THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

A Very Lively Time Expected at To-day's Meeting.

QUINN AFTER MORTON'S SCALP.

Candidates For the Secretaryship—The St. Joseph Franchise—Rumors That Denver Will Be Dropped.

The Base Ball Magnates.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There is likely to be a pretty close approach to hair pulling at the Western association meeting to-morrow. In the first place, Harry Quinn, of Milwaukee, will present a resolution requesting Manager Morton, of Minneapolis, to account for about $8,000 alleged to have dropped out of sight in 1888, when Morton was first secretary. The next fight will be on the choice of a new secretary. It is said that Omaha, Sioux City and Minneapolis will vote in favor of Morton's retaining the office, while St. Paul, Milwaukee and Des Moines have been trying to get C. C. Chase, of Oshkosh, to accept the office. The latter telegraphed late this afternoon that he would decline to serve if chosen. A telegram will be sent to Joe Pritchard, of St. Louis, in the morning, asking him to take the office.

Henry Goodfellow, a Minneapolis attorney, this afternoon called upon Secretary Morton and stated that he had been delegated to represent St. Joseph at to-morrow's meeting. He said he had been employed by Mr. Truckmiller to save the St. Joseph franchise. This he will probably not be able to do, as under the rules the club having failed to pay up its dues, the franchise is forfeited to the association.

A rumor is afloat to-night that Denver will be dropped and Detroit and Toledo admitted, making the association of 1890 stand Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Sioux City, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Detroit and Toledo.

The Western Association Election.

President McCormick and Secretary Brandt, of the Omaha base ball club, left for Minneapolis yesterday morning to attend the annual meeting of the Western association, which convenes at the West house to-day.

The election of officers is causing considerable speculation, but, as THE BEE has already stated, Mr. McCormick will undoubtedly be re-elected president, and the probabilities are that Sam Morton will be re-elected secretary, if he desires the position. However, there are several candidates for Morton's shoes. O. P. Caylor, of the New York Sporting Times, and a good man, the very best base ball authority in the country, by the way, and Joe Pritchard, of St. Louis, have both been mentioned in connection with the office, but it is not at all likely that either of these gentlemen will be elected. President Roche, of the St. Paul club, favors the election of C. C. Chase, of Oshkosh, while Secretary Quin, of the Milwaukee club, favors Secretary Quin.

'Frisco Pugs Happy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Fights to finish under the guise of "boxing contests" may again take place in this city. For some time past the moral element, especially the pastors, have harrangued against the privileges which have been given the California and other athletic clubs. Their protests had an effect on the supervisors, and they passed an ordinance a couple of weeks ago, which was thought would somewhat check the nightly slugging for so-called, purses and gate receipts. The order required any association which allowed boxing contests to be given in its hall to pay $3,000 a year, and the sale of liquors where contests were given should be stopped. Five ounce gloves were also to be used. The passage of this order had the effect of closing up the mushroom organizations, and only the California and Occident, both wealthy clubs, were left. To-day, however, the mayor vetoed the order on the ground that such contests did not violate the penal code, and therefore the city could license them. There is little chance that the veto will be overruled, and every corner saloon and dive will, as heretofore, announce a "grand display of scientific skill," in which some poor wretch will be knocked senseless.

Yank Adams, of Chicago.

F. B. Adams, proprietor of the Chicago Sporting Journal, now a guest at the Millard, is professionally known as "Yank" Adams, the champion digital billiardist of the world. In playing with Jake Schaeffer some few weeks ago Adams broke the world's record for a single run, placing to his credit in one break 4,062, which is 2,400 points more than was ever gathered in by any other player. Yank is here in the interest of his paper, but will give Omaha lovers of the cue an exhibition of his skill during his stay.

A Pair of 'Em.

Jack Crooks, of Columbus, came in with the beautiful snow yesterday. He is looking big and hearty, and is as full of base hits, so he says, as a balloon is full of wind. Mark Baldwin, the great twirler, meets him here to-day, and this evening they leave for Kansas City to join Charlie Comiskey's team, bound for the coast.

Dumbbell Exercise.

A novel dumbbell contest will take place at the Atheneum club rooms this evening, in which George Kendall of this city, the champion dumbell lifter of the world, undertakes to defeat any three men in Nebraska. A fifty pound bell is to be used. The bell must be raised ten times in each and every minute, and Kendall to lift against one man at a time until all three are defeated or he loses the contest. There is no record of a performance of this kind, but Kendall will have to lift at least 900 times to win. The entries are Baldwin, Kirby and Miller, and the match will be for $25 a side and a purse of $25 presented by the club.

