THEIR TREASURES.

Laid at the Feet of Eveline Sharpley by the Indians.

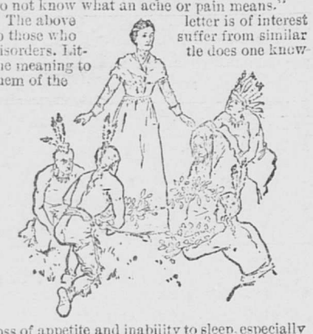
The Greatest Gift to Man.

Health, or That Which Will Restore it as Furnished by the Indians.

Mrs. Eveline Sharpley of Sibley, Iowa, writes as follows:—

"I was troubled with loss of appetite, restlessness at night and inability to sleep, accompanied by severe pains in my bones, nothing seemed to do me any good until my husband persuaded me to try a bottle of Kickapoo Indian Sagwa, and before I had finished it I had relief. We got five more bottles, and did not give up using it until I was perfectly well and completely restored to health, and although I am 56 years old, I sleep and eat perfectly, and do not know what an ache or pain means."

The above letter is of interest to those who suffer from similar disorders. Little does one know the meaning to them of the



loss of appetite and inability to sleep, especially when it is accompanied by severe pains, because it signifies a general breaking down of the whole system. Some serious derangement is the cause, probably existing in the stomach or one of the other great vital organs, the liver or kidneys, causing the blood to be contaminated, and all parts of the body to become weakened and diseased in sympathy. Such troubles cannot be taken care of too soon, and that which will cure the quickest should be sought immediately. Nothing will produce such favorable and quick results as Kickapoo Indian Sagwa, which is sold to-day by all druggists at $1. per bottle, and is exactly the same as it was centuries ago, when it was used by the Indians, when it made them famous for lives of perfect health and great duration. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa is purely vegetable and therefore is perfectly harmless. Our pamphlet entitled "Kickapoo Indian Doctor" gives symptoms of disease and full instructions for home treatment and will be mailed free to any address by the Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co., New Haven, Conn.

AN ISLE OF MYSTERY.

One of the Isolated Spots on the Globe Uninhabited by Man to Be Surveyed.

Special to the Globe.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—There has just set sail a scientific expedition backed by the British museum, whose mission is to explore an island of mystery, nameless, and comparatively unknown. Vague rumors of its existence have from time to time been wafted to civilization, and now for the first time we are really in a fair way to know the solution of the mystery.

Some one has called it Christmas island, probably because they sighted it on that day, but this name is not accepted and therefore the statement that the place is nameless is really correct. One or two vessels have sent boats to this strange and mysterious land, and several parties who have landed therefrom searched in vain for sights of a human being. Clearly the land is fertile, and the tameness of its furred and feathered inhabitants shows that the hand of man has never yet there wrought destruction.

It is only recently that the peculiar importance of a scientific exploration of this island was realized. This appreciation was largely brought about by the action of John Murray, of Edinburgh, who told the trustees of the British museum that he would defray the expense of sending out a naturalist for the purpose of collecting everything indigenous to this one island. He agreed to present the specimens collected to the museum, provided the trustees thereof would permit one of the officers to go out on this mission.

Mr. Murray suggested that the exploration should be undertaken without delay in order to obtain an accurate account of the zoology and botany of the island before the land was more permanently occupied by man, and the native fauna and flora displaced by introduced forms of life. Needless to say the trustees gladly availed themselves of this chance of enriching national collections with many specimens of species new to science, and they have, with the full concurrence of Sir William Flower, accordingly despatched Mr. C. W. Andrews, of the department of geology in the natural history museum, with instructions to make an exhaustive survey and exploration of this interesting island. The area is about 100 square miles, the highest point being about 1,200 feet, so that a considerable variety of temperature and other conditions occur.

The fauna as far as known, is remarkable for the large proportion of species peculiar to the island. Thus, three of the five known mamals, all the land birds, and four out of five land reptiles are endemic. Of insects, out of some thirty-five species that have been determined, twenty-three were new. The results of careful collecting among the lower invertebrates, both of the shore and land, cannot fail to yield valuable and interesting scientific material.

A thorough study of the mamal fauna of Christmas island is of special importance also, from a geographical point of view in relation to its connection with the Nicobar, Mentawi, and Engano series of islands, a series that is said to have once formed a long, narrow peninsula, parallel to but separate from the Malay peninsula and Sumatra. A study of the available specimens from these places tends to confirm this suggestion, but much more material is wanted, particularly from Christmas island, before the investigation can usefully be carried further.

