

GANS & KLEIN



ON NOVEMBER 21ST, 1788, North Carolina ratified the new Constitution. Delaware ratified first on December 7, 1787, and the fate of the Constitution, which was a compromise between conflicting opinions, and so not wholly satisfactory to anyone, hung in the balance until the following June, when the ratification of the requisite nine States was obtained, and the American Union became an assured fact.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

To intending purchasers are offered by our display of new Winter Goods.

Our Clothing

Well deserves the reputation it has obtained of being "FAIR."

Furnishing Goods

Are the best manufactured, and comprise the latest novelties.

Our Underwear

Needs no advertising. We deal only in "firsts" and aim to give purchasers perfect goods at reasonable prices.

Our Hosiery

Ranges through the various grades of Cotton, Merino, Lisle Thread, Wool and Silk.

Our Hats and Caps

Fit and wear well.

We display a complete assortment of

Gloves, Shoes, Rubber Goods,

Umbrellas and Canes.

Trunks and Valises.

We are Sole Agents for

Dr. Yeager's Celebrated Sanitary Wear

GANS & KLEIN

THE SPIRITS TOLD HIM.

Herman Siegler Does Some Very Bloody Work With a Gun in Chicago.

The Parents of His Wife Killed and She Herself is Wounded.

Only After Being Shot, and Wounding a Policeman, is the Insane Murderer Captured.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The criminal annals of this city record no more horrible crime, nor one accompanied by more sensational details, than that which this morning brought death into the home of Herman Siegler, a German, living with his wife and three children at the residence of the wife's parents, Henry and Caroline Silas, 723 North Pauline street. Siegler shot his father-in-law and his mother-in-law, instantly killing them. His next victim was his wife, but she was only slightly wounded. Before the police were able to disarm and arrest Siegler he was wounded in the right side by a bullet from a policeman's revolver. He was removed to the county hospital.

Siegler told his wife this morning that he intended to go hunting, and went to his brother's residence to borrow a gun. This he secured, together with fifteen cartridges, and returned to his own residence. He first placed the gun in a small closet in the kitchen, but removed it almost immediately, and went into the parlor with the weapon. The sight of the weapon terrified Siegler's little son, and his screams brought Mrs. Silas. As she entered the room Siegler attempted to elevate the gun as though to shoot her. She rushed up to him, threw her arms about his neck, and tried to take his gun away from him. "Keep away, God is with us," shouted Siegler, as he pushed the aged woman violently aside. Then pointing the gun against her left breast, he fired, and sank to the floor dead. Mrs. Siegler, hearing the shot, ran out calling for assistance, and taking her children with her as she passed through the hall. Leaving them in the care of friends, she returned to the house. As she entered her husband fired again. Some of the bullets struck her. One entered her right ear, another her left ear, and another the right breast. None of the wounds are fatal. The commotion aroused Silas, and as he descended the stairs Siegler met him, and raising the gun, which he had reloaded, fired. Silas raised his arm to protect his face, and received the full charge. The flesh was torn from the bone and a number of shot entered his right side. It is believed Siegler discharged the other barrel of the weapon in his father-in-law's face, as a portion of the latter's neck and right cheek were torn away.

A shooting occurred while a large congregation was leaving the church close by, and soon a great crowd surrounded the house and calls were sent for the police. The officers soon arrived and entered the front door of the house, finding the dead body of Silas lying in the hall. Siegler was standing in the dining-room, and as he saw the officers he raised the gun, but did not fire, for they hurriedly backed out. Siegler followed closely, and when he reached the door he opened wide. The people who had collected fell back, and an Officer Simonson drew his revolver. He ordered Siegler to surrender. The reply was a shot from the gun, which fortunately went high, injuring no one. Simonson returned the shot, and his bullet grazed back with a bullet in his right side.

