Times-Mountaineer

SATURDAY ..... OCTOBER 6, 1894

WHERE THE BLAME RESTS.

The Democratic press for two years past have attempted to shift the blame for the business depression from their party, and the task has been a hopeless one. In every instance in which the people have rendered a verdict at the ballot box, that verdict has been to saddle the present hard times on the Democracy, and the people are not mistaken. The effrontery of charging it on Republican administrations has almost ceased; but in an exchange we find the following ingenious attempt to exonerate its party from all blame:

"The Republican editor who attributes the financial and industrial troubles of the past two years solely to the Democratic party is surely either a fool or a liar. In either case he deserves no readers. The Democratic editor who asserts that the Republican party is solely responsible for the hard times, strikes, etc., is either a liar or a fool; and as either he should be held in contempt by all people. An editor, above all other persons, should not be a fool, and should tell the truth. The truth is: In so far as any party is responsible, the Republican party must bear the greater part of the blame; because it was in power when these evil times were conceived and bred. If legislation is responsible, it is Republican party legislation. But no party, no legislation is altogether, or principally to blame. Several causes, of which Republican misgovernment is only one, have brought about present conditions."

The plain facts in the matter will admit of no equivocation, and are easily understood. In the last message of Mr. Harrison, facts and figures were given showing that the country was more prosperous than ever before in its history. There was more money in saving banks and higher wages were paid than at any previous period, and from the reports of Democratic labor commissioners the operation of the McKinley law had been proved to have been very successful. This was in December, 1892, and the month before, the people had voted for a change in the economic policy of the nation. As soon as the Democratic president was inaugurated on a free-trade platform capital was withdrawn from investment, factories and furnaces closed down, wages were lowered, and as natural results business stagnation and financial depression followed. Of course times were hard and values depreciated. The McKinley law was still in operation; but manufacturers, capitalists and business men began to prepare for the change that was inevitable. This was simply the exercise of judicious foresight, and is a rule that is followed by every man who deals in products, whether he be a peanut vender or a wool buyer. Any other course would be evidence of a lack of common sense. Any school boy can realize the necessity of being circumspect and cautious when there is a contemplated change from a protective policy of thirty year's duration to one of free trade, and the asinine twaddle that our cotemporary publishes is too ridiculous to receive serious attention.

DEMOCRATIC LOGIC.

The great subject of discussion with grain-growers in the northwest has been why wheat is quoted so low in the market this year, and no logical reason could be assigned, except that of overproduction of the cereal in the countries of the world. But this knotty problem has been definitely settled by a Democratic contemporary published in the Big Bend country, the Waterville *Index*. We quote an editorial article from its columns:

"It appears to be the idea with some who have not given the subject much thought that to the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act we owe the low price of wheat.

"Nothing is further from the fact; the real cause being found in the McKinley tariff. India and Argentina are now purchasing vast quantities of wheat, enough to supply the European market.

"On account of the employment of 'pauper labor' they are able to produce it at a much lower cost than it can be in this country, and with these countries we are now compelled to compete. Had there been no protective tariff, Europe would now be buying our grain and this competition would never have presented itself.

"If the low price of wheat has been brought about by the scarity of siver, tobacco, corn, and other commodities would have been similarly affected, yet they have continued to fluctuate according to the supply and demand just as they did before the silver agitation appeared on the scene. Our farmers might as well recognize the fact that wheat will continue to rule at low rates for some years, in fact until a demand is made to supply the markets of Europe and that is not likely to occur until we again become a customer of that country. Under the guise of protecting the mechanics and factory hands the business of the farmer has been well-nigh ruined, for it has taken from him his best customer and compelled that customer to look otherwheres for his supplies, to buy where he could sell, to patronize those who patronize him."