In one respect the island is fortunate, there are no wild animals, snakes, or other creatures inimical to man. In selecting a trained geologist and naturalist for this enterprise, consideration was given to the great importance of a careful expert examination of the physical structure of the island and to the scientific value of a collection of specimens in illustration of the various volcanic and organically formed rocks, of which it is composed, and of which nothing is as yet known.

From a botanical standpoint, the expedition not only possesses much interest, but it may be said to be even a matter of urgency in view of one of the last chances it affords of obtaining evidence bearing on the question of the composition and relationship of island floras before the importation by man of tropical weeds. Most of the island is covered by thick forest growth, in which orchids and other epiphytes are very common, while it is probable that not one-third of the flora is yet known, so that for the botanist a rich harvest may confidently be anticipated.

The question which has agitated not only the scientific men interested in this expedition but the lay mind as well is, what can the reason be that land like this, situated within almost reaching distance of those aggressive and piratical seamen, the Malays, should be absolutely without inhabitants? Is it due to periodical volcanic disturbances, of which the persons who have seen the island say there is no evidence, or do the superstitious Malays believe a spell has been cast upon it and that it is the home of spirits? Either of these reasons would be an amply sufficient explanation of the uninhabited state of the island.

Any one familiar with the habits of the residents of the coast off the Malay peninsula knows that the sailors of that country are, as a rule, familiar with the greater portion of the islands in the Malayan archipelago. To be sure, this unknown land is away by itself, but so far as limited observation has gone, it offers much inducement as one of those places so dreaded by trading ships, a headquarters for pirates.

Notoriously the Malays are pirates. Wherever and whenever opportunity offers, they murder and rob as regularly as a Frenchman smiles upon a pretty woman.

Parties of Malays have frequently visited islands and points of the mainland five hundred miles distant. Many of them prefer to live at sea instead of on the land, and voyage in all directions in search of plunder, or merely because they wish to sail a certain way. How then can it be that parties of them have always missed this marvelous land? If it is all that it has seemed to be, the chances are that it would have been promptly reported as a desirable place of residence. What then is the mystery?

It is estimated that it will be at least a year before the expedition which has just left England will complete its labors. This mysterious island is entirely out of the track of trading vessels. The nearest persons with whom communication could be gained are the Malays, the Malay peninsula being really a little nearer than Japan. The vessel which takes the expedition will not remain at the island, but, if the arrangement in existence when the expedition sailed holds good, will depart for a Chinese port, returning after the stormy season.

If the explorers are so fortunate as to return without injury, if one-half of what they believe they will learn is true, we may look forward to 1898 as having in store for us a story of truth that will rival in every respect the most clever work of the most clever of modern fiction writers.

GOVERNING A HORSE.

He Means to Do Right—If He Errs It Is From Ignorance or Fright.

Horses are essentially creatures of habit, says the Florida Ruralist. Of gentle, confiding dispositions, but excessively nervous; timid, at times irritable, and prone to resist strenuously anything that frightens them. If, for example, you put a rope halter on an unbroken colt and tie him to a post, the more the rope cuts into his tender skin the greater will be a big struggle, while he will soon yield to a halter that inflicts no pain. Through nervous fright horses sometimes become panicstricken and absolutely uncontrollable. They suffer also occasionally from what, for want of a better name, may be called "nervous paralysis," when they seem to be physically incapable of motion. This condition is almost invariably the result of brutal treatment, and the only reasonable explanation of it is that the first emotion aroused in a horse by punishment is fear; that when he finds that he can not escape anger and a spirit of resistance are mingled with his fright, and that these combined emotions produce this morbid state.

The horse is quick to take advantage of the ignorance or fear of those who control him. As compared with the dog, he is somewhat slow of comprehension, but he differs from the dog in this also, that he seldom becomes "too old to learn new tricks," and his memory is so retentive that he never forgets what he has once thoroughly learned.

It may also be set down, as a rule, with few exceptions, that he meant to do just right; if he errs it is either from ignorance, pain or fright, rarely from stubbornness or vice. This seems to be generally unknown, or at least disregarded, for of all the animals the horse is the least understood, the most harshly judged and unjustly treated, and for the least infraction of discipline he is too often brutally punished. If men who train horses would control their tempers and endeavor to ascertain the cause of the animal's misbehavior they would find that there is often a good cause for his actions.

The eye is the best index to the animal's feelings. The ears are very expressive, but they do not reveal so plainly the emotions that are dominating him as the eye does. Therefore, study the eye, with its varying expressions, and when you can read their meaning you hold the key to one of the chief secrets of successful training.

