THOSE RERATINGS.

What the Government May Do to Get Back Its Money.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—It is learned taht Secretary Noble's decision in the rerated pension case of Senator Manderson, in which, as indicated in the Senator's letter to the Secretary, it is held that his rerating was unlawful, was arrived at some weeks ago (though not made public) and he established a precedent which has since been followed by the Department in a number of similar cases.

Senator Manderson, it is said, has occupied a somewhat different position from a majority of the pensioners rerated by Commissioners Black and Tanner, and particularly those who occupy official positions in the Pension Bureau. His case was considered and an increased pension allowed him without any application on his part, or in fact, any knowledge that his case was being considered with a view to an increase, until he had received his certificate from the Commissioner of Pensions. Without drawing the arrearages that the certificate showed was due him, Senator Manderson at once wrote to the Secretary of the Interior inquiring whether the increase in his case was made in accordance with law. The Secretary in response forwarded to the Senator a copy of a decision which he had just made in his case, in which it was held, as before stated, that while the Senator was wholly blameless in the matter, the rerating and increase were in direct violation of law. Thereupon Senator Manderson promptly returned the certificate to the department that it might be cancelled.

"One important difference," said an Interior Department official, "between Senator Manderson's case and the other cases, particularly those of the pension officials, is that he first sought to ascertain whether the rerating was lawful, and having found it was illegal, promptly returned the certificate without drawing the money. Another distinctive feature in Senator Manderson's case is that he made no application for rerating. While this is also true of some others, it is not true of a large number. It is learned that there are twenty-one of the employes of the Pension Office whose ratings have been increased. It is said that among the first duties the new Commissioner will be called upon to perform will be the recovery of all moneys illegally paid on pension claims."

The Commissioner undoubtedly has the right, and in those cases where the money has been placed beyond the reach of the law the Government can apply all future pension payments to the liquidation of the debt. So far, however, no attempt has been made to recover any of the money so unlawfully paid. A number of the twenty-one employes of the Pension Office whose pensions were rerated and increased have left the Government service since this action was taken. A large proportion of the number, however, are still in office, and it, therefore, will be comparatively easy to compel a payment by withholding both salary and pension until the debt is cancelled.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Descent to Death on Cincinnati's Incline Plane Railway—Nine Passengers Meet a Terrible Fate.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—The most appalling accident ever known on the inclined plane railways of this city happened yesterday between twelve and one o'clock. It was on the Mt. Auburn inclined plane, which lies at the head of Main street and reaches to a height of between 250 and 300 feet in a space of perhaps 2,000 feet or less. Nine persons were first reported killed.

Two cars are employed—one on each track. They are drawn by two steel wire cables that are wound upon a drum at the top of the hill by an engine located there.

Nine passengers had entered the car at the foot of the plane and a number were in the other car at the top. The passage of the ascending car was all right until it had reached the top, when, to his unspeakable horror, the engineer found that the machinery would not respond and that he could not stop the engine. Only one result was possible.

The car was arrested by the strong bumper, which stops its progress, and as the engine continued all its force was expended on the two cables, and they snapped like wrapping thread under its enormous power. Then the car, with its nine inmates locked within, began the descent of that frightful slope. What were the feelings and thoughts of the fated nine may hardly be imagined.

The crash at the foot of the plane was frightful. A cloud of dust arose that hid the wreck from view for a moment, but when it was dispelled the scene was horrible.

The iron gate that formed the lower end of the track on which the car rested was thrown sixty feet down the street. The top of the car was lying almost as far in the gutter. The truck itself and the floor and seats of the car formed a shapeless wreck mingled with the bleeding and mangled bodies of the nine passengers.

Two were taken out dead. One, a middle-aged lady with gray hair, was recognized as Mrs. Ives. A young girl of twenty, Miss Lillian Oskamp, daughter of Mr. Henry Kneiss, teacher, living at 14 Euclid avenue, died soon afterward.

Five others were injured, perhaps fatally and one man escaped miraculously with but a slight injury. The names of the injured are not yet fully ascertained. Hon. J. B. Hollister and a Mr. McFadden are said to be two of them. Judge Hollister is nearly seventy years old and can hardly survive such a shock.