Other officers arrived by this time, and an advance was made on the house. They tried to force open the door, which Siegler had locked when he staggered back, and they were greater in number and discharged from the gun. Officer Donohue received a slight wound in the face. All was then quiet for a few moments, when Siegler opened the door and came out, still holding the gun, and as he stepped to the door he immediately seized him. They had some difficulty in placing him in the patrol wagon near by, as the crowd was thoroughly infuriated, and one man made a dash to strike the patrolman. Threats of violence were heard on every hand, and a number of revolvers were drawn by citizens, whose actions indicated that they were anxious to punish the murderer without waiting for the course of the law. Siegler was struck repeatedly, but at last he was placed in the wagon and the horses whipped into a gallop. He was driven to the West Chicago avenue station and at once taken into Capt. Ripley's private office. There he made a statement, which was greater in incident and dramatic of insanity. He said: "This morning I went to my brother's house to get a gun, as I was told by our Lord to go and get it. The Lord said to me 'to-day is the day of judgment and you've got to be there. I thought the gun came from my mother-in-law, who is a witch, said to me: 'You've got to die,' and I said: 'I'll not go where you want to send me.' I shot her, and the old man came down stairs and I fired at him, and then I went out on the street, and the patrol wagon came up. Then I was confused altogether. I have been sick and I have had trouble."

Siegler's wound did not seem to pain him, but it bled profusely and it was thought best to send him to the county hospital. The doctors there pronounced the wound not fatal.

This evening Siegler again talked of the shooting, saying: "Why did I kill them? Why, because I was told to do that. The message came from above, and I could not refuse to obey it. I came from Germany and there the spirits used to tell me what to do. I only did what the spirits told me, and when I get out of here there's going to be another big fight."

The noise of the shots aroused the congregation in the adjoining church, and created such excitement that it seemed for a moment as though there would be a frightful panic.

Murdered and Hung to a Beam.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 20.—Mrs. Lucette Grossman, of Farmo a valley, this county, was brutally murdered last night. She went to milk the cows, and staying longer than usual, an investigation was made and her dead body found swinging from the cross beam at the end of a rope. Physicians were called and they found the nose crushed by a blow from a club, besides other bruises on the head and face. On the neck were the prints of fingers under which the flesh was discolored, showing she was subjected to a frightful ordeal before death came to her relief. The murdered woman was 32 years old and a widow. She was known to be wealthy.

Triple Tragedy in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 20.—[Special.]—A terrible triple tragedy occurred in the town of Silver Leaf, Becker county, late last night. J. M. VanSickler shot his wife, then himself and lastly E. C. Brown, of Fargo, N. D. Mrs. and Mr. VanSickler died immediately. Brown is still alive, but there is no hope of his recovery.

SALVATION ARMY CONGRESS.

A Monster Gathering That is to Begin in New York To-day.

The Battle Over the Anti-Option Bill Will Be Fought to a Finish.

Davenport's Deputy Marshals May Have a Hard Time Getting Money to Pay Their Salaries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The entire force of the Salvation Army of this country will meet here to-morrow for a congress that is to last three days. The scheme of holding one big meeting of the army has been urged for a long time, and Commander Ballington Booth decided a month ago to issue a call for the forces to gather here. Later another similar gathering will be held in Chicago. The forces of the New York gathering will be noon and night parades and mass meetings in Carnegie Music hall and the hall of the Young Men's Christian association. At Carnegie Hall Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth's baby girl will be dedicated. Her birth, two weeks ago, has been kept a secret, even from the members and officers of the army. Speaking of the congress Commander Booth says: "It will be the biggest affair of its kind ever held, and will demonstrate the great power of the army in this country. Those laughs and scoffers, who think there are but a few of us, will be surprised when they see our forces. There will be 5,000 at each meeting, 150 of whom are staff officers and 800 commanding officers. That ought to give some idea of our strength. We will seize this opportunity to discuss the leading problems of the day. Among others will be the great question of the relief of distressed and needy people who are overcrowded in our tenement houses. It is not our intention to attempt to remove these unfortunate people from the tenements. What we want to do is to make plans for their relief. Our main work will be to help the poor, and we will call for volunteers to aid them in their work."

"Another problem which will be put before the meeting will be the reformation of inebriates. This question will be most thoroughly discussed, as we believe it is the greatest of our time. We shall never attempt to stop the sale of liquor, as we feel this to be impossible. In fact, our work in this line will be confined almost entirely to men and women who are sold to drink. We shall do everything in our power to bring about the reformation of these people. A strong effort will also be made to ascertain the percentage of unchurched people in this country. Bands of men and women will then receive instructions as to how to reach the great evil, which they will put into effect on reaching their different homes after the congress has adjourned. We will conduct a great crusade against these unchurched people, and we hope to gain hundreds of recruits to the army alone in the course of a year."