The horse should be convinced that resistance is useless, but do not be impatient or harsh; remember that success is the reward of unwearied patience. If you fail at first keep trying until you succeed. Do not be discouraged if you do not seem to make much progress; your task may take weeks or even months, but if you persevere you will triumph.

A Sentiment From Bismarck.

A young English woman once petitioned Bismarck most pathetically for his autograph, declaring that a few lines of his handwriting would make her happy for life. So the chancellor wrote on the front page of the book: "Beware, my child, of building castles in the air, for they are buildings which we erect so easily, yet they are the most difficult to demolish."—Exchange.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,

Central Park West, 72d and 71st Sts., New York,

FACING CENTRAL PARK.

THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

Conducted on American and European Plans.

One of the Largest and Finest in the World; 600 Rooms, with 245 Bathrooms. Absolutely Fire-Proof. Most Luxuriously Appointed. Cuisine of the Highest Order. An Ideal Resort for Families, Transients and Tourists. Select Orchestral Music Every Evening. Spacious Foyer and Promenade Halls, Drawing and Music Rooms. Excellent Appointments for Private Dinners, Banquets, Dances and Receptions. Board of Directors' Meeting Rooms. Bowling Alleys and Shuffle Boards for Private Parties.

References Required of Parties Not Personally Known to the Management.

While this Hotel is Organized and Conducted on the Grandest Scale Possible, Prices are Kept Moderate. Excellent Home during the Summer for Gentlemen whose Families are at Distant Points in the Country or Abroad.

P. S.—Parties Visiting New York are Cordially Invited to Inspect this Magnificent Hotel, which will be found one of the Greatest Attractions of the City. Within Twenty Minutes' Reach of the Business and Theater Districts. During the Summer Season the Beautiful Private Rustic and Palm Gardens, situated 300 feet above sea level, are open to Guests only.

Ways of Ocean Currents.

The United States Hydrographic Office Presents Results of Interesting Experiments.

Special Correspondence of the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The United States government has succeeded in solving in great measure the mystery of the ocean currents. It has just caused to be issued from the hydrographic office a chart, primarily intended for the guidance of mariners, which indicates the results of labors extending over many months. The story this chart tells those who care to study it is of extraordinary interest, and it is presented here for the first time in any newspaper.

From time to time statements have been made that the navy department was engaged in throwing overboard from various government vessels bottles, each containing a request to the finder to note the time and place of finding and return the same to the nearest representative of the United States government. This is partially true, but the entire truth is that these bottles have been thrown overboard not only from the ships of the navy, but from ships in various portions of the world which belonged to other nations, the action having in every instance been performed by representatives of the United States hydrograhphic office, detailed for the express purpose.

In every one of these bottles was the request to return referred to and also the additional information that the finder would be suitably rewarded for his action. The result of this has been that a very great percentage of the bottles thrown overboard have been recovered, for it became noised about everywhere that to find such a bottle meant a very comfortable sum for the discoverer thereof.

These bottles were the solution of the problem as to how best to establish definitely the exact facts concerning those ocean currents which play so great a part in navigation. The result has been astonishing. Not only have the apparent truths concerning the drifts been shown clearly, but new facts of which no navigator ever dreamed brought to light. The chart presented herewith furnishes an idea of the path followed by those bottles whose drift was confined to the Atlantic, the mapping of the drifts in other oceans being at present impracticable, for the reason that experiments have as yet been too meager to warrant the assumption of absolute fact that the government assumes with reference to the Atlantic.

Of the bottles recovered, eighty-one were cast overboard within the limits of the North Atlantic, nine in the South Atlantic, eight in the North Pacific, eight in the South Pacific, and three in the Indian ocean. Three bottles crossed the equator. Of these, two were in the Atlantic, both going from south to north. The first was thrown overboard from the steamship Euphemia, March 3, 1896, in latitude 7 40 south, longitude 21 west. Aug. 4, 1896, this bottle was recovered in latitude 14 40 north, longitude 61 west. It had been journeying just 145 days, in that time had traveled 2,700 miles, and its average drift per day was 17.6 miles.

The second bottle was thrown overboard from the steamship Wittekind, April 25, 1896, in latitude 2 09 south, longitude 30 25 west. It was recovered Sept. 3, of the same year, in latitude 13 24 north, and longitude 16 36 west, having traveled 1,300 miles in 131 days, drifting 9.9 miles each day. The trip of the third bottle began in the China sea and it went from north to south. It was dropped overboard by a representative of the hydrographic office from the ship Siam, Aug. 18, 1895, in latitude 19 13 north, longitude 116 06 east. June 7, of the following year, it was found in latitude 3 south, longitude 108 east. Although it had traveled 293 days, the distance traversed was only 1,400 miles, or an average daily drift of 4.8 miles. These figures show better than all else the difference between the currents in the different seas.

