FIFTY VESSELS WRECKED

GALES ON BRITISH COAST HAVE COST OVER 180 LIVES.

Forty-four Children Were Made Fatherless by the Swamping of a Yarmouth Lifeboat.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—It is still impossible to estimate with any exactitude the total loss of life and property resulting from the protracted gale and probably the full extent of the damage will never be known. Much wreckage of unidentified vessels is still being thrown up. Altogether, it is known that some 50 vessels have been wrecked along the British Coasts. Thirty-four of these have been absolutely wrecked, involving, it is believed, a loss of more than 180 drowned. The Yarmouth lifeboat disaster alone leaves 44 fatherless children. The lifeboat was on its way to the rescue of a distressed vessel when it was struck by a great wave and capsized. The crew were imprisoned and only three men succeeded in making their escape. Eleven were drowned.

Innumerable casualties continue to be reported on all the coasts of the United Kingdom, marking the storm as the most disastrous that has occurred in many years. The Norwegian bark Erratic, of Christiania, has been wrecked in the vicinity of Saltburn and eight of her crew drowned.

A Winter snap has succeeded the gale which has subsided, while a blizzard which is raging over Scandinavia is expected to strike the shores of Great Britain tomorrow. Today there was a heavy snow storm in Scotland and a fall of snow generally throughout the United Kingdom, especially in the hilly districts, where several shepherds lost their lives.

Wreckage at Belfast.

BELFAST, Nov. 14.—From wreckage seen in Belfast Lough today, it is supposed that the 59-ton collier White Abbey, has been lost and her crew of nine drowned.

WHAT HE WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

Rosebery Wants a Government Formed of Business Men.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Lord Rosebery, speaking tonight in Edinburgh, said he did not intend again to try to secure a reform of the House of Lords, as this is not a task for an individual, but one needing a national impulse.

"I would like to see," he continued, "an experiment for a year of a government formed entirely of business men, such, for example, as Mr. Carnegie and Sir Thomas Lipton, instead of politicians.

"I would ask you: Are we getting our money's worth for the money spent? We are beginning to learn the lesson that great measures must, in the future, be carried more by the harmony of contending parties or by the agreement of belligerent politicians than by the overpowering ascendency of any one faction in the country."

Continuing, the speaker said he blamed no party and blamed no government, but saw around him questions demanding solution and a general apathy and impotence to deal with them. Political parties, he said, must, on occasions, be willing to sink their differences and forget who is in power and who would get credit for the carrying out of measures, if they wish those measures to be carried out.

New German Tariff Bill.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The Reichsanzeiger today publishes the German tariff bill as passed by the Bundesrath. Few changes are noticeable, some of which affect American goods. All the essential features of the agricultural schedules have been retained. Hops have been increased from 40 to 60 marks per metric hundredweight. Hop meal has been increased to 90 marks per metric hundredweight; raw cotton fabrics weighing 80 grammes or more per square meter will now pay from 50 to 60 marks per metric hundredweight. Grease will pay from 6 to 10 marks per metric hundredweight. Rice, for the manufacture of starch, will be reduced from 6 to 4 marks per metric hundredweight. Rough hickory handles will be reduced from 8 to 3, and the finest and lightest shoes will be increased from 120 to 180 marks per metric hundredweight. Horses under 2 years of age will pay 20 marks per head. Photographic paper will uniformly pay 12 marks and varnish 7 marks per metric hundredweight.

London Council Fighting Yerkes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Commenting upon the rivalry existing between the London County Council and the Yerkes Syndicate, the London correspondent of the Tribune says:

A sudden spasm of energy on the part of London County Council respecting Metropolitan rapid transit is attributed to jealousy of Mr. Yerkes. The American syndicate has not yet accomplished any practical results, since it has been obstructed by a controversy over the method of electric traction on the old underground system. It has produced plans for a comprehensive system of electric transit connecting with the District line and is acquiring control of one authorized paper scheme after another, and is opening the way for working out the programme rapidly, if the arbitrator, the Board of Trade, decides against the Metropolitan directors' method of supplying electric power.

Reform in Parliamentary Rules.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—According to the London correspondent of the Tribune there is great activity in governmental circles in preparation for the January session of Parliament. Reform of the rules of the Commons probably will be the first work. Many consultations with prominent members are in progress.