We are pleased to learn that the Liverpool market discriminates against American wheat, because we do not buy largely of English fabrics. Putting it in plain language, the British mechanic and artisan will not eat bread made of American flour because there is a protective tariff in that country against foreign manufactures. Furthermore, the market price in Liverpool has also been lowered on this account, and a much better rate is paid for wheat from India, Russia, Egypt, Argentine Republic and other countries than from the United States, because the latter country believes in patronizing home industries. If the American farmer would ship his grain to South America, and brand it as coming from the Argentine Republic he would receive a much higher price per bushel. Still, in the same line, it follows that our local dealers could afford to pay more per bushel if they would transfer their purchases to other countries — sell them to Brazil, Egypt and Russia, and thus the product would reach the Liverpool market as coming from a country against which there is no discrimination. There is quite a scheme in this, and well worthy of the time and attention necessary to be followed up to a consummation. This is a revelation to economists that has not generally been known, that supply and demand do not govern the wheat market as it does other commodities. It is to be expected that since the Wilson free-trade bill has passed congress that wheat will raise to 60, 70 and even 90 cents a bushel. What a glorious anticipation for our farmers.

The millionaires of the country have heretofore been railroad kings; but hereafter they will consist of the tellers of the soil, and all on account of the miraculous change created by free-trade. What a blessing Democracy has been to the country! The poor, starving people are simply going through a stage of initiation, when they will emerge in a paradise where the hungry will be fed by heavenly manna, and the thirsty will sojourn by springs and rivers of living water The millenium is approaching, and free trade is the harbinger of the blissful period.

PROTECTION DEAD.

Here is the latest edition of the Democratic gospel of peace and plenty from an esteemed contemporary:

"Governor McKinley is still spouting for protection. He has not as yet learned that McKinleyism, otherwise known as protection, is dead as a door nail. The people have learned that the policy of protection has filled the cities with people to the detriment of the country. They see clearly that the troubles of today can be met in no other way than by getting "back to the land," and this McKinleyism in no way encourages or sustains. "Back to the land," is the cry of today, and it means the extermination of all that is covered by McKinleyism."

This is news that is not generally known by the man who reads current literature and notes the trend of public opinion. It would not be as strange to hear that China had recovered from its reverses and that Japan, defeated and humiliated, was suing for peace. Maine voted a few days ago and the people gave 37,000 majority for McKinleyism. Oregon cast her vote in June and said protection and McKinleyism by 20,000 majority. Then the dispatches say that yesterday Gov. McKinley was talking protection to crowds in Kansas, and that miners, farmers, laborers, business men, members of Republican clubs and school children have turned out in thousands to greet the great apostle of protection. But these do not count. Maine is too far east to be an intelligent exponent of an economic policy, and Oregon too far west. And then the enthusiasm that centers around McKinley is a delusion. There is a great mistake somewhere, for protection is dead. Yes, it is dead to the first stage of its existence in this country, that of experiment. It has undergone a ressurection, and is now alive again to the second stage of development or existence, that of demonstrated truth. The people may be following a hallunciation in being so strongly in favor of protection; but it will not pay the editor of our contemporary to persuade them to renounce their ideas on this question. He might tell them that money was as plentiful, wages as high and business as brisk as a few years ago; but they are so obtuse that they would not believe him.

Our brother has had a revelation somewhat similar but in a more limited degree to that which induced Mahomet to write the Koran and Joe Smith to compile the tablets he found into the book of Mormon. It has been revealed to him that the remedy for the hard times is to "get back to the land." Merchants, manufacturers mechanics and laborers should leave the crowded cities and go to cultivating the soil. Rise with the lark in the morning, plow the land all day, reap and thresh abundant crops in season, sack and haul the grain twenty, thirty or even forty miles to market and receive for it from twenty to thirty cents a bushel. This would be a panacea for all the ills being suffered now. There are too many editors, lawyers, doctors, merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, and not enough farmers. McKinleyism has developed too many industries and given employment to too many thousands of idle men to be beneficial to the country. These have been taken from the farms, and have been made factors of great development of large cities. It is true that McKinleyism has given them good wages and, in many instances, pleasant homes. But they have been taken from the land, and should return to their first employment. Wheat at twenty or thirty cents a bushel is too high. It must be reduced in price by making the supply larger. Get "back to the land," and let McKinleyism, protection and thriving cities with busy factories, and happy, contented employes go to the dogs.

THE NOMINATION OF HILL.

