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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Indications: For Minnesota and Wisconsin: Fair; warmer; variable winds.

Iowa: Fair; warmer; variable winds.

North and South Dakota: Fair; warmer; winds shifting to south.

Montana: Partly cloudy; warmer; southwest winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 6:48 p.m. Local Time, 8 p.m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

PLACE.	Bar.	T'r.	PLACE.	Bar.	T'r.
St. Paul....	30.28	26	Med'e Hat...	29.76	24
Duluth....	30.18	16	Sw't Cur'ent	29.92	18
La Crosse.	30.36	22	Qu'Appelle	30.06	16
Huron	30.32	22	Minnedosa..	30.06	8
Pierre	30.26	22	Winnipeg...	30.12	10
Moorhead..	30.24	14	Port Arthur.	30.02	16
St. Vincent.	30.16	8			
Bismarck...	30.20	22	Boston.....		50-62
Williston...	30.02	24	Buffalo.. ...		46-52
Havre	29.92	30	Cheyenne...		18-18
Miles City..	30.08	24	Chicago		30-38
Helena.....	30.18	24	Cincinnati..		50-60
Edmonton..	29.78	22	Montreal...		44-48
Battleford..	29.86	20	New Orleans		68-78
Pr. Albert..	29.90	14	New York...		52-68
Calgary.....	29.52	24	Pittsburg....		58-72

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

NOW THE New York Sun turns its lorgnette upon Joel Heatwole's beauty.

TARIFF or no tariff, Uncle Sam's bank clearings are doing their own talking.

WE BEGIN next week the campaign of 1896.—Ignatius Donnelly in the Representative.

THE cat is out of the bag. For president, Benjamin Harrison is for Benjamin Harrison.

WHAT will be the social status in Washington of Chicago's newly elected congressmen?

THE Dakotas having held an election, they will move on to the next toll gate—resubmission.

AND now it is hinted that Mr. Jerry Mander will be in the Minnesota legislature this winter.

MR. LYONS, you are making yourself very unpopular by waving that cold wave flag so much.

Plenty of rivals try to compete with Dr. Price's Baking Powder. None can make headway against it.

MINNEAPOLIS is holding its breath today. Its football team is being weighed in the balance, a la Li Hung Chang.

NEW YORK'S horse show is proving a great success. The horse play of the Republicans on Nov. 6 wasn't exactly a failure.

WELL, how's this for a ticket: For president, Dr. Parkhurst, of New York; for vice president, Dean Sudduth, of Minneapolis?

WHY this excessive affection between the governor and Congressman-elect Eddy? The latter speaks of Mr. Nelson as a great orator.

CORBETT'S diamond belt and the Democratic vote of Iowa disappeared about the same time. Can the detectives make anything out of this?

PERHAPS it isn't worth mentioning, but every one of the thirteen contests announced to come before the next house is brought by a Republican.

WITH no prospects of Coxey armies and great railway strikes, next season promises to be monotonous with the whirr of wheels in myriad manufactories.

MR. NELSON should cast his eye on the official returns of Minnesota and move with great circumspection. After all, 411 more people voted against him than for him.

THERE was a peculiar fitness in the defeat of "Silver Dick" Bland by a patent medicine man. It was quack medicine against quack finance, and the former won.

OF THE members of the legislature who have declared themselves, thirteen are for Washburn and one for Zelch. Wonder if there is any significance in that thirteen.

THE fear that Tawney, McCleary and Heatwole were not elected is dissipated By the official figures each of them has a good, round plurality, and the first two a majority over all.

MINNESOTA'S eighty-first county is to be known as Roseau. It was cut from the right rib of Kittson. Some of the voters of Polk county went out with axes to chop that county into pieces, but they were a minority, and minorities do not rule in the Red river valley.

HOW CAN these manufacturing firms now restore wages to their former condition when, for at least two years and a half, they must operate under the provisions of the Democratic act? If that act compelled the reduction and made it necessary, why shouldn't the reduction continue as long as the act does? The only answer is that the reduction was merely humbug and politics.

MR. STICKNEY'S REMEDY.

President Stickney, of the Great Western, delivered an address at Des Moines on one feature of the depression, the congestion of population in the cities, and the remedy, which is characterized by that wide study of detail and skillful marshaling of facts that mark his discussions of public topics. The aggregation in the cities of so large a number of people who fail to find remunerative employment is at once a cause of depression and a retardation of improvement. He gathers from the census returns of 1880 and 1890, in the comparative growths of urban and rural population, the figures showing how marked has been the movement from the country to the city, and nowhere so marked as in our own state.

