

DUN'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Engrossing Politics Causes a Slackening in Business—Indications More Favorable—Gold Exports Have Ceased, and an Increasing Demand for Products Has Called More Mills Into Operation this Week.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade issued today says: Engrossing political excitement in many of the states causes a natural slackening in some kinds of business. But on the whole business indications are rather more favorable than they were a week ago.

Cotton has sold at 5.81 cents for middling uplands, and the large receipts at such low prices indicate clearly that the crop will at least be close to the largest, if not the largest ever produced. The anticipated settlement of difficulties at Fall River has not been realized, and at present a good many spindles and looms are idle.

Western wheat is a quarter lower, and nothing appears to justify any important change. Western receipts have been 4,416,571 bushels, against 6,276,423 last year, and Atlantic exports only 584,263 bushels, against 1,066,666 last year.

Exports of domestic products at New York for the last month show a decrease of \$2,300,000 in value, or more than 10 per cent. At the same time there appears an increase of \$3,400,000 in imports at New York, or 16 per cent, and as before the increase in other articles than sugar is even larger.

The boot and shoe industry leads in improvement, actual shipments from the east being larger than in any previous year, for four weeks 326,016 cases, against 227,524 last year and 314,022 in 1892.

In iron and steel the west shows weakness, while eastern markets show more encouragement. Nothing of consequence is doing in rails, the delivery for the year to October 1 being only 510,000 tons, much below the ordinary requirements for renewals alone.

In textile industries the situation is peculiar, and in many respects perplexing. It is undeniable that orders for goods are on the whole diminishing, and retail trade does not yet prompt such supplemental orders as were expected, but a good many works have found orders enough to start up for a time, some having business for several months.

The demand for wool is not as large as it has been, and while prices have scarcely changed for two weeks, sales are but 4,304,250 pounds, against 5,778,750 in 1892, and for four weeks 19,431,749 pounds, against 25,744,750 in 1892.

The failures during the past week have been 231 in the United States against 352 last year, and 52 in Canada against 44 last year.

ACTIVE ANARCHISTS

Said to be Preparing for Another Outbreak in Paris. PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Matin says that information has reached the prefecture of police that the anarchists are preparing for another outbreak.

GERMAN RETALIATION

Against the United States for Discriminating Against German Beet Sugar in the New Tariff Law Beginning to Make Itself Manifest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The German ambassador has formally notified the secretary of state that in consequence of the introduction of Texas fever by means of two shipments from New York, the importation of fresh beef and cattle from the United States to Germany would shortly be prohibited.

In his official note Baron von Saurma-Jeltse adds, in regard to cargoes afloat, that shipments made from the United States up to the 28th of October will be admitted to enter Germany only on condition of being slaughtered immediately upon landing.

The department of state makes public the notice for the information of intending shippers of live cattle and fresh beef intended for Germany, but officials decline to comment on the matter, declaring that they have no further information regarding the cause of this action of the German government.

It is thought, however, that this marks the commencement of a policy of commercial retaliation against the United States on account of the discrimination against German beet sugar in the new tariff law.

The department of agriculture, which maintains a careful inspection of cattle and meat products exported, insists that it is impossible that cattle affected with Texas fever or any similar complaint could have been shipped from New York, as claimed by the German officials.

No complaints have been received from other countries. The note of the German ambassador is the first intimation that the Germans had any fault to find with American exportations of cattle.

The department of agriculture will be called upon to investigate the complaint made by Germany, and Secretary Grasham, it is expected, will send a protest against Germany's action to that government through the American ambassador at Berlin.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Commissioner Roosevelt Has More to Say Regarding Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—"In reference to the charges of political assessments at Philadelphia," said Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt yesterday, "the commission finds, after investigation, that there has been very little attempt at assessment in either the post office or customhouse so far as the classified service is concerned, the majority of clerks, carriers, etc., being left free to contribute to either party as they wished.