Judge W. M. Dickson was on the car, and being too old to escape from such a terrible shock was one of the first of the wounded to die. He was a well known attorney, retired for a number of years, and was a warm personal friend of President Lincoln.

The list of dead stands: Judge William Dickson, Mrs. Caleb Ives, Miss Lillian Oskamp, Michael Kneiss, Joseph Hockstetter, Joseph McFadden. The wounded are: Charles McFadden, foot crushed; Mrs. Hostetter, cuts and internal injuries; Mrs. Joseph McFadden.

The Mount Auburn inclined plane was the oldest in the city. It was built twenty-one years ago and this is the first accident attended with loss of life at any of the four inclined planes that are in constant use.

The Montana Crisis.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 16.—There has been no new developments in the Silver Bow contest to-day, save that, instead of the Republicans getting in their entire legislative delegation, they only get in six members, but that number is sufficient to overcome the Democratic majority which showed on the face of the returns. The general opinion among lawyers is that the Silver Bow canvassers had no authority to go back of the returns and that the court will decide in favor of the counting of the ballots as returned by the judges of election. The Democrats are very outspoken in denouncing the action of the canvassers.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: "English wheat is placed on sale freely though prices are unsatisfactory. The inquiry is improving and it is generally expected that prices will recover from 2s to 3s during 1889. Foreign wheat is firm and the supply is small. California is 6d dearer. Americans must be disappointed at the lack of European inquiry for new red, buyers preferring Russian, of which 200,000 quarters is being shipped weekly and is readily absorbed. The demand for flour is freshening. Barley has advanced. Corn on the small exchanges is firmer."

ALL ABOUT PENSIONS.

An Authoritative Statement From the Interior Department in Regard to the Rescinding of Corporal Tanner's Celebrated Order.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The following authoritative statement prepared at the Interior Department in support of the action of Secretary Noble in rescinding Commissioner Tanner's order advancing pensions from $2 to $4 per month in certain cases has been given to the press:

In view of the recent decision by the Department of the Interior relating to the authority of the Commissioner of Pensions to arbitrarily of his own will rerate some 33,000 men by advancing their pensions on his order from $2 to $4 per month, it is worthy of attention that section 4,698¼ of the revised statutes of the United provides that: "Except in case of permanent specific disabilities no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate establishing the same made under the pending claim for increase and also that a rating made by the Commissioner of Pensions except in certain cases where by law a specified amount is attached by statute to the disability named is determined by the degree of disability found by a medical examination of the claimant." Thus where a claimant's disability is total he is given under the statute a fixed amount. This was formerly $8 and is now fixed at different amounts for different cases, among others $18 total, and the amount that would be $18 for a "total disability" is subdivided into fractions that is less than total for lesser degrees of disability. Thus if one man is found to be very little disabled by the medical board he is given one-eighteenth or $1, or if he is still more disabled two-eighteenths or $2 and if still more disabled three-eighteenths or $4 and so on.

A man, for instance, has lost a portion of his finger and is thus to an appreciable degree disabled, he may have been rated by some examining board at $4 for that; and so in some other case for some other slight disability. If, however, he has suffered from chills or malaria or some other disease contracted by him in the swamps during his services as a soldier and which may not prove permanent or may increase, he may have been thought slightly disabled, if at all, and entitled at the beginning and almost to a small fraction of the total, say $2, which is the amount fixed in many of the disabilities allowed. In this latter case it might have possibly been a question with the board whether he was to get any thing or was disabled at all, but from lenient construction of his case they have given him $2. If now, by an order of the Commissioner, without regard to this medical examination, the man who has thus been receiving $2 is advanced to $4 without the man who was more disabled and who has been rated at $4 being himself advanced, it is obvious that injustice is done the higher graded man, because he is put upon a par with a man evidently less disabled. And so between soldier and soldier there is an unfair preference of the less injured. If these cases, however, are all referred to the examining surgeons and they find the disability to be equal to $4 and it is then allowed, every thing has been done in due order and according to law.

