IMPORTS OF GOLD

HAVE AN IMPORTANT BEARING ON THE CONDITIONS IN WALL STREET.

FINANCIERS ARE HOPEFUL.

THE TWENTY MILLIONS BROUGHT IN DO MUCH TO EASE THE MONEY MARKET.

OBJECT LESSON TO SILVERITES

Of the Value of Remaining on a Sound Money Basis—Henry Clews' Review.

Special Correspondence of the Globe.

Henry Clews in his weekly review of the financial conditions in Wall street says:

Financial affairs at this center have shown, during the past week, the evidences of recovery which were foreshadowed in my last advices. It has been more than once intimated in these letters that the great alarm of late months has been produced rather by impending possibilities as to matters of the very gravest nature than by any decided probability that the things feared would be actually accomplished. It is true that this distinction does not warrant the supposition hat the apprehension has been groundless; for the financial and political revolution embodied in the Chicago platform is so completely and to the last degree ruinous that, if the chances of the adoption of such a programme were only as one in ten, even that measure of possibility was sufficient to warrant extraordinary precautions by every man who has any interest to project. Nevertheless, there is this to be noted in this distinction between the possibilities and probabilities, that in proportion as the chances of these evils happening diminished, the less force would the mere possibility of the catastrophes possess as an element of disturbance.

We have now reached a point at which the impossibility of the American people ever sanctioning such suicidal policies as are incorporated in the Bryan plaform is becoming each day more emphatically evident. The enormity of the proposals has so deeply aroused the self-respect and the patriotism of our intelligent citizens that an overwhelming defeat of the revolutionary party has become a self-evident certainty to every one who can read the signs of the times, or can discern the temper of the American people. This it is which is now working a marked change for the better in the tone of affairs in business circles. The results of the Vermont election are construed as foreshadowing the sure repudiation of free coinage by the people at the November election. Equally, the organization of the National Democracy at the Indianapolis convention, is viewed as dooming the Populo-Democratic element to inevitable defeat. Beyond these indications of the November outcome, the general drift of information from private and political sources is that the silver cause is waning—a drift which will become much more evident when the National Democracy gets its forces marshaled and in the field.

It may be proper to here call attention to a most unfair perversion, by silver agitators, of language used by me in my "letter circular" of May 23 last in speaking of the attitude of the financial interests towards the silver agitation.

The part of that circular has been used by the silverites as representing Wall street as prepared for a usurpation of power to coerce congress in the event of passing such a law as is referred to. The following letter, replying to a California gentleman who asks for an explanation in a spirit of friendly candor, may put these misrepresentations in their true light:

New York, Aug. 31, 1896.—E. L. Conger, Esq., President Throop Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena, Cal.—Dear Sir: The construction put upon the language which I used some time ago in my weekly letter, regarding the action of Wall street in the event of a free silver victory, does me serious injustice, and totally misconstrues the spirit of my assertion. The language was that "if congress should by a two-thirds vote of both houses pass a bill fixing free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 it would evoke conditions in Wall street that would defeat or prevent its execution." By the term Wall street we of the East think not alone of the brokers dealing in shares on the exchange, but the vast concentrated interest of the country, the extensive banking capital, the multitude of investors, the poor as well as the wealthy. The "conditions" here implied are a supposed popular feeling that would be hostile to a measure that in my opinion might prove ruinous to Wall street business, as well as to other kinds of business connected therewith, such as railroad enterprise, for instance. Wall street being the great barometer of general business would naturally feel the hostile influence first and keenest, and would naturally sound a note of warning that would be reverberated throughout the nation. It was so when congress attempted to legislate against speculating in gold. The consequence was that gold advanced 100 per cent at once, and threatened to prove disastrous to business. Congress immediately perceiving the evil results to which such legislation would inevitably lead rescinded its action forthwith and permitted business to go on in its natural course, subject to the influence of supply and demand. Thus it is that wherever legislation has unduly interfered with business interests the result has been mischievous. This has been illustrated in every attempt at such legislation since the sumptuary laws were proved to be such a signal failure in Rome, and since then centuries ago in England. All such legislation is opposed to public policy and in restraint of trade, and it tramples, on principle, upon the right of everybody in trade, small or great. If the law could fix the market price of every commodity it could just as equitably dictate what we should eat, drink and wear. Attempts have been made several times in congress to enact laws, like the Washburn option measure, against dealing in futures, but without success. Germany has now enacted a law restricting dealings in stocks, but that will soon go the way of all of its kind, though upheld by tyrannical power in the meantime.

