The Approach of the Season

When Coughs and Bronchial and Lung troubles prevail will remind many people that they have heard of

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

It is without doubt one of the very best remedies.

At Druggists, 25c, 50c and $1 a Bottle.

MINNEAPOLIS.

ONE OF HIS DUPES

ARREST OF MORRILL, AT PRESTON, UNEARTHS A SENSATIONAL SERIES OF CRIMES.

CHARLES E. BLAKE IN JAIL.

ADMITS HAVING RECEIVED MONEYS FROM VARIOUS FIRMS

TO AMOUNT OF FULLY $20,000.

Refuses to Give Further Details of the Scheme by Which Embezzlements Were Made.

The arrest of one E. J. Morrill, at Preston, Minn., Friday last, on suspicion of having been connected with the Sherburn robbery, brings to light a crime in which several Minneapolis men figure, the majority of them very much to their sorrow.

E. J. Morrill, the man arrested, was until a month ago, cashier of the Minneapolis Dry Goods company. He had been in their employ three years, and in him was reposed the utmost confidence. Early in September he was granted a vacation and left for the East. During his absence an expert accountant was put to work on his books, and it was found that he was $2,350 short. Upon his return from his leave of absence which had lasted twelve days, he was immediately accused of embezzling the amount shown on his books to be short, and confessed. He said he had given the money to one Charles E. Blake, whose unindorsed notes he had taken as security. No steps were taken toward the arrest of Morrill, and he was allowed to depart. He then left the city and for a few weeks past has been traveling throughout Southern Minnesota in the interests of a mercantile house.

The fact that he did his traveling wholly on his bicycle led to his arrest on suspicion of being one of the Sherburn bandits.

On Thursday evening last Charles E. Blake walked into the central police station in this city and asked to be taken into custody.

Blake was seen Thursday evening, a short time after he had given himself up, and had the following to say when questioned about the affair:

"I can't see that my saying anything to the papers can in any way help my cause. Still, what I have done today is of my own free will. I have practically been driven to it by my conscience, and as a consequence I feel better this evening than I have for a long time. Still, that don't say much for a man of my years in my position, as you can easily judge. I think that the entire amount of the money that I have obtained will be in the neighborhood of $20,000. I have received from the Minneapolis Dry Goods company between $11,000 and $13,000; from Peterson and Anderson in the neighborhood of $5,000 each, probably more. The money was not taken with criminal intent, but was more a matter of oversight. How the money was obtained I must refuse to say until I have had counsel. As I have come and given myself up, I shall plead guilty, and trust that clemency will be shown my years."

Blake furthermore stated that he was fifty-two years old; had been engaged in the insurance business in New York, where he was born, and from whence he came to Minneapolis during the early part of 1895.

He was arraigned in police court Friday morning and demanded an examination, which was set for Wednesday, with bail at $3,000, the complaint being sworn out by the Minneapolis Dry Goods company.

Blake was seen Saturday evening and asked if he had heard of the arrest of Morrill. To this he unconcernedly remarked that he had noticed it by the morning paper. In regard to his future prospects he absolutely refused to talk; stating that everything had been left to his counsel. When reminded of the statement he had made on the evening of his arrest, that he intended to plead guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the court, he made the short statement: "I don't know. My counsel knows about that. He is looking after those things."

The prisoner seems more unconcerned now than he did on the first day of being deprived of his liberty, and expressed himself as extremely satisfied with the treatment accorded him at the jail.

"The county has a model institution here. It is perfect in every respect, and reflects great credit on the sheriff and county commissioners. I feel particularly grateful towards Deputies Anderson and Johnson, who have been very kind to me. No man, being deprived of his liberty, could be better treated than I have been."

The prisoner has lived here a number of years. He has been a good Republican and worked for the Metropoltan Life Insurance company.

READY FOR BRYAN.

Programme for the Four Meetings in the Mill City.

The political event in Minneapolis tonight will be the series of four addresses to be made by W. J. Bryan. The Republicans have canceled their dates, and it is the understanding that the people, without regard to party or their attitude on the silver question, will want to see the presidential candidate and hear him speak.

Mr. Bryan rested all day yesterday and he will continue quiet, as far as possible, until this afternoon. His public doings will begin when he starts from the Ryan hotel with an escort of leading silverites of the state, on a special interurban car for Minneapolis. The programme provides that he is to arrive at the West hotel at 4 o'clock, and a reception will be tendered him, continuing until 5 o'clock, when he will rest a while before he takes his dinner.

He is expected to have concluded his dinner and be ready to start for the Exposition hall at 6:45 o'clock. There will be no attempt at a parade, his escort consisting of the Veterans' Bimetallic league, accompanied by Watson's First Regiment band, and headed by a platoon of police. Mr. Bryan will go in a carriage, in order that he may lose no time going to the various places where he is to speak.

Four meetings have been arranged at which Mr. Bryan will speak an hour or less. The programme for these gatherings was completed yesterday, as follows:

Exposition Building—Doors will be open by 6 o'clock, all seats to be free, except those on the stage and those which will be reserved for the old soldiers, who will escort Mr. Bryan to the hall. The meeting will begin promptly at 7:30 o'clock and P. B. Winston will be chairman. C. D. O'Brien, of St. Paul, will introduce Mr. Bryan in a short address. W. J. Bryan will speak from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock.

