



ONE TOO MANY

Two Governors in Alabama.

KOLB KEEPS HIS VOW.

Sworn In by a Justice of the Peace.

OATES TAKES HIS SEAT.

So the Dual Government Now Exists.

NO CLASH OF ARMS AS YET.

But It Is More Than Likely That There Will Be Serious Trouble.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 1.—The State of Alabama now has two Governors and two separate sets of State officers. Colonel Oates and those elected on his ticket reside at the State House. Captain Kolb and his contingent have not announced their official headquarters. The political situation in Alabama to-day has been a most exciting one. This was the day set by law for the inauguration of a Governor and State ticket. The returns of the August election have shown the election of the Democratic ticket headed by Colonel William Oates by over 20,000 majority. The Legislature in joint session had regularly counted and announced the result. Captain Kolb, Oates' opponent, the nominee of the Populists, charged frauds and claimed that he had received a majority of the votes cast and was the rightful heir to the Governor's office. He determined, therefore, to be sworn in and was.

At high noon, surrounded by members of the Legislature and with the usual pomp of military display, Colonel Oates took the oath of office upon the steps of the State Capitol, standing on the very spot on which Jeff Davis stood when he was sworn in as President of the Southern Confederacy. Numerous threats had been made by the misguided friends of Kolb, and to avoid anything like violence, as well as to lend a spirit to the occasion, more than twenty companies of troops with cartridges in their belts, were present and participated in the inauguration ceremonies, which were without a disorderly event.

From daylight the streets resounded with the tramp of armed men and the roll of drums. The sun glistened upon hundreds of brilliant bayonets, marking the presence of the State militia to participate in the inauguration of Governor-elect W. C. Oates. Each man, by order of Governor Jones, carried forty rounds of ball cartridges for his rifle, with other rounds close at hand.

There was another body of men on the streets who made no display of force, but who were easily recognized. They were tall, gaunt countrymen, with sullen faces and attired in rough clothes and slouch hats. They came to town in small groups by train, wagon and mules. They made no boasts or threats, but went about with a cowed air and gazed wistfully upon the militia. They came here at Captain Kolb's request to see him sworn in as Governor "by the grace of God," but without form of law.

At 10:30 the militia began to assemble at the armory. At a census of the Kolbites last night it was decided to assemble at the State House at 1 o'clock to-day, an hour in advance of the inauguration of Oates, and have Kolb sworn in. Dignitaries were experienced in getting an official to administer the oath, two Populist Judges, sympathizers with the cause, declining, saying they would lose their offices by being impeached for treason.

At 11 o'clock a message was received at the State House that Captain Kolb had taken the gubernatorial oath in a downtown office and was coming to the State House to make a speech. Governor Jones issued orders to give free access to the State House grounds as long as those who entered behaved in an orderly manner.

Kolb was sworn in by James W. Powell, Justice of the Peace, in the law office of Warren Reese. At the same time the oath was administered to J. C. Farnville, Secretary of State; W. T. Lynch, Auditor; J. P. Oliver, Superintendent of Education; and Warren Reese, Jr., Attorney-General. Kolb and his cabinet then marched to the State House through the ranks of the militia and took their places beside the identical portico where Jefferson Davis was declared President of the Confederate States. Governor Jones sent for Kolb, who was escorted into his presence by Lieutenant Irwin of the regular army.

"I understand, sir," said Governor Jones, "that you propose to make a speech claiming to be Governor of Alabama."

"That is my intention."

"Then I must say to you that the moment you attempt it I will have you arrested and carried off the grounds," answered the Governor. "If you were Governor you would do the same thing in a similar case. I will not permit you or any one else on these grounds to interrupt the inauguration proceedings of Governor Oates."

Governor Jones' manner was courteous but firm. Captain Kolb went out of the grounds followed by his adherents. They congregated again in the street outside the grounds, where they mounted a wagon and there a Populist clergyman invoked the blessing of God on "a plain people, O God," he said, "who are here to secure an honest government."

Captain Kolb made a short and temperate address. The only bitterness in it was directed at Governor Oates, whom he termed a usurper.

Captain Kolb, after a brief introduction, said: "By frauds of the greatest character the title of the office has been conferred upon Colonel Oates. He is to-day adding insult to injury by accepting the highest office in your gift, well knowing that it is bestowed upon him by fraudulent acts of the party officials controlling the polls. I would indeed be an ingrate if I failed to protest here to-day in behalf of two-thirds

of the white voters of Alabama against such willful usurpation.

