for Morocco.

A GERMAN town council has postponed the erection of an electric light station for five years, "because improvements may be made in that time."

THE cairngorm, or smoky quartz, takes its name from a town in Scotland near where it was first found. It is found in great abundance in the United States.

IT was one of the great Napoleon's superstitious fancies that the names of persons and places beginning with the letter M possessed an influence over his career.

QUININE, the active principle of Peruvian bark, was discovered in 1820. In 1889 there were produced 12,000,000 pounds of bark and 260,000 pounds of quinine.

THE founder of a new home for aged and infirm colored men in New Orleans is an old Negro named Thorine Lafon, who has also founded an asylum for destitute colored boys.

THE steam yacht Frisesen ran 7¾ miles against the tide, in New York harbor, in 13¼ minutes. This means nearly 32 miles an hour. She is the fastest vessel in the world.

JAMES FOX and William Heckathorn of Oil City, Pa., while berrying found a large deposit of wild honey and a vein of lead, which is supposed to be the long lost lead mine of the Seneca Indians.

NOT since 1864 has there been such heat in the Medoc and Bordelais districts of