Among the articles thrown overboard and recovered, of which record has been kept by the hydrographic office, are two buoys. One of these, a life buoy, was thrown overboard from the steamship Palatia, Sept. 24, 1896, and was picked up on the west coast of Ireland island, one of the Bermudas, Jan. 25, 1897. The second was a buoy swept overboard from the Japanese cruiser Bando, April 22, 1894, and which was picked up by the steamship Kilanea Hou, in the straits between the islands of Hawaii and Maui.

The longest drift was that of a bottle thrown overboard from the ship Allerton to the south of the Falkland islands, and found, after an interval of slightly less than three years, near Eyre Patch, on the shores of the great Australian bight, the distance between these two points, measured approximately along the parallel, being 8,500 miles. Of the more extended drifts, the one having the highest daily average, 17.6 miles, was confined, as usual, wholly to the equatorial current, being that of the bottle thrown overboard from the ship Euphemia to the south of the equator, and picked up on the shores of Martinique.

Taken collectively, the courses followed by these bottles serve to elucidate the main principles of the current system of the North Atlantic, and to show the close agreement that exists between the motion of the surface water and the direction of the prevailing winds. The latter, circulating around the region of the high barometric pressure to the southwest of the Azores, blowing on its southern side with almost unfailing regularity, but on its northern side frequently interrupted by the passage of temporary areas of low pressure, give rise to "drift" currents, which are merely the effect of the wind on the surface of the water, as, for example, in the region of the trade winds, where the whole surface of the sea, generally speaking, is converted into a slow current moving to leeward.

When owing to the interposition of any obstacle, the mass of water carried by the drift accumulates to such an extent that an outlet becomes necessary, the result is a "stream" current, acting by virtue of its own gravity, and serving to equalize the excess of pressure due to the continuous action of the drift. Thus the Gulf Stream, relieving the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea of the volumes of water carried thither by the action of the equatorial drift, is a stream current, and, as such, pursues a course quite independent of the wind until its waters are lost in the general easterly drift.

Between the easterly drift which, in consequence of the prevailing westerly winds, exists to the northward of the area of high barometric pressure, and the westerly drift due to the trades to the south of it, lies an extensive region throughout which the surface currents are variable in velocity and direction. The northern limit of this region may be set down as 38 degrees, and to the eastward it extends to the meridian of 40 degrees. Beyond these limits the eddy-like drift prevails.

To the north of the Azores, along the parallel of 50 degrees, the easterly drift spreads out like a fan, its northeastern extension reaching the shores of Norway and the Loffoden islands, its southeastern the shores of France, Spain and Portugal. The various destinations attained by bottles cast adrift in this region shows the uncertainty of the movement of the surface currents.

Five bottles were thrown overboard during the summer season in the neighborhood of 53 degrees north latitude and 32 degrees west longitude, and within an area of one hundred miles square. One of these bottles was cast overboard from the steamship Island, Oct. 20, 1895, in latitude 53 19 north and longitude 32 53 west. This was recovered on the coast of Norway, Sept. 28, 1896, in latitude 58 59 north and longitude 9 46 east. It had traveled 1800 miles in 343 days, an average daily drift of 5.2 miles.

Another bottle thrown overboard from the steamship Venetia, May 8, 1896, in latitude 52 10 north, longitude 33 10 west, was recovered Dec. 28, 1896, on the west coast of Ireland, in latitude 52 08 north, longitude 10 15 west. This bottle journeyed 900 miles in 234 days, or 3.8 miles a day. The third bottle was dropped overboard from the steamship Gerona, Sept. 5, 1896, in latitude 53 05 north, longitude 30 26 west. It also was found on the west coast of Ireland, Feb. 28, 1897, in latitude 53 12 north, longitude 9 10 west. Nine hundred miles was the distance traveled in 176 days, 5.1 miles being the average daily journey.

Two bottles were thrown overboard within fifty miles of each other, and landed, one on Andros Island, W. I., the other on the shores of Finisterre, France. Another pair likewise was thrown overboard within a few miles of each other and near the northern limits of the Gulf Stream. No. 1 reached its destination on Abaco Island, W. I., while No. 2 landed at Arachon, France.

