They Rifle the Local or Way Safe Taking from It Everything of Value, but Make No Effort to Disturb the Through Safe -Police Hurried to the Scene.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Jan. 5. - After about three months of inactivity, Kansas City's train robbers scored another brilliant achievement last night. This time the Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf road is the sufferer. The company's Port Arthur express, which left the company's depot here at 6:40 last night, was robbed before it had passed beyond the city limits. Two men, whom no one but the express messenger seems to have seen, climbed into the express car as the train left the depot. They overpowered the messenger, wound and gagged him and rifled the car before the train came to a stop. When the train slowed up at a railroad crossing, known as Air Line Junction, near the southeastern limits of the city, they climbed out of the car and disappeared. Nothing was known of the robbery until a negro train porter entered the car and found the helpless express messen-

After the train had been stopped and others of the crew had come forward and released the express messenger, it was found that the robbers had rifled prices gave rise to extraordinary speculation, increased the severity of commercial crises, thing of value. They had made no effort to disturb the through safe, which is protected by a time lock.

From Air Line Junction a telegraphic report of the robbery was sent to the city and the train proceeded south.

The Wells Fargo company controls the express business on the Pittsburgh & Gulf road.

At the express company's office here C. R. Teas, the local manager, stated that there was not much of value in the local safe, and that \$200 or \$300 would probably cover the company's doss. In police circles, however, the impression prevails that the robbers advantage of ceasing to use demand debts as secured several thousand dollars in money and jewelry.

The report received at the express company's office here states that the robbers entered the express car as the train was pulling out of the yards having forced the rear door with a fimmy. E. N. Hyde, of Kansas City, was the express messenger. Upon turning from his work he looked into the barrel of a six-shooter. The messenger offered no resistance, though he was well-armed, and after the robbers had bound him one of the two stood guard over him, while the other rifled the safe.

The robbers are described as smooth faced young men, and the fact that both were extremely nervous while in the express car is taken as evidence that they are new recruits to Kansas City's force of train robbers.

At 7:10 o'clock last night a special train was sent to the scene of the robbery with a force of policemen and marshals, and these men are now scour-holder; to make the notes uniform and of equaing the country along the river banks currency in all parts of the country, to create in search of the robbers.

Though this robbery is the first that has occurred on the Pittsburgh & Gulf line, it is the sixth crime of the kind perpetrated in Kansas City within 15 months. There have been several arrests of alleged train robbers during this period, but there has not been a single conviction.

# A BIGAMIST AT BAY.

Fined and Sentenced in the Presence of Three of His Victims.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 .- David E. Bates, accused of having six wives more than the law allows, and who, as a result of his arrest several months ago, has had steady employment at the Dime museum, was yesterday afternoon convicted of bigamy in the first of the numerous cases against him. He was given a fine of \$1,000 and an indeterminate sentence in the penitentiary.

Upon the announcement of the verdict the examination of veniremen for a jury to hear the second charge against the prisoner was begun immediately. It is also proposed to press a charge of perjury against Bates, based on admissions made by him yesterday on the witness stand. Three of the wives were present in court.

RELIEF FOR CUBA.

A Small Appropriation Made and an Urgent

Call for Further Donations. Washington, Jan. 5 .- The National Relief association for Cuba has appropristed an additional sum of \$300 to be sent to Consul-General Lee for the relief of the distress in the island. The association makes a renewed appeal to its members and supporters throughout the country to redouble their efforts to secure donations of money, medical supplies and food for the suffering people in Cuba. In view of the opening of the direct and official avenue for relief through the government, the association hereafter drops from its name the clause "In aid of the American Red Cross."

THE ST. LOUIS BROWNS

Likely to Become the Property of John T. Brush, of Indianapolis, and Others.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 5.-According to the News, John T. Brush is likely to become the owner of the St. Louis baseball franchise. Accompanied by Wm. H. Schmidt, Mr. Brush Left for St. Louis yesterday, hoping to close the dear which has been pending for three weeks. Mr. Schmidt took with him certified checks for a large amount of money, and it is believed that the deal, all but paying over the money, has been completed.