THE PEWABIC MINE DISASTER.

Hopes Still Entertained for the Rescue Alive of Some of the Entombed Miners.

INOX MOUNTAIN, Mich., Oct. 26.—It has been ascertained to a certainty that the ten men entombed in the Pewabic mine by the caving in of yesterday are all Cornishmen but two, who are Swedes. The body of Frank Gabardi, the Italian, who nearly escaped has been recovered.

CAN'T PROSECUTE REPEATERS.

An Unlooked-for Result of the Repeal of the Federal Election Laws.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The decision given yesterday by Mr. Draffen, the Assistant United States district attorney at Kansas City, that he could not prosecute repeaters in the coming election in view of the repeal of the federal election laws, was a topic of interest at the department of justice today.

LAI'D LOW BY FIRE.

A Portion of the Wm. Deering Harvester Works in Chicago Burned. CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The north half of the mammoth brick warehouse, belonging to the Wm. Deering harvester works, located at Clyburne avenue and the north branch of the Chicago river, was destroyed by fire at 8 a. m.

A DIABOLICAL CRIME.

ALabors' Boarding House Containing Fifty Inmates Blown Into Fragments by Dynamite—Three Persons Killed Outright and a Large Number Seriously Wounded—The Survivors Abandon the Sufferers to Their Fate.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 29.—A dastardly outrage was perpetrated at 5 a. m. yesterday wherein it was premeditated by the scoundrels to sacrifice fifty or sixty lives by sending them into eternity with a force of dynamite. The motive was undoubtedly robbery and it resulted in the instant death of three Hungarians, while a large number were injured, eight of whom are in a serious condition.

Frank Novako, aged 23; single. Mike Colletz, aged 40; wife and four children in Hungary. George Siltzski, aged 38; wife and two children in Bohemia. Among the injured are: John Colletz, brother of Mike, aged 30, married, back broken, will die. Mike Koshitz, aged 27, seriously injured around head and face. Kasha Grattarick, aged 19, leg broken and other injuries. Mike Uritz, aged 30, pelvis fractured and skull crushed. Blazak Croll, aged 33 years, arm broken, side hurt. Fahrkotzsk, aged 32, breast torn and shoulder broken. Anthony Tucklich, aged 52, crushed in back and breast; considered fatal. Uritz Misko, aged 25, injured internally, cannot recover.

McDonald & Sayre, railroad contractors are building a second track of seven miles on the Lehigh Valley cut-off, and at a point one mile from Fairview in the wilds of Wilkesbarre mountain, a Hungarian camp was located which was presided over by Mike Urkowitz and wife.

The camp consisted of a rough building thirty feet square constructed in the midst of a thicket of scrub oaks beside the track.

During the night as is always the custom, three of the sixty Hungarians, men and women, sat up on watch and were willing away the time playing cards.

Some time during the night a party of desperadoes secured a battery and brought it to the railroad track in front of the camp and connected it with a wire completing a circuit to each corner of the camping house. A tool chest standing near by was broken open from which were taken a number of dynamite sticks which were distributed beneath the building.

The circuit completed, it was but a moment's work to turn on the battery setting off the dynamite. However, in the haste with which the miscreants worked they made a faulty connection at the battery, and when it was turned on but one, and certainly not more than two of the dynamite sticks exploded.

Frank Novoko, one of the party playing cards on the first floor, was instantly killed, both legs being blown off at the knee.

The building totally collapsed, and was whithered into slivers excepting one-half of the roof, which sank in, partially covering the debris.

The two other men at the card table were scarcely injured at all, while the others killed and injured met their fate from the collapse of the building. The force of the explosion was so great that the earth was torn up about the site of the camp, and their effects in the way of baggage, cooking utensils, etc., were scattered in every direction.

As is the custom of the Hungarians, those who were uninjured, at daybreak, commenced collecting their shattered goods and chattels, and by noon a large number of the men had prepared to take their departure, having no concern and paying no attention to their dead and injured countrymen.