"As outlined in my address to the people I have taken oath of office and been sworn in as Governor de jure of this State. It is the ballot which gives the right to office under the laws of Alabama, but that right has been suspended by false and fraudulent election returns, and the right to the office of Governor has been prima facie conferred upon Colonel Oates. I take the oath of office simply as a protest against usurpation and fraud, and promise I will use all legal means at my command to set aside and hold for naught the fraudulent election returns by which he claims to be Governor of Alabama. If a fair and honest contest law is passed by the present General Assembly that would settle all the trouble and be satisfactory to the people as well as myself. If this act of justice is denied us we will make an appeal to the general Government, confidently relying on the justice of our cause and believing that in the end right will triumph and a true Republican form of government be guaranteed to our beloved State."

Referring to his inaugural charges of fraud, Governor Oates said: "It has been claimed that frauds were committed in the last August election. I have no knowledge whatever of any, and in the good name of our State regret that such charges have been made. I proclaimed to my speeches and during the campaign that I favored fair election, and so I do. I am satisfied beyond a doubt that I was legally elected by a large majority, or I would never assume the role of usurper in the absence of a law providing for a contest. I regret that there is not such a one. If there were frauds in last August's election in some of the counties of the Black Belt as charged by the defeated candidate, they are of no consequence, for after throwing out every vote to which any reasonable man could possibly object and admitting entire vote returned for my competitor as legal, which I do not, my majority would still be large."

There were not over 300 Kolbites in the crowd, and no signs of arms among them. They dispersed, but proceeded downtown, where they enlisted in Cron's company, although the latter has no plan of action.

KOLB'S POLITICAL CAREER.

One of the Noted Men of the New South.

Reuben F. Kolb, who seeks to be Governor of Alabama, is a native of Barbour County, Alabama, where he was born in April, 1839. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina, and during the Civil War figured in the campaigns of the West. After the war he engaged in agriculture, soon becoming noted for his progressive farming, and was appointed in 1886 State Commissioner of Agriculture by Governor Sear. In 1887 he was elected president of the National Farmers' Congress, and was unanimously re-elected at its second annual convention. In 1886, while Commissioner of Agriculture, he was sent through the Northwest by the State with a carload of Alabama exhibits, extensively advertising the State's resources at various fairs.

In 1890 he became identified with the Alliance movement, and was the Alliance Democratic candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. Captain Kolb comes from the famous Shorter family, which has been identified with Alabama's history for years. He is closely related to United States Senator James L. Pugh and Colonel Henry R. Shorter, president of the State Railroad Commission. Personally he is a man of engaging manners and charming personality. These traits have caused him to be called "the Gentle Reuben." He is a man of remarkable energy and has perhaps a wider acquaintance than any man in Alabama. He lives in Montgomery, where he has a happy family, consisting of a wife and three children.

Mr. Kolb is a man of rare accomplishments and is exceedingly popular and beloved by all who know him.

Captain Kolb's political career dates prominently from 1890, when he was State Commissioner of Agriculture. The Farmers' Alliance was then coming to the front as a political faction, and being a farmer, Kolb was soon a leader among Alliance men. They chose him as their political leader, too, and that year he was the Alliance-Democratic candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. He went into the Democratic State convention lacking but a dozen votes to nominate him. There were four other candidates, all anti-Alliance men, viz: Joseph Johnston, William Richardson, Captain Crook and Thomas G. Jones. None of these four had the support of the Alliance, but among the followers of these four, it was anything but beat Kolb. After days of balloting the opposition combined its strength on Jones, who had gone into the convention with less delegates than any other candidate, and nominated him. Kolb at once charged that he had been tricked out of the nomination, but soon acquiesced and took the stump for Jones, who was elected without opposition.

Two years later Kolb was again a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, despite the fact that it had been customary to renominate the incumbent for a second term. Kolb's cry on the stump was that the convention two years before had swindled him out of the nomination. Both he and Jones made a vigorous canvass, and the campaign was the bitterest that ever occurred within party lines in Alabama. Democratic primary elections were held in the various counties, and when the State convention met Jones had a majority of the delegates, though there were many contests.