The nomination of Senator Hill for governor of New York is a genuine surprise to the country, says the *Inter Ocean*. It was well known that he could have the nomination without the asking, but it was and is still believed that he did not want it, and that he had strength enough with the convention to prevent having it thrust upon him. To the representative of the Associated Press he said: "Oh, it is an outrage, it is an outrage!" That was the spontaneous outburst, apparently, of his real feelings What he will say in his formal acceptance or declination will be dictated by considerations of expediency.

This remarkable outcome of the Saratoga convention recalls two other Democratic episodes—one national the other municipal. In 1868 the Democratic party was in the throes of despair. It had no candidate with any strength, and everybody felt that the Republican party, with General Grant to lead it, was bound to sweep the country. Horatio Seymour was chairman of the Democratic national convention, and in spite of his well known wishes he was forced to take the nomination for president. Protesting that he could not accept, he accepted. The enthusiasm of the convention knew no bounds. One would say, judging from that episode, that Mr. Seymour would be invincible before the people. We all know the result. He was buried beneath a perfect avalanche of Republican votes. Mr. Hill was then a young man, but he cannot fail to be entirely familiar with the story of that campaign, and in his heart he must take profound cognizance of the moral pointed by it.

The municipal episode recalled was the convention of the Chicago Democracy in the spring of 1877, when Carter Harrison was and was not nominated for mayor. Mr. Gregier was the John Boyd Thatcher of that occasion. Mr. Harrison was eager to retain the office of mayor, yet uncertain whether he could be elected. It was understood that at best the chances were strongly against the election of any Democrat at that time. Republican victory was in the air then, as much as it is now. Had the convention nominated Gregier, or some such man, in the usual way and then gone about its business as if nothing unusual was expected, the Democratic ticket would probably have been beaten, but it would have made a respectful showing at the polls. But finally Mr. Harrison refused to be the victim and in sheer disgust the election went by default, so far as concerned the Democracy. It is the question of the hour which of these two historical episodes will be repeated in New York this fall.

President Cleveland declines to make any expression as to the wisdom of the Hill nomination, contenting himself with the observation that no doubt the convention knew what was best to be done, but a particular friend of his from Buffalo, a prominent lawyer, Mr. Locke, does not hesitate to talk right out in meeting. He is reported in a Democratic paper as saying:

"I will neither work nor vote for Senator Hill for governor. My indictment against him has two counts. First, I maintain that from March 4, 1893, he has done every thing he could to harass, annoy, and obstruct the Democratic administration here; second, I regard him as primarily responsible for the offense in the state of New York for which Judge Maynard was tried and convicted last year. The only real defense Judge Maynard had was that he was a good natured fellow and was compelled to do what he did by the overpowering influence of David Bennett Hill. I will vote for no man connected with that crime.

The New York *Times* openly bolts the nomination, and the *World* virtually advises Democrats to stay away from the polls, voting for neither Morton nor Hill. Judging from these expressions the convention could not have made a greater blunder.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Democratic majority in Georgia has decreased from 60,000 to 20,000. There has been a change in more ways than in politics since 1892.

The Democrats are preaching good times, but when money become easier, business brisker, wages higher and more employment for idle men the people will believe it.

British troops are to be sent from India to China for the protection of the subjects of the empire. This is rendered necessary by the unsettled state of affairs of that country and the belligerent feeling of the people.

There will be no war between France and England and our farmers must be satisfied with the present low price of wheat. There will be no European war to increase the market value of our products.

The relations between England and France are somewhat disturbed; but these countries are too well prepared for war to go into it hastily. Diplomacy will bridge the chasm that is now yawning between the two countries.

One thing is sure, the democratic campaign in every state and every congressional district is from necessity a defensive one. The people have been experiencing Democratic politics. If they like it they can have some more of it.

Viewing the situation in New York Democrats are wondering whether the sure way to be popular with the party is to fight President Cleveland and the measures of his administration. Senator Hill's strength lies right there, and the "anti snappers" might as well swallow the medicine.

The Democratic platform in New York says: "The Republican record of control of this state is one of gross partisanship, inefficiency, and hypocrisy." The record of the Lexow committee will make the best answer to that. The people of New York also answered it when they last year defeated Hill's lieutenant, Maynard, by 100,000 majority.

France has enrlaved the people whereover she has attempted to establish a colony. On the contrary England has given to every race on the face of the globe a democratic form of government, remarkable illustrations of which are Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony and India. Even American prejudice cannot deny the facts of history in treating of the colonization schemes of these two countries.

