

WHY RAUM IS KEPT IN OFFICE.

Debts He Ought to Pay.

The Men He Owes Have the "Pull," and "Little Ben" Assents.

Anything Goes Down with Harrison to Secure a Second Term.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—What is the secret of Raun's "pull" with the present administration?

When President Harrison dismissed Tanner from office for his reckless waste of the surplus, many of the president's friends in Indiana and other states where the soldier vote is an important consideration in planning a campaign for re-nomination and re-election went to the white house and told the president that by removing Tanner he had awakened a suspicion in the minds of many thousands of veterans that he was not the friend of the soldier he had always pretended to be. The fact that Tanner had spent the pension budget, "not wisely, but too well" that he had scattered it broadcast without regard to the worthiness of the hands into which it might fall was too fine a point for the appreciation of the average soldier. The resources of this great country, the president was told, seemed to the average ex-soldier to be inexhaustible, and he thought if Commissioner Tanner had been retained in office it would only have been a question of time when all would have come in for an ample share of the great bounty.

The president in subsequent public utterances and in messages to congress endeavored to correct any false impression that the removal of Tanner might have created in the minds of the ex-soldiers. He also gave many weary hours to the selection of a proper man to succeed Tanner. While at Deer Park in the summer of 1890 he summoned to his cottage a score of the most prominent ex-soldiers for the purpose of taking counsel with them as to whom he should select as the new commissioner of pensions.

He selected Gen. Warner, of Missouri, a gallant ex-soldier and a man of fine executive ability. Gen. Warner declined the appointment, but so important was the president that he was finally compelled to make the journey to Deer Park in company with Secretary Noble to explain in person the reasons why he could not accept any public office. The president was greatly disappointed, and hesitated a long time before fixing upon another man. Finally Greene B. Raun was chosen.

When the first scandals of the Raun administration reached the president's ears his disappointment was great. He had hoped that the public had heard the last of mal-administration in the pension office during his term in the white house. The first charges were ignored, and when in the Reed congress the Morrill committee was appointed to investigate the allegations made against Commissioner Raun the president took pains to impress upon the republican members of the committee the necessity for proceeding cautiously, and of protecting the new commissioner at all hazards.

The committee made the best of the material at hand. They brought in a whitewashing report, but the work of the majority had been so well done that it required only the accession of a democratic majority in the house to make certain the complete exposure of Raun's misdeeds. From that day to this Harrison has been alternately besought to dismiss the disgraced commissioner on grounds of public good, and to retain him in office for the advancement of private interests.

Within the last year the president's own fortunes have become entangled with those of Raun. He has been seeking a renomination and no price has been too high to pay for influence in primaries and conventions. The president's views on the subject of Raun's retention in office were tersely expressed by him to a personal friend a few days before the Minneapolis convention. In reply to a question as to what he proposed to do with Raun in view of the findings of the Wheeler committee the president said:

"I am much perplexed as to the best course to pursue. If Raun is removed the administration must carry the burden of having been obliged to dismiss two pension commissioners in a single term. Besides, the dismissal of another commissioner will be misconstrued by the ex-soldiers everywhere, and my attitude towards them will be misrepresented on every stump in the country."

"But, Mr. President," said his friend, "will not the strength gained by the party as the result of the dismissal of Raun more than offset the hostility of a few who will not understand your motives?"

"Perhaps," replied the president, "there's where the perplexity arises. I cannot be sure."

The wires that Commissioner Raun can pull, each of them ringing a little bell in the white house, are far more numerous than is commonly supposed. One of the most potent of these controls Pension Attorney George E. Lemon. Lemon's profits as a pension attorney and his business transactions with Raun have already been described. He is commonly rated as good for a \$10,000 subscription to the republican campaign fund, and he is a frequent and welcome caller at the white house. Since the death of Gen. Logan, Lemon has man-

SCIENCE AND THE TARIFF.

A Professor Quits the G. O. P.

Though a Lifelong Republican His Convictions Revolt Against Harrison.

And Says That Cleveland is the Man Needed by the Nation.

New York, Oct. 14.—Albert R. Leeds, professor of chemistry in Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, has renounced the republican party and will henceforth support the cause of democracy.

Prof. Leeds declares that his affiliations with republicanism have been constant throughout his life. He has stood by its aims and policies seemed virtuous and for the national good. But in his mind the day when those traits dominated has passed. The future safety and development of the nation, he says, rests in the carrying out of the principles of the democratic party. Being an honest and conscientious man, he follows his convictions.