In place of large measures, dealing with important subjects, there will be a select assortment of projects of an uncontroversial nature. The financial policy of the Government is the real source of difficulty. There are signs of a disagreement inside the Cabinet now, as there were a year ago. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach with Mr. Balfour behind him, takes one line and Mr. Chamberlain another. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach probably will be allowed to adopt half measures for financing the war, as heretofore, moving slowly and obtaining half as much assistance as he might have from widening the area of indirect taxation.

No Plague in London.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The officials of the local government board today denied the report that a case of plague was under treatment at the West London Hospital. They declare that there never has been a case of the plague within the metropolitan boundaries, and that such cases have always been confined to the docks. The alleged patient was said to be a member of the crew of a river tug.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The medical authorities declare that Liverpool is free from the plague. All those who are suspected of suffering from the disease have recovered.

Six Months More of War.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—An interview with an Austrian merchant who just returned from South Africa is reported by the Vienna correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times. The merchant believes the war will last another six months, but does not think the Boers will hold out beyond next June. He believes they would be glad to make peace if they obtained substantial autonomy. He says the British should not allow the burghers to retain the gold mine region which should be permanently under British rule.

This observer also declares that Mr. Kruger kept up the Afrikander Bund by means of wealth derived from the gold industry. He says if the ex-President loses his money he will soon lose his friends.

The Brussels correspondent says the Standard, the Dutch newspaper, which is the official mouthpiece of Dr. Kuper, the Netherlands Premier, insists that the administrativ council of The Hague tribunal is incompetent to offer its good offices in connection with the Boer appeal for arbitration. The Boers must know perfectly well, says the paper, that their appeal will not be received.

Denmark May Retaliate.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 14.—The Government of Denmark is considering the most effective method of retaliating against the United States, should the diplomatic representations now being made in behalf of the Danish chocolate exporters fail. The exporters allege overvaluation of chocolate by the New York customs officials. Denmark denies that the government pays a bounty on chocolate and claims that Copenhagen should be accorded the same treatment as America gives to other free ports. It is pointed out that Denmark will suffer little loss in the case of retaliatory duties, since her exports to the United States are only $750,000, against America's $20,000,000 exports to Denmark.

German Emigration.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says there has been a great increase in the number of emigrants from Germany this year. In the past 10 months 115,000 Germans and foreigners sailed on German vessels. This is more than twice the number of those who sailed from 1894 to 1897. Emigration to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay has increased, while that to Brazil has diminished.

Fighting Between Moorish Tribes.

TANGIER, Nov. 14.—Fierce fighting has occurred between the Benimisara and Mesmuda tribes, resulting in the killing of many on both sides. The Benimisaras razed a number of villages on the plains and carried off 18 Mesmuda girls. They had been threateped by the Sultan with punishment for abducting a Spanish boy and girl, and took this means of demonstrating that they were prepared to fight any force that might be sent against them.

To Aid French Mine Strikers.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Benjamin Pickard, M. P., representing the British coal miners, and Deputy Lamedin and Secretary Votlee, of the French Mining Association, had a long conference at Dover tonight concerning the possibility of preventing the expert of British coal to France in the event of mineral strikes in the latter country. It is believed a plan was agreed upon for presentation to the unions of the United Kingdom.

Turkish Mission to Russia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Odessa correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says an extraordinary mission from the Porte to St. Petersburg will leave Constantinople this week. It will be headed by a dignitary who is a close intimate of Sultan Abdul Hamid, and who will be accompanied by the Sultan's secretary and one member of the Russian embassy at Constantinople.

Reforming the Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—Owing to the continued obstruction in the Austrian Reichsrath, Emperor Francis Joseph, it is asserted, has declared that new rules of procedure must be introduced.

FUSION VICTORY CELEBRATED

Low, Jerome and Others the Guests at a New York Dinner.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The election of the fusion ticket at the polls November 5 was celebrated here tonight by a dinner by the City Club in Madison-Square Concert Hall. Five hundred and twenty members of the club and guests were seated at the table, while 400 people were in the boxes. The dinner was given to Mayor-elect Seth Low, President-elect of the board of Aldermen Charles W. Fornes, Controller-elect Edward M. Grout and District Attorney-elect William Travers Jerome. The first token of the jubilation of the evening was lusty cheering when Mayor-elect Low and Judge Jerome arrived, shortly after 7 o'clock. Wheeler H. Peckham, president of the club, presided, while at the table were men prominent in the fusion movement, as well as many from out of the city.