The legislature that will convene next January will be an economical one, and many reforms may be expected to be inaugurated. Economy is the watchword of the hour, and this means the death knell to the many useless commissions that have been in operation for a few years past and have drawn salaries from the public treasury. No useless expenditure of the public funds will be tolerated hereafter, and the affairs of the state will be managed as cheaply as possible.

Democratic orators this year have their texts made for them by the illustrious leaders of their party. The only great work of the party in congress was its Havemeyer tariff-reform bill, which the president himself marked as "party perfidy and dishonor" and "the communism of pelf" and "a deadly blight." Senator Hill was scarcely less severe in speaking of its income tax feature, and freely prophesied that "it would cause the loss of New York and all other doubtful states in the east." If it should prove "a deadly blight" to Hill would Cleveland weep?

Says the Eugene *Register*: Speaking of pardons, many persons are inclined to believe the governor is justified in issuing a pardon when the same is recommended by the prosecuting attorney who conducted the case for the state when the criminal was on trial. But what right has the prosecuting attorney to use his influence to pardon any man whose conviction he has been instrumental in securing? He is employed by the people to enforce justice and the criminal laws of the state, and not to grant pardons. As we have repeatedly stated, the only fair way to secure pardons is by trial jury the same as in conviction. This one man's power, especially in criminal matters, is not what the people consider justice.

If the man who receives an income of $4,000 or more per year were only taxed on that amount, there would be some semblance of fairness in what is denominated an income tax; but frequently this amount is made up of rents from property on which the owner pays a pro rata for the support of the government. He is therefore taxed twice, and it is therefore unjust. It is also, in many instances, a tax on business thrift and economy, and he who manages his affairs carefully supports the government while he who is careless and extravagant goes free. The manner of the collection of such a tax will involve methods which are contrary to the freedom of citizens, and which savors more of monarchy than of a free government. For these reasons an income tax has never been favored by a free people, and popular governments rarely resort to such expedients except in extreme emergencies.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The French Cabinet.

PARIS, Oct 4—The French cabinet today decided to prosecute *Le Parti Ouvrier* the newspapers which recently published an article upon army maneuvers, regarded as insulting to the French army.

President Casimir Perier has signed a decree appointing Baron de Courcel French ambassador to London, to succeed M. de Crais, recalled.

The *Journal des Debats* says that there is no question between Great Britain and France which cannot be settled amicably.

La Soliel declares that Madagascar can not lead to a conflict between France and Great Britain.

Le Matin says it is absurd to suppose that the dispute in regard to African affairs with France was the reason for summoning the English cabinet council.

That Madagascar Blockade.

PORT LOUIS, Island of Mauritius, Oct. 4—The statement that a blockade of Madagascar had been declared by France was brought here by steamer from Madagascar. The report appears to have been due to the misconstruction of French measures to prevent the landing of arms and ammunition for the Hovas. The Madagascar papers state the French settlers have been warned to repair to the coast in view of possible hostilities. The French bishop and French missionaries, however, decline to leave the capital until the latest moment.

Japanese Warships Sighted.

LONDON, Oct. 4—A dispatch from Shanghai says native vessels from Nang Poo report five Japanese warships lying off the Chusan islands, 50 miles from Nang Poo. The presence of ships near Nang Poo has caused a scare. The few Chinese warships on the coast are obsolete and almost worthless.

Mrs. Judge Peck

Dyspepsia

Mrs. Judge Peck Tells How She Was Cured

Sufferers from Dyspepsia should read the following letter from Mrs. H. M. Peck, wife of Judge Peck, a justice at Tracy, Cal., and a writer connected with the Associated Press:

"By a deep sense of gratitude for the great benefit I have received from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I have been led to write the following statement for the benefit of sufferers who may be similarly afflicted. For 15 years I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia and

Heart Trouble.

Almost everything I ate would distress me. I tried different treatments and medicines, but failed to realize relief. Two years ago a friend prevailed upon me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle I noticed helped me, so I continued taking it. It did me so much good that my friends spoke of the improvement. I have received such great benefit from it that

Gladly Recommend It.