On the contrary, if arbitrary orders of the Commissioner are the basis, it must result that a few are made favorites and given a particular amount and great masses of men who have to depend upon medical examinations are put at a great disadvantage. Therefore it was decided that there was no authority in law for an order arbitrarily increasing a great mass of men's pensions in the face of the statute already cited and which order is not extended to all the pensioners' cases. The Commissioner, whose order has given rise to this decision, in his recent letter to Mr. Dalzell did not claim that his order was to be construed according to its terms, for he said: "While Commissioner I issued two orders which I thought and still think were mighty good ones: First, that the $3,000 men on the pension roll at less than $4 a month should all, unless they had a medical examination within a year, be ordered for examination before their home board with a view to putting them up to at least $1 per month pension or drop them off the rolls, for it was and is my opinion that for a man who is worthy of any pension at all a dollar a week is small enough to consider a pension." The order itself read: "April 25, 1889. In all cases where a pensionable disability is found the rate allowed shall not be less than $4 per month, to date from and including March 25, 1889."

The decision that was made by the Assistant Secretary is in accordance with these two propositions. The Commissioner announced one before he resigned his office; the other, after, to Mr. Dalzell. The Assistant Secretary states them together and not separately. The order as made was arbitrary unqualified and required an advance without examination to the amount specified at $4 per month. It did not propose to drop any one, as the letter pretended it did, and it did not order any one for examination before the home board, as the letter pretended it did. It was an unauthorized, unqualified and illegal order for every pensioner to be advanced to $4 who was receiving less. It was made Apr 1 25 and it was proposed to have it take effect March 27.

A slight consideration of this matter will show that to give away $36,000 a month of the public money on such an order as this would be but the beginning of a system by which millions could be expended, uncontrolled by law, as it was unauthorized by precedent. There would be no more harm in giving to Senator Manderson $4,000 or more than there would be in giving to 33,000 men $66,000. In either case it would be an unauthorized distribution of the public moneys and the door of the treasury might as well be open to actual invasion as to have such warrants drawn upon it to be cashed without questioning. It is also obvious that such a course as this would not be of benefit to the soldiers ultimately, as it is intended only to benefit those who are the least disabled; in other words, those who have the least claim for disability. If one may judge that these men are to be advanced upon a mere opinion as to what should be the least amount of pension, the others might justly claim that their more severe wounds and disabilities were quite as uncompensated as those of less degree. In other words whenever the opinion of a Commissioner without investigation is substituted for actual examination as to disability every man's pension is put at risk, either to be so exaggerated as that the Government or people would not allow it or to be so disparaged as that nothing could be obtained.

If you can drop a man who is receiving $2 per month from the pension rolls on a mere opinion of a Commissioner you can drop off a great many others receiving more on the same principle. It is a mere question of whim and caprice. It is upon this that it has been insisted that the law should be adhered to and the precedents established should have weight. It must also be obvious in all this that there is no expression as there is no disposition to prevent any deserving soldier from acquiring all the pension his disability entitles him to, either by original application or application for increase. All that is being done is to maintain the law, to be liberally construed, but by no means disregarded, and to allow each in his turn, without partiality, all he is entitled to. If the law is abandoned, the weak, the distant and those without powerful friends will suffer, while favorites will flourish.

Another Brown Missing.

CHICAGO, Oct 18.—The News says W. H. Brown, a real estate dealer, is at present out of the city and is said to be a defaulter to the extent of $5,000. Many of his patrons, as well as the police, are anxious to learn of his whereabouts.

General Hartranft Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—General John F. Hartranft, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, died at his residence at Norristown at noon yesterday. His illness, which the physicians agree was a culmination of the result of a diseased condition of the kidneys, from which he suffered for several months, first took an alarming turn last Friday, when he was seized with a chill. Wednesday night there was observed a marked change for the worse and Dr. Reed informed the family for the first time that recovery was impossible. General Hartranft was fifty-nine years old. He served through the late war and one term as Governor of Pennsylvania, besides holding many other important positions.