It was against such legislation that my remarks were directed, and I still adhere to them in that sense. I never intimated that Wall street was potent enough to upset or defy a national law, nor would it be so inclined under any circumstances; but I do say that the opinion of security holders and that of other financial interests is strong enough and influential enough to aid in a movement to repeal a law that would be very injurious to the business interests of the country.

This is an answer to your letter of Aug. 24, in which you ask for an explanation regarding the points above stated. Yours very truly,

—Henry Clews.

In addition to the large recovery of confidence due to the hopeful political tendencies above referred to, the situation in Wall street has been materially improved through the large import of gold, which is known now to have reached $20,000,000, including what is on the way. Good authorities have estimated that we shall get at least $30,000,000 before the current stops; but others are confident of the total reaching $40,000,000. This shows the advantage of being on the world's money basis; for this importation of gold comes here as money, and while it does not go into actual circulation amongst the people, it does go into banks and performs the functions of circulation just the same, as it relieves the notes that otherwise would have to be held as reserve. The same is the case as regards so much of the receipts as go into the treasury, as much of it will. It releases a corresponding amount of legal tender money, which will pass into the general circulation. If we had silver basis money, this gold would be nothing more than merchandise to us, on account of its high premium. As a matter of fact, if we were on a silver basis, we could not attract gold here from Europe on any terms. This current gold import ought to open the eyes of the farmers and others who have been misled by demagogues to believe in rfee coinage at 16 to 1, and should convince them that, if we maintain the gold standard, we can withdraw a great deal more gold from Europe than they can take from us; in other words, we don't want more money manufactured, especially of an inferior character, but we want to maintain the sound money that we now have and let the world know that we are going to do so. It will give us what we now lack—confidence, which will bring the European money here to an extent to equalize the rates of interest in America with those of England, France and Germany. That kind of confidence is already beginning to return to us.

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A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder
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40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LONDON FINANCES.

Chinese Loan Stiffening Rates for Money.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The partial cessation of the demand for bullion for America has made the rates for money easier. More gold will, however, be wanted for Austria and for the coming Chinese loan so that rates are likely to remain fairly steady. Business on the stock exchange was on a small scale, but the feeling is more cheerful. The only thing now preventing a brisker rise in Americans is the rate cutting war in the South. Still the week's advances ranged from 2 to 5 points. Lord Salisbury's firm attitude towards Turkey is having a good effect on foreign securities. Italians were also recovered and there was good inquiry for Peruvians and Argentines on improved railway traffic reports. Mines were still quiet. Docks were flat on strike rumors. The advances for the week were: Lake Shore, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Erie Mortgages, Illinois Central, Northern Pacific, and Denver preferred 2½, Reading firsts 2, Wabasha sixes 1¼, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Wabasha 1.

English Harvest Delayed.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Rain has checked the harvest in the north of England, while in the south the harvest is complete with a yield of 2,000,000 quarters in excess of last year. The wheat market was on a better and firmer basis, but operators were cautious and waiting for further news of the principal wheat crop. California and June, 27s 3d; parcels steady; hard Duluth, September and October, 25s 7½d; spot quiet. Maize, nearby, quiet, distant being firmer; mixed American steamer and September, 13s 1½d; parcels and October, 13s. Barley firm. Oats quiet; Americans clipped afloat, 12s.

Cotton Market Dull.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 6.—The market has been inactive, partly owing to the Oldham holiday, but more owing to the paralyzed state resulting from the violent cotton movement. Yarns and cloth were held nominally as high as cotton, but no weight of business can secure it, buyers following with bids of half the advance. The Gladbach spinners report better results than the English. A fair business was done during the week at Rouen, rather dragging, but not as badly as in Lancashire.

BLACK'S SUDDEN RISE.

Career of the Republican Candidate for Governor of New York.

Francis S. Black, the Republican candidate for governor of New York, is a lawyer of Troy who has risen from political obscurity to political prominence in the brief space of two years. Mr. Black was born in Bimington, York county, in the Western part of Maine, March 8, 1853. He was one of eleven children, and his father was a struggling farmer. As a boy he had few educational advantages, but he was determined to be a lawyer. With this end in view he took a short course at Lebanon academy, and then pluckily worked his way through Dartmouth college, teaching school and keeping up with his class so well that he was graduated with honors.

FRANCIS S. BLACK.