Mr. Low and others made speeches, and the Mayor-elect made the statement that no use of patronage, however successful, could inure to the success of the next administration, and also that no person and no organization could demand patronage as a right. There was some laughter when he said that he did not mean he would select his associates from the ranks of the enemy, and there was much applause when he announced that while partisanship on his own side would not bar the way to appointments, yet aspirants must base their hopes first and chiefly on merit.

A Dinner to Croker.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Richard Croker was the guest of honor tonight at a dinner tendered to him at the Democratic Club by the board of governors and the officials of the club. Covers were laid for 24. At the conclusion of the dinner a handsome silver jardiniere was presented to Mr. Croker by President John Fox, who thanked Mr. Croker for his service as the leader of the Democratic party in this city, and for the work he had done in behalf of the Democratic Club. Speeches were made by nearly every one present. Each had a word of gratitude to say to Mr. Croker for the work he had done in the past on behalf of the Democratic party. The trend of the speeches was to the effect that Mr. Croker would undoubtedly act as the leading spirit in the movement to unite the Democratic party in the state, and to lead it again in the municipal elections.

Mr. Croker replied briefly. He asserted that the party had met defeat at the recent elections through the work of the party's opponents in the Republican ranks, and declared that most of this was due to mandatory legislation forced upon the people of this city by the Republican party at Albany.

Bankruptcy Petition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A petition to have the Chequasset Lumber Company adjudged an involuntary bankrupt was filed in the United States Court today by attorneys for the First National Bank of Cincinnati, which claims $10,100 on seven notes; the Second National Bank of Cincinnati, $12,943 on 13 notes, and the Fifth National Bank of Cincinnati, $13,444 on 13 notes. Charles E. Cockran is said to be the owner of nearly all of the stock of the Chequasset Lumber Company and is also the absolute controller of the other companies whose notes were discounted by the petitioners; that on August 20 last he transferred $70,000 worth of stock of the Chequasset company to the American Hardwood Company, and since that date had made other transfers to other preferred creditors and has permitted other creditors to attach the property of the company.

Traction Companies Seek Relief.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 14.—Henry Crawford, acting for the Union Traction Company and the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company, today filed in the United States Circuit Court an application for an injunction to restrain the State Board of Equalization from assessing franchise corporations for the year 1900, as per the writ of mandamus recently issued by Judge Thompson. The companies seek relief under the 14th amendment to the United States Constitution.

Webfoot Hard Wheat Flour
Will give perfect satisfaction.

BURNS SCORED GOMPERS

KNIGHTS OF LABOR LEADER ATTACKED THE FEDERATION.

Declared It Is a Political Organization, Designed to Benefit a Few Leaders—Caused Loss of Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 14.—At the National convention of the Knights of Labor today General Master Workman Simon Burns submitted his annual report, which consisted largely of an attack on the American Federation of Labor. The general executive committee and Secretary-Treasurer Hays also reported. Hays' report said in part:

"The subserviency of the courts in many instances to the applications of attorneys for trusts or corporations for injunctions against strikers is a standing menace to the striker, who, if he disobeys the order of the court, however unreasonable, is punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, without trial by jury, as the Constitution of the United States and the statutes explicitly provides shall be the case."

Organized labor, the report says, must prepare for the giantic struggle that is fast approaching, when the very existence of their organization will be at stake. The report also points out the menace of Chinese labor in the West.

General Master Workman Burns, in his annual message, said:

"The first great struggle between organized labor and a great trust was between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the United States Steel Corporation. It matters not what errors and mistakes are charged to the officers and members of the Amalgamated Association, the facts are that the steel companies were victorious because of the failure of organized labor to do its duty. The Amalgamated Association expected, at least, the friendship of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor. They received nothing but deception and opposition. It is a question if the Amalgamated Association would have entered the contest under these circumstances if it had not been for the promises made and relied upon from the members of the American Federation of Labor to assist them for what they believed to be right.

"During the last great strike of the coal miners and those affiliated with them, the public, the Knights of Labor and other independent labor organizations contributed more to the financial aid and success of the miners than the Federation, yet the Federation received the credit, and in return they attempted to disrupt other organizations better than theirs. In the late steel strike, men connected with the American Federation of Labor, after their local organizations refused to contribute to the steel-workers, solicited money from independent labor organizations for the purpose of helping the Amalgamated Association men who were affiliated with them. If they had secured any money, or if the steel strike had been won by the workers, the Federation would have claimed the credit. The officers and members of this great Federation of Labor had the opportunity of their lives to demonstrate what they, with their great numbers, could do; but through fear of their organization or the influence brought to bear on some of them, they failed to prove themselves worthy of the name of organized labor.

