SHRINKAGE OF VALUES.

Plain Business Truths Told by Gen. R. A. Alger.

THE CAUSE OF IT AS CLEAR AS DAY

A Convincing Speech—There Is No Such Thing as Obscuring the Issues in the Ohio Campaign—Some Object Lessons That Are Easily Understood in These Democratic Times.

HILLSBORO, O., Oct. 26.—Gov. McKinley, Gen. Alger and Secretary of State Taylor came up from Lebanon yesterday and found a big crowd waiting at the depot to greet them.

A tremendous crowd greeted the speakers when the hour of the meeting arrived.

Gen. Alger deprecates his powers as a public speaker, but those who hear him are always satisfied. He is not a brilliant orator, as such are measured and esteemed, but he is earnest in manner, has a most genial, fraternizing manner and does not consume time in wordy nothings as brilliant orators are wont to do. Everything that he says has a meaning, and he speaks convincingly, dealing out solid information with a bounteousness that professional speakers would condemn as prodigal; for he delivers in a quarter of an hour the essence of a two-hour speech. If you ever get a chance to hear him don't fail to take advantage of it. He is helping McKinley by his terse, practical, common sense talks.

Yesterday he spoke first and, after some preliminary remarks, proceeded to say what he had to say. It was this: "The gread cause of the bread winners is on trial to-day. The rich man whose circumstances place him beyond the mutabilities of the times, can afford to wait until the present uncertainty and distress have abated before reaching out, making new investments or starting new mills, but the poor man out of employment, with his wife and his children asking for bread, cannot wait. The cause is on trial in this one district of the great court of the nation.

"The cause is being presented; the attorneys are arguing it before you today, and on the 7th of next November you are to deliver your verdict; and if that verdict is not in favor of America for Americans, if it is not in favor of restoring our lost prosperity, if it is not in favor of the American farm and workshop, then we might as well give up the ship and go down with it.

"I have a few figures as to the losses that have already been sustained by this country since the ascendancy of Democracy into national power. In my own State of Michigan we can easily figure a loss of $100,000,000. You can go over the country, first to the state of New York and to the great city of that great state. There the financiers will tell you that the shrinkage of the value of securities has been more than $1,000,000,000.

"Go to your farms, go to the products of your farms and note the decrease of the valuation of them. Go to the manufactories and to the mines; you will find that there has been a greater loss in value there than was sustained during the war. We little realize the enormous aggregate of the shrinkage of values until we look over the statistics of the country and see where we stand today.

"In my own state the great iron mines of the northern peninsula and the great iron mills in the southern peninsula are nearly all idle. And what is true of Michigan is true of Ohio. I used to live in Akron, this state, before the war, and I still have some interests there that have shrunk in value during the last six months not less than 20 per cent. In my own city of Detroit we have 8,000 men out of employment, and God only knows how they are going to get through the coming winter.

"In Ohio you are to talk on this subject, all of you, on the 7th of November. Everyone of you will on that day take the platform, and we in Michigan want to know whether you are going to vote for the change or whether you will vote to reverse the order of things and give to the man that employs men and the bread-winners themselves a chance again. [Loud cries of "We'll do it, general."] We know there is no question of the election of your governor, but it is a question as to what majority you will give him. Don't give him a plurality of 25,000, but give him 100,000, and we will take up the song and in 1894 we in Michigan will carry on the grand work commenced by you, and we will finish it. [Great applause.]

"A concern in which I am interested sold last week on the docks in Cleveland, 30,000 tons of iron for $2 20 a ton that cost us $2 76 a ton to deliver there, and we were mighty glad that the 'change' did not take more than fifty-six cents a ton away from us. If this state of things continues, if the fires continue out the furnaces in the great manufacturing centers, the iron ore will not be worth the digging.

"I had a converseation with a gentleman in New York, whose name I hesitate to speak for fear he might think I had not been properly observant of a confidence, who is wealthy. He has been in business in Michigan and New York for the last sixty years, and has accumulated a fortune of $5,000,000. He said to me that having passed his four score years he had put his accumulations into securities so he could leave them to his family and some charitable institutions at his death.