The little daughter of Commander and Mrs. Booth will be christened Myrtle Theodora Booth. The commander chose the middle name as signifying "Given of God."

AS REID NOW SEES IT.

The Tribune Discourses on the Late Political Landslide.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The Tribune will say to-morrow: The defeated party is supposed to accept with philosophical resignation the rejection of its pet policies, and with the calmness of a fatalist tell himself that "it was to have been." The reasons given for the result of the recent election are as numerous as the differences in the social and political theories of the modern tender toward socialism. This statement by no means implies that the socialist propaganda has taken a firm hold upon the citizens of the United States. Its tenets have but to be sowed in American soil to bear as the grain of wheat, which, the slightest desire to overthrow the existing government, the ravings of anarchists they repudiate altogether. But since 1873, on black Friday, the political and social condition in the United States have been thought of as the great party, the labor party, the socialist party, the farmers' alliance and finally the people's party.

TO SAVE HIS WIFE.

A New Jersey Man Confesses to a Robbery He Didn't Commit.

TEXTON, N. J., Nov. 20.—G. H. Jennings, deputy postmaster of Littleton, Morris county, was acquitted yesterday of the charge of opening mail. The principal witness was Postal Inspector McCready. Jennings, in defense, told the jury he had just lost a child, and his wife was broken down with grief. The inspector came to her in his absence, and while she was delirious, forced her to admit that she opened the letters. The inspector then rushed to the postoffice and told Jennings of his wife's admission, and to save her he (Jennings) signed a confession which had no foundation.

The jury quickly acquitted Jennings. Stephen Spencer, the postmaster of the place, was rejected from the court for winking at a juror.

To Jail for Hunking on Sunday.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 20.—Mrs. Elizabeth Berry and Garry Storms were brought to the Hackensack jail to-night to serve four days each for violating the Sunday law. They live at Woodliffe and were arrested on complaint of Martin J. Meyers, a farmer of that place, who charged them with being drunk on Sunday. When they were arraigned before Justice Workendryk they pleaded guilty and were each fined \$2.50. In default of payment they were sent to jail. May Storms and Huntsman T. Mason will be arrested on a similar charge.

Colored Politician Found Murdered.

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 20.—The body of J. H. Oliver, one of the most prominent colored attorneys and orators in the state, was found yesterday afternoon in a deserted region of the country twenty-seven miles from Wills Point, on the bank of the Colorado river. He had been horribly mutilated. It was very evident that he had been murdered. The murder is shrouded in mystery. Oliver took an active part in politics during the gubernatorial campaign.

Tommy Warren Released.

WACO, Tex., Nov. 20.—Tommy Warren, the featherweight pugilist charged with the murder of Clem Stovall, colored, was released to-day, the jury failing to agree.

Mr. Blaine Improving.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—After a comfortable night ex-Secretary Blaine was better to-day and according to the statement of his physician, he is improving rapidly.

The Curtain Hung Down Forever.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Charles Reed, the actor, died to-night of heart disease at a hotel in this city.

Down With Five Lives.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—A Spanish fishing boat sank to-day off San Sebastian and five persons were drowned.

CONGRESS IN DECEMBER.

Important Measures Which Are to Be Considered at the Final Session.

The Battle Over the Anti-Option Bill Will Be Fought to a Finish.

Davenport's Deputy Marshals May Have a Hard Time Getting Money to Pay Their Salaries.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—On Monday, Dec. 5, two weeks from now, the Fifty-second congress will meet in final session. One of the first matters to be brought before the senate will be the Washburn anti-option bill, which has already passed the house and has shown that it has a clear majority in favor of its passage in the senate. Its provisions are so sweeping that they would practically, it is charged, shut up the Chicago wheat pit, the New Orleans cotton exchange, and other institutions of like character. A strong opposition was developed to the bill in the senate, but there was a still stronger movement in its favor. Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, only consented to lay it aside so as to allow of an adjournment of congress, when August had far advanced, on condition that it should be made the first special order for the next session and should be fought out to a finish.