Then he went to Johnstown, N. Y., where he studied law and managed a newspaper at the same time. After three months of this work he went to Troy, where he worked as a reporter and read law at every opportunity. His industry was unceasing, and in 1879, four years after he left college, he was admitted to the bar and began to practice his profession in Troy. He soon became a successful lawyer, and handled some important cases. He had always been an ardent Republican, but had never found time to take a more active interest in politics than voting and making an occasional stumping tour. In 1894, however, when Troy was a seething political caldron, owing to the murder of Albert Ross at a primary, he jumped into the arena and at once took the lead. He was chaiman of the committee which brought "Bat" Shea, the man who shot Ross, to justice. His political ability was at once recognized, and he was nominated for congress. Although the district was strongly Democratic he was elected.

Mr. Black is married and has several children. He is a man of striking personal appearance, stading six feet two inches in his stockings. He is very slim, and has piercing black eyes. He has made something of a reputatoin as an orator, and is intensely partisan in his political faith.

Bishop Shanley There.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The consecration of the new altars of St. Mary's church in this city today was a notable event in the history of that important Roman Catholic parish. Archbishop Corrigan celebrated high mass at the early service, and officiated at the consecration ceremony later. The sermon was by Bishop John Shanley, of North Dakota. At vesper Chancellor James Laughlin, of Philadelphia, preached. Hundreds were unable to get into the building.

Teller Declined.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Mr. James H. Teller, of this city, has been notified of his appointment by the secretary of the interior as a member of the recently authorized commission to negotiate with a number of the Indian tribes of the West. The commission consists of three members, one from each political party. Mr. Teller had been chosen as a Republican. For business reasons the appointment was declined.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure dyspepsia, bloating, sour stomach, nervous dyspepsia, constipation and every form of stomach trouble, safely and permanently, except cancer of the stomach. Sold by druggists at 50 cents full-sized package.

THE SAINT PAUL

THEIR HEART'S WISH

PECULIAR AMBITIONS SHOWN BY SOME OF THE NOTED PUGILISTS.

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE.

BILLY MADDEN WRITES FROM LONG EXPERIENCE AND PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE.

MITCHELL WANTS A QUIET LIFE

As Country Squire When He Has Made a Fortune—Ideas of Other Pugilists.

Special Correspondence of the Globe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—All great fighters have their peculiarities. They are all vain, but they have distinctive characteristics outside of egotism, which I have found in the course of long experience success in any walk of life is most sure to engender. So the boxer may be pardoned for an amiable weakness to which brainier men are known to be addicted.

Every champion and ex-champion, from heavyweight to bantam and the brave fellows who contest their title, have as decided traits of character as Grover Cleveland, Thomas B. Reed, William J. Bryan and Maj. William McKinley. Like these great men each has his hopes and aspirations. Ambition fires the soul of each and every one of them.

The greatest gladiator the world has ever known, John L. Sullivan, is a study in himself. He and I are not the best of friends now, but I can do justice to the big fellow's character. About his courage and determination everybody knows. Everybody doesn't know, however, that Sullivan in his rough way is and always has been a philanthropist, quite as much so as George Peabody, Montefiore and Baron Hirsch. In the heyday of his success, when I first brought him out and afterward when Al Smith and Pat Sheedy successively managed him, John L. used to put aside a portion of his earnings for the poor. In addition to that he staked every needy man or woman who ever invoked his aid. Religion, politics or country cuts no figure with him. I have seen him give generous donations alike to Catholic priests and Protestant ministers. I have, too, seen him toss out $10 and $20 bills to needy Irishmen, Englishmen, Jews and darkies as well as to his own countrymen. He played no favorites in distress. He turned no broken man away.

Sullivan is a much abler man than he is given credit for being. He has a fair education, too, despite public belief to the contrary. He went through the public schools of Boston and spent one year in the Boston high school. At the latter institution Henry E. Dixey and Nat Goodwin, the famous comedians, were schoolmates of his.

The ambition of Sullivan's life is to go to congress. He ever has the example of John Morrissey, of America, and John Gully, M. P., of England, before him. He honestly believes that he has the makings of as good a lawmaker as either in him. and I am certain that he can make a better speech than either of them could in life.

Coupled with Sullivan's ambition to go to congress is the earnest desire to own a stock farm in the vicinity of Boston and live the life of a country gentleman. John will never again go into the liquor business unless necessity compels. He doesn't like it and never did. He would rather be on the outside of the bar and "blow in" his coin like a prince. And here let me say that Sullivan in his remarkable career has made over $1,000,000. Outside of the homestead and substantial sums he gave his father and mother—$16,000 in all, I am told—he spent every dollar of this huge amount. One half of it he squandered; the other half he gave in charities and distributed among friends who felt the pinch of poverty.