THE SPEED RING.

Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 1.—Summary of to-day's races:

Two-year-olds, five furlongs—Fakir won, Romaine second, Happiness third. Time—1:05.

Three-year-olds and upwards, seven furlongs—Zulu won, Pantalette second, Cora Fisher third. Time—1:30½.

Maiden fillies, two-year-olds, four furlongs—Jessica won, Destruction second, Silva Plana third. Time—51½.

All ages, fifteen-sixteenths of a mile—Cicil B won, Brandolette second, Tom Hood third. Time—1:36¼.

Three-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Carlton won, Vivian second, Weeks third. Time—1:17¾.

Three-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Littrell won, Bootjack second, Kattie S third. Time—1:17.

Elizabeth Races.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 1.—Summary of to-day's races:

Three-fourths of a mile—Glenmound won, Meriden second, Cracksman third. Time—1:20¼.

Mile and one-eighth—Tristan won, Theodosius second, Castaway II third. Time—2:05¼.

Three-fourths of a mile—Lisomy won, Robespierre second, Fulla Blackburn third. Time—1:21¼.

Mile and one-fourth—Glendale won, Barrister second. Time—2:19.

Six and one-half furlongs—Tipstaff won, Pelham second, Brussels third. Time—1:28½.

Mile and one-sixteenth—Organ won, Stockton second, Gneisal third. Time—1:59.

Three-fourths of a mile—Regan colt won, Gunsivad second, Civil Service third. Time—1:20½.

Broke Jail.

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 1.—W. H. Bonaparte, colored, convicted of seduction and abduction, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, broke jail last night and escaped.

The Times Case.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The grand jury returned three additional indictments in the Times case this morning, two against West and one against Graham.

IOWA NEWS.

The Davenport Jobbers' Case.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The railroad commissioners to-day decided what is known as the Davenport jobbers' case. The complaint charged discrimination against Davenport and in favor of Chicago on the part of the Rock Island and Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroads. It represents that since joint rates were abolished and through billing and shipping discontinued, the Davenport jobber had not been able to compete with Chicago, so they asked for the restoration of joint rates under another name, and for other changes in rates to suit the case. The commissioners deny the request on most points, but decide that the roads must do their shipping and bilding as before the joint rates were abolished.

The commissioners have decided the case of Edward M. Cusker and others against the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City. The board holds that it could not compel the road to establish and maintain a station at Lidia, as the shipping facilities on that road are adequate to the demand. Also in the case of D. Brueskil, against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, wherein plaintiff asks $300 damages for loss by fire. The board holds that this is a question of private right and must be decided by the courts.

A Mysterious Disappearance.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Swedish consul in this place is engaged in investigating the mysterious disappearence of a Swede named Nils Anderson, whose home was in Hazle Green, in Delaware county. He was last seen while attending the county fair at Manchester some weeks ago, and announced his intention then of returning at once to the farm where he worked. No cause for his disappearance has been found, and friends of the missing man think he has been murdered and have interested the consul accordingly.

Death of a Pioneer.

WATERLOO, Ia., Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—S. B. Vinton, one of the pioneer settlers of the west, died in this city this morning. He was a native of Vermont, and came west to Chicago in 1837. After staying there some time he went to Milwaukee, and afterwards was one of the founders of Watertown, Wis. He was also at Minneapolis before the town was located. Of late he has resided in this county. He was about seventy-five years of age.

Snow in Iowa.

MASON CITY, Ia., Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Quite a heavy rain and snow has fallen here during the day, which is general throughout northern Iowa. Indications are for a wet November. The ground is very dry, water scarce and many wells are dry. The rain and snow causes general rejoicing.

The Montana Muddle.

HELENA, Nov. 1.—No decision was rendered to-day by Judge DeWolf in the question of the right of appeal of the minority of the canvassing board from the order to count the votes of the Tunnel precinct. The attorneys to-day mutually agreed to request the judge to postpone his decision until Wednesday, that they might look up further authorities. The state board of canvassers did not count the Silver Bow returns to-day. It is understood that there is some irregularity in them, although the nature of it is not positively known.

Mrs. Hayes' Memorial.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—The second day's session of the Women's Home Missionary society of the M. E. church was consumed in reading reports concerning missionary word among the Indians in the southwest and in Washington territory. At the special memorial services in the morning something over $6,000 was pledged in contributions for the Lucy Hayes memorial. The form of the memorial has not yet been determined.

Arguing Against the Irish.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Sir Henry James, in his speech before the Parnell commission today, endeavored to show that Davitt associated in America and elsewhere with persons who were engaged in treasonable practices, and who were trying to separate Ireland from Great Britain. He charged that the leaders of the nationalists were trying to keep the affairs of Ireland in an unsettled condition.

