

FRENZY OF FEVER.

Ex-Gov. Morehouse, of Missouri, Dies By His Own Hand.

In a Fit of Delirium He Cuts His Throat at His Home in Maryville—Brief Sketch of His Public Career.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 24.—A special to the News from Maryville, says that ex-Gov. Albert P. Morehouse committed suicide at his residence in northeast Maryville yesterday morning at 9:10 o'clock.

The governor had for a week, at times, been in a delirious condition, which, it was believed, was occasioned by his becoming overheated one day last week while driving cattle. Tuesday evening he was out driving with Hon. W. C. Ellison, thinking that the little drive would do him good. After driving a short time, Mr. Ellison noticed a violent nervous disarrangement on the part of the governor, manifested by the twitching of the muscles of the body and also by his seizing and holding tightly to the bows of the buggy-top. Mr. Ellison made efforts to divert the governor's mind from his condition, but with no effect whatever. He at once concluded that it would be best to take him back



EX-GOV. MOREHOUSE.

to his residence and summon a physician, which was done after about fifteen minutes' ride.

Mr. Ellison remained with the governor until about 10 o'clock at night, when S. W. Briggs and James Andrews arrived. As watchers by his bedside they noticed nothing unusual during the night. Yesterday morning the governor continued in a peaceful sleep and he was left in his room alone and undisturbed. The watchers, at 9:10 o'clock, heard an unusual noise in the governor's room—a sort of gurgling. Hurrying into the room, they found the governor lying on the floor in a pool of blood, with a gash in his throat about four inches long, extending from two inches below the left ear to the larynx. As the watchers entered he breathed his last. In his right hand was a common pocketknife covered with blood. With this he had committed the deed.

The governor had closed the door to his room without attracting the attention of the watchers. He had taken off his coat and vest and carefully folded them and laid down on the floor in the middle of the room. Lying down with his head to the west, he used the coat and vest as a pillow. In this position he cut his throat.

On several occasions the governor was heard to say that he had a terrible headache, and once he told Mr. Briggs that if he had a shotgun he would stop that in short order. He also made several threats of jumping into the well. Last night every precaution was taken to prevent any suicidal action, but the plans were thwarted.

Mrs. Morehouse and her youngest daughter were at the time visiting relatives in Lexington, Mo., but were wired and they returned home. The governor's daughter Nannie and his son Ned were the only members of the family at home when the deed was committed.

EX-GOV. MOREHOUSE'S CAREER.
Ex-Gov. Morehouse was born in Delaware county, O., July 10, 1825. He was therefore 56 years old at the time of his death. His parents were both natives of Ohio and his mother's parents were among the early settlers of the state. The early part of his life was spent on a farm and in gaining a substantial education. After finishing his schooling he branched out as a teacher, and at 19 years of age was one of the most successful instructors in his native county.

In 1856, his father, Judge Stephen Morehouse, moved with his family to Nodaway county, Mo., where the family has since lived. The Morehouses settled at Maryville and young Albert began the study of law, teaching a school at the same time. Four years later he was admitted to the bar at Maryville.

He practiced law with moderate success for about a year, when he accepted an appointment as first lieutenant of Col. Kimball's regiment of enrolled Union militia. The commission he held but six months, when he returned to his musty law books at Maryville and resumed practice.

Politically, Mr. Morehouse figured very prominently since 1872, when he was a delegate from Missouri to the national democratic convention in Baltimore. In 1876 he was again a Missouri delegate to the national democratic convention, which was held at St. Louis. The same year he was elected representative from Nodaway county to the state legislature.

At the general election of 1881 Mr. Morehouse was elected lieutenant-governor of Missouri on the democratic ticket, on the same ticket the late John S. Marmaduke was elected governor. Gov. Marmaduke died suddenly and Lieut.-Gov. Morehouse succeeded him by virtue of his position. He was sworn into office December 29, 1887. At the general election in the fall of 1888 David B. Francis was elected governor to succeed Mr. Morehouse.

THE RUSH FOR LANDS.