Sullivan never touched a card for money, never played the races, never tackled Wall street and, in fact, never gambled in any shape. The few vices he has the public fully knows.

James J. Corbett, the man who wrested the championship from John L., is the direct antithesis of Sullivan. He is as cautious as the "big fellow" is reckless and as thrifty as John is prodigal. Until he went into theatrical ventures he held on to the first dollar he ever earned. He still has a good, fat bank account. His ambition is to become a good actor. Failing in that he will strive to be a successful theatrical manager.

Charles Mitchell, of England, is the shrewdest and pretty nearly the brainest of all the fighters. His mental caliber is really not greater than Sullivan's, but he is far cuter than John. He is by long odds a better judge of human nature and cannot be imposed upon. He is a good hearted fellow withal, and many a poor devil he has helped. I say this now because the general belief is that every dollar Mitchell gets becomes a prisoner. This is not so. With friends he is quite liberal and a generous spender. If an "angel" happens along,, however, who has more money than brains, Mitchell will let him spend his money if the "angel" insists and hold his own.

Mitchell's ambition, after he has made all the money he can out of boxing and his music hall in London—he is a partner with his brother-in-law, the famous "Pony" Moore, in the Washington hall in London—is to settle down in a country estate in England and live the quiet life of an English country squire.

Peter Jackson, the greatest gladiator the black race ever produced, is an unhappy, discontented man. He is as proud as Lucifer and extremely sensitive on the score of his color. A hundred years ago I think he would have been a splendid African king. Before he got broken down in health he might have divided honors with Antonio Maceo in battling for the liberty of Cuba, for no one suffers more keenly than he the wrongs and injustices done his race. Now his only ambition is to dawdle away his life in gay London sporting circles and eventually open up a public house, as they call saloons over there, after his money is all gone. Once it was his ambition to win the world's championship from either Sullivan or Corbett, retire at once to London, marry a white English heiress and become a man of influence in both society and politics. This would be easier than some people would imagine, as Peter is extremely popular on the other side and no color line is drawn over there. His black skin would be no bar to social advancement.

Frank P. Slavin, Jackson's great Australian rival, has a consuming ambition to become a millionaire and globe trotter. He has a fad which some day he hopes may make him "rich beyond the dreams of avarice." He is enamored of patents. Almost any kind of an invention can make him open his purse strings. He is now owner of twenty-two good patents, any one of which may land him a winner. When he does win, as he feels confident he will, his intention is to visit every portion of the globe and see and learn all he can. He is now fighting only for that end, and he will fight anybody, champion or tenth rater.

Peter Maher's sole ambition is to whip Bob Fitzsimmons, then the winner of the Corbett-Sharkey fight and retire as champion of the world. With

the money and prestige thus gained he will open up a cafe or hotel in Pittsburg, enter the field of politics and try to become an alderman in that lively town. As he is very popular in that bailiwick, his ambition may be gratified if he gets to the top of the ladder.

Bob Fitzsimmons' whole idea is to make all the money he can by "showing" on the road and fighting when he must. When he can fight no longer, he intends opening a roadhouse near New York in which sportsmen can spend their coin and fighters train.

George ("Kid") Lavigne, lightweight champion of the world, has but one ambition—that is to become owner or part owner of the lumber yard wherein he worked as a boy. As he has no vices and saves his money he is likely to succeed in his honorable aspiration.

The consuming desire of Jack McAuliffe's heart is to wrest the world's championship from "Kid" Lavigne, then retire from the ring and become a bookmaker at the race track.

George Dixon, the featherweight champion of the world, is anxious to hold on to that title for two or three years more and get back a part of the $100,000 he has squandered during the past decade. When that is done, he will open up a photographic studio in Boston. He was brought up in the business and understands it thoroughly. His ambition is to have as great an art gallery as Sarony in New York.

The other great colored fighter, Joe Walcott, the "black demon," too, has an ambition. Joe is a great feeder, and can with difficulty be restrained in training. The sable satan wishes to whip "Mysterious" Billy Smith, or Tommy Ryan, or Dick Burge, of England, or all three, so that he can get enough money to open up a first-class restaurant in New York and eat to his heart's content without interference of managers or trainers.