## IT PRESENTS ITS PLAN.

Monetary Commission.

Presents What It Considers to Be Defeat in Our Present Currency System, and Suggests How It May be Reformed.

Washington, Jan. 3 .- The report of the monetary commission appointed under authority of the convention of business men held in Indianapolis last January has just been made public. Following is a synopsis of the docu-

It retains practically unchanged the existing metalife money. The existing gold standard on which business has been done since 1879 is maintained, on the ground that the industrial interests demand certainty as to what the standard shall be. To this end, it is urged that the United States shall remove all uncertainty as to the meaning of "coin" in its obligations thereby saving the taxpayer by the ability to borrow at a low rate of interest. No attempt is made to remove the exist nr silver dollars nor to change their legal-tender quality; on the contrary, a place is provided for them in the circulation by forbidding the issue of any paper other than sliver certificates in denomina below ten dollars.

A Dangerous Practice.

It is recarded by the commission as danger-ous to maintain the present practice of using government demand obligations as money. They were issued because there were no resources in the treasury; and so they depreciated, drove out gold, furnished a fluctuating standard, increased the national debt enormously caused a change in prices whenever the credit of the paper standard fluctuated, and by causing unexpected changes in the level of and placed the small producer at a disadvantage with the large operator

Should be Withdrawn.

For these and other reasons the commission strongly urge the government to withdraw its demand obligations now used as money, decline to provide gold for exporters and put the burden and expense of maintaining a redeemable paper circulation upon the banks. In order to meet the demand obligations, the present reserves of gold in the treasury furnish a suffi-cient sum to be set aside in the division of issue and redemption; and to meet possible contingencies the secretary of the treasury is authorized to sell bonds whenever the re-serves need replenishment. In this way, or from surplus revenue, the demand ob-ligations (that is, United States notes and treasury notes of 180) can be removed in such a way that the cost to the country can be remoney, simplifying our currency, and adding to confidence in the certainty of our standard. By the plan of the commission the withdrawal of government paper is so arranged that contract tion cannot possibly take place; if United States notes are canceled their place will be taken by the gold paid out for them, or by the expansion of bank notes (under the new system

Good Word for the Bank Note. The demand obligations of the United States were not a money based on property; they were only a dept. On the other hand, a bank note is never issued (fraud, of course, excluded) except for a consideration in negotiable property of equal or greater value. The bank note comes forth as the sequel to a business trans-action, and is based on the active property of the country which is passing between pro-du ers and consumers. Tals property is always negotiable and always equal to the duty of meeting the note liability. Bank notes are as sound as the business transactions of the country. The currency of the country, moreover, should increase as the transactions of the country increase; hence the rigid unchanging issues of the government make them an inelastic part of the circulation, while b the very process of their issue bank notes alone can be automatically adjusted to the changing

transactions of the business community. In amending the present national banking system, the commission were actuated by a dean elastic system, which, while expanding in response to increasing transactions, should healthly contract when transactions diminish; and which would help in a better distribution of banking facilities throughout the western

and southern states. In view of the scarcity of United States bonds, they cannot long be regarded as a basis of circulation Moreover, any bond security of a high character yields a low rate of interest; and in a time of stringency when borr wers need loans and the market rate of interest is high, there is no inducement to buy these bonds to increase circulation. Hence, under the present system, when notes should be most needed,

it is least profitable to issue them.

Plan of the Commission. While providing for a partial use of bonds for scouring notes (25 per cent of the capitals the commission proposed that notes beyond this should be issued on all, instead of a part of the resources of a bank; and within a few years that no special bond security should be required. Banks may issue notes up to 60 per cent, of their capital without restraint; for issue beyond 60 per cent, and up to 80 per cent they pay a tax of two per cent; for those beyond 80 per cent, and up to 100 per cent. they pay a tax of six per cent. These notes would be a prior lien upon all the resources of the bank, and, in addition, upon the stockholders' liability. Moreover, all banks issuing notes contribute five per cent of their circulation as a permanent guaranty fund. For daily redemptions, banks should keep a five per cent, redemption fund in the hands of the comptroiler of the currency. Banks of \$2,000 capital may be established in places of 4,000 innabitants; and branches of banks are also per-

BECAME A BARONET.