The remedy is the reversal of the movement. There must be co-operation to induce men to leave the cities and return to the farms. To make room for the returning multitude he would have farmers reduce their holdings of land, and shows how much more profitable, proportionately, small farms are than large ones. Farmers must co-operate, business men must lend their aid; and, speaking for the road he represents, he will do his share. It is not the wholly destitute class, the men who do the lowest-priced work, whom he would remove, for they are chained by their poverty to the places where they have drifted; but it is the class of small salaried people who may have enough to make a start that would be induced to go.

Mr. Stickney probably thinks that in an emergency the practical thing to do is that which can be done at once, and attend later to the causes that produced the emergency. No one will question the accuracy of his judgment as to conditions or remedy, nor will it be profitable to criticise the latter or point out its difficulties. It may not be amiss, however, to examine the deeper causes of this city ward movement, that, while the immediate remedy is being tried, steps may be taken to remove the causes so far as they are artificial.

Why do men leave the farms for the cities? It is not alone their social instincts impelling them to a closer touch with their fellows, though that is a strong motive. It is due to the unremunerative vocation that farming has come to be, and the greater rewards of labor and better opportunities for enterprise the cities offer. The handicap the farmer has to carry in the different conditions under which he sells and buys reduces the margin of profit to so meager a sum that he concludes farming does not pay. The wealth and glitter of the cities attract him as a more profitable field of enterprise, and he goes there to take his chances with the rest.

The abnormal growth of the cities is due to two principal causes. The fiscal policy of the federal government for thirty years has been to encourage manufacturing. It has made practical offer of a bonus to those who engaged in it. There are three factors in the desirable location of a manufacturing plant—facility for getting a supply of labor, of fuel, and for distribution of its products. The cities furnish the labor, and the railways centering there cheapen the fuel and give access to distant markets. The factories in turn create the conditions which lure the toiler from the farms.

The concentration of manufactories in the cities, their removal from interior and smaller places, has been as marked a feature of the period as has been the movement of population city ward. This has been facilitated by the policy of the railroads in the discriminations they made in favor of the cities and against the smaller towns in their freight rates. This has been sufficient to either destroy the village factory or oblige it to transplant itself to the city. Acts of congress and legislatures and rulings of commissions have not been entirely effective to oblige a discontinuance of this policy, and the village factory finds the discriminations and rebate system too much for it to compete against.

Here, then, are two causes of the condition President Stickney would alleviate—both of them artificial and each capable of being remedied, the one by giving to the farmer the same condition of market he buys as is the one he sells in, thus increasing the profitableness of his vocation while removing from manufacturing an unhealthy stimulus. The other lies with the railway companies in giving to the village factory the same proportional rates they give the cities. The one remedy is in the hands of the people, and cannot now be applied for two years at least; the other the railroads can apply at once. Meantime necessity is forcing a slight movement on the lines indicated by Mr. Stickney. We trust his efforts will help accelerate it.

Where the directions of other baking powders call for two teaspoonfuls you need use but one of Dr. Price's to get best results.

MONETARY REFORM.

The correspondents in Washington are doing lots of guessing nowadays as to what the president will recommend to congress in his annual message. As the president is not in the habit of calling the letter writers in and imparting to them his purposes, the intimations of what his message will contain are more or less shrewd guesses, based largely on the conditions of the times and the remedies suggested. So we have the advice that the president is engaged in formulating some scheme of paper currency with which to substitute the crazy-quilt system our Republican financiers have bequeathed the country, and to whose many-colored hues they point with pride as proof of the financial acumen of their party.

With nine different forms of currency in use, with seven hundred millions of it redeemable in gold and less than 10 per cent of that amount in gold to redeem with; with an inherited reduction of revenues, compelling borrowing of gold, and patriots drawing the gold from the treasury with which to buy the bonds issued for the gold; with a system that is a mongrel of two systems radically different—one making the government the sole issuer of money, the other remitting it, with wheat and other products, to the people—it is no wonder that the sharp correspondents hit on currency reform as a subject occupying the presidential mind. And small wonder, too, if the mind of the president is considering seriously a remedy for such a humiliating condition.

Mr. Cleveland had been stung by the barbs of the gossiping writers, who wrought out of their imaginations a quarrel with his secretary of the treasury, into a denial in which he went on to say that the secretary would formulate and he would approve of some plan of a uniform currency for submission to congress. Dire need there is of it, and it is to be hoped the silver lunacy of congressmen has been so chastened by the election that a safe and speedy passage of some sound, simple and safe measure is possible at the coming session.