Kolb and his delegates, when they saw Jones' renomination inevitable, did not go into the convention, but met in a separate hall and organized a party of their own, calling it the Jeffersonian Democracy. They nominated Kolb and a full State ticket. The regular convention nominated Jones. The campaign of the months following was marked by bitterness never before known in this State. The Democratic party had been rent asunder. For Kolb carried with him a large following of chiefly farmers and country people. Classes were arrayed against each other; many personal encounters occurred and exciting scenes were witnessed in every county. Kolb's friends claimed he had quit the party because of alleged corrupt methods in it by which he was twice swindled out of the nomination. The Republican and People's parties, the latter having just been organized, threw their strength to Kolb. The election showed a majority of 10,000 for Jones. Kolb at once charged fraud, and he and his friends claimed there had been ballot-box stuffing. A great cry was raised. There was then talk of a dual Government, but Kolb decided to take his case before the Legislature. There is no law in Alabama providing for a contest

for State offices, and Kolb tried hard to induce the Legislature to enact one, but that body took no action. Kolb then gave up his fight and determined to make the race again this year.

Early last year, after Kolb lost all hope of relief from the Legislature, he began laying his plans for this year's campaign. He commenced a canvass of every county. As an organizer he showed remarkable ability. He laid his alleged wrongs before the people at country crossroad meetings, and appealed to them to vindicate him at the ballot-box. He charged that he had been swindled out of the governorship, and always went loaded with a volume of figures and other data, by the use of which he endeavored to substantiate his claim. Determined to make a long and bitter fight of it, the Jeffersonians, or Kolbites, and People's party held a joint State convention in Birmingham on February 8 last, and nominated Kolb for Governor, with the same State ticket that ran with him two years before, with one exception. The Omaha platform was adopted, and the declaration for a free ballot and a fair count was made. At once a well-planned campaign was commenced. Agents were sent East, and Kolb himself went, and conferences were held with leading Republicans like Senator Hoar, and their aid was solicited. The Boston Home Market Club took up the matter and raised funds in New England to help conduct Kolb's campaign. Intense interest was attracted to the campaign.

The Democrats did not make their nomination until May, when they named for Governor Congressman William C. Oates, who took the stump, and the summer months witnessed a repetition of the campaign of 1892. The Kolbites, Populists and Republicans this time openly pooled issues, and the lines were drawn closely.

TO RULE ASIA.

England and Russia United.

INDIA SAFE AT LAST.

As the Price of the Dardanelles.

PEACE ON THE FRONTIER.

Lord Elgin Congratulates His People.

THE BIG NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

The Bear and the Lion Will Be In When China Comes to Be Divided.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.—A dispatch from Lahore says the Governor-General of India made an important speech there yesterday evening. After paying tribute to the loyalty, devotion and courage of the

says no such report or anything like has been received by cable, mail or otherwise.

An official in a position to know the facts says Japan has replied, favoring China's proffer presented through United States Minister Denby. It still remains, however, for China to prove that she can and will execute what she has proposed, and until that is done there will be no cessation of hostilities. While the exact terms of the offer are not known, it is said to be about \$125,000,000 cash indemnity and China's relinquishment of sovereignty over Korea. There is said to be no surrender of China's territory.

FOLLOWING GORDON'S ADVICE.

Li Hung Chang's Policy as to an Invading Enemy.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 1.—Captain Panton, R. N. H., master of the steamship Victoria, says it is believed in the Orient that England signed the recent treaty with Japan in order to secure an Oriental alliance that would keep Russia out of Korea; also that many on the other side are beginning to believe Li Hung Chang is following General Gordon's advice, given years ago, to take any invading enemy into China's interior and there turn the Chinese heroes loose and annihilate him.

BOUGHT THE ESMERALDA.

The Cruiser Is Now on Her Way to Japan.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Japan has augmented her navy by the purchase of the crack Chilean cruiser Esmeralda. The deal was consummated here within the last few days. Chile first sold the ship to Ecuador and the latter to Japan. A report was given out that China had bought the ship to avert suspicion until the cruiser was out of danger from being apprehended

HIS NEW PLAN.

Carlisle's Scheme of Finance

APPROVED BY ECKELS.

On a Mutual Admiration Principle.

GROVER TO URGE REFORM.

Which His Friends in Congress Will Take Up.

STRONG OPPOSITION DEVELOPS.

After All It Merely Gives the National Banks Still a Wider Scope.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The annual report of Comptroller Eckels is important in that it gives a general idea of Carlisle's plan of inflating the currency through the medium of the national banks, as Eckels has been in consultation with Carlisle recently. It is believed generally that Carlisle will submit a plan for the repeal of the State bank tax as well as a provision for the issuance of national bank currency.