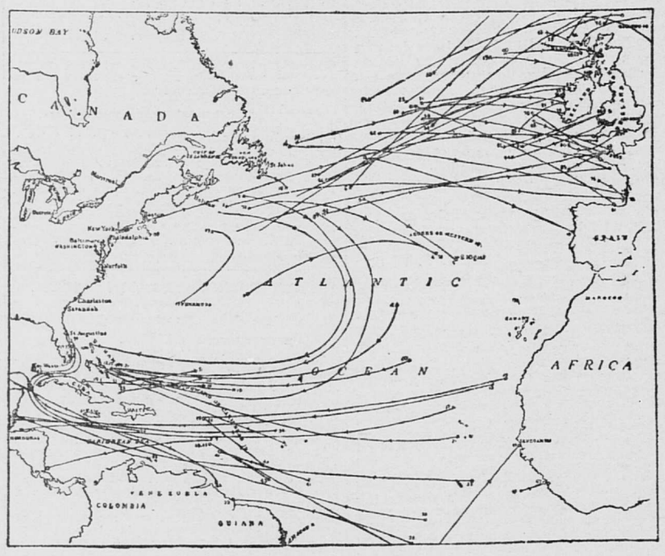
A particularly noteworthy instance of the drifts is that of the bottle 45, thrown overboard from the steamship Wittekind, April 25, 1896, in latitude 2 09 south, longitude 30 25 west, and picked up Sept. 3, on the African coast, at the mouth of the Bathurst river, Gambia. This bottle set adrift in the strong south equatorial current, must have been transferred to the Guinea current, and by it carried to the exceptionally northern position on the coast of Africa, at which it was recovered.

Dividing the list up into groups according to latitude, each bottle being alloted to the group covering the latitude within which the great portion of its drift lies, the following average velocities for the drift per day of the various groups are obtained:

	Average drift per day. Miles.
North of 50 degrees	5.3
Between 40 and 50 degrees	5.3
Between 20 and 40 degrees	5.0
Between 0 and 20 degrees	9.8

This information throws new and much needed light on the subject of ocean currents, which, in great degree, has always been shrouded in mystery.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS.



Bottles containing messages cast in to the sea by the United States navy and other vessels traveled thousands of miles and revealed strange ways of ocean currents. By studying this chart just issued by the hydrographic office, and reading accompanying article, you can follow the remarkable voyage of the glass tourists.

Coughs and Colds

Dr. A. L. SCOVILL, who has for many years been known to the public throughout the United States as an inventor of remedies for the cure of throat and lung diseases, recommends **ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM** as surpassing anything that has ever been offered to the public. He has used it in his own family with great success, in the case of his sister, who was supposed to be in the last stages of consumption. This lady is now well and has been permanently cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

At Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a Bottle.

ALLEN'S
Lung Balsam

TRIBUTE UNPARALLELED

Continued From First Page.

feet wide. There were five steps leading to the top. The horses, of jet black, covered with black silk netting and were led by sixteen grooms. The only emblem on the top of the casket was a small white wreath. The organizations that paid honor to Mr. George by following the funeral car fell into line from the side streets off Madison avenue and below Forty-second street. There was some disappointment in the small number of followers, and it was conservatively estimated that when the party passed Thirty-fourth street on Madison avenue, there were less than 2,500 men in line.

There were marks of respect all along the line. Bared heads were the rule on both sides of the street, and many men and women were noticed to be crying.

When the open space in front of the hotels in Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets was reached, there was an enormous crowd. There were a number of old men here who seemed to be greatly interested, for they stood with bared heads from the time the police appeared until nearly all the procession had passed them. When the south side of Union square was reached, the band that had preceded the catafalque fell out of line, and taking a stand on the sidewalk, played a dirge while the remainder of the procession passed. It was 8 o'clock when the head of the column rounded into Broadway again at Fourteenth street. An expectant crowd of George worshipers flanked Broadway at Canal street. The procession from that point to city hall park was without incident save for a repetition of the scenes of grief which had been manifested along the entire route.

Simple private services will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the family residence. Reverends George and Lattimer, of Philadelphia, cousins of the deceased, and both Episcopalians, will officiate.

The body will be carried to Greenwood, to be interred in the family lot of the Ocean Hill, looking on the Atlantic.

"MARTYR TO A CAUSE."

So Say Greater New York Divines of the Stricken Single Taxer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Rev. Heber Newton preached at All Souls church today on "The Ethical Issues Before the City." He said:

The tragedy which has befallen our city within the last few hours ought to decide the issues in the heart of every honest man. A great mind, a noble hearted man has fallen a martyr to the city's liberties, the city's honor. Conscious of his physical weakness, yet following the call of the city to him, he plunged into the thick of the fight, regardless of himself, though with the presentment in his soul which he expressed in that pathetic word of his Cooper Union address: "I accept your nomination, and will remain in the fight to the end, though I die in it."