"He told me that he had paid $5,000,000 for these securities, which he had placed in a safety deposit box in New York city and that to-day those same securities were not worth more than $4,000,000. Gov. McKinley will tell you that if that man, who earned, by industry and shrewdness, every dollar he has, had invested his money in bonds of the United States government his wealth would still have dwindled, for even the bonds of our government have depreciated in value since the Democratic party obtained control of the government.

"Of you men who will control the election next month, we ask that you will render a verdict by your votes that will show us that Ohio has resumed her old place."

There were answering shouts of "We'll do it," and Gen. Alger concluded his speech with a few words about pensions. He avowed himself as opposed to excessive pensions, but characterized the present policy of suspensions as unfair.

JUDGE BOND'S CAREER.

The Sketch of the Life of the Dead Jurist. An Eventful Experience.

In the death of Hugh L. Bond, chief judge of the Fourth judicial circuit, comprising the states of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, the federal judiciary has sustained a very great loss.

Hugh L. Bond was born on December 16, 1828, in Baltimore. He was the son of Thomas Emerson Bond, editor of the Baltimore *Christian Advocate*. He graduated from the university of the city of New York in 1848, and was admitted to the Baltimore bar in 1851. In March, 1860, he was appointed judge in the Baltimore criminal court, and on November 5, 1861, was elected to that office. After the massacre of national soldiers on April 19, 1861, he charged the grand jury that those who took part in the riots were guilty of murder. The police commissioners made an order forbiddidg the display of any flags, but the seventy-five loyalists arrested under this order for raising the national standard were liberated by him.

When military commissioners undertook to try citizens for offenses against the United States, he charged the grand jury to indict the officers, because they had no jurisdiction over persons not in the military service of the government when the civil courts were open. Before the close of his term Governor Swann claimed the right to remove the police commissioners and appoint others, and when the de facto commissioners fortified the station houses and armed the police to defend their right to the office, authorized the appointees to raise followers sufficient to put the resisting commissioners out, and called upon President Johnson to send troops to interfere. Judge Bond told General Grant that the de facto commissioners would obey a written order from the President brought by a single soldier bearing the United States flag, but that if the federal authorities declined to interfere he would arrest the Swann commissioners and hold them to bail to keep the peace, which was done.

Under the revised constitution of 1864, the slaveholders took advantage of an old apprentice law, and had the children of free negroes brought to the probate court and apprenticed to themselves. Judge Bond released all that were brought before him.

He lost his seat on the bench in 1868 upon the Democrats obtaining control of Maryland. In 1870, President Grant nominated him judge of the fourth circuit of the United States court. Although the nomination was sent in on the 6th of April, the matter was not settled until the 13th of July, when Bond slipped through by four or five majority only.

In 1871 he conducted at Raleigh, N. C., also at Columbia, S. C., many trials of Ku-Klux conspirators, more than 100 of whom he sent to the penitentiary.

On December 11, 1876, when sitting as United States circuit court judge at Columbia, S. C., he made a decision that led to attempts to impeach him by the house of representatives. The case was that of the imprisonment of the state board of canvassers, who were released by this decision. They had been imprisoned for contempt by the supreme court of the state, but claimed that their arrest was illegal, and that the state court had interferred with them while they were doing work involving the election of electors and members of Congress.

On the pretext that the board had had to canvass, along with the returns for the state officers, the returns for presidential electors, and although the order of the court required them to do certain things appertaining solely to the state officers, and although such order had not prevented them from completing their canvass of the electors' returns, according to their own view of their duties, Judge Bond assumed the board was being punished under a law of Congress or in violation to the constitution.

This decision led Representative Warren to try to bring about Judge Bond's impeachment. His resolution directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the case was not agreed to, the vote standing 138 yeas and 75 nays, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

A Canard.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Oct. 26.—Commenting on the statement in yesterday's New York *Times* that the Associated Press would be dependent upon the New York *World* for its eastern service, the *World* having deserted the United Press for the Associated Press, the *Commercial Gazette*, of this city, editorially says: "This is not true. The Associated Press does not depend upon the *World* or any other New York paper for its eastern service. When it recently numbered no New York paper among its members its service both east and west was of a character so superior as to attract general attention."