Zero Weather at Denver.

DENVER, Colo., Nov 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The heaviest snow storm ever known in the state in October has raged during the past two days, accompanied by wind and zero weather. From twelve to twenty inches has fallen in various sections. Telegraph, telephone and electric light wires are all prostrate. The storm was from the northwest, and increased in fierceness as it passed south and eastward.

Modern Sodomites.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 1.—Charles Edmunds, returning home unexpectedly this evening, found his wife in a compromising position with her father, John P. McCreery, aged sixty. Edmunds was so enraged that he threw McCreery down stairs, fatally injuring him. He then beat his wife seriously. Mrs. Edmunds is twenty-four years of age, handsome, and the mother of four children.

Investigating the Jury System.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—H. J. Cloran, a well known attorney of Montreal arrived in this city to-day as the agent of the provincial government of Quebec. His mission is to investigate the jury system in the United States, securing only the opinions of the higher authorities of the bench and bar.

Nine Murderers Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—Judge Parker, of the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, to-day passed sentence of death upon nine murderers, setting the date of hanging for Thursday, January 16, 1890. The crimes were all committed in Indian territory and within a year. Two of the murderers are negroes and the others are Indians.

Business Troubles.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 1.—The creditors of William A. Robinson & Co., oil manufacturers of this city and Providence, have come to a settlement with the firm. They receive 27½ per cent cash, and the two Valley Falls cotton mills at Killingley, Conn., will be sold for their benefit.

Hungarians Hack Each Other.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 1.—In a drunken brawl between Hungarian laborers on the Jersey Central railroad near this city last evening knives were used freely. A dozen men were slightly wounded and three so severely their lives are despaired of. A number of the fighters are under arrest.

Collision On the Fort Worth.

DENVER, Nov. 1.—Word reached here tonight that the south bound passenger on the Fort Worth is snowbound near Easton, sixty-five miles south, and was run into by a freight this afternoon and the fireman, engineer and a passenger from Illinois killed.

A Battle With Oyster Pirates.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—The police schooner in St. Clement's bay had a battle with oyster pirates to-day in which the officers were victorious. Two of the pirates were brought in to-night badly wounded.

Pietro Wins a Fall.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—In the wrestling match today Pietro, the French champion, beat Cannon in the last bout, after a struggle of five minutes.

Shot Himself.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 1.—George H. Latham, aged forty-two years, representing a firm of cotton brokers, was found dead in his office this morning, having shot himself.

William at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 1.—Emperor William arrived in the Dardanelles this evening. A brilliant reception has been arranged for to-morrow.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE

The Volume of Business Still Continues Large.

MONEY MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

A Vast Amount of Foreign Capital Coming Into the Country—Prices Generally Stiffening—Business Failures.

Dun's Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Money has been working closer during the past week, falling to 4 per cent last Saturday, but then rising steadily to 9 per cent, even more being paid in some cases. It does not appear that the change has any other cause than the demand from the interior, which continues later this year than usual, and on account of great business activity.

The foreign situation has not essentially changed, the Bank of England having gained $1,640,000 for the week, while the Bank of France lost $530,000. There is scarcely any evidence of important movement of securities either way, but the sale of the Minneapolis flour mills and Northwestern elevators to an English syndicate for $6,250,000 is a sample of many industrial operations in progress, which, in the aggregate, brings a vast amount of foreign capital into this country.

The volume of business continues very large, though signs of a reaction begin to appear at some of the larger centers of distribution. Thus the gain of 9½ per cent in exchange at New York last week was due to stock operations, and the clearings at Boston fell below last year's again, and at Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago together the increase was but 2.4 per cent, but at all other points together it was over 10 per cent.

Prices are stiffening, though the general level has advanced scarcely a quarter of one per cent in two weeks. In the speculative markets there has been more activity, and except in pork products and coffee, an advance. These changes call for more money in the movement of products, and building operations are also unusually active at many cities.

Liquidation in trust stocks continues, particularly in cotton oil, which has been heavily sold at a severe decline. But railroad stocks have been very stubbornly held, and average in price almost exactly as they did a week ago.

Arrangements between the Chicago & Northwestern and the Union Pacific and a rumored sale of the Chicago & Alton look toward the consolidations of great systems, and in the end of a projected railway trust of gigantic proportions, but meanwhile popular disfavor may lead to interruptions by congress or state legislatures. For the present, at all events, the visible tendency towards consolidation encourages holders of securities, and the traffic in progress is large and profitable.