"Any organization or law that prevents or opposes the helping of organized labor financially when it needs help better be wiped out. The leaders of the American Federation of Labor did not want President Shaffer or his organization to win, because it might have given the organization and President Shaffer some prestige and prominence. The largest political organization today is the Federation of Labor, using the name of labor for advancing a few men politically to the great injury of many. Any labor organization that advances or benefits the wage-earners should be encouraged, but such a political organization, using the workingmen for a blind, should be known by its true name and reputation.

"The great combinations of capital known as 'trusts' should receive the careful consideration of all wageworkers, the merchant, business man, and particularly the voter. The argument made that they are helpful financially to the wageworker is denied by many, and I agree with the number that say that they are injudious and will grow more so as they grow older. The Government that grants them franchises and charters should restrict and control them, and the people should control both the Government and the trusts, which they do not do at the present time. Some argue that trusts and corporations cheapen the product to the consumer, and in some cases give good wages to their employes. It is not cheap products and cheap living the majority of the people require, but high wages and steady employment. Labor is not antagonistic to capital, except when it becomes oppressive. If the Government does not interfere, restricting and controlling trusts, those large combinations of capital will control the Government and the people. There is no doubt in the minds of many people that money and its influence change the opinions and decisions of officials who should be for right and justice. Trusts should be controlled by the Government, and all facts in connection with them be given publicity, in the same manner as the proceedings of Congress."

THE DEATH ROLL.

General Henry L. Robinson.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Brigadier-General Henry L. Robinson, who retired from the Army a number of years ago, and in recent years had been a customs inspector, is dead at his home in this city, in his 90th year. He was born at Binghamton, N. Y. Soon after the Civil War broke out he was appointed assistant quartermaster, with rank of Captain, and being a railroad man was assigned to the purchasing and disbursing office of the military railroads. In 1866 he was mustered out. While he held office he disbursed nearly $19,000,000. When President Lincoln was assassinated he had charge of the transportation of the body to Springfield, Ill. He was a brother of General John C. Robinson, who was Lieutenant-Governor under Governor Dix.

Oldest Active Minister.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 14.—Rev. Henry Bowman, perhaps the oldest Methodist preacher who was active in the pulpit up to the time of his death, died here today, aged 95. He preached for 77 years, and became famous throughout the South for abolition utterances during the war. Since 1868 he had been a circuit rider through Illinois.

Colonel John W. Trigg.

RICHMOND, Mo., Nov. 14.—Colonel John W. Trigg, aged 55 years, died today, after a lingering illness. He was formerly president of the Missouri Press Association, had been prominent in Missouri politics, and was a well-known temperance advocate.

A Leading Canadian Politician.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Nov. 14.—Dr. Orton, ex-member of Parliament for Wellington, Ontario, and at one time one of Canada's leading politicians, sitting in the House of Commons for 14 years, died here today.

Colonel J. H. Mapleson.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Colonel J. H. Mapleson, father of Harry Mapleson, the operatic impressario, died in London today of Bright's disease.

Judge of Cuban Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Isaac Carrillo de Carbornez, 57 years of age, an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court in Cuba, is dead at his home in this city, after an illness of two months. He was born in Havana in 1844.

An Illinois Banker.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Nov. 14.—William S. Weir, head of the Weir Pottery Company, and president of the banks at Monmouth, Alexis and Little York, died suddenly here today, aged 68 years.

A Tide Calculator.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Albert Matthew Ford, the tide calculator, is dead at Salem, N. J.

CANAL AND CABLE BILLS.

Legislation on Both Subjects Will Be Pressed in the House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee of the House, and Representative Sherman, of New York, a member of the same committee, had a long conference with the President today about the Isthmus canal and Pacific cable legislation. As a result of the consultation, they announced that it was their purpose to press legislation on both subjects at the earliest possible moment.

The canal bill which passed the House at the last session will be reintroduced in substantially the form in which it passed last Winter. No delay is anticipated in the committee, and Colonel Hepburn told the President that the bill undoubtedly would have a large majority in the House.