From Indigence to Affluence in a Single Day.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 3 .- Clarence Danvers Davenport, a young Englishman, who has been leading a hand-tomonth existence in Portland since August, has become a baronet. He received a cablegram announcing the death of his uncle. Sir Richard Danvers, of Danvers' court, Lincolnshire, England, and informing him that he had succeeded to the estate and title. Money for the trip to England was telegraphed him by American agents of the estate, and he left to take possession of his inheritance. Davenport drifted into Portland last August. He had been in Chicago, San Francisco and a number of other American cities, existing somewhat precarionely

Two rival manufacturers of French coffee met before a judge. The latter took up one of the contestant's empty cans. "I do not consider," affirmed the judge, "that this is an honest label. On the front you place, in large letters, 'Pure French Coffee,' and on the back, in small letters, in very small letters, you print: 'A Compound of Chicory,' etc." The person thus addressed mused for a moment. Then he said, quite meekly: "But will your lordship kindly explain to the jury by what means you distinguish between the front and back of a round can?"

## BETTING ON A PROFIT.

What the Leiters Are Doing in Connec tion with Their Wheat—No Truth in the Reports of Sales—They Say It is a Waste of Time in Their Present Frame of Mind, and Their Views, to Talk of Seiling at Present Prices.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.-Rumors which were persistently circulated Tuesday night to the effect that Joseph Leiter had closed contracts for the disposal of the greater part of his vast accumulation of wheat to New York and Baltimore exporters, who had placed it in Europe, were positively denied by Broker George B. French, who represents the Leiter interests. On account of the known fact that numerous bids have lately been received from exporters for the high quality wheat in the possession of the Leiters, the reports were received with some credence. Mr French stated emphatically, however,

that there was no truth in the reports. If the Leiter wheat has been sold, the price paid for it, judging from the reception given to some of the buying orders for the cash article, was much higher than ruling quotations. An offer to buy 100,000 bushels from a prominentholder at about two cents over the May price was refused, the broker being told that his bid would have to be about ten cents over the present May price to get the wheat. The Leiter people say it is a waste of time in their present frame of mind, and with their views, to talk of selling their wheat at the present prices. They add that they are betting on a profit, and can afford to see if their views are not right.

Private advices from the east indicate that behind the Leiters is \$30,000,-000 that will eventually own and control over 30,000,000 bushels of eash wheat for better prices. If this be true, the refusal to sell cash wheat would indicate that they propose to hold on to what wheat they now have, and to increase their holdings very largely or large enough to discourage to a great extent, short selling as a business.

#### DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES.

Some Items to be Inserted in the Urgent Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- The secretary of the treasury sent to congress yesterday deficiency estimates of approprintions for the current fiscal year to be inserted in the deficiency bill. The additional items include:

Salaries and contingent expenses in the office of surveyor general of Alas-

Examination of public land surveys, Bureau of American republics, \$41,

Geological survey, \$64,319.

Indian service, \$20,650. Postmaster-General Gary has asked for an additional item of \$20,000 for the enlargement of the space of the Now York city post office building in the way of widening the streets, removing sidewalk, etc.

The postmaster-general also has submitted additional estimates of \$956,070 on account of the effect of the sale of the Union Pacific railway on the appropriations for the fiscal year is99.

# SECRETARY LONG.

The Secretary of the Navy Replies to Pertinent Questions.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 .- Secretary of the Navy Long, who was in this city, was asked if the Chinese complications would render it necessary to have the United States more strongly repre sented in Asiatic waters.

"No. I don't think we will require any more war vessels over there," he "We always keep a pretty good plied. fleet in those waters."