Speculation in breadstuffs has advanced wheat 1¾ cents and corn 2¼c cents on sales of 25,000,000 and 10,000,000 bushels, respectively, but exports do not increase. Oil has advanced 3⅝ cents, oats ⅝ and cotton ⅛, notwithstanding port receipts continue larger than last year, both receipts and exports showing gains of 40,000 bales for the week.

Coffee has declined ½ of a cent upon larger crop estimates from Brazil. The sugar market is only nominal, and prices of refined are not well maintained, but the trust stocks have been more firmly supported. India rubber is stronger at 71 cents for paraline, and another corner in tin is feared, the price being 21⅞ cents. Coal has been stiffened by cooler weather, but still sells about 40 cents below circular prices.

Iron and steel in all forms are in great demand and firmly held, with a shade of advance in bar iron and nails, but the feeling is expressed that the improvement has been too rapid to be maintained, and some reaction is deemed possible.

The accounts from other cities are unusually encouraging. Chicago reports money becoming tighter, because of country demands, but no apprehensions regarding the immediate future. An active trade in dry goods, wool and hides, and dullness in clothing and boots and shoes are reported. At Pittsburg window glass has been advanced 10 per cent, and a rise in coal is expected. Iron products are firm. At other points trade is full and active for the season, with scarcely an exception, but Milwaukee notes unfavorable weather and caution in credits, and Cleveland some stringency in money, though collections are good. At Detroit the ship yards have good contracts and manufacturing works are fully employed.

In general, the outlook continues good, though at some points the monetary situation is for the time not entirely satisfactory.

The business failures during the last seven day number for the United States 229, and for Canada 32, or a total of 261 failures, as compared with a total of 225 last week, and 223 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 243 failures in the United States and 32 in the dominion of Canada.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

A Reduction of Over Nine Millions for the Month of October.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The treasury department to-night issues a statement showing the assets and liabilities of the treasury from the latest returns received from the assistant treasurers, the mint and assay offices and the national bank depositories. Its recapitulation shows the assets are $708,650,497.42, liabilities $640,422,104.65, balance $68,228,392.77.

In the column of assets is included $22,892,630.37 not available, being minor coin in the mint for recoinage and fractional silver coin. Other items in the assets column are gold and silver coin and bullion, United States notes, trade dollars (bullion), national bank notes, deposits in national bank depositories, fractional currency redeemed. United States bonds and interest, interest checks and coupons paid, national bank notes in process of redemption, interest on District of Columbia bonds paid.

Deposits in national bank depositories are given at $45,395,479.07. The liabilities column includes gold certificates, silver certificates, certificates of deposit, interest due and unpaid, which is given at $1,874,082.97; accrued interest, $3,247,577.83; matured debt, $1,885,875.26; interest on matured debt, $152,406.41; debt bearing no interest, $1,881.33; interest on Pacific railroad bonds due and unpaid, $866,998; accrued interest on Pacific bonds, $1,229,470.24; reserve for redemption of United States notes, $100,000,000; fund for the redemption of the notes of national banks failed, in liquidation, or reducing circulation, $71,816,079.75; fund for redemption of national banks, postoffice account, disbursing officers' balances, undistributed assets, failed national banks, currency and minor coin redemption, fractional silver coin redemption account, redemption and exchange account, treasurer's transfer checks and drafts outstanding, treasurer's account for paying interest on District of Columbia bonds.

The table of balances is given as follows:

Net gold	$187,572,385.21
Net silver	11,054,210.60
Net United States notes	17,303,500.00
Trade dollars, bullion	6,083,537.70
National bank notes	148,407.00
Deposits in National bank depositories	47,395,479.07
Total	$269,557,581.19

A reduction in the debt of $9,104,853 during the month of October is shown. The surplus in the treasury to-day is $45,333,762, or $1,000,000 less than a month ago.

Headache, neuralgia, dizziness, nervousness, spasms, sleeplessness, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at Kuhn & Co.'s, 15th and Douglas.

Grant's Body to Be Removed.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—George W. Childs to-day said the body of General Grant will probably soon be removed from New York to West Point or Arlington cemetery in Wasnington. The movement has been on foot for some time. Grand Army men favor Arlington and the regular army officers favor West Point. The decision rests with Mrs. Grant, who Mr. Childs expects to see in a short time.

BURIED UNDER DEBRIS.

Fifty Operatives Crushed Under a Fallen Factory Roof.