The cable bill will be identical with the one reported from the committee during the last Congress. It provides for the laying of the cable by a private corporation, under a contract with the Postmaster-General, with the alternative provision for the building of the cable by the Government if no satisfactory contract can be made. It is understood that the President concurred in the proposed programme.

The Mosquito Coast Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The statement in a Managua dispatch credited to Mr. Paget, the British secretary of legation here, to the effect that the United States has approved the claim of Great Britain to be recognized as a protector of the Mosquito Islands, has attracted the attention of the diplomatic body here. An inquiry indicates that there is danger of a complete misunderstanding of the matter. The British Government is endeavoring to negotiate a treaty with Nicaragua which will enable the British to retire from all claim of jurisdiction on the Mosquito Coast, leaving Nicaragua in full sovereignty there, with due guarantees for the proper treatment of the Indians hitherto under British protection. The United States Government has taken no action in the matter, but it is of course to the interest of this country that some such absolute recognition of the sovereignty of Nicaragua should be made.

Silver Service for Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The committee of 10 Chicagoans who are to present the battle-ship Illinois with a silver service at Old Point Comfort, Saturday, left here today for Washington. Governor Yates cannot be present, and Senator Cullom has been selected to speak in his stead. The silver service consists of 10 pieces, and cost $10,000, which was raised by popular subscription.

Gathmann Gun Not Tested.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—No test of the power of the Gathmann gun and shell was made today, because several outbound vessels were lying directly in range of the target off Sandy Hook.

MORMONISM SPREADING.

Progress the Church Is Making in the East.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—"The danger of Mormonism is underrated, not overrated. When the public realizes that there are two Mormon churches in Brooklyn, one in Manhattan, one in Philadelphia, a strong and growing Mormon settlement on the borders of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and that the strongest church in a section 50 miles from Jersey City is Mormon, it may be understood that the situation is menacing."

This statement, which startled the women's executive committee of the domestic missions of the Reformed Church at its 18th anniversary in this city, was made by Miss Elizabeth B. Vermilye, a member of the committee in an address upon Mormonism in the East. She said further:

"It was predicted that in 50 years the Mormons would control a belt of states cutting the country in two from northeast to southwest. The prediction has been verified in 20 years instead of 50. They own land from the Rocky Mountains to the Sierras, and are spreading East as I have told you. They control four mission states, and at the present rate of progress in others will soon have supremacy.

"If the Constitutional amendment making polygamy a crime is not passed now, it soon will be impossible to pass it, as they need to acquire control only in 12 states to prevent legislation against them. Two thousand Mormon missionaries are actively pursuing their propaganda, 60 of them in the State of New York alone."

No Warfare in Sonora.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Mex., Nov. 14.—Repeated reports of Yaqui Indian outbreaks in Sonora during the last 18 months have been without any foundation in fact. The Yaqui trouble was more than two years ago, which resulted in the killing or capturing of all the bad Indians. The captives were all shipped to Yucatan and placed on government reservations. General Torres adopted General Miles' policy in banishing Geronimo and his Apaches from Arizona and Sonora to Florida. There are a few scattered renegades in the mountains whom General Torres is on the alert to capture or destroy.

Boer Outrages.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—In an article on the war in South Africa, the Times says today:

"The Boers, as far back as last May, were guilty of murdering whole kraals of Kaffirs in order to destroy the traces of movements of their commandos. The British authorities at the time, for some reason not specified, prohibited any mention of these outrages."

Schley Court Works Double Time.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Schley court of inquiry began today to hold sessions twice daily. The afternoon session will be from 2 to 4 o'clock. This change was made in the interest of more rapid progress in the work before the court, for it is the general desire to have the findings presented at the earliest possible date.

Fall of Leonids.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 15.—1:30 A. M.—Harvard Observatory reports that some leonids began to fall about 11:30 last night and up to this hour between 60 and 70 have been counted. The number seen is about as usual, but the expected shower did not come. Some photographic exposures have been made.

Million Dollar Tube Works.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 14.—The immense steel tube works originally projected for the Canadian Soo will be located on this side of the river. The proposed plant will cost more than $1,000,000. The new concern will be known as the International Tube Company.

American Methods in Ireland.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—With a view to introducing American methods in Ireland, Bishop John Clancy, of Ireland, arrived in Chicago today on a tour if investigation of technical and municipal training schools in the United States

PEOPLE WERE TERRIFIED

EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTHERN UTAH DID MUCH DAMAGE.