I now have an excellent appetite and nothing I eat ever distresses me. It also keeps up my

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

flesh and strength. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla too much." MRS. H. M. PECK, Tracy, California. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. a box.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Arsenals Busy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2—H. E. Keller, of Philadelphia, has arrived from Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and other Japanese points, where he has been for three months. "The arsenal at Tokio," he said, "is as busy as it can be, and nobody is allowed there. Strict secrecy is preserved, I dined with Iwasaks, the richest man in Japan, who recently gave 5,000,000 yen, or $250,000, to aid the war, and became quite intimate with him, but he told me he could not, acting in accordance with the policy of the Japanese, give any facts about the war. Everywhere I found the same secrecy observed. I met frequently Count Matsugeta, the James G. Blaine of Japan and ex-prime minister, and his son, with whom I graduated at college. Both told me the policy was to give nothing out that could give the Chinese an insight into what was being done. While going from Hong Kong to Shanghai I met four English gunners who had been engaged for a Chinese warship at $100 a month, and five years' pay to their families if killed. An English captain was with them, who was to receive much greater pay. The Chinese are engaging all the Englishmen fighters they can, and they are paying them big sums. In Japan it is believed to be the intention to move immediately on Peking and capture it before winter sets in. The Japanese see they have got to do it quick or it will be much harder later."

A Blaze.

GRANTS PASS, Or., Oct. 2—Fire broke out last night at midnight in a row of wooden buildings fronting on Main street, south of Howard's brick block, and entirely consumed half a block of small buildings between there and Peterson's drug store. A defective hydrant prevented but one stream being turned on, but with it, the firemen held the flames in check at the drug store, until they finally were able to control them. The burned buildings contained Pale & Thorp's bakery, Cass & Mess' lumber office, Williams' butcher shop, McGregor's restaurant and Jackson's dental parlors, together with the household belongings of several families. Almost everything was saved by the tenants, but the loss of the buildings and fixtures will reach about $4000. Had there been any wind whatever, nothing could have prevented much greater loss, as the burned district was surrounded by structures filled with expensive stocks of goods. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been incendiary. This is the second fire of any considerable size in the city within the year.

The Connecticut Election.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 2—Returns from 160 towns in Connecticut shows unprecedented gains for the Republicans in the town elections yesterday. Towns that have not elected Republican officers in years went Republican by a thousand majority. In Waterbury the American Protective Association aroused the Catholics, who elected the entire school board Catholic. In New Britain the no-license vote of one year ago is reversed. The liquor question has been under constant discussion during the year. In almost all towns the American Protective Association met with defeat. Meredith, Norwich, Middletown and New Milford, Democratic for years, were captured by the Republicans. New London elected a Democratic mayor, and displaced a Republican. The Republicans, however, captured all the other offices.

A Bad Skookum Time

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Oct. 2—It is estimated that 6000 Indians are encamped in and about North Yakima awaiting the morrow, which inaugurates the three days' barbecue, dancing and horse racing with which the hop-picking season is to be terminated. The state fair grounds have been turned over to the Yakima Hop Growers' Association and the citizens have made attractive contributions for the race purses. Indians are here from the Umatilla, Lapwas, Puyallup, Wakm Springs and Moses reservations, as well as from British Columbia, and much interest has been incited. The city is full of strangers, attracted by the announcement that all of the dances of the various tribes will be given.

Last Move of Japan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Officials here, who have been closely watching the progress of the war in the east, are puzzled to account for the landing of 5000 Japanese troops at Possiet bay, as announced officially from Tien Tsin. This bay lies directly on the eastern boundary between Corea and the Russian maritime provinces. It is not believed any Chinese troops are in the neighborhood, as the country is too rugged and barren to warrant the plan of marching the troops overland clear across Corea to join the army advancing on Moukden, and it is considered conceivable that the Japanese are preparing to resist a possible advance by the Russian troops from the north into Corea.

Evidence Against Worden.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2—New evidence has come to light against the Sacramento trainwrecker, Worden. A boy named Alfred Weston claims that on the day the train was wrecked he was on his way from Sacramento to Davisville, and that as he was entering upon the bridge to cross over he was stopped by a band of men, one of whom he positively identified as Worden, and ordered to go back. Instead of doing so he hid in the tules and was an eyewitness to the whole affair of wrecking the train.

