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MICHIGAN MATTERS.

INTERESTING STATE NEWS OF ALL SORTS.

Six Lives Lost in the Burning of Keenan & Jahn's Big Furniture Store in Detroit—Five Firemen and One Spectator—Other Michigan News.

Fire destroyed Keenan & Jahn's big furniture store at 213-217 Woodward avenue, Detroit, and after the big four-story building was gutted the front and rear walls fell, killing six people, five of whom were firemen, and injuring at least ten.

The fire was discovered in the shipping room in the basement at the back of the furniture store by Shipping Clerk James Tewsley. An alarm was promptly turned in, but by the time the engines arrived the fire had gained considerable headway, having run up the elevator shaft, and the entire upper floor was a mass of smoke and flame when the first stream was thrown.

In less than three-quarters of an hour from the start the roof of the building was completely licked up by the flames. At this time the interior of the building was a vast roaring furnace, the highly combustible material seeming to defy all efforts of the firemen. The flames licked up the solid streams of water almost in mid-air. The floors began to give way, taking the bracing from the walls, but the firemen did not yield an inch. Suddenly, without a moment of warning, there was a shock and then with a thunderous crash the front of the building fell. Almost at the same instant the wall at the rear buckled and fell into the alley burying a dozen men. Panic prevailed for a moment, and then brave men rushed to the rescue and with bleeding and blistered hands dragged some of the unfortunate victims from a fiery death, and as carefully as possible lifted from the huge mass of debris the battered and mangled bodies of their unfortunate comrades. Both front and rear walls found their victims.

The dead are: Fred Bussey, died at Grace hospital; Michael H. Donoghue, lieutenant of chemical No. 1, was taken out dead; J. R. Dely; pipeman No. 9; John W. Pagel, pipeman No. 9; Julius Cummings, No. 2; Martin Ball.

There were about 65 people working in the furniture factory all of whom escaped unhurt by way of the front.

The loss on the stock is $60,000; building, $35,000; well insured.

Put Dynamite in the Oven—Two Dead.

John Ravell and an assistant were engaged in clearing a piece of land of stumps near Ironwood. Ravell started for the house to thaw out the powder, which consisted of 20 half-pound sticks of giant powder.

The story told by his oldest daughter, Mabel, is that her father came into the house with the powder in a bag and put the 20 sticks in the oven. The explosion followed almost immediately. The father's head, arms, and one leg were blown from the body. George, a son, was literally perforated by fragments of the stove, dying instantly. Mrs. Ravell was sitting near the kitchen door with her son Clarence in her arms. She was thrown 40 feet and her baby 60, but strange to say the latter is the least injured of the whole lot. Mabel was thrown 30 feet from the house. She was found under a pile of debris, but escaped with slight injuries.

The house, which was a large two-story structure, was wrecked from cellar to garret and fragments were scattered in all directions. Ravell and his family came two weeks ago from Bessemer, where they resided a number of years.

Sunday Blue Laws at Grand Haven.

The common council of Grand Haven ordered the city marshal to rigidly enforce the old state Sunday observance law and as a result drug and cigar stores were closed and livery barns and restaurants were also ordered to do no business. A loaf of bread could not be procured in the city. Milkmen who ventured out were to be arrested. In fact the marshal patrolled the city all day and every citizen whom he discovered doing any manual labor or loitering in public places he took their names. The action of the authorities caused great excitement.

Increased Attendance at the University.

A conservative estimate places the increase in attendance in the various departments of the University at Ann Arbor as follows: Literary, 125; law, 100; medical, 40; pharmaceutical, 30. The attendance in the dental department promises to be about the same this year as last. According to these estimates the attendance for the coming year will be very nearly 3,000.

Embezzler Lindholm Brought Back.

Ex-Deputy Secretary of State Lindholm, who is charged with embezzling $2,000 of state funds, arrived at Lansing from Sweden in charge of Deputy Sheriff Wright and Chief of Police Sanford. The officers say that the only bit of excitement experienced during the journey was the trouble with the Swedish authorities over Lindholm's release.