Many Buildings Were Ruined—Shocks Continued Throughout the Night—Railroad Rails Broken.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 14.—A special to the Herald from Richfield, Sevier County, Utah, says:

The first reports on the earthquake that swept over Southern Utah last night gave a very faint idea of the extent of the convulsion or the amount of the damage done. In all directions valuable buildings are wrecked and tottering, ready to fall, people are driven from their homes, roads are blockaded, communication of all kinds cut off, and many valuable structures in the towns of this county will have to be torn down and rebuilt in whole or in part. Already it is known that the damage to buildings will reach $60,000, and it is expected that the losses will run to $80,000 or $100,000 when reports are complete.

Up to this time no fatalities have been reported, but many people escaped from under falling walls as if by a miracle. Even yet the people are in terror; in many cases they fled from their homes in the middle of the night. In Marysvale bonfires were built in the streets, and people camped out through the night. In a number of places meetings were being held when the shock came; the buildings began to rock and bricks and stones began to fall about the people, when they became panic-stricken and jumped through the windows and fled into the night. Many people were convinced that the end of the world had come, and prostrated themselves upon the ground.

As near as can be ascertained, Mount Baldy and Mount Belknap, among the highest peaks of Utah, were the center of the earthquake, and from there the shock seemed to radiate in all directions. The gratest damage was done through the southern end of this county, and not a town or village escaped. In a number of places buildings were completely ruined, although the actual loss in any one place will not run over $10,000. The towns that seem to have suffered the most were Richfield, Monroe, Elsinore, Central and Joseph, but it is too early to reach anything like a correct estimate. In these towns there is not a brick, stone or adobe building that is not more or less damaged.

The shocks continued all through Wednesday night and up to as late an hour as 1 o'clock this afternoon. In Richfield there were 20 distinct shocks. Trainmen report several rails broken on the Rio Grande Railway below Marysvale. One was bowed up and torn completely loose from its fastenings. Many landslides are reported in the roads in that vicinity. A number of telephone poles between Sevier and Kimberley were blown down, and communication between these two towns entirely cut off.

Felt in Colorado.

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Nov. 14.—At 9:34 o'clock last evening this city experienced a severe earthquake shock. The shock was horizontal and fluctuated in waves all over the city. While no damage was done, every one was greatly frightened at the loud rattling of windows.

NOT YET ABSOLUTE PEACE.

Affairs of the Burlington Still in an Unsettled State.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Another adjournment of the annual stockholders' meeting of the Burlington was taken today, this time until November 21. The Post says that while details which would show the reason for the delay in the election of directors are lacking, it is apparent that the settlement of the Great Northern difficulty does not carry with it a settlement of the Burlington troubles. It is evident, says the Post, that the proportion of representation which should be accorded the different interests is still a stumbling block.

President Harris received a sudden summons to go to New York and tonight left for that city. The trip East was due, it is said, to the fact that President Harris had signified his intention to resign as soon as the Burlington should pass into the control of the security company. On the part of the stockholders it was stated that information regarding the directory of the new company was withheld because of orders from New York to do so until further notice.

The Burlington Meeting.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Nov. 14.—The stockholders of the new Chicago, Burlington & Quincy "Railway" Company met here today and adjourned until Saturday, when 11 directors to control the company will be announced. No inkling was given as to the make up of the directorate of the officers to be elected.

Brazil Favors American Flour.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Rio Janiero correspondent of the Herald cables: The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill increasing the duty on flour imported in bags instead of in barrels. There was a lively discussion over the measure. It was contended that flour, imported in bags, is apt to contain dangerous germs, but this assertion was combated vigorously. One member of the budget committee frankly declared that the object of the bill was to protect the United States producers against the Argentine. After the vote had been taken several deputies shouted: "The Yankees have routed the Argentines." Public opinion and the newspapers generally disapprove of the new law, as it is known that flour from the United States arrives in barrels, while the Argentine product comes in bags. Newspapers of Buenos Ayres unanimously condemn the measure and remonstrances will be filed by the Argentine millers.