The Wichita Twister.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 2—In the tornado which played leap frog through the northern part of this city last night, buildings of all kinds were demolished, twisted out and removed from their foundations, yet the occupants suffered no harm except bruises and scratches, and not a single fatality is reported from here. The twister lifted and disappeared to the northwest. From what can be learned from surrounding towns, the tornado seems to have been confined to Wichita.

The Missing Banker.

ASTORIA, Or., Oct. 2—Nothing definite has been heard from the absconding Ilwaco banker, J. R. Morrison, who has been missing two weeks. The bank has been closed on attachments, and yesterday R. V. Egbert was appointed receiver for depositors and creditors. The A. O. U. W. and Odd Fellows' lodges are sufferers through his departure. Detectives have been sent out to hunt him up.

Foreigners in Peking.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 2—The anti-foreign feeling at Peking is increasing hourly, and the authorities find it difficult to repress outbreaks of the Chinese population. Leading Chinese representatives at Peking fear if the Japanese march upon Peking, the capital will be captured, as the Chinese soldiers gathered to defend it are dissatisfied and unreliable. It is reported Li Hung Chang has received orders not to proceed to Corea.

Worden Threatened With Violence.

WOODLAND, Cal., Oct. 2—S. D. Worden, who is confined in the county jail awaiting trial for trainwrecking, has received several communication threatening him with violence because of a publication stating that he contemplated a confession.

The March to Peking.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 2—It is officially announced 5000 Japanese troops have arrived close to Passiet bay, near the Russian frontier. Previous to this announcement it was reported here a Japanese fleet had been sighted September 29, 10 miles south from Suan Hai Wan, 200 miles from Peking. Large bodies of Chinese troops have been drafted to that district the last few days to prevent the Japanese landing.

In the Storm's Path.

PAWNEE, Neb., Oct. 2—A cyclone struck the house of John Nelson, seven miles north of here, at 9 o'clock last night. The family of seven persons were blown into an adjoining field. A girl 9 years old had a stick driven through her skull, and cannot live. Five others were severely injured.

Little Rock Cyclone.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 3—Last evening's cyclone grows in destructiveness as the details are gathered. Dark ominous clouds gathered from the west and southwest, yet the city was unprepared for the dire visitation that followed in their wake. The first intimation of the impending catastrophe was when the cyclone struck. All the electric lights were extinguished, and the darkest streets were filled with flying roofs, walls and debris of all kinds. The cyclone swept up from the southwest, striking the city near the insane asylum, and the male ward of which was demolished. There Dr. Ingle was killed and several inmates seriously injured. It then passed on to the penitentiary, doing slight damage at intermediate points. The second and third stories of the shop buildings were blown off, the cell building unroofed, the office destroyed and the old building scattered broadcast. One convict was killed, and several guards injured. Toward the main part of the city, the path of the storm was strewn with debris of wrecked buildings, tangled telegraph and telephone wires and fallen trees that had withstood the tempests of many decades. Many residences were damaged, the roofs blown away and walls partly demolished. The next marked damage was when the storm struck the Martin building, a large brick building and apartment-house, occupied by the Arkansas Methodist church, and several offices. Governor Fishback and General Armistead, who had rooms in this building, escaped injury. The colored porter was seriously injured. From that point east the scene that met the view of the vast throngs who flocked thither this morning was beyond description. Some of the most substantial brick structures in the district lying along Main and Markham streets, south to Fourth and Fifth, were razed. The wind was followed by a drenching rain, that lasted nearly an hour and kept every one within doors, so the real extent of the damage could not be ascertained at the time.

Telephone wires in the business portion were blown down. Wild rumors of death and destruction are rife. As soon as the rain had abated the streets were filled by an excited populace. Pedestrianism was attended with extreme difficulty and danger, as there were no lights, and tangled wires, heaps of brick, twisted tin roofs, and great plate-glass windows filled the streets and sidewalks. Many were the stories of narrow escape and most sad the deaths. It is a matter of common wonder hundreds were not killed. The police were on the scene promptly, and everything was done to restrain the disorderly element from creating a disturbance. Saloons that were not entirely destroyed were ordered closed at midnight by Chief McMahon. Patrol wagons were pressed into service, and many of the injured were taken to the headquarters, where their wounds were attended to. The storm proper did not last more than ten minutes.