Alfred Griffiths, better known as "Young Griffo," the clever, erratic little Australian, has a unique ambition. Griffo is as homely a boy as you could find in a day's journey; yet, strange to say, he is actually stuck on himself and believes he is a veritable Adonis. He is undersized, too, albeit well put together, yet he is anxious when he "gets through foightin" to pose as an artist's model. He insists particularly that he will sit, or rather stand, for Apollo Belvedere, Ajax defying the lightning and Hercules.

Johnny Van Heest, who has met Griffo, Dixon and the best of the midget brigade, is an expert at cards, and was alternately "lookout" and dealer in several faro banks out West before he took to boxing. His chief ambition now is to meet and conquer George Dixon, and on the proceeds of his winning open a faro bank in Minneapolis, his boyhood home.

Ike Weir, ex-featherweight champion of the world, is a lad of varied gifts. He is a good jockey, can play any kind of a musical instrument, dance like a nymph and play a tremendous game of pool or billiards. His all-fired ambition is to get a "crack" at Dixon, whip him and then open up a high grade music hall in New York or Chicago.

Norman Elijah Shelby, whose nom de guerre is Charles "Kid" McCoy, has high hopes and aspirations. He means to wip in quick succession Dan Creedon and Bob Fitzsimmons, win the middleweight championship of the world, and with the gold and glory thus won hang out his glittering sign as "banker and broker" in Wall street.

Solly Smith, the game little featherweight, has a similar ambition. He wants to whip right off the reel Willie Smith, of England, and George Dixon, of America. Then with his backer, Johnnie Mack, he proposes to open up a banking house in San Francisco, his native town.

"In "Mysterious" Billy Smith and handsome Tommy Ryan one finds "two souls with but a single thought"—that is, to whip each other and settle forever the question of superiority and then open two palatial liquid emporiums—Smith in Boston, Ryan in Chicago.

I have given you the ambitions which consume nearly every great fighter I know. You will notice that many of them have honorable aspirations, quite as much so as men engaged in less arduous, if more peaceable pursuits. I predict that many of them will be heard from in a creditable way before a dozen years have gone by. I'll gamble all I am worth that none of them will ever commit a crime. And, mark you, have you ever noticed how few pugilists have ever committed crimes? I mean real crimes, such as murder, arson, burglary, robbery and the like. And pugilists are supposed—wrongfully, of course—to be a lawbreaking class at that. I never knew but one pugilist to be a crook in my life, and he was killed out West some years ago. Can the same be said of the people of the class that criticise them so harshly? If you are on the level and think of a few bank presidents and "other good men who went wrong" up in Canada, you will promptly say "No." —William Madden.

AMONG THE PUGILISTS.

Charles McKeever has not been putting any enthusiasm into his hunt for a fight with Kid Lavigne, and it is likely that Jack Everhardt will be the next man to get on a battle with the champion.

John L. Sullivan is to become proprietor of the Clarendon hotel, on Tremont street, Boston, Sept. 15. The owner of the place is backing him.

According to Philadelphia advices, Charley McKeever, Philadelphia's champion lightweight boxer, received a telegram from Tom Alcom, of the Buffalo Athletic club, Thursday, asking him if he would meet Lavigne in a twenty-round bout at Buffalo on Sept. 16 or 18. McKeever at once replied that the date Sept. 18 suited him first rate and that he would be only too glad.

Eastern sporting men think very little of Choynski's victory over "old" McAuliffe. At his best the latter was not very good, and at present he is simply useless. Still, Maher's backers think that Choynski may now be induced to come East and meet Peter Mayer.

Tom Sharkey's latest declaration regarding Corbett: "I won't lose. I can lick him as sure as I am on earth. He's easy. Why, he's soft in comparison with the other men I have met. I know it, for I have $5,000 of my own money interested in this fight, and I think it is as good as gold."

Jimmy Barry, the 105-pound champion pugilist of the world, has issued a challenge to any man in Great Britain to fight him, give or take two pounds, weigh in at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He also challenges either Plimmer or Palmer to fight at 110 pounds, Barry at catch weight.

James Burke, a well-known oil producer of Pittsburg, spent last week at Mount Clemens, Mich. While there he met Tom Sharkey and his trainer, Danny Needham. Both declared Maher a quitter, not knowing that Burke was Peter's friend and townsman. Burke asked Sharkey: "Will you fight Maher?" Sharkey at once replied that he would. Burke pulled out his pocketbook and wanted to put up a forfeit of $2,500 for a match between the two men for $5,000. This action took the breath of both Sharkey and his trainer, and they got out of further argument by saying that as Sharkey's contract with Corbett precluded his making any matches with other men, Maher would have to wait until the battle between Corbett and Sharkey had been settled.