River Front, Near Exposition—The meeting will commence at 7:30 o'clock; short addresses being made by F. P. Lane, T. J. Caton, Matthew Gallagher, H. D. Stocker Sr. W. J. Bryan will speak from 8:30 to 9 o'clock.

Women's Meeting, Lyceum Theater—The meeting will commence at 8 o'clock. The seating capacity has been given out, and none but women will be permitted in the theater except the speaker. Even the president of th meeting will be a woman, Mrs. Eva McDonald-Valesh having been asked to perform that function. She will make a short speech and will introduce John Day Smith, A. T. Ankeny and Frank B. Larrabee, who will speak briefly until the arrival of the principal speaker. W. J. Bryan will speak from 9 to 9:30 o'clock.

Yale Place, Nicollet and Thirteenth Street—The meeting will commence at 8 o'clock, short addresses being made by S. B. Howard, J. R. Williams, of Chicago; A. D. Smith, John P. Rea. W. J. Bryan will speak from 9:40 to 10:30, or later.

DR. BRINLEY

251, 253 and 255 Nicollet Ave.,

MINNEAPOLIS - MINNESOTA.

The oldest and only reliable medical office of its kind in the city, as will be proved by consulting old files of the daily press. Regularly graduated and legally qualified, long engaged in Chronic, Nervous and Skin Diseases. A friendly talk costs nothing. If inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicine sent by mail or express, free from observation. Curable cases guaranteed. If doubt exists we say so. Hours—10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. If you cannot come, state case by mail.

Nervous Debility, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, Physical Decay, arising from Indiscretions, Excess or Exposure, are treated with success, Safely, Privately, Speedily. Unnatural Discharges Cured Permanently.

Blood, Skin and Venereal Diseases, all forms, driven from the system by means of Safe, Time-Tested Remedies. KIDNEY and URINARY Complaints, Painful, Difficult, too Frequent or Bloody Urine, Gonorrhoea and Stricture promptly cured.

Rupture, no matter how long standing, or how bad, is cured by a new method. No pain! No cutting! No detention from business.

Diseases of the Rectum, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Ulcers, Fissures, Fistulas and Strictures of the Rectum.

Catarrh, Throat, Nose, Lung Diseases, Constitutional and acquired Weaknesses of Both Sexes treated successfully by entirely New and Rapid Methods. It is self-evident that a physician paying attention to a class of cases attains great skill. Call or write. Symptom list and pamphlet free by mail. The doctor has successfully treated and cured thousands of cases in this city and the North West. All consultations, either by mail or in person, are regarded as strictly confidential and are given perfect privacy.

DR. BRINLEY, Minneapolis, Minn.

Died in a Manner Unknown.

The inquest conducted by Coroner Kistler yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the death of John Anderson, who was found dead on the Great Northern tracks at Madison street and Eighteenth avenue northeast Thursday morning, returned the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death accidentally in a manner unknown to the jury."

GALE ON THE COAST.

Schooner Roby Wrecked and Three Sailors Drowned.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 11.—A severe northeasterly gale is raging all along the Atlantic coast tonight, accompanied by rain. About forty vessels are anchored inside the Delaware breakwater. Some of them are dragging dangerously near the bar, and there is every prospect that unless the storm abates, there will be other disasters to shipping in addition to the loss of the schooner Roby, from Schiverie, Nova Scotia, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of plaster, which struck near the point of Cape Henlopen. The vessel pounded to pieces on the sands before the life-saving men could get a line to her. Three of the crew lost their lives, and five were rescued. The dead are:

HARRY MILLBY.
THOMAS SIMES.
AN UNKNOWN Norwegian sailor.

The bark Alice lost one anchor and was dragging in a helpless condition when the tugs Pioneer and Hughes went to her rescue.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 11.—The Bath schooner Alsatian, with a cargo of lumber, after a hard tussle with the tremendous seas kicked up by the northeast gale, lies tonight a total wreck on the breakers off Baker's island, while her captain and his crew of two men are indebted to Capt. Young, of the lobster smack Helen M. Butler, of this port, for their lives.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The storm which Weather Observer Dunn warned New York city would strike here by nightfall Sunday arrived promptly on time. It was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon when it began to rain, and from that time it began to blow, lightly at first, but gradually working up to a very high pitch, almost a mile a minute, the velocity it had attained by 10:30, and the effects were perceptible on all sides.

M'KINLEY'S BIGGEST DAY.

Remarkable Scenes Witnessed at Canton Saturday.

CANTON, O., Oct. 11.—Maj. McKinley feels well after the record-breaking week just closed and has the necessary energy for the week to ensue, which will surpass the one closed. The major went to the morning service at the First Methodist church. In the afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, he went for a drive. The major also paid his accustomed daily visit to his mother and then received a few visitors and read the papers. Murat Halstead and ex-Congressman Finley, of Baltimore, were guests today.

Capt. A. T. Wimberly, Louisiana's member of the national committee, came to Canton yesterday when the demonstration was at its height, and remained until this evening. He was simply amazed at the scenes on the McKinley lawn yesterday, in which ten states participated. "Never in my experience, or in my reading," said he, "have I seen such a demonstration. It is marvelous, and I can scarcely realize that you are having these calls from delegations every day."