Another Wild Scene in the Indian Country—A Mad Rush to Secure Claims—Thousands of Acres Located in a Few Hours.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 23.—The grand rush for homes in the new lands is over. Another large section heretofore given over to Indians and virgin nature has been opened up to civilization. Last night 5,000 men and women were located on farms in the new Eldorado and were as happy as circumstances would permit.

As to the hosts who joined in the mad rush of yesterday and failed to secure homes for themselves, thousands will become citizens of the new towns to be started and other thousands will drift back to the states or work for others and wait for the opening of the Cherokee strip or the lands west of here.

In all the hurly burly and excitement and eager desire to secure lands, to the credit of the pioneers be it said, there was but few incidents that savored of hot blood. Two negroes are reported to have been killed, but this is not authenticated, and they may have been victims of inability to ride—if they were killed at all. McCabe, the colored leader, formerly of Kansas, declares that white men shot at him several times but no harm was done to him. A woman too eager to secure a claim crossed the line twice in defiance of an officer and when ordered back the second time in her hysterical excitement tried to shoot the officer, but was brought to her senses and also lost her chances by a bullet in the leg, which, however, is a mere flesh wound. With these few exceptions there was no real trouble of any kind.

The rush and excitement was such that hundreds crossed the line some time before the hour fixed and thus made themselves sooner. Scores of them probably will never be molested, but there are scores more who by their actions have only laid up trouble for themselves and expensive litigation and it may be bloodshed for themselves or for others. Take it all in all, however, the homeseekers were orderly and quiet and wonderfully law abiding.

A courier in from Tohee says that the rush was far greater than anticipated, there being at least five claimants for every quarter section. He passed in his ride through twenty-two miles of the new lands. He says there has been no trouble in the section from which he came, but the indications are good for individual fights, as there were bad blood and charges of "soomership."

Three Iowa Indians arrived at 11 o'clock last night from the Iowa village. They had been locating white men of desirable claims. They report no trouble at either Tohee or at the point on the line where they took their men into the country. They received good pay for their work. They each had from five to fifteen ponies on the line and the white men rode them. They report that a signal was given at 12 o'clock and forty minutes later their party had made the run of ten miles.

AFTER THE RAILROADS.

Freight Agents Indicted by a United States Grand Jury For Discriminating in Favor of Large Shippers—More Sensational Developments Expected.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—The battle of the small shippers of the west against the railroads has been opened.

Indictments were returned by the United States grand jury yesterday against M. Knight, freight traffic manager, and S. R. Knight, general freight agent of the Wabash railroad, and M. B. McClellan, general eastern agent of the Lehigh & Wabash dispatch fast freight line, for violating the inter-state commerce law in discriminating against small shippers by the granting of heavy rebates to large shippers. The indictments were returned on evidence furnished by Inter-state Commerce Agent Kretschmer. The indictments were turned over to the United States marshal and the freight traffic men will be placed under arrest at once. The cases will probably be tried at the next session of the United States district court at Kansas City.

Another sensational development in the western railway world is a proposed United States grand jury investigation of the transmissourian association at Topeka. It is said that indictments will surely be returned against Chairman Smith and the head traffic officials of all the roads in the association. They are to be charged with maintaining a trust and pool. The investigation of the transmissourian will be made because of a new and recent ruling of a United States judge of one of the southern districts. This judge has decided that all of the railroad associations are trusts and combines, whose existence jeopardizes the interests of the shippers over the entire country. If a case is made against the association it will probably cause a complete annihilation of the present system of conducting railway business in America. The pooling arrangements of the western traffic association, exposed a month ago, when trouble grew out of the division of salt shipments at Hutchinson, Kan., will also be investigated. At that time Chairman Smith strongly asserted to a reporter that the pooling arrangements of the association did not in any particular conflict with the inter-state commerce law. The expose was occasioned by an order Mr. Smith made for the Missouri Pacific to turn salt shipments at Hutchinson over to the Rock Island. "If it is necessary," said Mr. Smith at the time, "I will deny that the order was ever issued."