Of all that I have said as to the ethical aspects of the issues, he was the living embodiment. The intense earnestness of his moral nature led him to plunge almost recklessly into this battle for the people's rights and liberties. He could not be apathetic. He could not be indifferent when the fate of a city of 3,000,000 souls hung in the balance. This intense earnestness was one secret of his strange power over the masses of men.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—"An Ideal City" was the subject of the sermon delivered today by Rev. Minot J. Savage, in the Church of the Messiah. During his discourse, the preacher said that Henry George was a man who, through his life, consecrated himself to the welfare of the people.

Dr. Savage: He poured out to the people the sympathy of his heart as well as his physical strength, and he died a martyr to his cause. He is a man to hold up for emulation and magnificent spirit, and consecration which he gave himself, heart and soul, to his cause. If we only had 10,000 men who cared half as much for the city's welfare as Henry George did, it would be one of the most glorious cities of the world. We need men who appreciate the importance of making this a glorious city.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—At the conclusion of an address on "Present Political Conditions," before the Society for Ethical Culture, at Carnegie hall today, Dr. Felix Adler paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Henry George. He said:

At the point in a great campaign for the people, when the excitement was intense, the weird light of a tragedy illumines the field. His friends and opponents—foes he had none—have joined in a tribute to his memory. In reviewing his career we recognize three distinct services he rendered to humanity. He did the most of any man to make the readers of two continents realize the problem of poverty. His claim as a writer is secure, and he stood as a great popular leader. An old Greek philosopher, when asked as to whom he considered the happiest man named a ruler of Athens who lived at the time when Athens was in her glory, who had a family to continue his work where he left off, and who died on the field of battle just when his army was on the point of achieving a brilliant victory. The same might be said of George. All these conditions apply, and he died in the midst of a great fight for the people, whom he loved, on the eve of a glorious victory. It was his sincerity that the people loved. They realized his great love for humanity and respected him for it. Whether or not they approved his idea for reconstructing society, they loved and admired the man.

Lorenzo J. Connor, 104 Green St., Albany, N. Y., says: "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and find it very beneficial, and can safely recommend it as a good remedy for coughs."

THEY GIVE FIGURES

Continued From First Page.

a Republican one, and the best computation of Democrats of their expected plurality in that district is 35,000, so that, upon their basis of figures, unless a landslide occurs, the Republican candidate for appeals judge must be elected. The Democratic candidate has some advantages, however, in being placed twice upon the ticket and in newspaper indorsements, and these things may prove of greater aid than has been anticipated. It is of advantage to remember that to elect a Democratic state officer after the tremendous Republican pluralities of the past three years would be an almost unprecedented event. In 1894 the Republican plurality in the state was 155,000; in 1895 it was 90,000, and in 1896 it was 185,000. If any of these pluralities is cut in half it will be a partial victory for the Democrats.

Within thirty years the Democrats have controlled the legislature but four times in its two branches, and in that time have elected by joint ballot but three United States senators—Kernan, who was carried in by the Tilden wave, and Hill and Murphy, elected by the Democratic body that succeeded by what was known as the Hill apportionment. Throughout the state the Democrats have made strenuous efforts this fall to increase the number of Democratic members of the lower house, and it is evident that success will crown their efforts. Indeed, the Republican managers have at all times believed that this was not only possible, but highly probable. The next assembly will, however, be still Republican by a very good majority. But the Democrats will accomplish one thing for which they are evidently striving, the reduction of the Republican majority to such an extent that in such reduction they may see hope of a Democratic house in 1899, when a successor to Senator Murphy is to be elected. The Republicans profess to believe that it will be a good thing for the party to have a smaller proportion of Republicans, while still retaining a majority within their party. The localities where the Democrats expect to gain most largely are New York and Kings counties. In the former they expect to capture the Tenth, Thirtieth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and the First Westchester, in addition to those they now hold, and this will give them twenty-seven members out of thirty-seven. In Kings they are claiming to be able to get twelve of the twenty-one districts, at the least. In the upper state counties, those mentioned as gaining points are Albany, Chemung, Rensselaer, Oneida, Onondaga, Erie and Niagara.