The central feature of whatever plan is proposed or adopted should be the retirement of the goverment from the business of issuing representatives of money. There is nothing but danger, where there is not actual disaster, in the policy of governmental paper money. No congress that was ever chosen, or that ever will be chosen, is competent to decide the quantity of this form of currency to be issued, any more than it is qualified to decide how much wheat shall be grown, or how much wool or beef or pork provided. It does not assume to say how much real money, which is metallic money, shall be provided. It leaves the provision of gold and silver entirely to private enterprise, and to the same it should remit the provision of whatever substitutes for money the government shall allow.

The only function of the government is to regulate coinage and fix the value thereof, not arbitrarily, for that it cannot do, but after ascertaining the commercial value of the money metals it shall adopt. If the demands of commerce require substitutes for money, its function is to see that such provisions are made for its solvency that it is at all times readily convertible into money. Having done this, its limits are reached, and the rest should be left to individual enterprise. These propositions are so fundamental that their statement would be superfluous, did not the virus of the old greenback heresy yet remain in the minds of so many people, either in its original shape or in that of the free coinage of silver at a ratio purely fictitious.

There are several plans for a paper currency system, all having their merits and any one of which would give us a currency at once safe and plenty as the demands of trade would warrant. Horace White's plan, which forms the basis of the one recently recommended by the bankers' convention in Baltimore; Mr. Harter's plan, which is an enlargement of the range of securities of our present banking act, or Mr. Walker's plan will provide a currency which will permit of the retirement of the government's issues and give us rest from this constant worry about a gold reserve.

If with it there is provision made for the exchange at the mints of silver bullion at its market value for standard dollars, and the simultaneous retirement of an equal quantity of the silver notes, the silver lunacy will disappear and the Democratic party will be free to address itself to the accomplishment of its next great purpose—the freeing of trade from the stupid, mischievous and unwarranted restrictions now put on it.

STILL MAKING FACES.

Naturally, the Republican papers wish to disparage the report of the strike commission. It is as much a reflection on them and their violent hysterics of last summer as on the managers or Pullman. Here and there among them is some astute editor who discovers that the commission must have some political and partisan motive in making a report that reflects so severely upon the conduct of the railway managers. It does not occur to them that if the gentlemen had such a motive, if they were capable of being influenced by such considerations, they would have put out their report some time before the election. There is no question but that the attitude of the administration at Chicago won for it the hostility and opposition of a large number of men belonging to the various labor organizations; and the report of the commission, and also the letter of Attorney General Olney, might have had the effect before election that it has had since in disabusing their minds of their misapprehension. It was undoubtedly because of the certainty that if given out before the election it would be attributed to a political and partisan motive that both the letter and report were withheld until after the election. It is too much, however, to expect that the average Republican editor would appreciate any such delicacy of conduct.

THE editor of the St. Louis Republic should get his views together if they are to appear on the same day in the columns of that paper. If he can't get them together, he should give them airings on separate days. In one column of a late issue he has an editorial vigorously denouncing the civil service reform and its recent extension by the president, and demanding that congress in the coming session wipe out the entire system. Another shorter editorial, whose importance is indicated by its triple leads, dilates upon the effect of the disputes over the loaves and fishes in the party. Had Hill controlled the New York appointments, he would have championed the Wilson bill. Other leaders were similarly motived. To recognize that the distribution of federal patronage is a curse to the party charged with it in one editorial, and to demand a vast increase of it in another, on the same page, betrays either a confusion of ideas in a single mind, or the antagonistic editorial expression of two separate minds. The latter is probably the case.

One-half the quantity of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder will go farther and give better results than a like quantity of any other brand.

MR. GRESHAM will be gratified to learn that his mediation proposition has not been acted upon because the Japanese cabinet is at Tokio and the emperor at Hiroshima. The emperor should hire a hack and hustle himself back to the Japanese base of operations. Our Mr. Gresham hasn't time to monkey with procrastinating foreign potentates. He wants to mediate, and that settles it.

ONE result of the election which we have not seen noted by our Republican contemporaries was the sharp advance in the price of sugar stocks; nor have we seen any comment by them on the pleasure which the election gave Mr. Havemeyer. They probably have overlooked these significant items in their exultation. What they mean will become more apparent later.