The Lehigh valley Railroad Co. sent out a wrecking force, with physicians, detectives and the coroner. Upon its arrival the injured men were cared for by the physicians, placed on the train and brought to the hospital here, and the bodies of the dead were also brought here and prepared for burial.

The detectives have arrested Mike Urkowitz, the boarding boss, as a witness. They profess to believe that he can give evidence that may lead to the detection of the men who committed the outrage.

COSTLY FLAMES.

A Half-Million-Dollar Fire Visits East St. Louis—A Freight Warehouse and Two Hundred Loaded and Empty Cars Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—At 11 o'clock last night fire started in the warehouse of the Bridge & Terminal railway in East St. Louis. The fire spread to the mass of freight cars on both sides of the warehouse and burned itself out for want of material. The scene of the fire was half a mile north of the Relay depot and in the center of a maze of tracks filled with cars. The warehouse, 750 feet long, was filled with hay, cotton and grain.

GEN. AMOS BECKWITH.

The Well-Known Retired Army Officer Dies in St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Gen. Amos Beckwith died at his rooms in this city Friday night, aged 69 years. He was taken ill with pneumonia last August, and, though better at times, never recovered from the attack.

CENTS ARE LEGAL TENDER.

In Amounts of Twenty-Five or Under They Will Go Anywhere in This Country.

There is one story so utterly ridiculous that it seems incredible that it should ever have been printed, which in one form or another makes the rounds of various newspapers of the country annually. Look for it and you will sooner or later see it crop up again.

This tale is always based upon the unpopularity of the one-cent piece in the extreme west and southwest. In its most common form it tells of some eastern traveler who attempts to dispose of a hundred or so one-cent pieces in San Francisco, El Paso or some other place.

The tradesman is always represented as looking at them curiously and declining them.

The writers of these senseless tales may have been in the west or they may not. It matters little—their story is pointless. They seek to brand the mythical tradesman as of the same category with themselves.

The cent is a legal-tender in amounts of twenty-five and less. If an eastern man in San Francisco or anywhere else owes a debt of twenty-five cents, and tenders twenty-five one-cent pieces in settlement, the courts will sustain him.

Of course, the coins are not popular in the extreme west and south, but no one need carry a hundred of them in a cigar box or anywhere else as useless metal. If you are in a city that has a United States sub-treasury, go to the post office, dump in twenty-five cents and see if you will have any difficulty in obtaining stamps or postal cards of like amount.

If one is refused, a letter of complaint to the postal authorities will soon work the removal of an employe who would discredit United States money.

It is well to bear this matter of the legal tender of a cent in mind. No one for spite can make a person take more than twenty-five of them in any single transaction involving the settlement of a debt.

A RARE CASE.

The Heroic Deed of a Bad Man in the Southwest.

It isn't often that one finds among the mountaineers of the southwest a hero of the highest type, but they do exist, and a year or so ago I met one. I had been in his neighborhood for three months, and I knew that he had killed a man or two and had the reputation of being the gamest man in the mountains.

He was extremely handy with a gun, too, and everybody gave him a wide berth whenever there was a prospect of a row. One day, however, he got into a difficulty with a man from an adjoining county, and when the shooting began he cut and run like a white-head, leaving the field in possession of the other party.

Two days afterwards I met him on the road and we talked about the late disturbance. "I was rather surprised at the way you acted," I said as mildly as I could, for even then I had no wish to stir him up.

"I reckon most folks wuz," he replied briefly. "I know they were, and they don't understand it. Neither do I."

"Well," he said, half apologetically, "I reckon I jist run, and that wuz all thar wuz to hit."

"There was more than that; you lost your reputation by it."

"Mebbe I did, colonel, and he swallowed a lump in his throat; but that thar feller had seven little children dependin' on him, an' I kinder had a idea jist afore I pulled trigger that mebbe I could git along better without my reputation than they could without ther daddy, so I run."