When seen at his home in Hoboken he said to a reporter:

"I am for Cleveland and democracy. Allow me to say in the beginning, however, that I have no personal feelings against Mr. Harrison. However, I am for Cleveland, whose record while in office was beyond reproach. But my real reasons for changing my politics are my convictions. It is not possible for me to be faithful to those convictions and vote with the republicans this fall. I am in full accord with the democratic platform and desire to support it.

"I admire the democratic speeches in this campaign. I have observed with pleasure that the campaign is conducted entirely different from preceding ones. It is not a campaign of blind adherence to party and regard for the popularity of leaders, but one entirely in advocacy of principle.

"I believe that the doctrines of the democratic platform are such as to be in full and entire harmony with the objects and purposes of American government, as set forth by all our wisest statesmen from Washington down.

"The more special reasons for my change of opinion are due to the observance of the results of the republican party, ever since the issues raised by the war were dead.

"I think that every one has a right to expect that the country should be relieved of burdens imposed by the war debt. More especially when we saw that the country was able, without ruining its industries, very rapidly to reduce the national debt. But instead of diminishing the enormous sums raised by duties, the republican party adopted the policy of increasing them. I began to inquire what were the objects in view, and at what point this policy of inordinate taxation would stop. In the first place, certain facts, which I think cannot be gainsaid, show that this policy is reducing a very large portion of our population to terrible straits of distress and poverty.

"Some two years ago I rode from Middletown, Conn., to Williamstown, near the northern border of Massachusetts, and back again. I passed through much of the land of the Berkshire Hills. I found that the oft-repeated statement that the farmers were abandoning their homes was only too true. The ride lasted for two weeks, and each day I passed on the high road from five to six abandoned farms.

"During the month of September just passed I took a similar ride through the most fertile country of northern New Jersey and found everywhere indications that things were going backwards and the conditions of life growing constantly harder and harder for the farmers. Scarcely a young man to whom I talked but was anxious to leave the farm and go into manufacturing or commercial pursuits. The reason they invariably gave was that no money could be laid aside on the farm. Wages of from \$15 to \$20 a month left them no margin at the end of the year.

"Farm lands throughout the state that fifteen years or so ago sold at \$75 and \$100 per acre are now offered at \$20 and \$30, and the only investment in farm properties that prudent men are making is in taking the constantly offered mortgages. The farmer is constantly growing poorer, and the land is more and more passing into the hands of rich men, who secure it by mortgage.

"Another industry that I have some familiarity with is that of the manufacture of iron. I have spent a good deal of time looking into it in Pennsylvania, Alabama and the districts in the north of England. The number of tons of pig iron produced in this country is in excess of that produced in England. In Alabama, instead of having to seek the ore in deep pits, as in English mines, it is taken right from the surface. Coke in our southern centers is cheaper than at Durham, England. Pig iron is made for between 28 and 30 a ton. It has been made for less than 28. The most competent iron founder I know of has written to me over his own name that he hopes soon to see the day when he will turn out a ton of foundry iron at a little over 26 per ton.

"Under such conditions, the enormous tariff upon an article of prime necessity in almost every variety of manufactured goods is not merely a tax; it is a palpable robbery.

"That such is the case is also shown by the fact that many men who a few years ago were comparatively poor are now enjoying almost untold wealth derived from profits in ironmaking.

"Still another industry which I have

KNIVES AND PISTOLS.

Terrible Battle on a Train.

One Negro Shot and Another Stabbed—Both Will Die.

A Game of Craps Is Responsible for the Tragedy.

BOONVILLE, Oct. 14.—A terrible battle was fought with knives and pistols on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas train which reaches here from the south this afternoon. Twelve negroes were returning to their homes at Moberly from Indian Territory where they had been railroaded and had been paid off. Four of the party engaged in a game of craps and when within a few miles of town quarrelled and fought desperately with deadly weapons. The names of those engaged in the row are John Searcy, Frank Harris, Henry Wheatley and Jas. Cornelius. Searcy shot Harris through the abdomen after Harris had stabbed Wheatley near the heart, and both will die. All kept on board the train till it reached here when another battle occurred, then officers sought for Searcy who fled to the bridge after shooting five times at the officers. He was finally lodged in jail. Cornelius remained on the train and was arrested at Moberly.

CHINESE OUTRAGES.