The Woman,
The Man,
And The Pill.

She was a good woman. He loved her. She was his wife. The pie was good; his wife made it; he ate it. But the pie disagreed with him, and he disagreed with his wife. Now he takes a pill after pie and is happy. So is his wife. The pill he takes is Ayer's.

Moral: Avoid dyspepsia by using

Ayer's
Cathartic Pills.

LI WAS SHOCKED

HIS CURIOSITY CAME NEAR BEING FATAL AT NIAGARA FALLS.

MONKEYED WITH ELECTRICITY

AND GOT A GOOD SCARE BUT NO SERIOUS INJURY AS A RESULT.

OBJECT OF LI'S VISIT IS OUT.

Here Studying American Railways, With the View of Improving China's Lines.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The special train bearing Li Hung Chang and his party arrived here at noon today. Rain was falling at the time and the visitors dampened their silk blouses and gold lace somewhat in the journey to the Cataract house, where rooms had been engaged.

Immediately upon arriving here Li sat for a dentist and had his teeth examined. The rain was a great disappointment, as the viceroy was very desirous of visiting the American falls in the afternoon. There was no cessation in the downpour of rain until shortly after 3 o'clock, when the sun struggled through the clouds. Carriages were quickly summoned, and the visitors spent two hours in inspecting the wonders of Niagara.

At the electric power house of the Niagara Falls Power company the distinguished visitor had his first experience with American electricity, the result being as startling as it was unexpected. With his usual curiosity and desire to make a personal investigation of the machinery before him, he poked at a switchboard with his walking stick. The metal ferrule closed a circuit instantly and Li's stick was

VIOLENTLY THROWN

from his grasp. He was naturally much astonished at the effect of the stick's contact with the switchboard, but fortunately he suffered no damage beyond a good scare.

Last night Li and his party passed their first night in an American sleeping car. Before this novelty they enjoyed dinner in a dining car. This meal, which was especially prepared by the Pennsylvania railroad dining car people, was quite elaborate. The menu card was decorated with the American and Chinese flags intertwined, and a facsimile of the autograph of Earl Li done in yellow.

After eating a rather hearty supper Li sent for George W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and spent about two hours questioning him about railroads. He had a map of the United States before him and he branched off to the War of the Rebellion, asking the names of the states that seceded from the Union. Li asked particularly about the battles in which Gen. Grant participated, and all of them were indicated on the map for his benefit. He dwelt long on this subject, and marveled that although the Southern forces succeeded in approachnig quite close to Washington, they were not able to capture that important point. The story of the assassination of Lincoln also interested him greatly. He inquired what became of Booth and where Lincoln is buried, and then queried: "Do not the American people regard Lincoln as a very good man?"

The deep interest he shows in railroad matters convinces those who paid attention to the subject that

HIS PRINCIPAL OBJECT

in visiting this country is to study American railway construction and management, with a view to the adoption of some of the features in a proposed general extension of the Chinese railway system. In fact, the viceroy intimated today that he is negotiating for the service of an American civil engineer, who, if he accepts the offer made him, will go to China in the near future and take charge of the railway extension scheme now outlined. Li says there are only about 200 miles of single track railroad in China at present. Only three trains are run each day, and there is no traffic at night.

Li slept during the night in a bed made especially for him, with a soft downy mattress more than a foot thick.

The preparation of his toilet consumed an hour and then he ate some birdsnest soup and drank a cup of tea. At 6:30 he was ready to receive visitors.

LI IS NERVOUS.

At his request no effort has been made at fast running, an even speed of about thirty miles an hour being maintained. Even on the train the earl's personal bodyguard slept outside the door of his stateroom.

Contrary to his usual custom, he took a morning siesta, sleeping soundly from 7 until 9. At 8 a. m., Canandaigue was reached. Here the train left the Pennsylvania and passed on to the tracks of the New York Central, the connecting line to Niagara. The only change was the substitution of a locomotive of the latter company, and a new train crew. At Rochester, General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels, of the New York Central, and Edson J. Weeks, his chief assistant, boarded the train. As soon as Li awoke these gentlemen were presented to him, and then he settled himself comfortably in his arm chair in the observation compartment of his car, and with Mr. Boyd and Mr. Daniels on either side and Interpreter Marks at his elbow, indulged in his favorite pastime of cross-questioning for nearly three hours. He asked Mr. Daniels his age and salary, and inquired how much President Depew's was, and was astonished to learn that his salary is equal to that of the president of the United States. The earl said that if he had some money he would invest in American railway stocks. He declared he was too poor and could not raise $10,000. This statement from the man papularly regarded as the richest person in the world, caused a smile. The run to this point was without special incident. General Manager J. M. Touey, of the New York Central, was at the station to meet the party, and after Li paused long enough to ask him his age and salary, the procession started for the hotel. All were intensely interested in Ta-Po-Tu, the Chinese for "the great falls," and some of the party summoned carriages almost immediately, and started out in the rain to see the sights.