If, as is anticipated, Mr. Cleveland sends in a message urging immediate action on the financial scheme which Mr. Carlisle will present, it will in all probability be impossible to long delay a clash on this question. The silver men and the anti-national bank and anti-bond men are eager for the fight, if with no other object in view than to afford them an opportunity to show how thoroughly they disapprove of Mr. Cleveland and despise his policy.

The Cleveland men and those who agree with the administration, without being backward, are thoroughly convinced that the salvation of the Democratic party lies in legislation which will meet with the approval of bankers and business men before the Republican Congress has an opportunity to legislate. If, therefore, an administration plan of any merit and having non-partisan Eastern support is presented the administration Democrats will be eager to press for action upon it.

Senator Voorhees, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has called a meeting of that committee for next Tuesday. The object is a general conference on matters under the jurisdiction of the committee, including tariff and finance.

There is a strong undercurrent of belief among members of Congress that the Nicaragua canal will receive very earnest consideration during the session of Congress which convenes Monday. The feeling is especially pronounced in the House and prevails particularly among the Southern members. Even those who, like Bailey of Texas, oppose the bill on constitutional and economical grounds, concede the question will receive early attention, and most of them are of the opinion that the prospects of its success are good. Mr. Cooper of Florida says nothing could restore the popularity of the Democratic party as much as authorizing the construction of the canal.

"The Democratic party is the party which added the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Coast to the national map," he added, "and it is the party which should provide for this great enterprise. If it will do this during the short session, and provide for a more elastic currency, and the appointment of Federal officers, I infer it will not be long out of power."

Representative Livingston of Georgia says if the Democrats do not act upon the bill the Republicans are sure to take it up when they come in and get all the credit. It is evident foreigners want the control of the canal. He says it was the tacit understanding during the last session that the bill should come before the short session.

St. Paul, Dec. 1.—Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota was in the city last night en route to Washington. In the course of an interview, after talking of the effects of the Wilson bill and the necessity of the Republicans to provide the country with revenue, he said:

"The so-called Baltimore plan of finance is not likely to be accepted by this or any future Congress. No financial plan exclusively dictated by bankers' associations is calculated to bring the needed financial relief to the country. No relief can come from any plan that does not first broaden the basis of the money of final redemption. What is needed is bimetalism. The way to secure this, in my judgment, is by an international agreement between Germany, France, Italy and the United States, leaving England out of the question altogether. The latter country will never agree to bimetalism unless forced to do so by sheer necessity. An agreement between the countries I have mentioned, excluding England, would give a new lease of prosperity to the countries to the agreement and cause an emigration of people from England which would soon bring that gold-basis country to her knees."

"The Populist party is the natural outgrowth of the financial tyranny which naturally accompanies the adoption of the narrow gold standard. If the great nations of the earth are to continue this policy, then we will have more Populism. The recent defeat of the Populist party cannot be construed as a defeat for bimetalism. It was a defeat simply for fiat paper money, and not a defeat for silver."

"The Republican majorities all over the country this year are accounted for by the reason of the conviction in the minds of the people that the protective policy is the best policy for this country and that the Republican party is the best party to carry out that policy. The people also believe that the Republican party will adopt a financial policy under which it will not be possible for the gold brokers of this or any other country to control the treasury of the United States."

"Think of a condition which permits these money-shavers to draw gold from the treasury of the United States and then return it to the Government in exchange for interest-bearing securities! That is what they did when Cleveland issued bonds the first time, and it is what they did

when he issued bonds the second time. Such a policy is simply a policy of dry rot."

GOING TO TEXAS.

The Oil Men Will Stand Trial All Right.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 1.—According to the attorney of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of this city, a branch of the Standard Oil Company, the officers of that company will go to Texas and submit themselves to the court at Waco to witness indictments were recently found against them for maintaining trust relations. The attorney said: "Governor Stone will undoubtedly refuse to permit them to be extradited. They are not citizens of Texas and never have been, so they cannot be fugitives from justice there. Even if they are charged with being parties to a crime committed in that State, they cannot be taken from the State where they reside on a mere affidavit that they have committed a crime in some other State. This same question was passed on by Governor Francis in the case of representatives of the bagging trust. Extradition was refused because it was shown that the operators were not fugitives from justice in Tennessee, as they had never been in that State. But if the persons indicted ever go into the State they are liable to immediate arrest. As a matter of fact I expect the Waters-Pierce people will agree to go to Texas and stand trial."

LIVING PICTURES WATCHED.