GLASGOW, Nov. 1.—During the high wind which prevailed here to-day the gable of a building in course of erection on the site adjoining Templeton's carpet factory, on Williams street, was blown down. The falling debris crashed through the roof of the weaving department of the carpet factory where fifty women and girls were employed and all were buried beneath the broken timbers, etc.

It is probable that forty of the inmates of the weaving room were killed.

At midnight twenty-five bodies had been recovered from the ruins.

As nearly as can be ascertained thirty-three women and girls are still missing.

It is rumored that the foundation of that portion of the building which fell was over an abandoned coal pit. The survivors say a sudden extinguishing of the lights was the only warning. All rushed to the main exit, where most of the bodies were found.

The latest estimate of the loss of life is that fully fifty persons have been killed. The loss of property will aggregate £150,000.

Cresson Keeping Shady.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 1.—Nothing has been learned as to the whereabouts of William H. Cresson, the defaulting cashier of the Trademan's National bank, of Conshohocken. The bank examiner stated to-night that the shortage would amount to between $80,000 and $90,000. The bank is helplessly involved and will wind up its affairs.

The Key West Strike.

JANKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 1.—Advices from Key West say that the cigarmakers' strike is becoming serious. The treasurer of the union has been forced by the board of trade to leave the town, and great excitement prevails among the Cubans. The militia is under arms.

Loomens Must Hang.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Albert Loomens, one of the ringleaders in the recent Honolulu revolution, who was convicted last month of high treason, has been sentenced to hang on the first Monday in December.

Death of Hiram Jones.

NEWBURY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Hiram A. Jones died to-day at the age of seventy. He was the originator of the pony express across the continent, and arranged the whole programme personally.

A GREAT ORCHARD.

Fifteen Hundred Acres Devoted to Fruit Raising.

California, famous for its gigantic trees, its mammoth vegetables and its fruits, boasts of the greatest orchard in the world, says a writer in the American Rural World. It lies in the open valley of the Sacramento, in Butte county, and covers two and a half sections, or 1,500 acres of land. Its owner, General John Bidwell, is one of the early pioneers, having crossed the plains in 1841. He was an associate of Sutter and Fremont, and his life in those early times was replete with adventures among savage Indians and wild beasts.

He has more than a quarter section of land, in fact, nearly 200 acres, planted to peaches alone. He has over 100 acres set to plums and prunes. The latter, when dried, are superior to the finest of the imported French prunes, while the plums are truly magnificent, including the yellow egg, Washington, Columbia, Pond's seeling, Coe's golden drop, Duane's purple, peach plum, and still other varieties. Several thousand pear trees form a grand orchard in themselves. While many varieties are grown, yet the Bartlett leads all others. The Seckel, Flemish beauty, and the Kieffer are among the most profitable varieties. There are some 5,000 apple trees, which include most of the standard varieties. It is noticeable in this warm climate that what are known as fall apples in the Atlantic states are summer apples here, while those known as winter apples there ripen early in the fall here.

The apricot orchard includes between sixty and seventy acres, and the best varieties only are set out.

There are 3,357 cherry trees, and these make a wonderful growth and bear prodigiously. One magnificent tree, a Napoleon, measures sixty feet high, seven and a half inches around its trunk, and bore in one season 1,759 pounds of fine fruit. The cherries were picked and weighed under the most careful supervision, so that no errors could occur. At the prevailing price this season this tree returned to its owner a greater profit than ten acres of land planted to wheat.

There are great numbers of almond, which reaches a state of high perfection in this warm climate, many fig, nectarine, orange, olive, quince, walnut, chestnut, pecan and other kinds of trees, but it would be useless to here specify the number of each.

The vineyard covers 200 acres, and the varieties mostly grown are white muscat, which numbers 57,313 vines, black Hamburg, flame and blue tokays, emperor, rose of Peru, and black Morocco.

There are three large packing houses for handling the fruit. Driers are not used, as, owing to the dry climate, the fruit and raisins are all cured in the sun. Immense quantities of the fruit are canned, and for this purpose a mammoth building was constructed, where 200 persons are given employment. During the rush of the peach and apricot season a much larger number is added. To pick, box and dry the fruits in the orchard 300 men are employed, so that this mammoth orchard alone gives labor to 500 persons.

During the present season five car loads of fresh, dried and canned fruits were shipped daily. The soil is a rich sandy loam, and the trees are grown without irrigation.

The Washtub Exploded.