Missionaries Badly Treated by a Chinese Mob.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—The steamship Oceanic arrived this morning from China and Japan. Chinese advices state that Mr. Pellham Turner and wife of Cambridge and a band of China island missionaries who have been engaged in missionary work on the Thibetian border were assaulted by a mob at Sungham, August 10, and narrowly escaped with their lives. Mrs. Turner was ill and had been sent to Sungham for treatment. The natives accused the strangers with being neomancers and preventing rainfall. A mob numbering fully one thousand made an attack on the house and Turner and wife were dragged out and beaten over the head with pickets and with their clothes half torn from their bodies marched bareheaded through the street under a blazing sun. The mob threatened to drown him, but was prevented by military officials, who suggested that the missionaries be carried before the native courts. This was done and the court ordered Mr. and Mrs. Turner beaten, but two native Christian servants volunteered and were beaten in their stead. Turner gathered his children and fled to Szechuen. Subsequently rain fell at Sungham to such an extent that the village was nearly submerged by the mud washed from the hills.

Chelsea is reported at Chentu with many deaths.

A great fire at Yehang on September 14th destroyed nearly the whole of the village with a loss of about 200 lives. Fifty junks burned on the river.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Corrected List of the Dead and Injured Persons.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 14.—The correct list of the dead and injured of the disaster at the Reading company's Sterling Run colliery at Shamokin is as follows:

Dead—T. O'Garra, body first recovered yesterday afternoon; B. Thomas, Samuel Collins, James Doney, John Bacavidge, all of whom were missing and were found by recoverers entombed by a terrible fall of coal and wreckage which followed the explosion. They were to be taken out early this morning, but were so badly injured and so far overcome by deadly black-damp that they died shortly after they were rescued.

The injured are: Horace Dorothy, cut and bruised; Samuel Rodgers, cut and bruised; W. Mack, cut and wrist broken; D. Reed, bruised and burned, and will probably die; M. Witcheok, burned, and may die; P. McDevitt, burned and may die.

RAPE AND ROBBERY.

Four Negro Boys Shot for the Avul Crime.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 13.—Four negro boys from 18 to 20 years old were arrested for the murder of Richard Johnson and his grown daughter and the burning of their home near Bell's landing on Monday night last. They have confessed their guilt. They said their purpose was to rape the young lady and rob the old man. They were placed in jail at Monroeville, but a number of citizens took them from the jail and started to the scene of murder where a large crowd of whites and blacks were waiting. It was at first the intention of the crowd to burn the prisoners alive, but more humane councils prevailed and they were given a brief respite. After some further consultation the four boys were taken by the citizens to a point six miles east of the Alabama river and shot to death.

Peter Breen Released.

BUTTE, Oct. 15.—Peter Breen arrived in town from the Cour d'Alenes, having been released on bonds of \$10,000. He was given a reception this evening by friends. Mr. Breen was arrested some time ago on a requisition issued by the governor of Idaho. The arrest was made on charges connected with the labor trouble in the Cour d'Alenes. He was taken to Idaho and the court there held him for trial, his bond being fixed at \$20,000. This was recently reduced to \$10,000, and Mr. Breen's friends having given security for that amount, his release followed.

Perhaps some of our readers would like to know in what respect Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is better than any other. We will tell you. When this remedy is taken, as soon as a cold has been contracted and before it has become settled in the system, it will counteract the effect of the cold and greatly lessen its severity, if not effectually cure the cold in two days' time, and it is the only remedy that will do this. It acts in perfect harmony with nature and aids nature in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions, liquefying the mucus, and causing its expulsion from the air cells of the lungs and restoring the system to a strong and healthy condition. No other remedy in the market possesses these remarkable properties. No other will cure a cold so quickly or leave the system in as sound a condition. For sale by Lapeyre Bros., druggists.

OLD AND NEW STYLE.

TODAY'S COSTUMES CONTRAST WITH THOSE OF LONG AGO.

Oliver Harper Thinks the Styles Now Vogue Are Pretty, Artistic, Comfortable and Healthy—She Tells of Who Wore Thirteen Skirts at Once.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Yesterday I came to see me one of my young friends, a beautiful girl in all the sweet loveliness of her early youth, and I watched the slim figure in a dress of black with wild rosebuds and green leaves scattered over it, and my mind went back to dresses I had worn when I was her age. Around the bottom of the dress were three rows of rose plain ribbon an inch wide. The upper row was just the shade of the sweetest rosebuds, the middle black like the body of the rose and the bottom one was green. The dress was pointed front and shaped at the neck, with silk shirring at the point at the bottom and on each shoulder. The sleeves were puffed at the top. On her head was a black velvet trimmed with black velvet wild roses. Her little feet had Oxford ties, and she wore dark gray silk stockings and gray shoes.