Byrnes' Men Could See Nothing Immoral in Them.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Superintendent Byrnes admitted to-day that he had reviewed the pictures of the policemen who had viewed the living pictures at the theater. He said he had not the slightest intention of giving the result of the investigation to the public. He intimated, however, that the officers had found nothing immoral in the pictures. It is understood that the Superintendent had conferred with a committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and they expressed themselves as satisfied with the action taken by the police.

GRAVE-ROBBERS ON TRIAL.

Two of the Students Arrested Turn State's Evidence.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 1.—The trial of the Cotner University students and dean, charged with grave-robbing, was continued to-day. The feature of the proceedings was the testimony of the two students who turned State's evidence. The result of conveying the body from the basement to the dissecting-room of the college and paying the demonstrator \$160 for the privilege of being present. The defense claim that Charles Erickson of Chicago secured the body.

Fredericks Attempts Suicide.

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Dec. 1.—Fredericks, the murderer of Banker Herrick, whose case is on appeal in the Supreme Court, attempted to commit suicide about 4 o'clock this morning in his cell, by setting his bed on fire and allowing himself to be suffocated. He was discovered and removed before he had accomplished his purpose.

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CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 5c. FORTY-FIVE CENTS. Sold by all Druggists. "All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red and oily skin prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

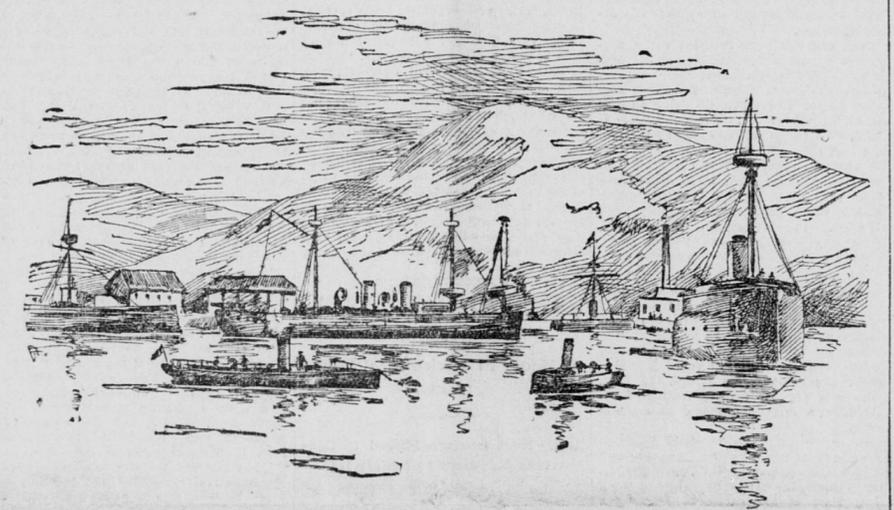
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Ching-Yuen, 3300 tons. Chen-Yuen, 7430 tons. Ting-Yuen, 7430 tons. Lu-Yuen, 2850 tons. THE CHINESE FLEET LYING IN DOCK AT PORT ARTHUR. (From a sketch by a British naval officer for the Illustrated London News.)

The election on August 6 showed a majority of 27,000 for the Democratic ticket.

For two days after the election Kolb and his leaders said nothing. Then they raised the cry of fraud. A conference of the leading Republicans, Kolbites and Populists was held, and Kolb issued an address to the people setting forth that monstrous frauds had been committed by the Democrats in the Black Belt counties, and giving warning that he and his followers would no longer submit. He claimed to have received a majority of the votes in the white counties, and charged that if the Democratic majorities in the Black Belt counties alleged to be fraudulent were eliminated, as he claimed it should be, he would have a majority of the legal vote.

Thomas G. Jones, the retiring Governor, has served as Governor four years. He was born in Georgia. He did gallant service for the Confederacy in the war and was colonel of the Second Regiment Alabama State troops when elected Governor. He made a big reputation last summer in preserving order during the mine and railroad strikes here. He believes strictly in the enforcement of the law and does not hesitate to use the military power when necessary. He takes a great pride in the State soldiery, which was dubbed by the strikers last summer as "Tom Jones' tin soldiers."

Governor-elect William C. Oates is 59 years old and a native Alabamian. He has served in Congress for twelve years and now aspires to succeed Senator Pugh in the Senate two years hence. He lost an arm during the war. He is a man of determination and will not be trifled with. Having been legally declared elected Governor he will take his seat and his friends say he will allow no dual government.

ALL IS PEACE.