William Bailey is an attentive husband and looks after his wife's washing with commendable regularity, says a Baltimore dispatch. This morning he, as usual, corralled the washtubs in the kitchen and prepared the water. Mrs. Bailey believes that a little benzine mixed with the aqua pura will assist in restoring the soiled garments to their pristine whiteness and generally acts in accordance with this conviction. She had placed about half a teacupful at Mr. Bailey's disposal, and when that gentleman had everything ready he tossed the benzine into the boiling water. The effect was magical. Within two seconds the water and tub had disappeared and with them the wall protecting one side of the kitchen. The explosion was simply terrific. It was heard all over the neighborhood. The kitchen was completely wrecked, the bricks and plastering being scattered all over the yard. The tub was discovered unbroken standing on end in the corner, but dry as a bone. Mr. Bailey was not so fortunate. The scalding water had distributed itself over his person and he was shockingly burned. The explosion resulted from the fact that the vapor given off by the benzine was much lighter than the vapor of the hot water and the quick expansion of the benzine vapor caused the trouble.

An Awkward Man.

New York Sun: Nickleby—That Podgers is an awkward man.

Squeers—Indeed.

Nickleby—Yes. I am told that he cannot even try on a new shoe without putting his foot in it.

THE LAST MAN FROM STANLEY

Herbert Ward Tells of His Experience on the Congo.

IN THE JUNGLES OF AFRICA.

Curious Customs of Savage Tribes—He Thinks the Great Explorer and Emin Pasha Are Now at Nganga.

A Companion of Stanley.

I joined the Emin Pasha expedition under Mr. Stanley in March, 1887, and was one of the five officers in charge of the ill-fated camp on the Aruwhimi, where Stanley's rear guard was located, writes Herbert Ward, (who recently returned from Africa), in the New York Morning Journal. I am at this moment the last man who has returned to a civilized country from association with Mr. Stanley's latest explorations in Africa.

The first year and a half I spent in traveling among the tribes of the Lower Congo. I applied myself to learning their language and to obtaining as much information as possible about their customs and superstitions. They proved to be the most ignorant and most superstitious. They lived in small villages scattered about the country, and in no single instance was a ruler to be found with more than a few hundred subjects.

The greatest obstacle to progress and enlightenment in this portion of Africa was a functionary known to the natives as the "Nganga Nkissi," or charm doctor. Indeed, some of their beliefs were past comprehension. For instance, they carved images which they considered to be endowed with a supernatural power. In times of drought they talked to these images and supplicated them to influence the elements that rains might come. People whom they suspected of being in league with the unpropitious elements they caught and kept bound as prisoners until the rain arrived; then they set them free. In the event of the man's death a large meeting was held, and the services of the "Nganga Nkissi" were called in. The doctor appeared, attired in a feather head-dress, with eyelids painted white and blood-smeared. Around his waist hung a number of wildcat skins, while over his left shoulder hung bunches of leopards' claws and snakes' heads.

The charm doctor went through a series of antics, and eventually picked upon some unfortunate wretch, whom he accused of having "eaten the spirit of the deceased." Then followed the cruel ordeal by poison. In the event of the miserable scapegoat succumbing to the effects of the highly poisonous decoction administered to him, his neighbors rejoiced in what they considered the eminent justice of the punishment.

I might relate, if I had space, some unique stories characteristic of the people of this district and their curious superstitions.

Soon I was put in command of a station at Bangala. It should be remembered that it was at Bangala that Stanley had his most serious fight with the natives in the course of his memorable journey through the Dark continent.

The Bangalas are a large and powerful tribe, and in addition to being highly savage and ferocious they are cannibals. They do not, however, eat people of their own tribes. It is only the miserable captives and purchased slaves that they devour. This important tribe was at that time governed by a magnificent specimen of the African savage, Nata Bwiki by name. He was an old man over six feet high.

At the commencement of my command at this station I was forced to undergo the "Blood Brotherhood ceremony" in conjunction with this remarkable potentate. This ceremony, which I may briefly describe, is practiced through all savage Africa. An incision is made in the arm of each of the participants in it. When the blood flows the wounds are sprinkled with potash, salt and powder made from a species of bean. Then the two incised arms are rubbed together, so that the flowing blood may intermingle. This done, the two men become "blood brothers" and both swear that in times of need they will assist each other.

After two years of adventure, some of them thrilling in their nature, I met Stanley when I was on my way down country to the coast to embark for Europe, having fulfilled my term of service.

I happened to be able to render Stanley a most timely service by engaging and taking down the country with me some hundreds of natives for the manual transport of the loads of merchandise and ammunition which Stanley was taking into Central Africa.