An Abortive Suit.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 18.—The Schlitz Brewing Company last spring commenced suit against the sheriff of Johnson County and members of the Temperance Alliance for $1,000 damages for loss on a small quantity of beer which was seized from a car just shipped. The case was to be a test case and the suit a precedent for securing damages from officials all over Iowa for beer seized under the Prohibitory law and it came up yesterday in the Federal court. Judge Shiras threw it out at once for lack of jurisdiction and declared that the brewing company was trying to violate the laws of Iowa under the protection of the United States Court.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

They Meet in Convention at Denver—Chief Arthur's Remarks—Railway Brakemen in Convention.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 17.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the United States was convened here yesterday morning, Chief Arthur presiding.

After welcoming the delegates and assuring them of his belief in the satisfactory results of the present convention, and with what great pleasure he had watched the growth of the order since its organization and the results it had attained, Chief Arthur said: "The present time represents the turning point in the history of the order, for it has become apparent that a feeling essentially radical has crept in and taken possession of a few of our members. This is dangerous and must be suppressed; for, owing to this, statements seemingly contradictory, have crept out and become public, which could never have happened had there been a oneness of thought and an honesty of purpose. If a man's ability tends beyond that required by the brotherhood, then it becomes his duty to doff the begrimed habiliments of the mechanic and assume that position for which he is particularly gifted. To nurse one's dissatisfaction and scatter its seeds broadcast to take root in the imagination of others is sinful and blighting to character."

Arthur admonished the members to keep their personality intact and not to allow false words to induce them to subscribe to laws which as soon as passed would make them recognize the necessity for repeal. He reiterated with emphasis his former statement that the organization was law-abiding and said: "To-day I clearly define our position toward railway corporations when I say that only as a last resort do we sanction a strike."

In speaking of the growth of the order the chief said the membership was 26,000 and that during the year just ended it had paid out to the widows and orphans of disabled members $306,030, making a total since its organization of $2,6'8 169. He thought it impossible to overestimate the blessings and benefits derived from the order and he advised every man within range of his voice to endeavor, at whatever sacrifice, to save a little of his earnings every year, if no more than $25, saying: "The possession of property brings respect and always adds to the comfort and power of workingmen, besides gaining the esteem of all good citizens."

After thanking the citizens of Denver, the railway companies and others for their kindness and expressing appreciation of the work of the officers and members of the ladies' auxiliary societies, Chief Arthur concluded as follows: "In accordance with instructions received at the last convention, I have prepared a special message, containing such recommendations as in my judgment tend to promote the welfare of the brotherhood, which will be submitted at the proper time. We have come at this time to hold our twenty-sixth annual convention, to review the past of the order and consider its future. Profiting by mistakes and failures of the past and aided by the integrity and loyalty of its members it shall go on in its good work, ameliorating the condition and protecting all who come within its fold. In all our discussions of the differences which may arise among us, I trust we shall always hold to our private judgment, that while we give expression to our own thoughts, we shall carefully guard against a spirit of dogmatism, which would call upon others to square their thoughts and opinions with our own."

No reference was made in the address to either the question of federation or the late Burlington strike, to the apparent disappointment of a number of the delegates.

RAILWAY BRAKEMEN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 17.—The important features of yesterday's session of the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen were the officers' reports. They were all in the nature of reviews, but contain some suggestions.

The most important recommendations were made by Vice Grand Master Slattery, of Butte, Mont. He was in favor of changing the name of the order to "The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen." Reasons for this he found in the fact that at least one-third of the membership was made up of conductors, baggagemen and others, so that the present title was no longer distinctive or popular. It is more than likely that this recommendation will be carried out, as the motion is popular. He also advocated State unions to be held annually under the supervision of the grand master, and closed as follows: "The third recommendation is in regard to the relief schemes that are just now being pushed forward by several of the leading railroads of this country—namely, the Philadelphia & Reading, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—and I would say to all members of our brotherhood that it is to your interests to investigate all schemes of this kind thoroughly and carefully, and, if this is done, I am very sure that you will arrive at the same conclusion regarding them as I have, and that is to let them alone, as they are only a snare to draw you on and make you a slave to your employer."