The body of Dr. Ingle was recovered from the ruins of the asylum at noon, but so mangled as to be almost unrecognizable. Several inmates are missing. Conservative estimate of the financial loss on state institutions is $225,000. On business property, $600,000. On dwellings, $300,000.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 3—The cyclone which did so much damage to Little Rock last evening, passed north of this city a few miles. Reports from that section today say considerable damage was done to farm property, but no fatalities are reported.

A Batch of War Notes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—The *Herald* has the following special from Shanghai: It is reported that the Japanese have captured Kiu Lien Cheng, on the eastern side of the Yalu river, nearly opposite Wi Ju.

One hundred and fifty thousand men have been gathered at Peking for the defense of the city, but of this number only 7000 are effectively armed.

Only 50,000 soldiers are available for the defense of the province of Chi Li, that of Li Hung Chang, and these are raw recruits.

The Japanese army has landed to the north of the Yellow, or Hoang Ho river, in the southern part of the Gulf of Pe Chi-Li, to intercept the transport of troops from the south, via the Grand canal, to Tien-Tsin.

A Japanese fleet of 17 ships is now blockading the Gulf of Pe Chi-Li.

Prince Kung is favorable to foreigners and the western development of the Chinese empire.

French troops are massing in Tonquin.

Looks Like War

LONDON, Oct. 3—The secretary of state for foreign affairs, the Earl of Kimberley, has been in communication with the Indian government, and preparations have been made to concentrate the English and Indian troops in readiness to proceed further east. It is added that the sanction of the cabinet is necessary before further steps are possible. A dispatch from Portsmouth says rumors are circulated there regarding extensive naval preparations. The heads of departments at the dockyard held a conference today, at which opinions of officers were taken regarding the time that the first division of reserve ships could be in readiness to put to sea. The dispatch adds that the training squadron's departure for the West Indies has been postponed from Saturday to Wednesday, and if necessary the cruise of this squadron will be abandoned and the men on the training ships be transferred to ships which will be shortly commissioned.

Prof. David Swing Dead.

CHICAGO, Oct 3—Professor David Swing died at his home on the Lake Shore drive at 5:15 this evening. He was taken ill about a week ago with gastric fever, which developed in a few days into acute jaundice. He had been in a comatose condition for 36 hours before his death, and the end was momentarily expected since that time. Mrs. Ricker and Mrs Starring, the professor's two married daughters, and the immediate members of his family were at the bedside when Dr. Davis pronounced life extinct.

The French Press.

PARIS, Oct. 3—*Le Matin* says: "Once our difference with the Malagassy government are settled, there will be no pretext for a Franco-British conflict. The relations between the two governments were never more tranquil."

Figaro, referring to affairs in Madagascar, says the Hovas alone oppose control of the island by the French

Le Journal says that unless the Hovas satisfy the demand upon them the French government will adopt vigorous measures.

German Warships to China.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 3—German warships have been ordered to proceed to ports in north China.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Lord Dufferin Interviewed.

BELFAST, Oct. 3—Lord Dufferin, British ambassador to France, who is spending his vacation here, was interviewed today, and said he was prepared to be recalled at any moment; nevertheless there was no reason for immediate alarm in the relations between Great Britain and France.

Japanese Effect a Landing

LONDON, Oct. 3—A dispatch from Shanghai says the governor of Kerin, Manchuria, reports that the Japanese have effected a landing in the rear of Lan Caun. It is added that the whole province is in a state of consternation, but measures for its defense are being adopted. Another levy has been made upon Chinese merchants to meet the expense of the war.

Rebellion in Han-Keoo.

LONDON, Oct. 3—A Shanghai dispatch says: "Han Keoo province has been depleted of troops by the viceroy in anticipation of a rebellion. He is causing the construction of fortifications at Woo Chang. The British general advises that all women and children be sent to a place of safety."