The senate has a number of other important bills on its calendar, including the "free wool bill" and other so-called "popcorn" tariff repeal measures of the house. These have slumbered hitherto in the committee on finance, but a determined effort will no doubt be made to bring them out and to send them up to the president for his action. An opportunity may possibly be given the house to reconsider its action and to take up the senate's free coinage of silver bill. The silver men will try to bring this about.

Appropriations for the current year will probably evoke little discussion, except in one important respect. Secretary of the Treasury Foster, to whom the law requires that all estimates shall be sent prior to the meeting of congress, has already intimated that those estimates will simply be a duplication of the appropriations which congress has already agreed to be necessary for this year, and that no recommendations will be made for any increase of expenditure or of force. The one exception upon which a lively discussion may be looked for, is that part of the sundry civil bill which makes appropriation for expenses of United States courts, commissioners and marshals and deputy marshals. Senator Allison said, when reporting the sundry civil bill for this year, as agreed upon in conference, that the reductions made by the house would inevitably result in a deficiency. The senator wished to appropriate \$900,000 for "fees and expenses of United States marshals and deputies." The house cut the amount down to \$675,000 and struck that figure. The senate gave \$145,000 for fees of United States commissioners. The house knocked off \$45,000. The senate appropriated \$225,000 for fees of clerks, etc.; the house reduced the amount to \$175,000. Any attempt to appropriate for deficiencies under these heads will assuredly precipitate a debate which will bring up the whole question of the election laws and their enforcement.

HARRITY ASKS NO REWARD.

A Friend Says He Would not Accept a Cabinet Position.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—There is one name on the tongues of Philadelphia democrats that possesses a charm and conjure with. That name is Harrity. He is the man whom the expectant democrat would like to see honored. But Harrity is not looking to the incoming administration for any personal reward. There is no man who is closer to the chairman than ex-United States District Attorney John K. Read, who to-day confirmed in a few words, what has lately been generally apparent regarding Harrity's sentiments. "Of course," he said, "I do not speak for Harrity. No one can do that save himself. But knowing him as I do, I do not think it at all likely that he will be found in the President Cleveland's cabinet. Indeed, I do not think that there is a position within the gift of the president that Harrity would accept. The best position would pay him but \$8,000 a year, and he would have to give his entire and undivided attention to it. He would inevitably relinquish such a post without having profited financially, and inasmuch as he is a comparatively young man and has his fortune to make, and considering the fact that he is establishing himself in a business and in business connections that will realize him a substantial income, it is too much of a sacrifice to expect from him that he should surrender all this for the honor of a cabinet portfolio. I have no doubt, however, that if Harrity desired any such recognition he would gladly be tendered it."

A BIG PRAIRIE FIRE.

It Spreads Desolation Through Rock County, Nebraska.

NEWPORT, Neb., Nov. 20.—One of the worst prairie fires Rock county ever witnessed started to-day while the wind was blowing a hurricane. The fire started one mile east of Bassett, spreading three or four miles in either direction, and sweeping everything before it. The damage at this writing is impossible to estimate. The farmers, aided by 200 people, by hard fighting saved thousands of dollars worth of property. Several families were compelled to seek the fields, the lakes, wells and creeks to save their lives. Four or five farm houses, with barns and granaries, were burned. As near as can be learned no lives were lost. The fire is burning in a southwest direction.

A Wreck at a Crossing.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—By a collision of two heavily laden freight trains on the Belt Line road near the Archer avenue crossing of the Alton railway this morning three lives were lost and two men were injured and may not recover. The killed are John Baughman, conductor of the Belt Line train, Richard A. Otto, brakeman, and Louis Giblin, fireman. The injured are Thomas Garfield, engineer, and John Best, brakeman. Both cars and a caboose were crushed into kindly wood.

Went Over a Bank Into a Ditch.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 20.—The south bound train on the Mobile & Birmingham railway jumped the track this morning near Jackson, and went down a bank into a ditch. The smoker and passenger car took fire. They were extinguished with difficulty. Of the passengers in the car all escaped with light burns except Edward Adams, a traveling salesman, who received serious internal injuries.

Went to a Higher Court.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Baron Reinach, director of the Panama Canal company, and one of the defendants in the criminal prosecution therewith, which is to be commenced this week, said suddenly during the night, he had contracted a fatal illness and was due to congestion of the brain.