He stopped as if uncertain what to say next, and I took him by the hand and shook it with a vigor that I knew he appreciated by the look that came into his eyes.—Detroit Free Press.

THE LAST FIRST.

Childish simplicity sometimes looks like deceitfulness without being it. It was a perfectly honest little girl who was asked by her father: "Well, Emily, have you got along nicely with your knitting while I've been away? Which stocking are you on now?"

"On the second," she replied. "Oh, I should have told you, papa, I began on the second one!"—Youth's Companion.

IN A QUANDARY.

Mr. Bicker (to colored servant)—You do as I tell you. I'm the master of this house. Mrs. Becker—And I'm the mistress of it, so you'll mind me before anyone else. Rastus—Dat's all very well. I doan care a picayune w'ich is de mas'r or de missus. What I wanter know is, who's de boss?—Philadelphia Press.

HE WOULD LIVE ALWAYS.

A man who was deeply in debt was sick unto death. "Ah," he sighed, "if I could only live until I had paid off my debts."

"Humph!" sneered the doctor, bluntly, "you want to live forever, do you?"—Texas Siftings.

AN INQUIETIVE YOUNG WOMAN.

"So this is your studio, Mr. Dobb?" "Yes." "And these are your brushes?" "Yes." "And where do you keep the trowel with which you lay on your color?"—Judge.

HE WENT SHORTLY AFTER.

Miss Amy (at 12:10 a. m., after Goslin has related an anecdote)—That story reminds me of you, Mr. Goslin. Goslin (presumptuously)—Because it is bright, I suppose.

Amy—Not at all. Because it won't go.—Detroit Free Press.

LEARNING A LESSON.

Judge—You are charged with assault and battery; what have you to say? Prisoner—Not a word, yer honor. It was sayin' too much got me into this scrape.—Detroit Free Press.

HOME HINTS AND HELPS.

—Fruit Sirups: Put into a porcelain lined kettle one gallon of any small fruit. Add enough water to prevent burning, generally a cupful will answer. Cook slowly until quite tender, strain through a cloth, and to every quart of juice add a pint of sugar. Boil fifteen minutes, seal up in glass jars. These make delicious flavors and iced drinks.—Womankind.

—In a new recipe for lemonade, water that has just reached the boiling point is poured over the lemons and sugar, and the drink is cooled and put on ice. The juice of three lemons with the yellow rind of one, and two ounces of powdered sugar are used for each quart of lemonade. Cover the vessel as soon as the hot water is used, that no steam will escape. You will pronounce this the best lemonade you ever drank.

—Peaches and Cream: If one had an ice-cream freezer, peaches and cream are almost equal to ice cream. Prepare as for the table, fresh juicy peaches, season them liberally with cream and sugar, place some of the quarters on the bottom of the mold, then fill. Freeze the mass solid without stirring. It will usually take one and a half to one and three-quarters hours. Turn out and serve immediately.—Ohio Farmer.

—Apple Rice Pudding: Pare and quarter four medium-sized tart apples, and lay them loosely on a buttered pudding mold; turn over them a quart of milk in which has been dissolved three-fourths of a cupful of sugar. Sift three tablespoonsful of rice over the top, pressing it gently under the milk, add a few bits of butter and bake slowly for four hours. Serve with plain sweetened cream.—Country Gentleman.

—Batter Pudding: A nice batter pudding is prepared as follows: Make a batter with four teacupfuls of milk, five eggs, beaten whites and yolks separately, one tablespoonful of soft butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, salt to taste. Make the batter just stiff enough with flour to pour easily, adding the whites of the eggs last. Arrange a dozen sliced peaches in a pudding dish, pour the batter over them and bake in a quick oven. Serve with a sauce of cold cream beaten with sugar.—Ohio Farmer.