Grand Secretary and Treasurer O'Shea's report gave valuable statistics concerning the growth of the order. The general fund shows a balance of $1,500.95 and the beneficiary fund a reserve of $464.30.

Officers Elected.

EMPORIA, Kan., Oct. 17.—The following officers were elected for the ensuing term by the Select Knights A. O. U. W. for Kansas: Grand commander, F. A. Olden, of Atchison; grand vice commander, J. A. Regnell, of McPherson; grand recorder, E. M. Ford, of Emporia; grand treasurer, A. J. Hinton, of Topeka; grand standard bearer, R. P. Ray, of Topeka; grand senior workman, C. W. Green, Fort Scott; grand junior workman, Ed Rousell, Lawrence; grand guard, J. P. Duncan, Iola; grand medical examiner, J. C. Hibben, Topeka; supreme representatives, George W. Reed, Topeka; J. A. Montgomery, Lawrence, and F. A. Olden, Atchison; grand trustees, R. P. McGregor, Baxter Springs, and W. T. Mathias, Rosedale. Kansas City, Kan., was chosen as the place for the next regular meeting two years hence.

Cut His Old Rope.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 17.—A peculiar complication terminated when William Boeing, of Detroit, Mich., who claims to be the owner of certain lots through which the Duluth ship canal was cut, attempted to string a rope across the canal to prevent the passage of shipping, as the canal has been used without remonstrance for eighteen years by vessels of several Nations, also for the passage of logs. Boeing has not now, if he ever had, any title. The rope was stretched to test the title in the United States courts. It was stretched three times, cut once by the police and broken once by a steamer and once by a small tug. No further attempt was made.

Irrigation Convention Adjourned.

HURON, S.D., Oct. 17.—The irrigation convention has adjourned. Resolutions were presented from twenty counties favoring legislative and Congressional aid in establishing a system of practical irrigation. A memorial to the present State Legislature was prepared and it will be urged to pass resolutions asking Congress to aid by appropriation in securing such a system of irrigation as will give the farmers in North and South Dakota relief in seasons of drought. The railroad companies will be asked to transport material and machinery for artesian wells at reduced rates. There will be no abandonment of the project until irrigation is in practical operation in this State.

THE MARITIME CONFERENCE.

Objects of the International Gathering at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Delegates to the international maritime conference which opens here to-day have arrived. The gathering embraces about fifty members, representing twenty-three of the most important maritime nations that furnish, perhaps 99 per cent. of the tonnage of the world. In fact no maritime country of any importance is without representation, except Portugal. The conference expires by limitation on the 31st of January, next, and even then it is doubtful if the members will have finished the work laid out for them.

The chief object of the conference is to secure agreement upon an improved code of marine signals with a view to increased safety of navigation. The subjects to be discussed fall under the following heads: Marine signals to indicate the course of vessels in fog, mist, snow, and at night, together with rules of the road to prevent collisions; regulations to determine seaworthiness of vessels; the proper load line of vessels; the proper marking line of vessels; the saving of life and property from shipwreck; tests of the efficiency of officers and seamen; the laying out of lanes for steamers in frequented waters; night signals for communicating information; warnings of approaching storms; reporting and destroying abandoned vessels; notices of danger from rocks and changes of lights, buoys, etc.; the devising of a uniform system of buoys and the establishment of a maritime commission. The function would be to gather and diffuse information of value to navigation.

Foremost among the subjects to be brought forward is the adoption of new and more exact means to show in a fog what direction a vessel is moving.

A number of American naval officers have conducted experiments on this subject, and their reports will be of great value to the congress. The lights now used by sailing vessels are declared by naval experts to be practically worthless for the prevention of collisions. Navy officers here take great interest in the coming conference, about the importance of which they say there can be no question. Herr Schviking, a noted authority on maritime law, will be the leading German delegate at the conference. He has been instructed to ask the congress to extend its programme beyond the technical questions and consider international maritime laws of importance to principles relating to the settlement of disputes about the Behring sea fisheries. Owing to the present limits of the programme Herr Schviking will propose a subsequent special conference on excluded questions.

INTER-STATE DECISION.