Mrs. August Belmont Dead.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Mrs. August Belmont, widow of the late August Belmont, the well known banker here and abroad, died after a lingering illness at her residence, 109 Fifth street, this afternoon.

Senator Kenna Easier.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Senator Kenna is considerably easier to-day. The senator's general condition seems to be unchanged.

ANOTHER CALL TO ARMS.

Sherman's Son Wants the Veterans to Rescue His Father's Monument.

The Battle Over the Anti-Option Bill Will Be Fought to a Finish.

Davenport's Deputy Marshals May Have a Hard Time Getting Money to Pay Their Salaries.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—The Army of the Tennessee has been called to arms again. It was not the voice of "Old Tennessee" that summoned from the retirement of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Savannah, but that of his clerical son, who appealed to the old command of his father to rescue from the possession of the labor organizations the monument of Gen. Sherman. The Society of the Army of Tennessee had just been called to order, and at the suggestion of one of those grizzled veterans who not unaptly regard the sons of their ex-commander as the war of the society, Rev. Thomas E. Sherman was invited to address the meeting. The clergyman of the Church of Rome, attired in the conventional garb of his order, spoke for a few minutes with great feeling of the affection which the children of Gen. Sherman entertained for the survivors of his father's old command, and then turned his remarks to the monument, which his family is providing for the loss of the dead general, but which is delayed by the refusal of the striking granite cutters at Westley, Conn., to allow it to be removed to the west. In a voice sad, but passionately indignant, he said: "Just about the time the work was finished a strike occurred from the granite quarries in the east, and there is no power in this country, state or nation, to move it. To remove that monument from the hands of the quarrymen."

With his arm extended over the assembly and his whole frame quivering with emotion, the clergyman continued: "They will not consent to let us have it moved and I only know one way to get it—namely, that is to organize one of his old regiments and go there and take it by force. [Prolonged applause.] I wish this society to know that it is not any neglect of his sons or his family. It is not you, who being in the same military family to say that we have not been negligent for a day and that we feel sad and mortified that in our country, which you have made so free, we cannot even move our father's tombstone from the spot which he has chosen for it. There is a power then even higher and stronger than the power that you conquered, and our generation has yet to meet the problem of conquering, or at least submitting to law, that great power."

NOT THE SAME COMET.

The One of Holmes and That of Biela Are Not Identical.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Calculations made at Dudley observatory by Prof. Lewis Boss indicate clearly that the Holmes comet is not identical with the comet of Biela, and it will not come near the earth. A week ago the comet had almost exactly the position which Biela's comet would have had if it had been seen coming on its accustomed track. The Holmes comet also appeared to be moving across the face of the sky in nearly the same direction that Biela's comet would have moved had it returned to view at this time. But with the passage of time through and exact observations of the motion of the Holmes comet appear to be inconsistent with the idea that it is identical with Biela's. The difference of motion is not great, but it is enough. Prof. Boss states that on account of the very slow apparent motion of the comet it is impossible to obtain very exact mathematical results from the observations thus far made. The deviation in accuracy of observation changes the position of the comet a distance of one or two miles in a week. Weeks must elapse before thoroughly reliable results can be obtained. Prof. Boss computed the orbit of Holmes' comet first only on the supposition that it moves in a parabolic path, and secondly, on the assumption that its orbit is elliptical. On the first supposition the distance of the comet comes out greater than one hundred millions of miles. On the second the distance appears to be about one hundred and thirty millions. While the light of the comet is very great, modified hereafter, there appears to be every probability that this comet is very far beyond the orbit of the comet of Biela. But it appears almost certain that the distance of Holmes' comet from the earth is increasing rather than diminishing. Why it was not discovered weeks or months ago is a mystery, for it should have been brighter in October than now. The ascertained facts in regard to the comet will cause a collapse of public interest in the matter. But to astronomers it will continue to be of great interest, since it presents great problems, both from a mathematical and a physical point of view.

EN ROUTE TO BRUSSELS.

Senator Allison and His Party Arrive in London.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Senator Allison and party, en route to the monetary conference at Brussels, arrived at Southampton shortly before five o'clock this evening and got up to London at eight o'clock. All of the American delegates will start for Brussels at 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon. The senator said he could not disclose the instructions given the American delegates by the state department, but his opening statement would consist largely of stating forth the reasons of the American government for proposing the international conference. He expressed the belief that the outcome of the conference would justify the action of the United States in obtaining it.