No contest in politics of a purely local nature has ever created such interest in the up-state counties as has the Greater New York contest for mayor, and the death of one of the foremost candidates has but added to that interest. From carefully gathered opinions of Republican leaders, outside of the confines of the municipality where the contest is occurring, it is apparent that the general expectations are that Tammany will win and that Mr. Low and Mr. Tracy will have a fight for second place. These prognostications are based upon the theory that the normal Republican vote is very much more evenly divided among the candidates than is the Democratic vote, and the information comes from such reliable sources that it is hardly to be questioned. In other cities, it is believed, the Republican candidates for mayor will be universally successful with the possible exception of Albany, where a Democrat may succeed the present Democratic incumbent.

IT IS GORMAN'S BATTLE.

His Seat in the Senate Depends on the Fight in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31.—The voters of Maryland will on Tuesday next elect a state comptroller, a clerk of the court of appeals and a new legislature, which, in turn, will choose a successor to United States Senator Gorman. In the city of Baltimore a mayor and a new council will be chosen. The campaign, which has been unusually bitter, closed last night with mass meetings all along the line, and now nothing remains but to cast and count the votes. The state offices to be filled are unimportant, the main interest centering in the legislative contest. If the Democrats win, Senator Gorman will doubtless be chosen for another term, while if the Republicans are victorious there will probably be a sharp fight for the seat among those aspirants with the chances in favor of the selection of Congressman Sydney E. Mudd, of Charles county. Both sides claim to be able to count enough votes in the legislature to secure a majority on joint ballot and to elect the United States senator. The Republicans have a slight advantage in that of the thirteen hold-over state senators nine are Republicans. A large number of gold standard Democrats are opposing the re-election of Senator Gorman, in which they are joined by the Baltimore Sun and the Evening News, both of which have always been strongly Democratic until within the past two years. On the other hand the American, heretofore warmly Republican, is lukewarm in its support of the Republican candidates and the Herald, which has hitherto been neutral in its position, has espoused the Gorman cause with considerable vigor. In Baltimore city, William Malster is the Republican candidate for the mayoralty, his opponent being Henry Williams. Both are prominent merchants.

GEORGE JR.'S MANIFESTO.

Son Will Devote His Life Carrying on the Work of His Father.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Henry George, son and successor of the late Henry George, has issued the following statement:

I am an affectionate son of a most loving father. Between us has subsisted the closest companionship. I have a clear understanding of and profound admiration for all that he has said and done. A man has but one life here to live. I solemnly dedicate mine to the cause to which my father gave his. If elected to the exalted office of mayor of Greater New York I shall hold myself pledged to fulfill every condition and promise made by him, and most especially shall I bring swift justice upon those public thieves and corruptionists who for so long have flaunted their deeds in the faces of the common people, whom they have insulted and robbed. To all the world I proclaim this: My father's work, as he planned and pursued it, shall be carried forward without faltering or swerving. Let all who took hope at sight of his standard keep heart and follow, for it presses on, and shall press on and on while life is left.

OHIO LEGISLATURE IN DOUBT.

Republicans, However, Show Confidence in the State Ticket.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 31.—There were many bets taken here last night and today on the result of the election. The betting was limited to Ohio. Odds were given on the Republican state tickets, but the offers of even money on the legislature were not wanted. Odds were asked on the fusion ticket in Hamilton county, but the betting was mostly even.

AUSTRIA TAKING WHEAT.

Home Supply Short—Flour Trade With Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, has just issued a report prepared under his direction by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the section of foreign markets, that gives some interesting facts relative to the present wheat shortage in Austria-Hungary and the consequent importation into that country of American wheat. According to the United States consul at Reichenberg, Austria, an importation of 400 car loads of American wheat was made as early as August, coming by the way of Hamburg. Other importations were reported, among them one of 36,700 bushels of red winter No. 2 and Kansas wheat purchased through the Vienna produce exchange. After recounting these unusual importations of the present season, the bulletin presents a careful review of the grain situation in Austria-Hungary during the past ten years. The crops of the present season are remarkably small. If the official estimates quoted are fulfilled the combined wheat production of Austria and Hungary will amount to little more than 130,000,000 bushels, or 60,000,000 bushels short of the crop of 1896. Aside from the abnormal conditions of the present year, annual statistics of production, importation and exportation during the decade make it apparent that a marked change has occurred in the last few years as regards the grain situation in Austria-Hungary. The tendency of the various cereals has been towards a larger home consumption of the national product and consequent reduction of the surplus available for shipment to other lands. Most of the cereals are now brought into the country in larger quantities than they are exported.