A Decision in Southern Lumber Rates Which Affects Western Cattle Shipments.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has rendered a decision in a question that seems to fit the case of the Rock Island against the Chicago & Alton, which was heard by the Commission in this city two weeks ago. The case in question is a complaint against various Southern roads regarding the rates on lumber from Macon and Atlanta, Ga. The Commission says: "Where the freight is taken up at Macon and elsewhere and delivered at Atlanta for sale or other purpose not incident or necessary to through transportation, the shipment is complete and when such freight is forwarded the carriage from Atlanta is a new undertaking." It therefore holds that the railroads can not make a less rate on such freight when shipped to Boston than it charges on a regular local shipment. On the same line of reasoning it apparently must be ruled that the present practice of the Southwestern roads in applying through rates on cattle and grain that are unloaded at Kansas City and afterward forwarded to Chicago is contrary to law.

CRISPI AND THE POPE.

The Italian Prime Minister Delivers an Important Speech.

ROME, Oct. 16.—A banquet was given to Prime Minister Crispi at Palermo last night. Signor Crispi delivered an address. He touched upon the reforms necessary in the educational system and promised measures for the education of the poor. Crispi declared that it was necessary to combat all persons high or low who were seeking to undermine the political edifice of Italy. The temporal power of the Pope, although it had existed for centuries, had been only a transition period. Rome existed before it and would continue to exist without it. Complaints or threats, either from home or abroad, would have no effect. After asserting that the Pope possessed perfect religious liberty and was only restricted, and less harshly than in other Catholic states, from encroaching upon the sphere of National right, which is the right of reason, Signor Crispi exclaimed: "Let the Church, now free, endeavor to frighten Prometheus with the thunderbolts of Heaven. Our task is to fight in the cause of reason."

AN ALABAMA RIOT.

Terrible Fight in a Small Town Resulting in Several Fatalities.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 16.—At Dothen, Ala., a riot occurred between Alliance men and townspeople which resulted in the death of two Alliance men, the mortal wounding of two city marshals and, the serious wounding of five other Alliance and townsmen. The trouble grew out of matters connected with the Alliance Exchange, located at Dothen, refusing to pay a tax on drays as required by law. G. M. Stringer, manager of the Alliance Exchange, resisted arrest and then had Marshal Downing arrested for assault. At the trial a large number of people were present from the surrounding country and the result was a conflict between two officers, the two Stringer brothers and another Alliance man named Newbury. S. M. Stringer was shot dead. B. Stringer was mortally wounded; a stranger named Walker, killed by a stray bullet; Marshal Downing and another officer named Powell, fatally wounded; Lew G. Stringer and a man named Waddock, badly hurt. The war was general for a time. The conflict was the result of an old trouble.

Democrats in Danger.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 16.—The Republican canvassing board in Silver Bow County has rejected the vote in what is known as the "dinner-pail" or railroad precinct where the Democrats had a majority of 174. This action if upheld by the courts will give the Republicans the solid delegation of eleven members from Silver Bow County, and a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot. Marcus Daly, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has applied to Judge DeWolfe for a writ of mandamus to compel the canvassers to count the rejected precinct. The majority of Toole, Democrat, for Governor is not seriously affected.

Became a Democrat.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—President Eliot of Harvard is now a full-fledged Democrat. Last week at the Bay State Club dinner he stood up with such solid Democrats as General Collins, ex-Mayor O'Brien, William Aspinwall and William E. Russell, the candidate for Governor, and, in a noteworthy speech, said he was henceforth a Democrat.

A Child's Awful Death.

HERRINGTON, Kan., Oct. 16.—The nine year-old daughter of C. C. Brown, a prominent farmer living near here, fell into a vat of boiling sorghum. It scalded her entire body, and she died in the greatest agony within minutes afterwards.

The Dwarf Trees of Japan.

One of the very interesting things seen at the Paris Exposition are the dwarf trees which the Japanese horticulturists are showing, and which are attracting much attention. Pines, thujes and cedars, said to be one hundred or one hundred and fifty years old, are only eighteen inches high, and with such specimens it would be easy to have a coniferous forest on a balcony. These arboreal deformities are produced by great labor, and if the truth is told about their ages this work of arresting the tree's development and forcing it into contorted forms must be persisted in by several generations of foresters. All this painstaking is hardly paid for by the beauty of the resulting abortions, but a look at these trees will explain where the fantastic forms come from which serve as models for the plants we see on the lacquered trays, bronzes and embroideries which come from Japan.—London Telegraph.