The Pinkerton System.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The investigation of the Pinkerton system by Senators Pfeiffer and Gallinger, was continued yesterday. W. F. Hand, the coal mine owner, was the first witness called. Hand declared that he was opposed to a forced arbitration as leading to communism and anarchism. Conciliation and voluntary arbitration were his remedies. Roswell Miller, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, said he employed Pinkerton men during the strike for a short time, but discharged them as expensive and futile. Socialist J. J. Morgan, of Chicago, made a general statement concerning the employment of detectives by corporations.

Gone Up in Smoke.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., Nov. 20.—The large plant of the DeSha Lumber and Planing company was burned this afternoon. All the lumber in the surrounding yards was destroyed. The plant was worth \$100,000. Five million feet of hard wood lumber was burned. It was worth half a million dollars.

Lost Six of Her Crew.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 20.—The schooner Edith M. Fryor arrived here to-day and reports the loss of six men while taking in towls of Maritimes. The lost men were William Delano, Amos Simmons, Martin Butler, Joseph Hanlon, William Goodwin and David Merro, all of Gloucester, Mass.

An Optician-Eater Dies While Being Cured.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Byron Cole, of Northville, Fulton county, died yesterday at the Silver Ash institute, in Ballston Spa, an establishment for the cure of the ram

THE GREAT STRIKE OFF.

Carnegie's Men, by a Close Vote, Declare That Their Cause Is Lost.

It Cost Them \$2,000,000 in Wages, and the Company Twice as Much.

Thirty-Five Lives Were Lost Through the Trouble—End of a Five Months' Bitter Struggle.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 20.—The great strike at Carnegie's Homestead steel works has been declared off after a five months' struggle, which for bitterness was probably never equaled in this country. The army of strikers finally decided to-day to give up the fight. This action was taken at a meeting of the lodges of the Amalgamated association at Homestead this afternoon. The vote stood 101 in favor of declaring the strike off, and ninety-one against it. The officials addressed the members and in plain words told them the strike was lost, and advised them to take steps to better their condition. The remarks met with considerable opposition, but when the vote was taken it showed a majority of ten in favor of declaring the strike off.

A member of the advisory board said to-day he had been crying to get the strike declared off for some weeks, as he knew it was lost, and it would have been better for the men, as a great many more would have gotten their places back. Those who cannot get back are in a bad fix, as the relief funds will be stopped and many hundreds of them have nothing to live on. The people of Homestead, especially the business men, are a sightly elated over the fact that the strike is off, for if it had continued much longer it would have ruined the town. Many business houses fell into the hands of the sheriff since the strike has been on.

The strike at one time involved nearly 10,000 men, and the loss in wages will reach, it is said, in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. Then there is the immense loss to the firm which cannot be estimated, but which conservative people think is at least double the amount lost by the men in wages. To this can be added nearly half a million dollars paid to the state troops, and the cost, the treasury charges and other causes growing out of the strike.

MERRIAM WILL MAKE A CANVASS.

Davis Not to Have It All His Own Way in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 20.—Senator Davis awoke this morning to find that there was another Richmond in the field for the senatorial seat to be awarded by the legislature this winter. Gov. Merriam is a candidate, and his friends are busily engaged laying wires to encompass the downfall of Davis. About forty of the seventy republican members of the house just chosen are pledged to Davis, but none of the twenty-five hold-over republican senators are pledged to him. Besides these, it is known that at least two alliance senators favor Merriam. These are Senator Donnelly, the popular candidate for governor, and Senator Hompe, of Otter tail county. Added to this interesting state of things is the speech of Gov. Merriam two years ago before the farmers' alliance, in which he came out flatly for a modified tariff. The document is now being printed and will be spread broadcast throughout the state, with a view of catching some more alliance senators and turning from Davis some republicans who favor a modified tariff. The scheme of the Merriam men is to prevent a caucus, and thus force a free-for-all fight in the legislature, in which Merriam expects to win, the same way Sabine beat Windom in 1883, by combining the opposition and finally breaking it up by securing half a dozen democratic votes.

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