The programme for Monday, so far as arranged, shows the following delegations scheduled: Citizens of the Monongahela valley, Coal Center, Pa.; miners and laborers of Roscoe, Pa.

THEY WERE BRYAN MEN.

Merchant Charged With Discharging Clerks for That Reason.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11.—Considerable furore has been caused in local political circles over the discharge of twelve clerks by Dugald Crawford, proprietor of a large department store in this city, for the reason, it is alleged, that they intended to vote for William J. Bryan for president.

Chairman S. B. Cook, of the Democratic state central committee, has engaged ex-Gov. Charles E. Johnson, a noted criminal lawyer, to take the case up and cause Mr. Crawford's conviction under sec. 5,742 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, which makes his alleged offense a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment. The Missouri Corrupt Practice Act, Mr. Cook said, is also applicable to this case.

BOTH CLAIM THE HOUSE.

Estimates of the Big Parties on the Congressional Elections.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The Tribune telegraphed all the chairmen of the various political parties in all the states of the Union, asking the claims regarding the congressional elections this fall, and how many members of the house of representatives each one expected to return. The Republicans claim a total of 256 yet to be elected; Democrats, 209; Populists, 24; Gold Democrats, 5; Silver Republicans, 3.

Senator Blackburn Ill.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Oct. 11.—Senator Blackburn is quite ill at his home. He has a fever and is threatened with bronchitis. He took cold in New York last week when speaking at Tammany Hall. At Mount Vernon, where he was to speak yesterday, he broke down and came home. His physicians have ordered absolute quiet. He will not be able to resume his campaign for ten days, and possibly not before election.

Palmer and Buckner in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11.—The Palmer and Buckner party arrived in Detroit from Grand Rapids at 2 o'clock this afternoon, their car being attached to the rear of the train of the gold standard delegation from this city. The two generals were taken to Don M. Dickinson's home, where admittance was denied to all callers during the afternoon. A number of citizens called and paid their respects to the candidates this evening. After addressing a Detroit audience tomorrow afternoon, Gens. Palmer and Buckner will depart for Cincinnati.

The All-Conquering Wheel.

Washington Times.

She—The bicycle is supplanting the horse.
He—Yes, and to some extent the ballet.

IN SILVERY MEXICO

CONDITION OF THE WORKING MAN IS ONE OF ABSOLUTE SLAVERY.

TRADES UNIONS INVESTIGATE

AND WARN FELLOW LABORERS NOT TO GO THERE WITHOUT A RETURN TICKET.

POLITICS NOT TOUCHED UPON

Interesting Description of the Habits and Methods of the Greaser Peon.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The committee of the Trades and Labor assembly sent to Mexico by that organization "to investigate the condition of the laboring classes of that country," has returned to Chicago, and submitted its report to the meeting of the assembly this afternoon. The report is in part as follows:

The principal inducement offered capital to invest in Mexico is the cheap native labor to be found, and no danger of strikes and its consequent evils to the investor. This is one of the strongest points advanced in soliciting investments for Mexico, which statements we have gleaned from native newspapers and literature sent broadcast to the world. To this we respectfully call the attention of the American workingmen, as it gives a true status of the condition of labor as it exists in our sister republic, where in that country the only thing that the toiler has to offer to maintain his existence—his labor—is the cheapest commodity in the country. To take advantage of this the foreigner is invited to enter and take and with unbridled sway enrich himself on the general misery of the toilers. For labor creates all wealth, and the creator of all wealth, aye, even the Creator of the universe, if possible, would be dethroned to subserve the interests of man in his greed for affluence and power, and in no country among the civilized nations is this fact so manifestly true as in the United States of Mexico. There class distinction is carried to a degree parallel to the castes of India. There the native toiler believes that he is born to live and die a veritable beast of burden, and seemingly is contented with his lot. But that contentment, so much harped on by certain writers, is the contentment akin to the burro—which, manifesting neither joy nor sorrow, performs its task with the impassive indifference of an automaton.

The first stop made by your committee was at El Paso, Tex., where we investigated the wages paid and the conditions of the American laborers. From that point we crossed over the only international street railway in the world to the city of Juarez, formerly called Paso del Norte, and but two miles distant from El Paso. At this place a complete change met the eye—everything assuming a Mexican air—and we realized that the time had arrived when the real duties of our mission began. We took observations of the people as to their appearance, mode of living, social conditions, wages paid and prices of commodities, and were surprised at the contrast, as compared with conditions, etc., in El Paso. Here we first saw the cotton clothing and sandals as worn by the peon. The clothing on many of these people was perforated and abbreviated in a manner sufficient to show their bronzed skin as the sandals showed their feet.

The two peoples, as to their habits, tastes, customs and modes of life, are such that a comparison is unnatural. Life is regarded from very different standpoints, as they live under different conditions, inasmuch as the Mexican laborer is apparently content with the four bare walls of his ten-foot square adobe hut, with nothing inside but the ground to sleep on, a shawl or blanket to cover or wrap himself up in, a dish of tortillas (corn pancakes) and frijoles (beans) for his frugal meal, and in a large number of cases a little pig, a dog and a chicken or two of the game cock order sharing his scant quarters, while the American laborer across the line has all the comforts of home and many of the luxuries of life.