WE TRUST that Mr. Washburn will not fail to call the attention of Republican legislators to the fact that the Republicans got along very well in New York city without Johnny Davenport and his force bill. There was a disposition to turn Mr. Washburn down on account of his vote against the Lodge bill, and he can point to the Tammany election for his vindication.

Genuine Pond's Extract

is worth its WEIGHT in GOLD

Cures Female Complaints,
Neuralgia, Piles, Sores, Bruises and all Pain.

CHEAP SUBSTITUTES DO NOT CURE.

FROM MANY SOURCES.

T. Parkhurst Reardon and O. Lexow Lewis are vying with each other to see which shall be the next Republican candidate for mayor. However, there is no occasion for surprise when it is remembered that the constitution gives any American the right to aspire to anything.

***

Gen. Becker's readiness to sacrifice himself in the interests of his party in Minnesota has undoubtedly given him strength at Washington, and it will not be at all surprising if he succeeds Capt. Castle as postmaster next February. The general has a host of friends who will gladly volunteer their influence in his behalf. It is understood that already steps have been taken to secure the ear of the great white chief at the national capital.

***

"Boy," said Assemblyman Jack Parker to me last night, "the assembly of this city has no more right to look up the gambling joints than it has to run the House of Hope church. While I always did marvel at the superior wisdom of my colleague from the Sixth ward, I'm afraid I can't get out with a dark lantern and a muffled tread and trace up the tiger where he is supposed to exist. Fancy me going about with a cold, steely glitter in my lamps; a big club in my mitt, and a big pair of sneaks on my skates. I'm afraid my colleague has been reading the adventures of Nick Carter and Old Sleuth. If any one has any kick coming on gambling houses, he can notify the proper authorities, who will bring the matter to the attention of the grand jury, where it properly belongs. We have enough to do looking after the interests of the city in a practical sense without trying to usurp the duties of the grand jury; see?"

***

John Ives claims consolation in the knowledge that he was not half so much surprised as Nick Pettgieser.

***

Hon. R. T. O'Connor has been variously mentioned as the next postmaster, the next Democratic mayor and the next assistant chief of Tammany. While nobody knows just what Dick wants, the fact has been patent for a long time that whenever he starts after anything he always gets it. That's more than can be said of a good many envious Republicans who spend their time manufacturing echoes.

***

It is related of Richard that soon after he was christened "The Cardinal" he stood on the court house steps one afternoon conversing with Frank Brady, ruler of the erratic Fourth. A priest passed that way, but there was no sign of recognition from either of the gentlemen named.

"How now," cried Brady; "why is't that thou didst not remove thy bonnet to yonder pillar of the church?"

"What!" answered Richard haughtily, drawing his powerful frame a few feet farther into the air; "I, the cardinal, take off me hat to a common priest of the diocese. Pish tush, man. Thou'rt dreaming."

***

"Say," said City Clerk Prendergast yesterday to his friend Jim Nugent, "an elevator man has many ups and downs in life, hasn't he?"

"That's very old, Tom, very old," answered Nugent sorrowfully.

"So it is," said Prendergast, "but I merely wanted to say that a base ball player has the ins and outs. Does it go?"

Nugent simply rattled his silver dollars and yawned.

***

BIRD, FOWL OR ANIMAL?

A dude arrayed in his Sunday best
Gazed into his glass to see
His figure, as neat as a fashion plate—
"Oh, I am a bird?" quoth ne.

And his best girl smiled with a warm delight,
And hugged him in girlish glee,
While caressing the slaw on his overcoat—
"You are a perfect young duck," said she.

And the old man raved in his raving way,
And, slapping his ponderous knee,
Exclaimed, in a cold and a clammy voice,
"You look more like an ass to me; see?"

In all the states the sales of Dr. Price's Baking Powder are increasing. Envious competitors cannot check its onward march to victory.

AT THE THEATERS.

Miss Pauline Hall and her excellent company have scored a hit at the Metropolitan opera house in their comedy opera success, "Dorcas." The performance was warmly received by a large and brilliant audience last night. They will give their last two performances at the Metropolitan today, matinee and evening. The matinee prices will be 25, 50 and 75 cents and $1.

***

An army of stage carpenters, electricians, property men, etc., will take possession of the stage of the Metropolitan opera house tonight to get everything in readiness for the opening of Eugene Tompkins' magnificent ballet spectacle "The Black Crook" Sunday night. The production this season is far ahead of anything that Mr. Tompkins has heretofore attempted. The company is larger; in fact, a consolidation of his two companies of last season. The features are all new and pleasing, especially so the act of the wonderful Athos family of acrobats, who perform seemingly impossible feats with the greatest ease. The new and refined idea in living pictures is a hit everywhere.