When asked his opinion of Senator Teller's declaration that this country should interfere to prevent the dismemberment of China, Secretary Long said:

"As far as complications are concerned in foreign countries, we ought to follow the advice of George Washington."

Regarding the armor plate for the Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin, Secretary Long said that it was not yet ready, and that some provision ought to be made for it at once. Secretary Long said that in the future he would not ask governors of states to designate some one to name battleships, think I will let contractors attend to that matter hereafter," he said.

DR. SCHENCK'S DISCOVERY. Important if True-Must Starve the Noth-

ers to Reptenish the Ranks of the Army, NEW YORK, Jan. 6.-The medical fraternity in this city is much interested in the report from Vienna that Dr. Schenck had discovered the secret of exercising an influence over females so as to fix the sex of their offspring. Dr. George F. Shrady, editor of the Medical Record said yesterday:

"I think Dr. Schenck's discovery is probably a revival of the old theory which holds that the sex of a child is determined wholly or partly by the manner in which its parents are nour

ished. The study of animals has shown that the female, when confined to a low diet, if it conceives at all, will bring forth a male. Contrarily, when the diet is of high nutrition the issue is

likely to be a female. The breeders of all sorts of animals have gone to great length to indubitably prove this theory, and to a certain extent the results bear it out. Of course there are exceptions.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

The idea Growing in Favor in View of

Recent European Moves. CHICAGO, Jan. 6 .- A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: "The outlook for ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty is now considered very bright. The friends of the measure believe they can secure for it 62 votes, or three more than are

needed. "There has, it is said, been a marked change of sentiment since the European powers began their aggressions

### MOTHER.

How sweet the accents of that tender word Upon the dewy lip of infancy! It strikes all vibrant on the deepest chord Of human hearts, quick'ning to melody Whate'er the tongue-a savage language

Patois, or polished language of our age, The appellation which greets motherhood, Like blessed balm with bit rest grief as

Whisper it to the hero on the field, And mark the soft'ning of his blazing eye; Speak it to him who did his honor yield.

mouth will droop repentant, wist-Repeat it to the king, e'en he will yearn

To change for footstool his canopled Unto the orphan breathe it, he will turn eyes to where a saintly form has

The feel of childish hands upon the breast The tear-wet lash, the smile of purity, The rose-leaf cheek our saddened lips have Merge, bud in bloom, to rich maturity.

But, ah, there is a spell, a mystic name That bridges o'er the years and tempera The incense born of love's holiest flame, And deeds unselfish mothers immolate.

-Ida Cole, in Farm and Fireside.

# DRINK RUINED A MINE.

Martin contrate a cont

THE COAL BOAT CAPTAIN WENT ON A SPREE AND FAILED TO RETURN.

\*

LAKE SUPERIOR steamboat cap-A tain took several drinks too many. file he was enjoying his intoxication his boat was tied up. When he recovcred from it his boat was frozen in the ice. The managers of the richest silver mine in America waited patiently for the captain to come with the thonsand tons of coal which the heat had on board for the operation of the mine's engines. The engines ran out of fuel and had to be shut down. The pumps stopped, the mine filled with water, several hundred workmen were thrown out of employment, a village was depopulated, and a scene of life, activity, and industry was turned into a desolate group of decaying houses and rusting machinery. For 13 years the water has stood in the shafts, the levels and the winzes of the mine. And all becouse a boat's captain would take to drink.