Wages in Mexico, except to skilled and steady mechanics—always foreigners—are very low. On railroads engineers (Americans) on passenger trains receive $210 per month, while the firemen (Mexicans) receive $1.85 per day; freight engineers (Americans), $250 per month; firemen (Mexicans), $1.50 to $1.75 per day; passenger conductors (Americans), $160 per month; brakemen (Mexicans), $1.50 per day; freight conductors (Americans), $200 per month; brakemen (Mexicans), $57 to $63 per month; Pullman conductors, $80 per month (American money), and the porter $30 per month (American money), with $5 per month extra for being able to talk Spanish. The national soldiers (or regular army) of Mexico, called rurales, and who are all ex-bandits, receive $1 per day. In a broom factory near the depot at Jimenez, the men are paid 50 cents, women and children 25 to 37½ cents per day. In the cotton mills, cottonseed oil mills and soap factory at Tereon men are paid 37½ to 50 cents, women and children 25 cents per day. A carcador (public carrier) has a rate of 12½ cents per hour, but you can hire him from 25 to 37½ cents per day.

At Leon, where nearly all the leather goods in Mexico are manufactured, the peon gets his leather cut for shoes, harness or other goods to be made by him and takes the material to his hut, where the whole family assists him, the same as in the sweat shops of Chicago. For making shoes he receives $1 and upward per dozen pairs; on other leather goods he receives 37½ to 50 cents per day for his labors, working as long as daylight lasts, averaging twelve to fourteen hours per day. Common laborers can be hired for 18 to 50 cents per day. House servants, male or female, receive $3 to $5 per month and board themselves. In or near cities peons live in adobe houses and pay a rental of $3 a year for the ground that the house stands on. When leaving this for another location all "improvements" the peon has made goes to the landlord or owner of the land, who pays no taxes whatever on the land. Building lots in cities—50 by 125 feet—cost $25 per foot front and up, or a smaller patch of ground—verra—three feet square, at the rate of $2.50 to $3.50 per verra.

The chief industry of Mexico is mining, and the way mines are worked is certainly as primitive as can be. Very few mines are worked from the side of a hill. A shaft is generally sunk. The drilling is done by hand, one peon holding a long steel chisel while the other uses a heavy sledge-hammer or stone to drive the chisel into the rock. After blasting peons break up the larger rocks into smaller ones, while others crush the same into a coarse powder by rubbing it on flat stones or breaking it with a hammer. This is then shoveled into bags and carried to the surface, peons climbing a number of timbers with notches cut in them (called monkey ladders) 200 to 400 feet high, with 250 to 325 pounds of pulverized ore on his back.

To watch a gang of peon laborers at work putting up a new building will break the heart of an American laborer. All building is done with a species of stone called tepatate, which is "quarried" with an ax or hatchet, and which hardens by exposure to the elements. All material is carried to the patio or open court in the middle of the proposed new building on the backs of peons and burros. A trench is dug and the foundation commenced, one peon mixing a native cement in a hollow log with a stick, while another carries stone to the trench for the mason. When the structure has reached the height of about five feet above the ground a scaffold is made on the outside of the building of wooden beams securely tied with ropes across which other beams are laid, and the laborer carries the material up a series of inclines. The inside of the building is filled with dirt and rubbish as fast as the walls go up. The hod carrier carries the cement to the stone mason in a bag, while another carries up stones or adobe bricks (size, 6x11x3 inches), generally carrying sixteen or eighteen of the bricks at a time, or a stone weighing from 25 to 200 pounds. This work is very tedious, owing to its method. After the building is completed the dirt and rubbish with which it is filled on the inside is carried out in bags and carried away on burro's backs to some dumping place, while the scaffold is used by stone cutters to carve the front of the building, an art in which they are very skillful and receives 87½ cents to $1 a day.

In the mines as well as on buildings the owners or builders endeavored to introduce modern ladders, but the peon would not use them, fearing to risk his life on the rounds, and when wheelbarrows were brought for his use he filled the box of the same and carried the loaded wheelbarrow away on his head.

The stone quarries in Mexico are from one to fifty miles away from the cities, but the stone, as fast as quarried or a use has been found for it, is carried on the backs of peons and burros to the cities. Your committee met one of these peons carrying a stone 3x 3½ feet square and 4 inches thick, which he was bringing from a quarry nearly twenty miles away. Twenty minutes later we met a number of burros, each carrying two such stones, and learned from the attendants that the peon had left the quarry at the same time as did the burros with their load.

The native (or laborer) of Mexico is but a child in intelligence, and if left to his own resources would be helpless to make a livelihood. While he is an adept imitator he has no idea of doing anything to better his own condition, and does not take up modern or advanced means of brightening his existence, but retains all the primitive characteristics of centuries ago, when Cortez first invaded that country.

Your committee, on learning of the low prices paid for labor in Mexiso, looking at that fact from a humanitarian standpoint and that the laborer was worthy of his hire, was shocked, to say the least. But, later, when we saw that although it took but 20 or 25 cents per day to keep a peon family of five and all members worked, and that to pay him more was his ruination, we were somewhat relieved. If a peon's wages are raised he will only work until he earns a certain amount and then quit and not do another stroke while he has a cent of money. Consequently they are totally unreliable and dear workmen. This condition was brought about by the inattention and lack of interest manifested in them as workers by their indolent masters. Thus, among the great nations of our advanced civilization Mexico has been marking time while other nations have been marching on.