St. Paul Street Car Strike.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 26.—The trouble which has been brewing between the twin city rapid transit company and its employes culminated this morning in a strike. At 8 a. m. not a car was running on any line in this city except the interurban. As this line carries the United States mail between St. Paul and Minneapolis the strikers did not interfere with it. The men were orderly but the police were ordered out to protect the property of the company. The Minneapolis men were expected to join the strike but did not do so. About 400 men struck in St Paul.

AN EXCITING BATTLE.

A Band of Thieves Met With a Determined Fire From Waiting Guards—A Nightwatchman's Discovery and Its Result.

MARION, IND., Oct. 26.—A band of men organized in civilized community for plunder and destruction, an attempted raid on a mercantile establishment, a desperate battle between two determined and armed men facing each other at a distance of less than 18 feet, with three others contributing bullets every second, and the accompanying details, has occupied the attention of the citizens of Summitville since 2 o'clock yesterday. Summitville is a town of 1,200 inhabitants on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan division of the Big Four, 16 miles south of here.

To that place six weeks ago George Stroud went from a neighboring town and secured a position as night watchman. Ten days ago he notified the merchants of that place that an attempt was to be made at wholesale burglary by an organized band of thieves, including a dozen or more among its members. One date had been fixed and abondoned. Last night an attempt would surely be made to plunder and then to burn several establishments. The first was to be the Wilkins dry goods store. In this place deputy sheriff Coburn, Pat Hannan and Andrew Fennimore were stationed. Coburn was armed with two revolvers and the others with similar weapons.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

At 2 o'clock Dick Goodman, one of the members of the gang, appeared at a side window near the rear of the building. He raised the window and went in. At the order to throw up his hands he began to shoot. Coburn responded, and Hannan and Fennimore also joined in the fusillade. Tom May, another member of the gang, appeared at the window and took part in the affray.

Goodman, directly facing Coburn, in a room eighteen feet wide, emptied his revolver, and Coburn emptied both of his. Goodman received a shot in the abdomen, from which he cannot recover, but succeeded in backing out of the window and running several squares from the building, when he fell, to be captured and taken to jail at Anderson. Coburn received a trifling wound in the side. Just back of where he stood, in a space of six feet, are nine bullet holes. Over twenty shots were fired in the room, most of them at a distance of less than the width of the room.

May, the companion of Goodman, was captured by members of the Summitville Horse Thief Detective Association, who had been patrolling the streets. Before his capture, however, over seventy shots were fired, all of which were harmless. The other members of the gang escaped. The organization of plunderers is supposed to include not less than a dozen men. But four of them are known to have been connected with the attempt last night. Officers are in pursuit of the two escaped, and others will be arrested.

"REPUTABLE" OUTLAWS.

The gang includes members of reputable families south of Summitville, and is credited with having recently burned a saloon and dry goods store at Dundee, a village a few miles from Summitville, after having carried away a quantity of goods. A part of the dry goods were afterwards found in a straw stack on the Goodman farm. Innumerable other depredations within a radius of 20 miles from Summitville are attributed to it. Stroud, the night watchman, has been admitted to the inner councils for some time. There are different theories as to why Stroud sought the position of night watchman and then divulged the schemes of the gang. The latter is supposed to have been in existence several years.

WILL ECONOMIZE.

The Pruning Knife to be Applied by the Appropriation Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—Mr. Sayres, of Texas, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, says that he presumes that he will earn the title of the meanest man in Congress because he intends to insist on rigid economy in all expenditures. Speaking more particularly of the plan he proposes to pursue, he says that he will not insist on cuts in appropriations where the expenditures are necessary. In the light house service life saving, and in expenditures for the public good he says the appropriations should be ample and are actually necessary, but in expenditures where there is a possibility of saving he intends to apply the knife. If Congress accepts the recommendations in the report of the Dockery commission for expenditures in the departments, there will be saved to the government in the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill at least $3,000,000. He further says that the house committee on appropriations intend to make like savings on all large bills.

While he did not say so, it is quite probable that appropriations for river and harbor improvement under the contract system will be cut, as will also appropriations for public buildings. These appropriations are carried in the sundry civil bill. Mr. Sayers says that with a deficit staring them in the face they must economize at every possible point, although he wants it understood that there will be nothing done to cripple the legitimate branches of the government.