A special popular matinee will be given Wednesday, at which the highest price for seats will be only 50 cents. The night prices will be 25, 50, 75 cents and $1, no higher.

***

A. Y. Pearson's company in "Land of the Midnight Sun" will be the bill at the Grand this afternoon, and tonight will close their engagement.

***

Miss Bonehill, who opens in "Playmates" at this house tomorrow night for a week's engagement, makes seven distinct changes of characters during the action of the play. Her company includes Gallagher and West, Sgt. Bowelli, John Pendy, Alida Perrault, Maud D'Arcy, among other favorites. Paul C. Blume, an old St. Paul boy, is directing Miss Bonehill's tour.

Dakota County Says Yes.

HASTINGS, Minn., Nov. 16.—The vote on the constitutional amendment in Dakota county was as follows: Yes, 1,562; no, 678. In addition to the other officers elected were J. R. Clarett, Dem., for court commissioner; Jacob Horn, Dem., commissioner Second district; John Murphy, Dem., commissioner Fourth district. The total women's vote for superintendent of schools polled in Dakota county was 875; the number of women's votes polled in Hastings, 424.

A Cause Celebre.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 16.—Bourke Cockran arrived from New York tonight. He will appear as chief counsel for plaintiff in the Hirschfield divorce case. Tonight another full carload of witnesses arrived from Helena. The case will be bitterly fought, and promises to be the most sensational ever tried here. Ball & Watson, local attorneys for Mrs. Hirschfield, have depositions from several hundred witnesses, the evidence making 2,000 typewritten pages.

W. C. T. U. IN SESSION

Miss Willard's Address an Exhaustive Review of the Year.

OLIVE BRANCH OF PEACE

Held Out in Greetings to the Non-Partisan Organization.

OTHER OFFICIALS REPORT.

Interesting Addresses on Temperance and Other Reforms.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 16.—Delegates representing every state in the Union, and a following of thousands of wearers of the white ribbon assembled this morning in Music hall, to open the twenty-first annual convention of the W. C. T. U. The convention was called to order shortly before 10 o'clock. Miss Willard rapped sharply several times on the table in front of her. Instantly the big assembly came to order.

"Seven raps for love, hope and gratitude," said Miss Willard. "You will notice that we are a little behind time, but if you will get your seats as quickly as possible we will begin our opening exercises. I will ask Mother Thompson, Auntie Stewart and Mrs. Munroe to read the Crusade Psalm responsively with you."

The three ladies named arose and stood with Miss Willard while the Psalm was read, a verse by the audience and a verse by those on the platform. It was an impressive moment. Then followed the singing the crusade hymn, "Rock of Ages," by the entire convention, led by Mrs. Alice Harris, of Boston, national superintendent of music, and the grand notes of the organ pealed above the voices of the audience. There were probably 500 delegates present, and the hall was well filled with spectators, with the exception of the upper gallery. Rev. Francis Townsley, of Nebraska, next led the convention in a fervent prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer, Miss Willard spoke feelingly of the late Mary Woodbridge, after which Mrs. L. M. E. Stevens, of Maine, called the roll of officers, superintendents and delegates.

Following this came the reading and adoption of the minutes of the executive committee for two sessions. The appointment of a vice president at large was under consideration during the larger part of the morning session. After three ineffectual votes upon the subject the matter was finally laid over until tomorrow morning. The treasurer, Mrs. Barker, of South Dakota, was appointed chairman of the finance committee.

After the singing of the hymn entitled "Welcome Christian, Welcome," Miss Willard stepped to the front of the platform, and the first applause of the convention was given and handkerchiefs fluttered in all parts of the house. Miss Willard thanked the convention for the applause and then began the delivery of her

Annual Address.

The address begins with a review of the progress of the temperance, woman, purity and labor movements in last two decades, and shows that they have all moved forward by leaps and bounds until the habit of total abstinence is thoroughly respected everywhere. She says the aggregated and systematic self-respect of women is making itself felt against the debasing exhibitions of her form, whether pictured or real, before audiences of immoral men. The victory gained by Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Ormiston Chant and other White Ribbon women in bringing evidence to the London county council, which caused it by a vote of 75 to 32 to refuse liquor and promenade hall licenses, so that prominent places of amusement in London are closed, is, perhaps, the strongest proof that a better day has dawned, and deserves to rank beside the victory of women in Kentucky over the perjured Breckenridge.