A man's chief article of dress is his sombrero, often costing as much as $35 (which is bought on the installment plan), while the balance of his clothing would make a crazy quilt turn green with envy, owing to its variety of colors and assortment of patches, making it a hard problem to solve as to which is the original garment and which the patch. No stockings are worn by either sex and only about one-third wear sandals, which are made from a piece of sole leather and tied to the foot with straps. These sandals cost from 12 to 20 cents per pair. The average cost of the necessities of life for a peon family of five is 25 cents per day and clothing for the same costs about $20 per year.

Street cars in Mexico are as good as can be expected, consisting principally of the small cars formerly in use in American cities. These cars are drawn by one or two mules in a level country and by three or four mules in a hilly country. The fare is 6, 8, 12 and 15 cents for first-class passage, and two-thirds of that amount for second-class. After 7 p. m. the fare is doubled. All cars run on the side of the street, up one street and back on another.

Land in Mexico is not taxed and a man can pre-empt as much land as he can hire peons to keep other squatters off of. It is not even necessary for him to till or work any part of the land, but if it is intended to use any land for agriculture, mining or manufacturing purposes the government will grant concessions to the owner in the shape of admitting machinery or agricultural implements free of duty for a number of years.

The cactus, which grows in abundance, is used by the peons in many ways. The broad leaves are dried, ground into flour between two stones and a sort of pancake made. The fruit called tunas, which resembles a russet apple, is sweet and cooling to the taste. For fodder for the burro the cactus is dried in the sun, after having the thorns burned off, while other species are used as a fence around the hut.

The tequila, which resembles the century plant, and grows wild in abundance, is tapped at its base for the sap, from which the native whisky is made.

Nearly all towns and cities are from one-half to three miles away from the railroad stations, in order that the peon has work to carry baggage and freight from the depot to the town. Your committee saw a carcador (public carrier) trotting along the highway with a large trunk on his back, another with a half-dozen hand satchels, another with an iron safe, another with forty adobe bricks, another with two bales of hay, one with two barrels of fruit, one with a crate of crockery or of vegetables, another with two ten-gallon kegs or two stone jars of water and four peons carrying a piano. This wonderful power of endurance and strength of limb is a mystery and proves him to be a veritable beast of burden in the carrying trade of that country, and, together with the burro, are the railroad's only competitors.

The day's work in Mexico runs from ten to fourteen hours. The bakers work twenty hours and workmen who take work to their homes work as many hours as they please. The Mexican laborer works easy compared with the American laborer, except the carrier, who bears enormous burdens on his back all day without manifesting fatigue. The question of shorter hours in Mexico is a long ways off for a country in which labor is so cheap and plentiful that it is offered as an inducement to bring foreign capital in, and its toilers will be compelled to work as many hours as they are physically able, and thanks to organized lagor, or the American workingman would be in the same condition today as his Mexican brother.

Mexico is not primitive in everything. Many of its present laws and customs could be profitably adopted in this country. First of all, its system of police and soldiers to guard life and property, which is certainly perfect, excepting the pay, which is only 18 and 37½ cents per day, with uniform furnished. In any city in the republic of Mexico a person is safer, either on the street or indoors, by night or by day, than a person is in the city of Chicago at police headquarters in the middle of the day. Housebreaking, robberies, hold-ups or murders are an unknown quantity in Mexican cities. But if one of these crimes is ever committed the guilty party is immediately apprehended, taken before an officer of the day, where he is ordered shot on the spot. The only crimes committed are petty thieving and picking pockets. The gentry who ply this vocation are rounded frequently, when half of them are taken from the jail, and, under guard of a squad of soldiers, sent to a neighboring town—which the prisoners never reach. The soldiers return in a few hours, report that their prisoners attempted to escape and were shot. The method of dispensing justice acts as an object lesson to the remaining prisoners, and is a system which has purified Mexico of crime and criminals. The other pickpockets may be set free or ordered sent to another town at a later day.

The libel and slander laws of Mexico are very severe. If a person libels or slanders another, either by mouth or pen, on complaint being made to any policeman the guilty person is arrested and lodged in jail until he has proved the charge made by mouth or pen.

All business in Mexico is transacted on a strictly cash basis, no credits are given or allowed to any one or for any purpose whatever, commercial paper and promises to pay are unknown, and if a merchant has a stock of goods, be it large or small, every article is paid for, consequently no business failures have occurred in that country for years.

Another admirable feature of Mexican business life is that all places of business are closed daily from 1 to 3 o'clock p. m. to permit everybody to go home to dinner, while stools and chairs are provided in all stores for the use of both the clerks and the customers. The worst feature of Mexican business life is that no fixed price is put on any article, but the merchant will tell the truth as to the exact quality of the goods to be purchased. If the buyer offers one-half or one-third of the price originally asked the article can generally be bought.