It is the story in a nutshell of the abandonment of the Silver Islet mine off Thunder Cape, on the north shore of Lake Superior, which in 14 years produced 3,000,000 ounces of silver, val-

ued at \$3,500,000, The history of the mine dates back 52 years, when Joseph Woods took out a location which included the site of Silver islet, a barren little rock, which was to become famous as the richest spot in the world. This location was transferred to the Montreal Mining company in 1845, which in 1870 transferred it to an American company composed of many men of national fame. They were E. B. Ward, of Detroit, the famous millionaire whose daughter has figured so sensationally in European life; Edward Learned, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Alexander H. Sibley, of Detroit: Charles A. Trowbridge, of New York; Peleg Hall, of New York; William B. Frue, of Houghton, Mich.; George S. Coe, of New York, and Ed-

ward Prentice, of Montreal. The Americans had not bought a mere prospect, either, for under the direction of an agent named Thomas Macfarlane, the Montreal company had done enough work on the islet to show that the vein was surprisingly rich. In the summer of 1868 Macfarlane had been exploring all the locations of the Montreal company, and while at work on the Woods location a surveyor named Brown found a vein of metal on the rock that has since been called Silver islet. Maefariane examined it himself, and set two men to work uncovering the lead. It was found to be 20 feet wide on the north side of the island, and on the south it divided into two branches, each of which was seven feet wide. A member of the party soon discovered some silver nuggets in the west branch of the vein. A single blast was sufficient to detach all the vein rock carrying ore above the surface of the water, but the ore was traced some distance out into the lake. where the scattered nuggets of silver were replaced by large patches of limestone, rich in galena, intermixed with small particles and large nuggets of native silver. The vein varied in its richest part from two feet to a few inches. Some rich pieces of ore were broken off with crowbars under the water. A shipment of 1,336 pounds of ore which was shipped to Montreal was found to contain 2,087 ounces troy of silver to the ton.

No more work was done on the islet in the season of 1868, but the wext year saw operations in earnest, though the workers were hampered by the situation and extent of the islet.

The American company was about to begin operations at the islet in 1870, when a certain James Seymour, of Toronto, undertook to jump the mining claim and caused them much trouble before he was quieted. Capt. Frue, having been appointed superintendent of the mine by the American company, left Houghton, Mich., on August 30, 1870, with a boat load of mining implements and machinery and 34 men, arriving at the islet on September 1. As soon as the supplies were unloaded the islet and its surroundings were examined, plans were laid, and the construction of cribs was begun. The island was so small that it was necessary not only to build cribs to protect the shaft, but to get a footbold for the various structures which the successful operation of the mine entailed. As described by Frue, the islet was "a small barren rock, the greatest width of which was 70 feet and length 80 feet, and in no place rising more than eight feet above the water; its position being about three-quarters of a mile from the mainland and being exposed to a sweep of 200 miles of Lake Superior."

A new breakwater was begun, facing the southeast, which was the most exposed part of the island. It had a base of 75 feet, strongly framed, with five separate bulkheads, and was given an angle of 45 degrees on the outer face, the highest point being 18 feet above the water. At last a structure had been reared that defied the strength of the waves, but it was not high enough to prevent great volumes of water from rolling over into the enclosure. To prevent this water from pouring into the mine, a system of water-tight timbering was constructed, and the space between the timber work and the cofferdam was filled with stone and hy-

draulic cement. Notwithstanding interruptions to mining nearly \$1,000,000 worth of ore was taken out in 1871. During the period of navigation in 1872 nearly \$600,000 worth of ore was shipped. In 1873 the shipments declined to \$426,-000. In the fall of that year the lake carried away 350 feet of submerged eribs, 20,000 feet of timber, 15,000 pounds of bolts and 5,000 tons of rock. The blacksmith shop was completely demolished, great stones were hurled around the island like beans, and an accident to the pumps allowed the mine to begin to fill with water. But after a continuous fight with the water in and out of the mine the crib work was restored and the pumps put in shape,