The appointment of a cabinet minister to supervise public amusements and of committees in every locality (among whom women should always have place) was recommended as the best method of catering to the people in their recreation hours, so that the whole amusement question should be lifted to the plane of reason and ethics as well as art.

Further on she says: I have not turned Populist, though I hope that Populists and Prohibitionists may be agreed and walk together before long. I am a teetotaller and expect to be one always. A strong plea is made against lynching.

It was maintained that the call for compulsory arbitration resulting from the Pullman strike will, if it is but heeded, be worth to this country all that the strike cost us, financially and every other way. Peace and arbitration are watchwords of the white ribbon movement. The position taken by the labor unions in deploring the disposition of those in authority to increase and centralize the number of state and federal troops, to multiply costly and medieval armories, thereby making more heavy the burden of taxation, which at the last must be borne by the producing classes, was heartily indorsed and the declaration made that the W. C. T. U. has no fear of the working classes in this country, but believes they are the bone and sinew of the nation, and will seek to better their condition only by means of arbitration and the ballot box.

Olive Branch Held Out.

In the course of her address Miss Willard referred to the Non-Partisan W. C. T. U., and sent it greetings, with the wish that the two bodies may come together. This expression was indorsed by the convention with hearty applause.

After numerous cablegrams and telegrams of greeting were read by the secretary, Mrs. L. M. Stevens, recording secretary, presented her report. The convention then took a recess until 2 p.m.

At the afternoon session the first order of business taken up after the devotional exercises was the report of the treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, of South Dakota. The report was unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Cook, of Boston, was next introduced, and spoke briefly on the work of the past year, and predicted by the end of the century the liquor traffic would come to an end.

Short addresses followed by Mrs. N. Cox Stewart, representing the United Woman's Society of Ohio, and by Mrs. Dr. Blakeslee, who brought greetings from Canada.

The reports of superintendents came next, after which further addresses were listened to, and the convention took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

In the evening Music hall was again crowded. Ten-minute addresses of welcome were made as follows:

"For the Federal Unions," by Mrs. S. M. Perkins; "For the City," by Mayor Blees; "For the State W. C. T. U.," Mrs. H. L. Monroe, and "For the Cleveland Temperance Alliance," by Mrs. H. E. Hammond.

Ten-minute responses were made by Mrs. Mary C. Burt, of New York; Mrs. Emma A. Cranmer, of South Dakota; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, of Kentucky; Mrs. Katherine Stevenson, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Narcissa White Kenny, of Oregon. The day's proceedings closed with music and the benediction.

DR. M'COSH IS NO MORE.

VENERABLE EX-PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON DEAD.

He Passes Away Painlessly—His Demise Attributed to Old Age.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 16.—Dr. James M. McCosh, the veneral ex-president of Princeton university, and a leading educator of the age, departed this life at 10 o'clock tonight. He had been conscious nearly all day and died in that condition. His son, Dr. Andrew J. McCosh, his daughters, Mrs. David Magie and Mrs. Alexander Maitland, and his wife, Mrs. Isabella McCosh, were at his deathbed. He has suffered no physical pain, and, aside from weakness brought on by old age, has been in perfect health. His physicians attribute his death to heart failure, induced by old age.