While it is hardly to be expected that these changed conditions will to any considerable extent create an enlarged demand for American cereals, the facts set forth are certainly of interest, as indicating the lessened importance of Austria-Hungary among the countries with which the United States is obliged to compete in the grain marts of the world.

The flour trade with Brazil is large and increasing, reaching 110,900 barrels per annum during 1891-95. This increasing hold upon the market should be controlled exclusively by the United States millers.

Austrian Premier Resigns.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—The emperor Francis Joseph returned from Budapest today and granted an audience to Count Badeni, the premier, on the crisis in the Austrian reichsrath. It is reported that Count Badeni tendered his resignation.

Four Dead in a Wreck.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Herald tomorrow will say: Word has been received at Perth Amboy, N. J., of the killing of four residents of that place in a railroad accident in Ehrenfield, in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. The dead men are Joseph Totyi, George Azare, Joseph Bartfol and Andrew Klein. An engine struck a wagon in which they were riding.

ANDREE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Norwegian Government Orders One to Be Started.

CHRISTIANA, Oct. 31.—The government has instructed the governor of the province of Tromsoe, the most northern province of Norway, to charter a steamer at the expense of the state, to provision it for six months and to send out a relief expedition for Herr Andree, who ascended in his balloon on July 11 last from Spitzbergen 1,400 miles northwest of the North Cape of Norway, in a proposed expedition to the north pole. The relief steamer will start in three days' time from Tromsoe, on Tromsoe island, off the north coast of Norway, and will proceed to Spitzbergen.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Christiana says that the expedition from Prince Charles promotory, and in search of the Andree balloon, which is to be superintended by Capt. Sverdrup, is now ready for departure, and will probably start today.

The St. Petersburg correspondent says: "A hundred men prominent in Russian scientific circles have asked permission to follow Capt. Sverdrup's expedition."

Newfoundland Elections.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 31.—The general election returns continue favorable to the opposition. Trinity district has furnished the greatest surprise of the campaign. With 1,500 votes already counted out of a probable ballot of 3,000, the premier, Sir William Whiteway, is 350 behind the opposition candidates. His defeat and that of his colleagues are therefore probable.

She Knew Better.

A little five-year-old whose name is Helen, and who lives in the East End, goes to a kindergarten, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The teacher endeavors to give the pupils some useful object lesson every day, and recently she has been talking to them about health. She has told them that one of the best means of securing health and retaining it is plenty of outdoor exercise. She told them this very slowly, emphasizing each word as she proceeded.

"Understand, children," she said, "one of the best things to keep us well is plenty of outdoor exercise. Plenty of outdoor exercise."

"Now, Helen," she said, "what is one of the best things to keep us well?"

Helen has ideas of her own on a great many subjects.

"Plenty of warm milk before breakfast!" she shouted.

And the object lesson ended right there.

A QUEER LITTLE BOY.

A queer little boy had been to school,
And was up to all sorts of tricks;
He discovered that 9, when upside down,
Would pass for the figure 6,
So, when asked his age by a good old dame,
The comical youngster said:
"I'm 9 when I stand on my feet like this,
But 6 when I stand on my head!"

Something to Look For.

"Yes," said Mr. Northside, "prosperity has returned."

"But what evidence have you?" asked Mr. Perrysville.

"Well before the panic began my wife used to go through my clothes for change and lately she has resumed business."

Testing His Depth.

"Higbee is deep."

"Invited him to drink, did you?"—Truth.

$25.00 REWARD.

A reward of $25 (twenty-five) dollars is offered by Mrs. Elizabeth Ames, of 276 Banfil street, for the recovery of the body of J. H. Amos, who suicided by jumping from the high bridge Saturday afternoon at about 4:20 o'clock.

DIED.

FITZGIBBONS—In St. Paul, Minn., at 5:45 a. m., Oct. 30, Bridget, beloved wife of Robert Fitzgibbons, aged sixty-nine years. Funeral from family residence, 695 L'Orient street, Monday, Nov. 1, at 9:30 a. m. Services at St. Mary's church at 10 a. m.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

ST. AGATHA'S CONSERVATORY Of Music and Art.

26 East Exchange St., St. Paul. Piano, violin, guitar, banjo and mandolin taught. Lessons given in drawing and painting. Call or send for prospectus.

The Oldest and Best Appointed Studio in the Northwest.

1850 C. A. Zimmerman 1897

99 AND 101 EAST SIXTH STREET.

(Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.) Exquisite Photography. **"The New Photo."** Outdoor and Commercial work a Specialty. Mr. Zimmerman's Personal Attention to Appointments. **Telephone 1071.**