THE GRAIN SHORTAGE.

A Leading Agricultural Journal Gives Some Interesting Figures—Europe in Desperate Straits—Demand For American Breadstuffs.

New York, Sept. 21.—An exhaustive study of the world's food supply, in the forthcoming number of the American Agriculturist, declares that the half has not yet been told about the European shortage in breadstuffs, which not even a bountiful crop this year would have relieved.

Continental powers, especially in Russia, suppress the facts as far as possible. In many Russian provinces the scarcity of food became pronounced as far back as February last. In the Konstantinovka district many families have not cooked a meal since Easter, but subsisted on bread, soaked rye, grain, etc., bestowed in charity. The prohibition of rye exports is followed by a clause forbidding the shipment of bran and other cereal cattle foods. The astounding shortage in Russia's yield of rye, announced a month since by the ministry of finance, proves even greater than the most extravagant estimates and effectually obliterates all possibility of Russia exporting any of her scant wheat crop.

That eastern Germany is in practically the same plight admits of no doubt. The European reserves that have heretofore eked out insufficient harvests are everywhere exhausted. The parade made by Russia of the existence of stores in the Baltic provinces is done for effect—to convey the impression that military stores are abundant. Such reserves are of small importance. Indeed, the danger of famine is destined to spare Europe the horrors of war for fully a twelve month hence.

Accepting the largest estimates of production, both home and abroad, and even assuming that the United States and Canada export 225,000,000 bushels there is a deficit in the world's food supply of at least 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and rye, with a possibility of the shortage being twice as great.

Added to this is the almost total failure of the potato crop in Ireland and a serious curtailment in the yield of potatoes in the continent. Even with the utmost economy of distribution and an unheard of consumption of American maize, grave distress is before the masses of Europe.

The enormous exports of wheat and flour from the United States in August prove that Europe regards the situation as worse than it has yet been painted. Otherwise why should she buy in a single month close upon the harvest nearly half as much wheat as she took from the United States during the entire first eight months of the year following one of the largest wheat crops and a period of bed rock prices. August wheat exports were almost treble those of the same month of last year, and over four times as much as the average exports at this season last year.

For the first time in years wheat, bran and middlings are being exported to Europe thus early in the season. These circumstances are accepted as the strongest possible reason for believing that prices of wheat are unnaturally low. It looks for a sharp advance in all cereals as soon as the demand realizes the limited extent of the world's actual supply. Every bushel of high grade wheat is worth fully \$1 on the farm where it grew.

One of the most marked features of the prosperity that is already upon American agriculture, noted by the same magazine, is the extent to which farmers are planning to unite in cooperative buying and selling.

END OF BALMACEDA.

The Defeated and Disgraced Ex-President of Chili Commits Suicide.

New York, Sept. 21.—The Herald's Valparaiso cablegram states that ex-President Balmaceda, of Chili, shot himself through the temple in his room at the Argentine legation in Santiago Saturday morning. The story became known in Valparaiso in the afternoon and created the greatest excitement. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated and on every hand was heard the sounds of rejoicing.

It now seems that the story that Balmaceda escaped from Valparaiso in the United States steamer San Francisco was erroneous. Instead he left Santiago on August 29 in hope of escaping from the country, but finding every avenue closed returned to the city September 2 and went direct to the Argentine legation. Since then he was in an extremely nervous condition. No one save the minister of the Argentine republic and one other man devoted to Balmaceda was permitted to see him.

About 8 o'clock Saturday morning Senor Urriburua heard a pistol shot in Balmaceda's bed room and rushing there found that the ex-president had put a bullet into his brain. The body was undressed and lay on the bed. The revolver was still grasped in his right hand. The junta was notified and a committee immediately went to the house and viewed the body.

As the news spread about Santiago great crowds of people gathered around the Argentine legation. They cheered, hooted and went into a frenzy over the death of their chief enemy. Above all the discordant shouts were heard cries congratulating the unfortunate Balmaceda that in taking his own life he had escaped a worse fate.