Dr. McCosh was born at Ayrshine, Scotland, April 1, 1811. He studied at the University of Glasgow from 1824 till 1829, and at that of Edinburgh from 1829 till 1834. In the latter institution he was a pupil of Dr. Thomas Chalmers. Having written an essay on the Stoic philosophy, the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him on motion of Sir William Hamilton. He was ordained a minister of the Church of Scotland at Arbroath in in 1835, but removed in 1839 to Brechin, where he ministered to 1,400 communicants. In 1843 he took an active part in the organization of the Free Church of Scotland. While pastor at Brechin he published a work entitled "Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral," Edinburgh, 1850; fifth edition, revised, London, 1856, in which he endeavors to interrogate nature by the inductive method, inquiring what is the method of the divine government, primarily in the physical world, and secondarily in Providence as related to the character of man and tending to his restoration. The work discusses the laws of substance and phenomenon and of cause and effect in physical nature and in the human mind. He subsequently continued the argument in "The Supernatural in Relation to the Natural" (Belfast, 1862), which was intended as the first part of a work on "The Method of the Divine Government, Supernatural and Spiritual." The publication of the "Method" attracted public attention to its author, both in Great Britain and the United States. Some one having sent a copy of it to Earl Clarendon, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, that nobleman began to read it before divine service on a Sabbath morning, and became so interested in it that he forgot to attend church. He immediately afterward appointed Mr. McCosh professor of logic and metaphysics in Queen's college, Belfast. Here he remained for sixteen years, drawing to the institution a large body of students, and taking a deep interest in defending the national system of education in Ireland. While there he wrote his "Intuitions of the Mind Inductively Investigated" (London, 1860), which established his reputation as a metaphysical writer. It explains what intuitions properly are, which of them are moral convictions, and how they are related to the sciences, particularly to metaphysics and theology. In 1868 he removed to the United States, having been elected president of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, where his administration has been remarkably successful. The staff of professors has been increased from seventeen to forty-one, and the average attendance of students from 264 to 603. Having been thus successful in his administration, and desiring to be relieved on account of advancing years, Dr. McCosh offered his resignation in November, 1887, which took effect in June, 1888. He was voted a salary as president emeritus, and retained the chair of philosophy. He received the degree of LL. D. from Aberdeen in 1850, and from Harvard in 1868, while Queen's university, Ireland, gave him that of D. Lit.

FLAMES IN KENTUCKY.

Forest Fires Break Out in the Vicinity of Hopkinsville.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—The forests around Nortnville, a station east of this city, caught fire this morning. A large force of men have been at work all day fighting the flames and trying to suppress them, but as fast as they were extinguished in one place they would break out in another. The large tracts of timber in the northern portion of this county are reported on fire also, and there is but little water convenient for use. The fire originated from children playing with matches in the dry leaves.

Missouri's Official Vote.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 16.—The official vote of the state was opened today. The vote on judge of the supreme court, head of the ticket, is as follows: Black, Dem., 226,541; Robinson, Rep., 229,441; Jones, Pop., 42,466; Robinson, Pro., 3,099; Sanderson, Social Labor, 1,572. Plurality for Robinson, Rep., 3,094. Compared with the vote cast two years ago, the Democrats lost 41,853 and the Prohibitionists 1,542. The Republicans gained 1,957 and the Populists 1,259.

Activity in the South.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 15.—The Manufacturer's Record says: A substantial forward movement all through the South is noticeable the past week. Improved railroad earnings are points reflecting the uniform and general character of the progress towards better times. The passing of the elections relieves a feeling of uncertainity consequent to such periods, and new enterprises are being launched with greater confidence.

Mix the flour with the baking powder in a dry state, and always before sifting. Dr. Price's Baking Powder is best.

Northwestern Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The president today appointed Theodore W. Richards assistant surgeon of the navy; also the following postmasters: James T. Lewis, Appleton, Minn.; Job Mills, Lodi, Wis.

Slashed the Officials' Salaries.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 16.—The officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company are perparing a notice which will be sent out broadcast in a few days, announcing the fact that on and after Dec. 1 there will be a reduction of 10 per cent in salaries over $1,000 per annum.

Virginia's Official Returns.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 16.—The returns of the congressional election in this state have all been received at the office of the secretary of the commonwealth. The total vote was 214,148, distributed: Democrats, 114,433; Republicans, 88,247; Populists, 10,323; Prohibitionists, 1,732; Independents, 410; Democratic plurality, 25,186.

Big Burlington Blaze.

BURLINGTON, Io., Nov. 16.—A fire this evening caused $75,000 damage to the Boston clothing store. Oswald Ristorius, aged seventeen, was suffocated to death. Insurance on building and stock about $30,000.

Heart Suddenly Stopped.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 16.—B. Lauckner, a member of the firm of Radtke & Lauckner, art publishers, New York, dropped dead of heart disease tonight. He was talking to friends at the Burnett house when he fell dead.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

Moses Gage Shirley, the Poet, Cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy. Words That Show a Poet Can on Occasion Use Vigorous Prose.

MOSES GAGE SHIRLEY, THE POET.

That Moses Gage Shirley, of Goffstown, N. H., is a popular poet the world knows. That he is a great poet is evidenced by the fact that he is indorsed by that master of poets, James Whitcomb Riley, and such eminent men as Gov. William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, and Mayor Knowlton, of Manchester, N. H. His book "Everyday Rhymes" has made him famous.

The poet personally is a genial gentleman, who talked interestingly to the writer concerning himself.

"I am very well indeed now," he said, "but some time ago I was troubled badly with weak nerves and kidney and liver complaint. I took that wonderful medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and it completely cured me.