Rather a Sweet Smack.

Young husband (to his pretty wife after the reception at General Blank's)—Why, the General acted just as though he was going to kiss you. What would have done if he had kissed you?

Wife—I would have smacked him right in the mouth.

Husband (meditatively)—Yes; that's what I thought.—Epoch.

A Difference in Degree.

"There was a regular cyclone up at our house this morning. Pop was mad as a hatter."

"Well," said Johnny, ruefully, "we had a disturbance at our house too. It wasn't a cyclone, though—sort of a a spanking breeze."—Harper's Bazar.

—Brown—"Business must be slack when you spend your time catching flies." Druggist—"Come and help me catch some. I want them to put on a sheet of fly-paper I'm advertising in the window."—Harper's Bazar.

LISTEN—a song of rejoicing.
Hearts that were heavy are glad.
Women, look up and be hopeful.
There's a help and there's health to be had.
Take courage, O weak ones despondent,
And drive back the foe that you fear
With the weapon that never will fail you.
O, be of good cheer,
for when you suffer from any of the weaknesses, "irregularities," and "functional derangements," peculiar to your sex, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription you can put the enemy of ill-health and happiness to rout. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive *guarantee* of satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See bottle-wrapper.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a dose.

A CHURCH wedding, where the groom was eighty and the bride thirty-five years old, astonished a quiet Connecticut village recently.

WHO is Dr. A. T. Shallenberger? He is a prominent physician of Rochester, Penna., who graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1846. In 1847 he announced the theory that all Malarial disease was caused by living germs in the blood and demonstrated its correctness by his Antidote for Malaria, which cured when all else failed. The microscope now reveals these germs, and Physicians accept the fact. If you have Malaria in your system, get the medicine and be well.

FIGHT vice before it gets within your trenches by avoiding thoughts leading to it, and your victory will then be comparatively easy.

WHY don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

MISS MURFREE'S (Charles Egbert Craddock's) novels yield her about $3,000 a year.

MANY imitate "Tansill's Punch" 5c Cigar.

THE late E. P. Roe found no difficulty in writing $50,000 worth a year.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 21.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$3 35	@	4 10
Butcher steers	3 00	@	4 05
Native cows	1 50	@	2 25
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 00	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	65	@	65½
No. 2 soft	69	@	69½
CORN—No. 2	24	@	24½
OATS—No. 2	15½	@	16
RYE—No. 2	33	@	34
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	1 85	@	2 00
HAY—Baled	4 00	@	6 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	15	@	21
CHEESE—Full cream	6	@	7
EGGS—Choice	14½	@	15
BACON Hams	10	@	10½
Shoulders	5	@	6½
Sides	7	@	8
LARD	6½	@	6¾
POTATOES	20	@	40
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00	@	4 75
Butchers' steers	3 75	@	4 50
HOGS—Packing	3 75	@	4 10
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 60	@	4 60
FLOUR—Choice	3 50	@	4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 red	77	@	78
CORN—No. 2	28	@	28½
OATS—No. 2	18	@	18½
RYE—No. 2	36	@	37
BUTTER—Creamery	20	@	23
PORK	11 50	@	11 65
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 60	@	4 65
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 00	@	4 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00	@	5 00
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 40	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80	@	80½
CORN—No. 2	30¼	@	30½
OATS—No. 2	18½	@	18¾
RYE—No. 2	41½	@	42
BUTTER—Creamery	16	@	23
PORK	10 75	@	11 00
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 00	@	4 60
HOGS—Good to choice	4 00	@	4 90
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 40	@	5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	84	@	84½
CORN—No. 2	36½	@	39
OATS—Western mixed	25½	@	27
BUTTER—Creamery	13	@	23
PORK	12 25	@	12 50

Scrofula Humor

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