England Not Looking for War With This Country.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The following semi-official statement was issued this evening about the trouble between Great Britain and Nicaragua:

Reuter's Agency learns that no difference of opinion exists between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States with reference to the Mosquito territory. Owing to the influence of cotton-traders and others in these regions it became necessary recently for Great Britain to draw the attention of the Nicaraguan Government to the provisions of the treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, which was contrary to certain decrees recently issued by the Commissioner at Bluefields. It is understood the matter formed the subject of inquiry upon the part of the United States, and a satisfactory explanation of the matter was given by the British Government. The question did not affect the relations between Nicaragua and the Mosquito territory, but merely the rights and customs of the Mosquito Indians reserved under the treaty in question. There was no question of the United States dispatching war vessels to the spot in this connection.

Coinage in November.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Reports to the director of the Mint shows the coinage executed at the mints of the United States during November to have been as follows: Gold \$2,640,000, silver \$1,073,000, minor coin \$94,500, total for month \$3,807,500.

Punjabees serving in the army, Lord Elgin continued:

"We have no ambition for conquest or for the extension of our boundaries. From a recent speech of Lord Rosebery you have learned that we have reason to hope that the time is approaching when all risk of a clash of Russian and British interests in Asia will be ended, and I venture to say that no more welcome news could be conveyed to the lovers of India.

"We possess a great advantage in having a firm friend and ally in the Amerer, who has honorably recognized his obligations under the treaty of 1893, and we trust that all frontier troubles will soon be removed by the united efforts of the British and Afghan officers.

"In regard to Afghanistan, the Government only desires the peace and security and border, and, I trust, the war cloud will soon disperse. We are sending commissions to the extreme west, and to the extreme east, with the view to settle matters with Persia and France, and removing any possible cause for trouble.

"The conventions recently concluded with China provided for the settlement of the Burmese frontier and the promotion of trade by uniting the telegraph systems of the two countries. The respect we have shown for their conditions, even in essential matters of intercourse, has borne fruit in the convention for the opening of trade with Tibet and the cordial entente with our gallant Nepal allies.

"The fact is, this might well be termed an era of delimitation, as the whole world is settling disputed boundaries, and they are being fixed from the Persian Gulf to the Malay Peninsula. It is a process which makes way for peace, and I hope you will join me in the earnest hope of the attainment."

PACKERS UP IN ARMS.

No Submission to Railroad Extortion.

They Will Send Their Product to Europe Through the Ports of the Gulf.

OMAHA, Dec. 1.—Missouri River packers to-night through the association organized here recently to oppose proposed increased rate east on packing-house products announced a determination to make the railroads feel their power before the matter is disposed of. The advance in packing-house products and live hogs became effective to-day, notwithstanding the combined protest that went up from the packers of Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Sioux City. In fact the opposition to the advance was not even accorded a respectful hearing, so they claim, and the packers now feel that there are stronger powers at work to kill the industries of the Missouri Valley than have ever shown their hands. In consequence there is a good deal of bitterness and all sorts of threats are heard against the railroads instrumental in bringing about this state of affairs. One of the committee of the Packers association appointed to conduct the fight to-night said:

"With this advance a club is placed in the hands of the packers which, if rightly used, will within ninety days force these roads to their knees, and they will be glad to restore the old rates. It is a fact that in this advance Ohio River rates are unaffected. There is nothing to prevent packers exporting their product via Port Royal, Galveston and New Orleans, from which ports excellent service for European ports has been provided. Should packers avail themselves of the Ohio River route, with the arbitrary added, to the port named, they will be met with equalization on rates to Liverpool, Rotterdam and other seaboard points, as against shipments from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. If the packers agree among themselves to thus route their export shipments, the Chicago roads and trunk lines will fall over one another in an effort to adjust the rates. It is for the packers to decide whether they will suffer the advance in silence or show their power."

Would Not Live Without Her.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 1.—Herman Huick committed suicide at West Duluth last night. He was postmaster at Proctor Knott. Three months ago he fell in love with Lizzie Schwalm. He proposed, but was refused, and since has persisted in his attentions. He went to her home last night, apparently with the intention of killing her, as he had threatened to do. The door was shut in his face. He laid down on the porch and shot himself through the heart. Huick was 28 years old and the girl 17.

AMERICANS IN NO DANGER.

Minister Denby Has Not Cabled for Troops in Peking.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Secretary Gresham makes the statement that the reports that the United States Minister Denby had cabled from China that "Chaos reigns at Peking; the American legation is in danger and needs protection," are wholly unwarranted and untrue. Mr. Gresham