BURNED TO A CRISP.

Fate of Trainmen on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan.

HAMBURG, MICH., Oct. 26.—About 7 o'clock last night the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan north bound freight train with extra engine ran into a sink hole about three miles north of here. The engine left the track and is on her side in the ditch and is a total wreck. Behind the engine were two tank cars of oil and three cars of coal, which were wrecked and piled onto the engine. The oil and coal caught fire from the engine, making a fire which can be seen for miles around. On the engine were engineer Beaulon, fireman Albers and head brakeman Mulligan, who were buried in the debris and will probably be burned to a crisp before they can be removed from the wreck, as the fire will not be out for several hours yet. The wreck was probably caused by the track going down, as the track is several feet below the level at the point where the engine left the track.

NO BOND AMENDMENT.

Senator Sherman Will Not Embarrass the Passage of the Repeal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Senator Sherman this morning definitely disposed of the story that he would seek to have the repeal bill amended so as to authorize $200,000,000 worth of bonds by the treasury department, for the purpose of increasing the gold reserve, by saying that he had no intention of introducing that proposition in connection with the present question. He feels that the treasury department ought to have this authority for the purpose stated, but will postpone efforts in that direction until the beginning of the regular session of Congress, when he will introduce an independent bill granting authority to the treasury to issue these bonds. He will probably make a brief statement to this effect to the senate before the repeal bill is disposed of.

The opinion that a bond amendment to the repeal bill would fail is almost unanimous in the senate and the friends of the bill think the introduction of such an amendment would endanger the measure itself by introducing an element of discord. The statement was made by a prominent Democratic Senator this morning that a bond amendment would be opposed by the unanimous vote of the Democratic side of the chamber. The silver Republicans and Populists would also oppose it. If such an amendment should be introduced it would in all probability lead to prolonged debate.

A statement made by Senator Peffer this morning also disposes in part at least of the story that Populists would obstruct the passage of the repeal bill by irregular methods. He said there would be no effort whatever on the part of the Populist senators to prevent the beginning of voting upon the amendments to the pending bill.

A STRANGE MURDERER.

He Tells of His Deed and Takes Friends to View His Victim's Body.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 26.—John Romella, sometimes known as John Simpson, shot and killed Mary Simpson early on Tuesday morning. The two were alone in the house, No. 2339 Philadelphia street, and no one heard anything. Yesterday morning Romella told a friend, John Kurtz, a canvasser, what he had done and took him to the house to see the body. Terrified by Romella's threats Kurtz said nothing. Later in the day Romella told W. S. Hann, but he, too, kept silent. About 8 o'clock last night J. Schrech, superintendent of an industrial insurance company, for which Romella worked, went to the house to see him and found the body. He notified the police. Romella was found by the police at 950 Charlotte street, the house where his wife lived, at 10 a. m. to-day. Mary Simpson, the woman he killed, was not his wife.

The Pottawatomie Indian baby born at the Indian village, on the Midway Plaisance, on Chicago day, has been christened Nee-Wee-Tah,

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Excursion to Chicago via Ohio River Railroad.

On and after this date, until October 31, the Ohio River railroad will sell tickets to Chicago and return, on account of the World's Columbian Exposition, at greatly reduced rates. Tickets will be good for continuous passage in either direction with final limit for return passage November 5, 1893. For rates of fare, time of train and other information, inquire of ticket agents, Ohio River railroad, or write W. J. Robinson, general passenger agent, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Take the Baltimore & Ohio to Chicago.

Excursion tickets now on sale via the Baltimore & Ohio at reduced round trip rates, good returning until November 5, 1893. Trains leave Wheeling, eastern time, at 6:50 a. m. and 1:25 p. m. daily, and at 3:50 p. m., *except Sunday*. For sleeping car accommodations and other information enquire of Baltimore & Ohio agents.

A Horrible Railroad Accident

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who has died with consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning! If you have a cough or any affection of the throat and lungs call at Logan Drug Co., sole agent, and get a trial bottle free. Large size 50c. 4