Li Hung Chang is not a teetotaler; he drinks a single glass of claret with his dinner, and at bed time takes a small quantity of Chinese wine, famed for its medicinal qualities. His secretaries declare that he cannot understand English at all. He has learned the words "How do you do," and always greets his visitors with this sentence. One of the party said today, in explaining the monetary condition of the Chinese empire, that in order to raise funds to pay the indemnity of nearly $200,000,000 to Japan, that Li Hung Chang has hypathecated the customs revenues at the ports on the coast, where import duties are collected, and that an increase of the customs charges would probably follow. This was the only way to raise the money, as it would not be politic to obtain it by increasing the taxes. Only a small portion of the population is aware of the fact that there was a war with Japan, and that the Chinese forces were defeated. The levying of a tax would be the means of spreading the information, and dissatisfaction with the government would arise, possibly rebellion.

At 9 o'clock tomorrow morning the start for Canada will be made. Sir Henrie Jolly de Lotbiniere will welcome the travelers on behalf of the Canadian government, and Gen. Ruger will cease his official connection with the viceroy as the representative of President Cleveland.

A Large Block of Stone.

The largest block of stone ever quaried is propably the one just obtained at Fourmies, Belgium, by a civil engineer named Lafitte. This block measunres about 10,800 cubic feet, and its weight is over 7,900,000 pounds, or 3,500 tons. As it stands now in the quarry, this "pebble" is worth about $15,000. After it has been cut up it will represent a considerably larger sum, and is sure to furnish work for about forty stonecutters for th next three months. It was quarried by means of a band saw worked by a twenty horse power engine, and was broken from the solid rock by a charge of 112 pounds of powder, which was allowed to drop into the crack made by the saw. It is stated that this block of stone now holds the record, as far as size and weight are concerned, and will probably continue to hold it for some time to come.

NOT EASILY EXTERMINATED.

Diphtheria Germs Survive Many Years to Contaminate the Human Race.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

Two east end children are just recovering from an almost fatal attack of diphtheria, contracted by sleeping on a bed lounge upon which a diphtheria patient had died three years ago. This statement sounds somewhat remarkable, but it is nevertheless true. The children are Glen and Samuel Sipe, aged five and four years, respectively. They are the sons of Samuel Sipe, of 5514 Howe street, the diamond merchant.

Three weeks ago, in company with Mrs. Sipe, they went to Kokomo, Ind., to visit their grandmother, Mrs. Moore, of that place. Mrs. Sipe wanted the children to sleep in the same room with her. There were no young children in the Moore mansion. Consequently there was no children's crib. Mrs. Moore then remembered that stored away in the attic was an old bed lounge that had not done service for some years. It had been placed there after the death of a child in the house. For nearly a week little Glen and Samuel were nightly put to bed to complain of sore throats and a physician was called. He made a careful diagnosis and pronounced them to be suffering with diphtheria. There was no diphtheria, save these two cases, in Kokomo at the time.

When he finally made known to the household the result of his diagnosis and also his inability to account for the attach, Mrs. Moore recollected the death of the child on the lounge three years previous. She said that the couch had been closed up and placed away in the attic without being disinfected. It was not thought that it would ever be used again. Consequently when they did use it the death of the other child was entirely forgotten. If it had not been it is not likely that the lounge would have been disinfected as very few people know that the germs of diphtheria will lie dormant for many years, but when given the proper opportunity will display as much activity as a culture taken fresh from the throat of a patient.

When it was positively known that the disease was diphtheria Mrs. Sipe at once took her children and started for home. On their arrival here, ten days ago, both were in a dangerous condition. Dr. H. R. Hardtmayer, of 132 Liberty street, Alleghany, the family physician, was called to treat them. It was a hard struggle for the little ones, but yesterday he pronounced Glen out of danger, and thinks the brother will be in a like condition in a few days.