—Chocolate Moss: One quart sweet cream, flavored, sweetened and whipped to a stiff froth. Have two squares of bakers' chocolate melting in a basin set over boiling water. Stir carefully the melted chocolate into the whipped cream and put all in a pail or freezer, and freeze without stirring. When wished for the table, wet a cloth in hot water, wrap about the pail until cream slides out; slice and serve. It looks like moss and is delicious. This is to be made in the morning, in hot weather, and serve for tea.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

—Cheese Sandwiches: Grate one pound of rich, soft cheese and mash it into one cup butter; season with cayenne pepper and salt. Chop celery or olives very fine (preferably celery because many people do not like olives). Spread thin slices of bread, cut to match together neatly, with the cheese and butter mixture, sprinkle with the chopped celery, put two slices together and keep in a cool place till ready to serve. Perhaps it would be well to serve plain bread and butter as well, since there are a few people who don't care for cheese.—Harper's Bazar.

IMPERATIVE DUTY OF LAWYERS.

The Obligation Which Rests Upon the Legal Profession.

I wish to call attention to an obligation resting upon members of the legal profession, and which I think goes quite beyond that which, under the same state of facts, would rest upon citizens in general. When, as we have lately seen, so-called "industrial armies" dissolve into roving vagabonds and beggars, the absurdity of their claims and pretenses makes them the subject of contempt and ridicule; but if their mischievous doctrines have taken root among any class of our people, and their demoralizing raids upon the industry of the country are likely to be repeated by themselves or others, it is not by a thoughtless and contemptuous word that the mention of them can be wisely dismissed.

Especially is this the case as regards the members of the legal profession. A special duty rests upon them to give active and effective aid to established institutions whenever revolutionary doctrines are brought forward, or when the fundamental rights we had supposed were made secure under constitutional guarantees are invaded or appear to be put in peril. The lawyer may very often more effectually support the constitution and laws by assisting to build up a public sentiment that shall continue an impregnable bulwark against those who through malice or ignorance or with revolutionary purpose assail them, than it would be possible for him to do by personal service as a soldier, or by aid in the suppression of rebellion or of domestic disorder. It is a low and very unworthy view any lawyer takes of his office, when he assumes that he has nothing to do with public ignorance of the duty of subordination to the institutions of organized society, or with breaches of law existing or threatened, except as he may be called upon to prosecute or defend in the courts for a compensation to be paid him.—Hon. Thos. M. Cooley, in Forum.

A Remedy for Soiled Gowns.

Here is a preparation which is excellent for cleaning soiled black dresses: Take two parts of soft water to one part of alcohol, or if there be paint spots on the stuff, spirits of turpentine. Soap a sponge well, dip in the mixture, and rub a breadth at a time, on both sides, stretching the material on a table. Iron on the wrong side, or that which is to be on the inside when the stuff is made up. Sponge off with water, hot but not scalding, before you iron. Iron while damp. This proceeding will make the material appear like new.—N. Y. World.

—Plato believed that diamonds were formed by a vitrifying quality imparted to certain portions of pure water by "star-shine." Pliny says that the diamond is the hardest as well as the most valuable of the precious stones, and that it can only be softened by immersing it seven days and seven nights in goat's blood! Boetius declares that the "ruby is a sovereign remedy against the plague and all poisons; it also drives away evil spirits and bad dreams." Serapion ascribes to the diamond the power of healing various eruptive diseases, and also says that it insures the safety of the wearer in time of great tempests. Babinet says: "For all maladies of a nervous character the amethyst is the sure and sovereign cure."

—We are, in our search for happiness, like an absent-minded man looking for his hat, while all the time it is on his head.—Sydney Smith.

A Low Water Level

In Rivers, Ponds, Wells, and other sources of drinking water threatens danger from malarial germs. This condition is usually found in the Fall, and it points to Hood's Sarsaparilla as a safeguard against attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood, and thus guards the system from all these perils. It creates an appetite and gives sound and robust health.

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