Senator Foraker's Daughter Married.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 14.—The wedding of Miss Florence Margaret Foraker, daughter of Senator Foraker, and Randolph Matthews occurred today at the Church of the Advent, Walnut Hills, near the Senator's home, and was followed by a brilliant reception at the bride's home. The Foraker mansion was filled with wedding gifts, which numbered over 500. The father gave the bride the mansion itself and her mother a diamond necklace. Other gifts came from Senators, Representatives, Governors, Army and Navy officers, diplomats and others. One gift was from the Chinese Minister. Governor Nash and Charles Dick were among the guests. Randolph Matthews is an attorney, a nephew of the late Stanley Matthews, Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

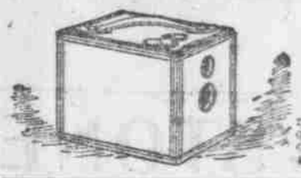
Want Reduction in Working Hours.

APPLETON, Wis., Nov. 14.—Between 5000 and 6000 employes of the 50 to 60 paper mills located in the Fox and Wisconsin River Valleys, represented by the Paper Mill Employes' Union, today united in a demand upon the manufacturers to close the mills from Saturday evening to Monday morning, instead, as at present, from Sunday morning until Monday morning. This means a reduction of the working hours 10 per cent without a reduction of pay. The manufacturers are given until December 10 to answer the demand.

Methodist Mission Fund.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—The general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal church, after a warm discussion, decided today to allow home missions 43 per cent of the appropriation and foreign missions 57 per cent. Oother appropriations made were: Incidental expenses, $40,000; salaries of officers and missionary bishops, $36,000; disseminating literature, $32,000; expenses of field secretary for young people's work, $6180.

CAMERA SNAPS!



New Instruments With Perfect Lenses

Remember, we teach you how to make high-grade photographs. Every one of our camera customers become experts under our direction and guidance.

	SPECIAL
"ASCOT" makes 4x5 pictures, fitted with achromatic lenses, extra holder	$4.35
PONY PREMO "E," 4x5 photos, achromatic lenses, extra holder and carrying case	$4.15
"REKO," 4x5 photos, rapid Rectilinear lens, and extra holder	$6.65
PREMO "B," 4x5 rapid Rectilinear lens, extra holder	$9.85
PREMO "A," 4x5 photos, Rectilinear lens, extra holder	$12.35
PREMO SENIOR, 4x5 photos, Rectilinear lens, extra holder	$13.75
PONY PREMO "A," 5x7 photos, Rectilinear lens, extra holder, sole-leather carrying case	$16.65
"WIZARD," 5x7 photos, Rectilinear lens, extra holder, sole-leather carrying case	$13.60

All these cameras are fitted with instantaneous shutters, one dozen extra rapid dry plates accompanying each camera, making them complete picture-making machines, at, in most cases, less than half the regular factory prices.

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Canadian money taken at full value.

EFFECT ON WASHINGTON.

Maybe the Negro Will Suffer by His Own Elevation.

Washington Star.

For many years past this remarkable negro has gained steadily upon the esteem and admiration of all thoughtful men. His victory at the South has been more important than at the North, for Southern people are in a far better position to appraise the value of his achievements. For more than 30 years they have supported the educational system of which the blacks have been the beneficiaries. During that period they have contributed untold millions to the maintenance of public schools, and they have realized in bitterness and sorrow the futility of those agencies so far as concerns the uplifting of the negro in the social scale. Booker Washington came to them, as did Paul to the Athenians. He preached a new and nobler doctrine. He repudiated the sophomoric idea. He insisted that a smattering of the classics, a trick of oratory, a specious and superficial veneer of erudition, amounted to absolutely nothing in the equation of the negro's material progress. He ridiculed the stupid and impertinent aspiration for "recognition"—meaning the privilege of unwelcome intrusion—and advocated self-respect, modesty, true manhood. He applied to his race in this country the experience of races and nations since the dawn of history, and taught the lesson of material acquisition as the indispensable basis of all genuine advancement. He showed that the landholder and the taxpayer are of more consequence in the social and political scheme than the pothouse orator and the raffish dandy—ten times over. His was the gospel of self-reliance, of practical achievement, of financial independence. Better the production of 10 acres of cotton or garden truck than a pair of patent-leather shoes and a fight for admission to the orchestra chairs of a second-rate theater. Better a comfortable and virtuous home, free of debt and surrounded by a productive farm, than cheap and tawdry swagger on the avenue and burglarious attempts on reluctant hotels and restaurants. He has therefore instructed the negroes under his charge so that they will be prepared to support themselves, to become useful members of society, to take a recognized place in the scheme of human progress. Instead of turning out a lot of silly and conceited young people, half-stuffed with worthless "education," he is sending forth to the battle of life whole regiments of well-trained and perfectly equipped soldiers, whose services are of value and at once command a price.