All mercantile business in Mexico is taxed 6 to 8 per cent of actual sales. A set of books must be kept of receipts and expenditures, which are examined by the tax collector as often as that worthy comes around, who fixes the amount of taxes to be paid and affixes revenue stamps for the amount of taxes paid on the books.

Any advertisement or announcement in stores, windows, houses or public places must have a 2-cent revenue tax stamp affixed to permit its display. Even the gambling houses and lotteries are taxed one-third of their business.

Although but one-fourth of the natives of Mexico are married, no divorces or separations occur. They are a very affectionate people, and, whether of high or low degree, are polite almost to a fault. In their domestic relations they are happy—no family jars, no family skeletons. This felicity takes the place of the green-eyed monster that has wrecked many homes of the so-called better classes in America. Aged couples manifest much affection for each other. It is common to see them walk the strets with hands joined and acting with the simplicity of little children. Your committee was told that the reason the natives do not go through the marriage ceremony was that it cost too much; still, the civil fee for the poorer class is but $1.75 for the judge and registration fee, while for the better class it costs from $10 to $20. The church fee is much higher. The church does not recognize a civil marriage and the state does not recognize a church marriage. On inquiring what was necessary for a peon to take unto himself a wife and go to housekeeping we were told: "A picture of hidalgo, a bunch of chili peppers and an almuda of maize (twenty-four pounds of corn)." As a consequence these people live together like cattle more than like human beings, and it is but five years ago that a law was passed in the City of Mexico compelling men to wear pants, as the breechcloth previously took the place of that necessary garment.

The haciendas (or plantations) are owned by the very rich, and cover an area of from ten to 100 square miles. Farming and agricultural implements are very primitive. The plow is a crooked stick or beam and scratches the ground to a depth of three or four inches. This "plow" is drawn by two oxen and the harness is a broad strap or rope passing over the forehead instead of the shoulders of the oxen. Planting is done by poking a hole into the ground with a stick, dropping the corn into it and the seed is covered by the peon in stepping from hole to hole. On these immense tracts of land the natives or peons have lived for centuries, and are forced to buy all their necessities of life at the hacendado's (land owner's) truck store. On the hacienda the peon gets from 18 to 25 cents per day for his work and a hut to live in, if he builds himself. The peon gets no money. The only money he gets is on feast days and for religious offerings. By this system the peon is always in debt to the haciendado. Generation after generation of peons live on the same hacienda and always under the same conditions. This form of slavery has been forbidden by law for a number of years, but two-thirds of the peons do not know it, as they can neither read nor write and their masters take good care not to teach them this fact. The peon cannot leave the hacienda while owing the haciendado any money and Mr. Haciendado sees to it that when settling up accounts that there is a balance due him, which keeps the peon perpetually in his service and his debt.

The cry is raised that there are no poorhouses in Mexico, but that is no indication of the absence of poverty, as your committee can fully testify without fear of contradiction, as the voice of the mendicant supplicating alms rang in our ears all through the country, and poorhouses would be a blessing to many of the wan faces and gaunt, emaciated forms that crossed our path while there. Often in witnessing these and other distressing scenes we wished that many of our friends in the rank of organized labor could look through our eyes and behold conditions it would be doubtful for them to otherwise believe.

Your committee would caution American workingmen against going to Mexico without sufficient funds to bring them back, or to have employment secured before going there, or they will be obliged to subsist on cactus and the sap of the tequila plant while doing the country. On asking an American who was conducting a prosperous business in one of the cities which your committee visited why it was that the foreigners all seemed to be making money, no matter what business they were engaged in, he, with characteristic Yankee frankness, replied: "The laborer here is different from the laborer in the states. Here labor is cheap and we have no brains to contend with."

The report was adopted by an almost unanimous vote, only two members speaking in opposition to it. The delegates claimed in submitting their report that they carried out their mission in an unbiased and non-partisan manner, and they simply pictured the low state of the working classes as it was, without reference to political questions. There were many ejaculations of astonishment at the pitiable pictures presented, and the motion to adopt the report called forth but little debate.

SPECULATIONS AS TO DOOMSDAY.

Discussions as to the Fate of Humanity on the Last Great Day.

St. Louis Republic.

The probable fate of the last man has often been discussed and dozens of theories have been advanced by persons who honestly believe that they have solved the problem. That there will be a time when this little world of ours will no longer exist there is not the least shadow of a doubt. But exactly how the human race will perish and disappear from the face of the globe is the question that has interested the philosophers of all ages.

Some profess to believe that the oceans are gradually encroaching on the land surface, and that eventually the last man will be drowned.

Opposite to this is the much-talked-of theory that the water on the earth's surface is slowly drying up, the amount being appreciably less now than it was at the opening of the century. The apostles of this unique theory say that if the drying-up process continues for a few thousand years longer the earth will become as arid as the moon and the last man will perish for want of water.

Some believe that the earth will fall to pieces; others, that a monster planet will plunge into the sun, causing that great luminary to blaze up, and burn to cinders the earth and the other planets in its train.