The Cabinet Scare

LONDON, Oct. 4—English newspapers have apparently recovered from the scare caused by the hasty calling of the cabinet council. The afternoon newspapers are now unanimous in expressing the opinion that there is not the slightest cause for anxiety to fear a serious dispute with France. It seems to be admitted that the cabinet council will not be called upon to decide anything more than the protection of British interests in China. It seems generally agreed, however, that the cabinet council will decide the question of whether British troops will be sent immediately to treaty ports of China.

The cabinet council met today. Most of the ministers were present. Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, was absent. At the hour of sending this dispatch the council is still in session

2 P. M. The cabinet meeting lasted from noon until 1:30 P. M. It is understood a perfect agreement was reached respecting the plans submitted for the protection of British residents in China.

It is announced upon authority, the cabinet, after discussing the state of affairs in China, decided to send troops to that country to protect British interests. It is also probable additional ships will be sent to strengthen the fleet in Chinese waters, under command of Admiral Freemantle. It is also said, in consequence of the day's meeting of the cabinet, the British legation at Peking will shortly be guarded by British bluejackets and native Indian soldiers.

A Struggle for Life.

SEATTLE, Oct. 4—The murderer of Charles H. Birdwell was captured this evening in the Bayview lodging-house by Detectives Cudihee and Officer John Corbett, after a desperate encounter, during which Cudihee came very near losing his life. He gave his name to the police as Robt. Blanck, but said it was assumed. The police were informed by Albert Hartly, an elevator boy, whose mother runs the lodging-house, that a man whose actions were suspicious, and who answered the murderer's description had taken a room at the house the day before. Cudihee and Corbett went to the house, Corbett remaining outside. As Cudihee entered, he saw his man cross the hall and enter a room. He went to the room and asked to have a little conversation with Blanck. Blanck pointed a revolver at Cudihee and said, "Throw up your hands." Quick as a flash, Cudihee crooked his arm over his head and dived headlong at his antagonist. The desperado pulled the trigger and the bullet grazed Cudihee's neck. Cudihee seized him by the waist and threw him on the bed, where a life-and-death struggle ensued. Then Corbett rushed in and beat the desperado over the head. At the police station the man said robbery was his business, and that he shot Birdwell in self-defense.

Deadly Live Wire.

BOSTON, Oct. 4—Two employes of the Boston Electric Light Company were killed by a live wire this morning. One of the men named Day was engaged in fixing a lamp on the top of a pole when he received a shock and fell over lifeless, his body belt, which had been fastened about the pole, holding him in midair. His clothing took fire and he was being slowly roasted. A number of the unfortunate man's fellow workers were summoned, and one of these named Monroe essayed to save Day. He climbed the pole for the purpose of cutting the wire, but as soon as he touched it with his pinchers he received a shock throwing him from the pole, fracturing his skull. He died shortly after. Day was subsequently taken down, but died in a few minutes. A man named McCarthy was thrown by the electric shock from another pole and sustained serious injury.

Going to Nebraska.

BELLEVILLE, Kan., Oct. 4—Governor McKinley passed through here today on his way to Nebraska. Fully 3000 people assembled at Clary Center to see him. "We are engaged this year," said the governor, "in a contention among ourselves whether we retain the American markets and work shops. The Republican party believe in returning both." Three cheers for McKinley, the next president of the United States, were given at Clifton. Some one asked how about silver, to which McKinley replied: "You must ask the Democrats. They are in full control of the government and have absolute power to do whatever they please."

British Troops for China.

LONDON, Oct. 4—The Exchange Telegraph Company says 6000 troops will be sent from India to protect the treaty ports of China. The First Rifle brigade will leave Calcutta, October 16, for Hong Kong. Other troops are expected to be dispatched, including the Northumberland fusiliers, two battalions of Ghoorkas and four regiments of Sikhs and drafts from the Punjaub.

A Chinese Account.

LONDON, Oct. 5—A Shanghai dispatch says, according to Chinese accounts, the engagement at Ping Yang was not a pitched battle. The total number of Chinese troops actually engaged was only 12,000. Two of the Chinese generals, seeing they were outnumbered, withdrew, but General Tso Fung, commander-in-chief of the Manchurian troops, stood his ground until only 800 of a force of 2300 remained. Nothing was known in Shanghai regarding the reported mutiny of the Chinese army at Wi Ju.

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