A simple toilet, but perfect for young girls. She wore no corsets and her movement was free and graceful.

I remember my gown. It was printed muslin, and had four skirts each a little shorter than the other, all of them very full. I had a waist of white silk, cut low in the neck—is to say, square across, leaving the shoulders bare. The sleeves were puffed and reached nearly to the elbow. The waist of that dress measured around outside only eighteen inches, and I remember to this day the agony I suffered in those corsets and the envy that beset me when I saw other girls measure sixteen. We had to suffer, we spared no pain to attain a snug waist.

To keep the skirt out nicely we used to wear many white petticoats, starched and ruffled at the bottom. I think wore thirteen, but I know that ten was not considered enough to give the proper "float." The skirt was just the same length front and back, and that made necessary to hold up the front from the top of tripping over it.

My hair was turned off the face and rolled over "rats" of curled hair, then made into a knot at the back. I had two rosettes made of pink ribbon and black velvet, with long ends that reached each side the knot. I wore a pair of drap primella, laced up the back without heels and reaching to just above the ankle bone, and I had black mitts on my hands. When I went out I had a "flat" hat with a wide brim and a fine ribbon fastened at the crown with a "buckle" and this could be shifted about so as to hold the hat from blowing against the wind.

After that era came hoops; they were out, and skirts reaching scarcely to the ankle came in, and then huge puffed trains and afterward "ceikins" and so on, always changing, and what I would at is that in view of the monstrous things have worn, with their unhealthy tight lacing and other bad qualities, people have the heart to complain of the pretty, artistic, comfortable and generally healthful styles now in vogue.

Take, for instance, the pretty lace dress in the first illustration of pink zephyr cloth. It is shirred at the neck, and then the fullness is adjusted to the figure loosely by means of thin pieces of the same, feather stitched with white floss. A pink ribbon with narrow black stripes forms a half belt, and is tied in front with loops and ends. The skirt can be left Watteau or arranged just like the front, which is prettier for young figures. The sleeves hang in fashion, but are gathered up slightly with bows on the forearm.

I came across another gown which is so useful and so simple that it is reproduced here. Semi-invalids will find it valuable, and for an early morning gown it is perfect. For very cold weather it can be lined or made of thick goods. The original was of blood red cashmere, shirred over a yoke of silk, but only those whose complexion will bear anything should put green next their faces. Green, in rusty as well as brilliant shades, will be the color this fall, it is said, and will enter into almost every costume as a component part or trimming.

OLIVER HARPER.

TRAINS TELESCOPE.

Five Men and Some Valuable Horses Killed.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 14.—The Boston express freight which left this city at 5:40 this morning collided with the Brattleboro freight bound south about one thousand feet from a flag station at Harrison's landing on the New London & Northern Ry. The engines came together head and head and a frightful wreck was the result.

MILLS ON THE STUMP.

He is Accorded an Enthusiastic Reception at Burlington.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 15.—Senator R. Q. Mills arrived in the city this evening. He was escorted to the Grand opera house by a number of democratic marching clubs. A fine exhibition of fireworks was given as the procession moved through the streets. The senator was greeted at the opera house by a large and enthusiastic audience. He said in the course of his speech that the democratic party is especially the party of the people.

MACVEIGH SPEAKS.

He Denounces the Republican Party in Scathing Terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—One of the largest political meetings of the campaign was held in the Academy of Music tonight under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic association of this city, which had invited Wayne MacVeigh, formerly attorney general under President Garfield's administration, to reply to Senator Sherman's recent speech and to explain his reasons for abandoning the republican party. The auditorium was packed and many were turned away. The audience was democratic in sympathies and received the speaker with enthusiasm. The orator of the evening was introduced by Samuel Gustine Thompson, president of the Young Men's Democratic association, who in a brief but pointed address attacked the republican system of protection. MacVeigh, in a long speech, gave his reasons for the step and made a strong argument in support of democratic principles. He attacked the republican party savagely, charging it with fraud in the election of 1876, and in many other things.

HOME DRESS FOR YOUNG LADY.

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