My actual meeting with Stanley was picturesque. Stanley saluted me very cordially, and as succinctly as possible I related to him my adventures, and told him how anxious I was to accompany the Emin Pasha Relief expedition. In the end Stanley accepted my services as a volunteer officer, and instructed me to hurry down to obtain the merchandise and ammunition which had been left at the point of debarcation, Matavi. I was urged to hasten back to overtake Stanley at Stanley Pool, whence the expedition was to embark on the long river journey up the Upper Congo.

I was left in command of the first camp of the expedition at Bolovo. Stanley in the meanwhile proceeded on to the Aruwhimi, where he had made an intrenched camp, which he left in command of Major Barttelot and Mr. Jameson. Stanley left that camp on the 19th of June, 1887, and, according to his plans, he expected he would return again after having visited Emin Pasha about November.

In due course I arrived at the Aruwhimi camp with my men. In March, 1888, no news having been received of Stanley, the situation was considered critical, and it was decided that one of my party should proceed to the coast by forcing a way through the Upper Congo by canoe, with the object of communicating by cable with the committee of the expedition in London.

I was selected for this arduous task, which I successfully performed, accompanied by thirty-five Zanzibaris and Soudanese soldiers. In reply to my message the committee directed me to return.

On my way back news reached me of the assassination of Major Barttelot, at Bonalya. Further ill-fortune was in store, for information soon arrived that Mr. Jameson was ill at Stanley Falls. I hurried to the river side and found my friend lying in a canoe in a dying state. On the following evening the unfortunate young traveler died. Nothing remained for me but to proceed again to the coast and communicate this sad news to the committee in London.

The journey down the Congo at Stanley Pool occupied about a month. In reply to my cable, a message came instructing me to return to the Aruwhimi camp and to take command there. On reaching Stanley Pool I heard of Stanley's return to Bonalya; the scene of Major Barttelot's murder, and that he had taken with him all the men and loads that were at that time at Bonalya. I continued my journey, however, in order to collect together the sick who had been left on account of their inability to walk when Major Barttelot struck camp on the Aruwhimi.

I remained at Stanley Falls as the guest of Tippoo Tib for a month. Tippoo Tib was a nickname. This well-known personage actually called himself Hamad Bin Mohammed.

After calculating how few of the men of the expedition were left alive, I lashed two canoes together and descended the Congo. The journey of over one thousand miles took twenty-eight days and nights. Of this distance one-third was through hostile territory, whose inhabitants are cannibals. Acting then on my instructions, I embarked for Europe, and arrived in London on 1st of July last with a few Zanzibars who had managed to survive the hardships of a long journey.

Several paragraphs and statements have lately traveled the round of the papers purporting to tell of Stanley and the development of affairs in Africa, but the only thing noteworthy about them is the want of accuracy and their deplorable lack of local knowledge. Since Stanley left Bonalya, at the identical time of poor Jameson's death at Bangala, no really authentic news has come home. The mention of Stanley being on the Victoria Nyanza late last February was unfounded, because the letter on which it was supposed to be based never turned up. I am really not surprised at the non-receipt of news, for I know what life in Central Africa is and the difficulties of the position in which Mr. Stanley is now placed. No previous experience of Stanley's at all equals what he is now going through in point of difficulty and adventure. His sufferings since he commenced his last journey through Central Africa have been almost beyond the endurance of man.

I cannot tell you what Mr. Stanley's plans were, and where he is likely to be now. That is a peculiarity of the situation. His officers are just as ignorant as the people at home regarding Stanley's plans. Nobody knows what he means to do but Stanley himself. This is, perhaps, his strongest characteristic. He does his work first, communicating his ideas to no man, and talks about it afterward.

However, I should rather incline to the idea that Stanley and Emin Pasha are now at Uffanga. They are probably stopping there and taking advantage of the unsettled state of the country brought about by the dethronement by the Arabs of Mwanga, the son of the renowned Mtesa, the great Sultan of Uganga, to initiate some systematic government which would permit a caravan route being organized between the Emin Pasha country and the Albert Nyanga Lake and Mombassa, the seaport of the Imperial East African company.

On his return I should think Mr. Stanley would choose the central route, through the territory lately acquired by the Royal Charter East African company. This would lead him to Mombassa, their seaport, of which I have just written. This route would be breaking new ground, and would open up to the East African company their territory.

I know Tippoo Tib well. He is not quite so black as he is painted. Before Stanley took him with him on his first African expedition Tippoo Tib was quite an unimportant personage. Now he is quite a significant factor in African affairs and he is quite a persona grata at the sultan's court in Zanzibar, by reason of his connection with Stanley; in fact, he carries a sword of office from the sultan, which gives him a sort of magesterial office in the interior.