Of what benefit to Booker Washington and his work is this empty and arduous round of banquets and parlor functions? Wherein does it profit him or the cause he has at heart that he figures in Hartford or Boston drawing-rooms, sits at luxurious tables—even that of the President himself—and gives his time to what we call "society"? These people really see in him nothing more than a caprice. He has become a fashion, a fad, with men who have no more comprehension of his real value to the country than they have of the political conditions in Saturn. They are merely putting him on exhibition, glorifying themselves by a patronage of one who is worth more to humanity and civilization than any dozen of them. And the end of it can be only the cancellation of Booker Washington as a potent factor in the social equation. He and his race will be the victims of this stupid and mischievous folly. He will be shorn of his usefulness and influence. He will strut his little hour on the tinsel stage and be cast away when the idle fancy shall have run its course.

Munsey Buys Washington Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Washington Times, morning, evening and Sunday editions, has been sold by its proprietors, through the agency of Charles M. Palmer, to Frank Munsey, of Munsey's Magazine, New York, who took control of the management of the paper today. Mr. Munsey is not making his first entry into the daily newspaper field, having some years ago started and edited the Continent, a daily paper in New York City.

The Gypsum Combination.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Companies in the business of mining gypsum in the United States are completing their combination at conferences now being held at the Auditorium Hotel. Chicago, it is said, will be headquarters of the new combination, which is to be known as the United States Gypsum Company. The combine is to be capitalized at $10,000,000, and the majority of the 34 gypsum companies have already fallen into line with the plans of the promoters.

I Coughed

It's the experience of every one. Sooner or later we all take cold. Colds naturally tend downward, that's the trouble. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral stops this downward tendency and quickly cures these early colds. Ask your doctor. If he says this isn't so, don't believe us.

"I know from personal experience that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral quickly breaks up a heavy cold on the lungs."
D. C. Snedeker, Pine Hill, N. Y.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

WINTER IN THE EAST.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The snow storm throughout Central New York continues tonight with unabated severity. Country roads are in many cases blocked and huge drifts are piling up along the fences. Streams are rising and several places report threatening floods. In Syracuse, sleighs are running even in downtown streets. Trolley service is demoralized, but the steam railways are making their usual time. About 10 inches of snow has fallen. The mercury is about at the freezing point.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 14.—A blizzard is raging throughout this section and in Northern New York. Drifts of from one to six feet deep are blocking trains in the Adirondacks regions. Jamestown is struggling in the grasp of the blizzard. Several inches of snow cover the ground and a fierce gale is blowing.

Snow in Virginia.

ROANOKE, Va., Nov. 14.—The first snow of the season began falling tonight.

Panic at a Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Fire tonight cleaned out the five-story stone building at 254 Madison street, inflicting a total loss of about 250,000, divided among half a dozen small firms. Five hundred girls working overtime in the Schultz paper box factory, 117 Market street, were thrown into a panic by the fire. In the scramble that followed a score or more were trampled on and severely bruised, but all were finally taken out of the building without serious injury.

A Princess in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Princess Sophie Bamba Dhuleep Singh arrived here yesterday from Europe. Her present stopping place is not known. On the way over she spoke of visits she intended to make at Newport. Beyond this the steamship authorities know nothing further of the movements of this Princess of India, whose father, the Maharajah of Lahore, was once owner of the famous Kohinoor diamond.

Americans Control Paris Car Line.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The European edition of the New York Herald asserts today that a group of American capitalists, headed by John D. Rockefeller and others interested in traction companies, have practically secured control of the Paris Compagnie Generals la Traction, which owns a number of lines entering Paris.

Malting Trust's Meeting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—At the annual meeting of the American Malting Company, the retiring board of directors was elected, with two exceptions, George F. Heidlyger, Jr., was elected in place of Adam Heidlyger, and M. C. Coleman in place of C. E. Purcell.

Exposition Buildings Burned.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—The electrical and transportation buildings of the Cotton States and International Exposition of 1895 were destroyed by fire early this morning. The buildings were situated in Piedmont Park, outside the city limits. Loss, about $50,000.

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Sold by all druggists. 25 cents

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

ARE YOU BANKRUPT in health constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so,

NEVER DESPAIR

Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you. For sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver, constipation, biliousness and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills an absolute cure.