Balmaceda's body has been removed to the general cemetery. It was accompanied by the members of the family and friends.

GERMAN CATHOLICS.

Secret Clerical Session at Buffalo—A Remarkable Street Pageant.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Behind closed doors yesterday afternoon there went into session in this city twelve apostles of the much-talked-of "Priester Verein," or German-American clerical union. It was the first of the series of meetings of the congress of the German-American Catholics.

Vicar-General Von Muhlsiepen, of St. Louis, president of the Verein, called the meeting to order. The business was the scrutiny of documents, resolutions and motions which there was an intention on the part of anyone to bring up in the proceedings of the various sections of the congress. The dozen men to whom this task was committed were, without exception, priests, and all members of the clerical union—six officers and others of the union at large, including President Von Muhlsiepen and Secretary Foerber, the latter also a clergyman.

Piercing the sky like pillars of flame the spires of the ten exclusively German-American Catholic churches in Buffalo shone down last night on one of the most remarkable pageants ever witnessed in the United States. It was an illuminated procession of the organized societies connected with those ten churches and their neighbors from adjacent cities in honor of the congress of their fellow religionists of similar nationality. Main street was jammed with people from the houses to the street car tracks as far as the eye could reach, while the windows and other points of vantage were so thick with spectators that only their heads seemed anywhere visible. Continuous streams of rockets and Roman candles made the street an arch of fire, beneath which swung myriads of Chinese lanterns in festoons.

On foot and horseback and in carriages the parade advanced with thousands of torches till it appeared unending. Some of the organizations straggled badly, but others marched with a precision and military bearing unsurpassed by crack militia or the choicest regiments of the regular army. The line included hundreds of Catholic knights with their polished swords, hundreds more unarmed but uniformed members of the Catholic legion, cadets and parish devotional, literary and benevolent societies innumerable.

A careful estimate placed the actual number in line at little short of 15,000. To this Pittsburgh and Rochester, as well as Tonawanda, Lancaster, Lockport and Dunkirk contributed largely.

PENSION PAYMENTS.

Growing Feeling in the Grand Army to Reform the Lists.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Feeling is growing stronger among the better elements of the Grand Army of the Republic against the excessive pension legislation and the numerous frauds perpetrated under it. There is an unwritten chapter of history in connection with the last Grand Army reunion at Detroit. That meeting was not characterized by the demands for more liberal pensions which were made at previous meetings. The explanation is interesting. Notice was quietly served that if the attempt was made to commit the Grand Army to any more extravagant pension measures the issue would be raised and a split would occur. Some of the best men in the Grand Army were prepared to leave the organization if it went any further in pension extravagance and to raise the banner of pension reform. Some steps have been taken toward an organization of veterans for the purpose of pension reform. The idea of the promoters is twofold. They desire to check general pension legislation, and they also propose to weed out the fraudulent pensioners. It is hoped that this movement will acquire such headway by the time of the reunion in Washington next year that the Grand Army may be committed to the work. A revolution in sentiment among the honest veterans is progressing with considerable rapidity. It is claimed that there are being carried on the rolls thousands of pensioners who are not entitled to be there.

AMERICA ECLIPSED.

England Comes to the Front With a Bold Bank Robbery—Over One Million Dollars Stolen From a London Bank.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The banking world of this city has just been startled by the announcement that a sensational bank robbery in which between \$750,000 and \$1,250,000 was stolen, had taken place in the city.

The institution that suffered is the London and Westminster bank (limited), 41 Lothbury, E. C., an important establishment having over fifteen branches in the city.

The money stolen, it would appear, consisted of a large parcel of bills remitted from the country banks.

The thief or thieves must have cleverly watched for the opportunity to accomplish the robbery and to have gained access to an apartment near the main entrance of the bank. This was easy of access from the street, and the parcel of bills is supposed to have been stolen while the bank officials were busily engaged in another apartment, in going over the accounts of last week's settlements.