There have been dozens of other theories, some of them equally curious, advanced by men who have been making the subject a study. But the most remarkable solution of the question is the opinion lately expressed by a leading German meteorologist and astronomer. He says that the internal fires of the earth are rapidly dying out and that the sun is sure to burn out and become cold and dark. This, he says, is proven by the fact that ice is rapidly accumulating at the poles of the earth and slowly creeping down toward the temperate zones. Places visited by Kotzebue, Franklin, Ross, Parry, Lyon and others during the first quarter of the present century and pronounced by them as being free from ice during June, July and August, are now covered with several feet of the crystal deposit which is capped with snow throughout the year. This certainly proves that the earth's glacial zones are rapidly and permanently enlarging, and that the old German apostle of the freeze-out theory has a basis for his calculations, to say the least.

That Europe is on the borderland of another glacial epoch has been shown by Flammarion, the great French speculative astronomer. During the last fifty years every kingdom, empire, republic and principality in that country, as well as those of Asia, has lost from 6 to 14 degrees in its mean annual temperature. In France, Germany and Italy the northern limit of the growth of the vine is being steadily forced southward. In South America and South Africa similar conditions are noted; at Rio de Janeiro the annual temperature has been steadily going down since the date when meteorological records were first kept in that city. The German authority just cited declares that this will go steadily on, with the effect of narrowing down the habitable area of the globe. At last shivering humanity will all collect along the equator. Finally that too will become a region of ice and snow. Then the time will come when the overcrowded human beings will all starve or be frozen in a heap.

THE VOTARIES.

Where the light behind the shutters flares and flutters,
And a silence as of death is in the room,
Save for click of ivory chips, or an oath from pallid lips,
Lingers fate to weave with fortune at her loom.

There the "lookout" in his eyrie, bold and wiry,
Scarred of feature and more deeply scarred of soul,
With his cold, gray eyes divining underneath the gas jets shining,
Sits and watches like a wolf upon a knoll.

And the tense face of each player, growing grayer,
While the shadows on the ceiling flit and dance,
Growing paler, growing ashen, in the mad absorbing passion
That knaws and drains the devotees of chance.

And the callous crowd indrifting, outward shifting—
Losers, winners, coming, going, one and all,
Like the minutes counted slowly in this atmosphere unholy,
By the pendulum that swings upon the wall.

Clink of gold in many places and wild faces
That are gathered round the sordid altars there,
And a fierce and stern reliance on some brows that fling defiance
In this castle of the giant named despair.

And the fall of cards that patter, and the clatter
Of ivory chips across the table drawn,
Till the black night has departed, sable-cowled and heavy-hearted,
And across the lonely buildings streams the dawn.

—Ernest McGaffey.

A Krueger Anecdote.

London Daily News.

Another of President Krueger's sayings is just to hand. Oom Paul, it is reported, at the time Johannesburg was merely Ferreira's mining camp, was one day riding over the Witwaters rand in ordinary burgher attire. He off-saddled near a wagon outspanned and owned by a German. The Teuton did not recognze the president, and held forth on the many things he would do were he ruler of the state. Suddenly Oom Paul, to the great astonishment of the German, who was a very small man, took off his coat, and, holding it out toward the stranger, said: "Put this on." "But," replied the latter, "it's too big." "Just so," replied his honor with a grim. "I'm Paul Krueger, and if you could fill my jacket you might do greater things." The Teuton collapsed.

What a Mouth!

London Tid-Bits.

It is said that a certain well-known portrait painter has almost as great a reputation for joking as for taking excellent likenesses. One evening he was speaking of a beautiful young girl whose portrait he had just finished. "Her features are equisitely molded, I have heard," said a lady who had seen neither the portrait nor its original. "Beautiful forehead and eyes," returned the artist, concisely, "handsome nose, fine chin, but mouth like an elephant's." "Mouth like an elephant's!" echoed the lady in dismay. "What a terrible misfortune. Do you mean that it is so enormous and—what do you mean?" "Only that it is filled with superb ivory," returned the artist, with his usual gravity.

She Smokes.

Mrs. Hannah Chard, the famous centenarian of Gloucester county, New Jersey, who expects soon to celebrate her 108th birthday, has been a tobacco smoker for forty years. But she has become convinced that the habit is having a tendency to shorten her life, and she has therefore pledged herself not to smoke any more, in order that she may live to a good old age.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

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CHECK IN EXPORTS

TEMPORARY SETBACK EXPERIENCED LAST WEEK IN THE MARKET ADVANCE.

CONDITIONS IMPROVE AGAIN,

THOUGH NO PERMANENT GAIN CAN BE EXPECTED BEFORE ELECTION.

HENRY CLEWS' WEEKLY REVIEW.

In It the Financier Points Out Other Dangers Than That in the Money Question.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—In his weekly review of the financial situation, Henry Clews says:

The past week in Wall street has been, to a certain extent, a reactionary one. During the week previous, there was a decided buying movement, and the consequent rise in prices offered generally handsome profits. Naturally, therefore, there has been, for the last few days, extensive realizing, attended with irregularity in prices and a general decline. On Thursday, this tendency was helped by reports of the embarrassment of an important financial house in Paris and the result of the Georgia state election. There has, however, been no change in the real undertone of strength; but as there are yet three weeks before the effect of the national election can affect the market, speculative operators see chances for fluctuations during the interval, and those who have sold out are quite willing to help any tendency that would enable them to buy in again at lower prices; and for that reason the usual street tactics of pessimistic rumor and talk are resorted to.