In speaking of the peculiar way in which these children had fallen victims of this dread disease Dr. Hardtmayer said: "These children, so far as can be learned, were not exposed to the disease at any time or place, and in the absence of any other good cause they must have contracted it from sleeping on the infected bed lounge. This is very probable. The scales containing the bacilli of diphtheria may be expelled from the throat of a person suffering from the disease and lie dormant for almost an interminable length of time. The same can be said of the germs of tuberculosis, scarlet fever, smallpox and many of the other contagious and infectious diseases. For these reasons too much vigilance cannot be exercised in the care of disinfecting a house and everything in it after it has been infected with any of these diseases. The best way to do this is to wash the halls of the rooms with a strong solution of corrosive sublimate after the paper has been removed and then to close them tightly and burn sulphur for several hours, being careful that the fumes thoroughly penetrate every nook and cranny."

Dr. A. V. Chessrown, physician at the county jail, also tells of a remarkable manner in which a family of four became stricken with smallpox. They contracted it from germs that had become concealed beneath the wall paper of a room twenty-eight years after a patient infected with it had departed. This patient was a riverman. He was inoculated with smallpox in New Orleans during the rage of a frightful epidemic there. He lived at a point on the Kiskiminetas river and got to his home before it was discovered he had smallpox. After he had gotten over the attack the room was disinfected by washing the walls and floors with corrosive sublimate and all the articles in it. Twenty-eight years after it was decided to repaper the room. The old paper was torn off and inside of four days the family had smallpox.

His Religion.

Buffalo Express.

A queer old specimen was recently brought to the Erie county penitentiary, where he had been sentenced from a Western New York county, after being convicted of cruelty to animals. When he was brought up for the usual examination, the dialogue proceeded about like this:

"What is your name?"

"——."

"Your age?"

"Seventy-nine."

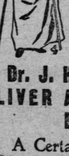
"What is your religion?"

"My religion! Great guns! Has a man got to get religion before you let him into this place?"

Threw Up His Job.

There is an amusing story told of a boy who was hired as a domestic and told that he would be dismissed if he broke any of the china that was under his charge. On the morning of a great dinner party he was entrusted (rather rashly) with a great load of plates, which he was to carry upstairs from the kitchen to the dining room, and which were piled up and rested on his hands. In going upstairs his foot slipped, and the plates were broken to atoms. He at once went to the drawing room, put his head in at the door, and shouted: "The plates are all smashed and I'm away."

RHEUMATISM



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for purity, and for improvement of the complexion nothing equals POZZONI'S POWDER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For the Southern Minnesota Fair

At Rochester, Sept. 8th to 12th, Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf Route) will sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip; good, going Sept. 8th to 12th, returning until Sept. 14th. C. E. Robb, G. P. & T. A., Fifth and Robert streets.

G. A. R. Visitors

And others now have an opportunity to visit the rich agricultural sections of Middle Western Minnesota for little money. The Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. will run an excursion from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Dawson and Madison, Lac qui Parle county, Minn., on Sept. 8. Round trip, $3.50. Tickets good five days. Train leaves St. Paul at 8:35 a. m. For full particulars call on J. H. Whitaker, Agent, 396 Robert street, Hotel Ryan Building.

INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.

Quicker Time From Chicago Via Pennsylvania Lines.

On and after Sunday, Sept. 6, Buffet Parlor Car and high grade Pennsylvania Standard coach train will leave Chicago, daily, 10 a. m., arrive Indianapolis 2:30 p. m., Louisville, 6:30 p. m. Fast express of Sleeping Cars and Coaches will leave Chicago 9 p. m., arrive Indianapolis 3:30 a. m., Louisville 7:15 a. m. For special information address H. R. Dering, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 248 South Clark st., Chicago.

Cheap Excursion Rates.

The Wisconsin Central line will sell on Sept. 1, 15, 29, Oct. 6 and 20 to nearly all points in the South, Southwest, or Southeast, home-seekers' excursion tickets at one fare plus $2 for the round trip. For particulars call at City Ticket Office, No. 373 Robert street, St. Paul, Minn.

DIED.

DE LANO—At San Diego, Cal., Sept. 5, Miss Alma H. De Lano. Notice of funeral hereafter.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN.

L. N. SCOTT, Manager.

TONIGHT HAMLET.

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OTIS SKINNER.

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Friday— **HAMLET**
Saturday— **RICHARD III.**
PRICES, - $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.
Wednesday Matinee } - **LADY OF LYONS**
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Nothing but Fun From Start to Finish.
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Edwards, 178 Third st., 339 Robert st.

Cloaks.

Ransom & Horton, 99-101 East Sixth.

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De Camp & Beyer, 129 East Third st.
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