The bank officers, the city police authorities and the criminal investigation department of Scotland yard are putting forth their utmost exertions in order to effect the capture of the thieves.

STOCK ITEMS.

It is often that the sides of a hog made into bacon will bring more than the whole pig sold alive.

Unthreshed oats run through a cutting box with a small quantity of bran added makes one of the best winter feeds for growing colts.

There is no class of stock kept on the farm that will compare with sheep for keeping up the fertility of the soil, and there are few farms but where more or less can be kept with profit.

Good stock is something like a good mortgage. If properly looked after it will continue to grow while you are asleep, and in the majority of cases is the surest means of getting rid of the mortgage.

It costs less, all things considered, to keep growing stock in good, thrifty condition during the winter than to allow them to run down and depend upon their making it up at the best season for growth.

To feed grain of any kind to hogs on the ground is more or less of a waste, and for this reason it is nearly always best to provide a light floor, which should be kept clean by sweeping off whenever necessary. A tight trough for feeding slop and watering should always be provided.

Oats is one of the best materials to use in feeding growing colts. One of the principal items to be secured with them is a good development of bone and muscle, and oats furnishes the material for these. When the oats can be ground without too much inconvenience it will add to their value, as they will be more thoroughly digested.

It is quite an item to feed fattening hogs regularly; whether they are fed twice or three times a day, so far as is possible they should be fed at certain hours. Water also should be supplied regularly every day. Slop should never be made to take the place of good fresh water. Keep charcoal and salt where they can help themselves. It will help to keep the system healthy.

In feeding hogs one of the best rations to use in connection with corn is a slop made with bran and oatmeal and milk when it can be had; when it cannot be had conveniently use water. This will help materially to keep the bowels open. Corn is a good fattening food, but it is also constipating and needs to be fed in connection with something loosening in order to secure the best condition.

The next two months is the best time in the whole year to fatten hogs. If they are properly fed they can be made to gain very rapidly at this season. All things considered, moderately cool weather is the best season to secure the best growth in proportion to the food supplied. While if closely confined and fed on fattening foods a quicker gain can be secured, yet the risks of disease are so much increased that the safest plan is to give the run of a good pasture. Provide comfortable quarters where they can be sheltered at night and on rainy days.

FARM NOTES.

Unless there is danger of the Hessian fly injuring the wheat, it will nearly always be best to get it sown early.

Rye can be pastured at nearly all stages of growth, and can be plowed under at any time as a green manure.

In cutting up corn it is better to cut a full supply. Properly managed it is a cheap feed, and there is little danger of cutting too much.

Manure needs but little care if hauled direct to the fields and scattered out as fast as it is made, while it lessens the cost of handling.

Giving the turkeys and ducks a good feed of corn regularly when they come home at night will be a strong inducement to keep them coming.

One of the greatest benefits to be derived from fall plowing is in the destruction of insect pests. Do the work thoroughly and in good season.

Good clean straw makes the best material for nests. During the summer while the hens are laying the nests should be cleaned out thoroughly at least once a week.

Seed potatoes are best selected when the crop is harvested. Select good, medium sized tubers from hills that contain the largest number and proportion of merchantable potatoes.

Turnips, cabbage, parsnips and salsify should be left out until late; the last two will be all the better after a light freeze. Turnips and cabbage will stand considerable frost without injury.

When the hens are kept separate from the roosters not only will they lay better, but the eggs will keep better. When eggs are stored away those from hens where there are no roosters are the best.

While nearly or quite all varieties of small fruits, as well as newly-set tree fruits, are benefited by mulching during the winter, it is no advantage to apply until the ground is frozen sufficiently hard to bear up a wagon.

While in many localities it is best to close up the poultry house at night, during the day the doors and windows should be opened every day that the weather will admit, so as to secure a good ventilation.

About 500 cubic feet of well-settled hay, or about 700 of new-mown hay, will make a ton. Ten cubic yards of hay in mow weigh a ton. When the hay is taken out of old stacks eight or nine yards will make a ton. When dry, eleven or twelve cubic yards of clover make a ton.