"As a nerve strengthener and blood purifier it is unequaled, and richly merits its great success as the grandest of medicines.

"I advise everybody ailing to use it, and I take every opportunity to recommend it. It will certainly cure."

Our great writers, our illustrious statesmen, our most eminent physicians and best known society people use and recommend this grandest of medicines, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It occupies a position among the sick and ailing far above any other remedy ever discovered. No other remedy cures like it, no other medicine begins to have such a long array of wonderful cures. Day after day prominent and well-known people publish their testimonials, and recommend this remedy because it cured them and they desire to point out the road to health to others who may be suffering from nerve weakness, overworked brains, tired-out bodies, nervous debility, insomnia, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, or some other affection which causes nervousness, weakness and prostration.

Prominent persons, whom everybody knows, would not thus give their names to the public and advise people to use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy if they did not know from their own experience that the medicine cured, and that it will cure others if they use it. We can only say, try it and prove for yourself that it will do just what these well-known people say it will.

Why waste time in trying uncertain and untried remedies, when here is a physician's prescription, a discovery made by the greatest living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th St., New York City? If you take this medicine you can consider yourself under Dr. Greene's direct professional care, and you can consult him or write to him about your case, freely and without charge. This is a guarantee that this remedy will cure, possessed by no other medicine in the world.

LYNCHERS IN BELGIUM.

They Get a Hot Reception From the Gendarmes.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Alost, East Flanders, says that a serious conflict occurred today between the populace and the twenty gendarmes. The trouble broke out along the road to Herzeele. Several men accused of the brutal murder of an innkeeper were being conveyed to the prison at Herzeele by the gendarmes when a crowd attacked the escort, with the object of securing the prisoners and lynching them, the crime having excited deep indignation among the people. The officers resisted the mob and a desperate fight occurred, during which several men on both sides were wounded. The crowd was finally dispersed and the officers lodged the prisoners safely in jail.

Women Draw the Color Line.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The committee on membership of the aristocratic Woman's club, after a stormy session today, refused to admit to membership the noted colored lecturer, Mrs. Fanny Barrien Williams. The application of Mrs. Williams for membership had been considered at the several secret sessions, and a quarrel of the first magnitude was developed by the discussions. A strong faction of the club, led by Mrs. Charles Henrotin, wife of the millionaire broker, strongly approved the drawing of the color line, and today's action of the membership committee is likely, it is thought, to disrupt the organization. A reconsideration of today's action is not improbable, and should Mrs. Williams be admitted to the club, the names of several other prominent colored women will be pressed for membership.

London's Wool Market.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The next series of wool auction sales will open next Thursday, and is fixed to close Saturday, Dec. 8. The net quantity available for sale up to today is 142,965 bales. The list will close on Saturday. Yorkshire reports are a shade better. There are more American orders, and manufacturers and spinners are better employed than for months. Stocks, however, both of wool and tops, are very heavy, especially in France. Private inquiry is very small. The Antwerp Platte auction sales are fixed for next Tuesday and Wednesday. The number of bales available for sale are 5,000.

Tired of a Millionaire Mate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—In the action of Mary Manning for a separation from the millionaire banker, John D. Manning, Justice Barrett, of the supreme court, has allowed the complainant $500 counsel fees and $300 a month alimony. The parties were married in 1861, and she says that he has more than $2,000,000 worth of personal property. He says that he owes more than a million, and that he lost $180,000 in the past two years. He does not say how much he is worth over his debts. His wife tells of many occasions when he struck her. While ostensibly they lived in luxury, her allowance, she said, was penurious.

Contagion in the Asylum.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 15.—There are now ten cases of scarlet fever at the Indiana home for feeble-minded children, north of this city. There are over 500 inmates at the institution, and nearly all of them have been directly or indirectly exposed to the contagion. A temporary hospital for contagious diseases has been secured for use during the prevalence of the epidemic.

Edison Injunction Affirmed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A decision was rendered today in the United States court of appeals for the Second circuit, in the case of the Accumulator Company vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company and the Electric Storage Battery Company, by Judge Wallace, affirming the decision of Judge Lacomb, enjoining the Edison Electric Illuminating company from using the chloride battery, for the reason that it is an infringement of the Swan-Reissu patent.

HOW A MAN GOES TO SLEEP.

Sleep Begins at the Feet, and the Senses Become Dormant by Degrees.

"Order is heaven's first law," and, according to the New York World, the old truth is manifested even