The foreign exchanges are drifting back towards a position admitting of exports of gold. The sterling loans made about three months ago, to get relief to the then prevailing stringency in money, have now been entirely liquidated, and the relation between supply and demand of bills, which caused the large imports of gold, has been virtually restored. Temporarily, the amount of export bills coming on the market is checked by the uncertainty about getting berth room for produce awaiting shipment; but the early arrival of vessels delayed by unfavorable weather may be expected to abate this obstacle, when an active resumption of gold imports will be in order. Already, it has been found possible to arrange for the shipment of amounts variously stated between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 of the metal from London. These prospective arrivals of gold will help the growing tendency towards ease in the local money market. Last week's bank statement showed an increase of $2,300,000 in the surplus reserve, with a corresponding gain in the loans and discounts; and the prospect of the early return of currency from the interior and of further receipts of foreign gold can hardly fail to have a favorable effect upon Wall street time loans, as well as upon the disposition to discount commercial paper.

There is no abatement in Wall street of the settled conviction that the November verdict will dispose of the dangers of the free silver agitation. There may be differences of opinion as to the dimensions of the conservative victory; but it is assumed for granted that the election will give the country a president and a house of representatives which may be safely trusted to protect the gold standard. The best evidence of this conviction is afforded by the unanimity with which the banks and other credit institutions show their increasing readiness to grant credit about which they would have had serious misgivings one or two months ago. The managers of our leading corporations are above all others concerned in having a sound basis for judging as to the probable outcome of the election. The best sources of estimate are within their reach, and they cannot afford to act upon dubious information. When, therefore, these administrators of finance show confidence not merely by their words, but at the same time in their actions and by the assumption of increased responsibilities, it may be taken for granted that the political prospect is reasonably sure for sound money.

But notwithstanding this confidence, it is perhaps not likely that Wall street will go much further than it already has in prediscounting the outcome of the election. Even those who are expecting great results from a sound money verdict will regard the next three weeks not so much as a time for forcing up prices as an opportunity for buying goods, and they may therefore be expected to encourage a downward tone rather than an advance. In this connection, it is also to be considered that a stage has been reached in the election canvass at which there is always much conflict of claims about the comparative strength of the parties, which is attended with some excitement and oscillation of estimates. Both sides have a motive for concealing the truth. The weaker party finds it prudent to encourage its supporters by extravagant assurances of success. The winning side dreads nothing so much as the possibility of encouraging laxity of efforts among its friends by a too confident assumption that its victory is inevitable. Thus the attitude and professions of both sides are calculated to put observers off their scent as to the actual political sentiment. Wall street is very sensitive to influences of this kind, and this fickle factor is likely to influence prices more than any other cause for the next three weeks.

Estimates of the election chances of the respective parties overlook very generally the important fact that free coinage is not the only great question calculated to influence the vote. Even allowing that there is a large mass of our people who, from ignorance or other causes, fail to understand the widespread dangers of depreciating the standard of our money system, yet is it reasonable to assume that these same people will be insensible to the essential disloyalty, the revolution and the anarchism openly sanctioned in other planks of the Chicago platform? It seems impossible to concede this much of any really serious portion of the American people, without casting upon them a stigma of unfitness for citizenship which nothing in our political history so far warrants. These aspects of the canvass have hitherto been held in abeyance by the heat of the discussion on the money question; but it is to be presumed that, during the remainder of the campaign, these neglected questions may receive fuller attention, the effect of which could not fail to swell the majorities on the conservative side. It is especially to be hoped that an express effort may be made to stay the divisive and dangerous attempts to foster sectional hostilities and class animosities.

The spirit of jealousy displayed against the East in many of the new states in the far West because of the disparity in wealth which exists, is simply absurd. The people who cherish that animosity forget the fact that the Eastern people have had over a hundred years' start in the accumulation of wealth. The remoter new states occupy a position towards the Eastern more wealthy states similar to that which some young men just commencing life hold towards old men who have accumulated their fortunes. Such starters in life easily become dissatisfied because they have to cope with powerful competitors. In taking this attitude they do not take into account that the older men have given three score or more of years of hard work to the accumulation of their wealth, and that they have the same opportunities to accomplish all that the older ones have done in acquiring riches, providing they apply themselves to effort with equal diligence. With the equality of opportunities in this country that all men possess, why should there be any feeling of envy simply because one part of the country has had 100 or more years' start over others, and has become rich by comparison? England was rich, through the accumulations of many centuries, before the United States came into existence. Did the people of the United States feel any animosity toward the English people because they had the start of them in money making by many generations? Take all the great fortunes in this country at the present time—they were founded by men on the common level of all the people without any money backing. This applies to the Astors, the Vanderbilts, the Goelets, the Mills, the Huntingtons, the Pullmans, the Rockefellers, the Carnegies and all other rich men. What has been accomplished by them can be accomplished by others in the future. There will be just as good an opportunity to make money in the coming generation as there has been in the past, in a country like this, where the resources are so vast and the opportunities so great, if people will knuckle down to the work for which they are adapted and apply themselves closely to it.

Mrs. Cobwigger—Do you know who was most instrumental in enabling woman to get along without man?

Cobwigger—I expect it was the fellow who invented the lead pencil sharpener.

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