Besides the great expense entailed by the ceaseless combat with the elements, the company had to build houses on the mainland for its men, construct docks and wharves, harbor breakwaters and lay in large stores of supplies. Heretofore all the ore utilized was "nacking ore"-that is, the very richest ore to be found in the vein. In 1874 and 1875 the company erected a stamp mill and began the reduction of the poorer ores. Though the stamp mill was not so successful as it was expected to be, the mill produced \$225,180 during the last half of 1875. The vanners introduced into this mill by Capt. Frue have been gradually adopted the world over and bear his name. The output of silver from the mine

in 1875 fell to 145,902 ounces, and the total product of the first six years of its operation was 1,561,822 ounces of fine silver. The continued decline in the amount of the product and the enormous expenses of operation resulted in a deficit in 1876, and a consequent examination of the mine by a necial committee. At that time, the ninth level, which was reached by a winze 148 feet south of the shaft and directly under the lake, was 624 feet below the level of the water. The committee found that all the silver-bearing indications kept up as far as the vein had been followed, but that the silver was not as prevalent in the vein as it had been. But as the mine had been decidedly "pockety" from the start, it was felt that the poor quality of the ore at that time was no reason for discouragement. A rich pocket of fabulous extent might be struck at any time. Between the sixth and seventh levels a corner near the shaft had vielded 65 tons of ore valued at \$113,-000. This report resulted in the reorganization of the company under the name of the Silver Islet Consolidated Mining & Lands company. This was effected in April, 1877.

The new company soon had its faith rewarded. It had just been decided to undertake the work of removing the roof of the mine, where it was known when the work of exploring the different levels and pushing them in the direction indicated by drill holes resulted in the discovery of immensely rich deposits. In this year, with a production of 721,623 ounces of silver, was the high-tide of the mine's prosperity. But 1879 witnessed a big slump and in 1880 the production fell to 36,374 ounces, The two following years were even worse and the hunt for new pockets was unsuccessful, though the silverbearing vein was still as well defined

In 1883, when the lowest level was 1,260 feet below the surface of the lake, the directors undertook to secure some assistnce from English capitalists, but were unsuccessful. Mr. Tretheway, the superintendent of the mine, was still exploring and searching for the bodies of wonderfully rich ore

always in prospect. Then it was that the coal boat's enptain went on a spree and became icebound. Vainly the islet people watched for his coming. March 1 drew near, the engines were reduced to the smallest possible ration of coal, and the water gradually rose in the shaft. The water crept higher and higher against the feeble pumps, and still no coal steamer came. Then the pistons of the last engine made their last stroke, the waters filled the first level and rose to the top of the shaft. A feeling of despair settled upon the little cemmunity whose world had been centered in the mine. The mine was aban-

With the opening of navigation all of the inhabitants of the town that had been built upon the main shore moved nway, leaving the streets and the buildings, the mills and the boarding-houses as silent as was the little cemetery.

To-day James W. Cross, caretaker of the property, which long since was foreclosed, lives there alone. Like the caretakers of all abandoned properties, he believes that some day operations will be resumed. There was a flutter of hope last summer when Henry S. Sibley, one of the trustees, visited the mine and examined its condition, with an eye to inducing an English company to start the pumps going and to undertake the nerve-straining and ex-pensive search for "pockets." But so far there is no assurance that the little island will ever recover from the effect of the lake captain's fateful one drink too many.-Chicago Record.

-When a person gets over a spell of sickness, folks say he would have got well without a doctor .- Washington

Hood's Sarsaparilla Absolutely cures scrofula, Salt rheum, Dyspepsia, rheumatism, Catarrh and all diseases

Originating in or promoted By impure blood. It is The great nerve tonic, Stomach regulator and Strength builder.

It Is to Be Hoped So. Hogan-Oi wonder who will be th' last man on airth?

Grogan-Oi dunno anny more than you. But it is hoped that he'll be an oondertaker, so he will know how to bury himself dacent-ly.—Indianapolis Journal.

All kinds, little or big. St. Jacobs Oil Surely cures aches and pains.

No man ever had as many suspenders as he wanted.—Washington Democrat.

Coughing Leads to Consumption. Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at nee. Go to your druggist to day and get a once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

How silly it makes one feel to reach out to shake hands and not be noticed by the other fellow.—Washington Democrat,

Sudden weather changes bring rheuma-tism. St. Jacobs Oil makes prompt cure.

Unbidden guests give pleasure-when they go.—Ram's Horn.



OME ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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