Tippoo Tib is a famous bandit chief, and he is undoubtedly responsible for the shedding of more blood in Africa than any other man. He is at the present moment in rather an awkward position. Personally he is anxious to quit Central Africa, and to settle down either at Zanzibar or Muscat, for he is getting old in years and has accumulated considerable wealth. His wealth, however, unfortunately for him, consists chiefly in slaves and guns, on which he would have considerable difficulty in realizing in any short space of time.

Part of his system is to advance so many slaves and guns to enterprising Arabs who go on marauding expeditions, at the conclusion of which Tippoo Tib receives a certain stipulated portion of the ivory proceeds. Much of this ivory is sold in the markets of Kassongo, Uggi and Tabora to middlemen Arabs, who exchange guns for it, they in turn selling it again to other Arab dealers, who convey it to Zanzibar, where it is disposed of to Europeans at elaborate prices. The larger portion of the ivory, however, is sent by Tippoo Tib direct to Zanzibar, where negotiations are chiefly conducted by the famous Indian banker, Tarya Tofan.

Prayed With and Then Hung Him.

Some very curious facts in connection with the lynching of young Robert Berrier for the murder of his mother-in-law near Lexington, N. C., have just come to light, says a dispatch from Columbia, S. C. A party who witnessed the hanging says Berrier was taken from the jail at 7:30 and immediately carried to the outskirts of the town, under an old oak tree. Here the mob stopped and asked the prisoner if he was ready to die. Berrier said he would if he knew he would meet his wife and babe in heaven. The mob then informed him that he would be allowed time to prepare for death.

About this time a drummer who was in town came upon the scene and asked to be allowed to pray with the condemned man. His request was granted and he knelt down by the side of Berrier, and prayer very fervently that God would save his soul. During the prayers many hearty "amens," and such responses as "Lord grant it," etc., went up from the mob. For more than three hours praying and regular religious services were conducted. A few minutes before midnight Berrier expressed his willingness to die. He was then placed upon a horse with a rope about his neck, and then, as an appropriate hymn was raised, the horse was led from under him, and the body was left dangling in the air.

An Unjust Suspicion.

Terre Haute Express: "I hope you will pardon my late arrival," said the young man, as he seated himself in the easiest chair. "I forgot my umbrella and had to stand in a stairway until the shower was over."

"That one on you, Jennie," shouted Tommy, in great glee. "I told you so. Of course he had sense enough to go in when it rained."

And the silence, like the soft hat, was plainly felt.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

UNIQUE MUNICIPAL SITUATION.

Business of a City Government Transacted in Secret to Escape Creditors.

The city of Watertown, Wis., presents the unique example of a city without a city government, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press: Some years ago, in a fit of thoughtless generosity, the city voted a large amount of bonds as a bonus to an incoming railroad, an amount so large that it threatened to bankrupt the municipality if paid. To avoid paying the obligations the city officials, except those of a minor degree, resigned and left the corporation in an acephalous condition. Now the officials are elected annually, meet in secret, vote the necessary appropriations to keep the municipal machine greased, transact whatever business is necessary, hand in their resignations, and once more the street commissioner, or some one of about the same degree, is in charge. The railroad has tried in vain to find an officer upon whom to serve a summons. Detectives have been in town hoping to surprise the secret council meeting, but the interests of the people are so united as to prevent a successful coup of that sort. In fact instances have been known when the meeting was being held in an upper room of a business block while the emissaries of the railroad, armed with formidable legal documents, were watchfully patrolling the sidewalk below. "A public office is a public trust" seems to be directly apropos to the situation. Here are some railroad bonds that our English cousins might invest in after buying up all the obligations of the late confederacy.

Divorces in France.

The divorce law passed in France in 1884 seems to be operating with terrible effect. In 1884 there were 3,657 divorces; in 1885, 4,123; in 1886, 4,007; in 1887, 5,797, says the Spectator. But the most astounding statement made is that in the department of the Seine—i. e., Paris and its neighborhood—there are no fewer than 62.8 divorces to every 1,000 marriages, or that considerably more than one in twenty marriages (say one in sixteen) ends in divorce. On the other hand, in the Finistere and the Cotes du Nord not much more than one in a thousand marriages ends in a divorce—a curious testimony this to the different morale of Parisian and provincial life in France.

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

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EXTRACT OF MEAT.

For improved and economic cookery, use it for Soups, Sauces and Made Dishes. In flavor—*incomparable*, and dissolves perfectly clear in water. Makes delicious Beef Tea and *keeps in all climates* for any length of time. 1 lb equal to 40 lbs of lean beef. Only sort guaranteed genuine by Justus von Liebig and bears his signature in blue, thus: J.