To the City's Shame, be It Said.

West Bay City's Salvation Army violated an ordinance which prohibits the use of the streets for crowds. Finally a climax was reached when the entire police force swooped down upon the army and bore away to jail Capt. Linstrum and five soldiers, with their cymbals, bass drum, cornet, and flag. All the soldiers were locked up in the police station.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

Newberry wants a gold cure asylum.

The American Express office at North Star was robbed and $106 and several other things were taken.

John R. Blakefield, of Plainwell township, Kent county, has left his wife and eloped with his mother-in-law. Mrs. Blakefield has caused a warrant to be issued for his arrest on the charge of non-support.

Adam Lindstrum, captain of the Salvation Army of West Bay City, who was found guilty of violating an ordinance prohibiting the blockading of the streets, was taken to the county jail at Bay City to serve 25 days.

The Michigan Sunday School association will hold its thirty-fourth annual convention at Grand Rapids Nov. 13, 14 and 15. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard will address the first meeting. Two thousand delegates are expected and free entertainment is promised.

Incendiaries forced open the grocery store in the Starkweather block at Lower Plymouth, and after obtaining a quantity of kerosene, proceeded to build a bon-fire with the intention of burning up that part of the town. The fire was discovered and extinguished before any serious damage was done.

Walter B. Dixon, aged 45, married, was run down by a country huckster's wagon at Grand Rapids. To save himself he caught hold of the thills, when the horse plunged and collided with another wagon. The end of one of the thills caught Dixon under the jaw and penetrated to the brain. He died an hour later.

The postoffice at Bellevue was broken into and robbed of $225.

Daniel Stines' sawmill was destroyed by fire at Lake Odessa. Loss $2,500.

Joseph Cully drove from Nebraska, 1,800 miles, to visit his father at Minden City.

The first snow of the season fell at Ironwood on the 8th, to the depth of two inches.

The Ranny refrigerator works at Greenville started up with a force of nearly 150 men.

Kelly & Coville's store at Slight's, near Traverse City, burned; total loss $5,000, insurance $3,200.

The first snow of the season fell at Hancock on the 8th for about one hour, but it did not stay.

Mrs. Sarah Way, residing south of Jackson, fell down stairs and broke her neck, dying instantly.

Loud's new railroad is at last finished, and trains are now running between Au Sable and Lewiston.

Joseph Knauf, a trammer, aged 31, was struck by a falling rock at Calumet. He died a half hour later.

Ionia was closed up Sunday; that is, candy stores and cigar stands were; saloon back doors were open, however.

Reports to the state board of health show that diphtheria is prevalent at 33 places in Michigan and smallpox at 2.

Schoolcraft is having a survey made to Sugar Loaf Lake with a view to drawing the supply of water from there.

John O'Neil was run over by a Northwestern passenger between Daggett and Talbot. He died in a few minutes.

Isaac Cantrall fell off a ladder on his farm in White Lake township, Oakland county, and injured his spine so that he died.

Cadillac will be blessed on October 9, 10 and 11, for the Christian Endeavor convention for 14 counties will be assembled there.

The coal kilns of the Spring Lake Iron Co., at Shelby, which have been closed down for some time, will resume operations.

Clyde, the 19-year-old son of S. A. Watt, of Saranac, lost his right arm by the accidental discharge of his gun, while duck hunting.

The South Haven & Eastern railroad is building a new round house and repair shops at Lawton, having abandoned those at Paw Paw.

Ernest Dubois, of Olivet, while operating a corncutter, fell under the knives and his right leg was so badly cut that it had to be amputated.

Henry J. Downey, proprietor of the well-known Hotel Downey at Lansing, died of typhoid fever after an illness of 10 days. He was 56 years old.

Warden Van Evera, of the branch state prison at Marquette, demanded the resignation of Deputy Warden Albert Roubert for drunkenness.

The Alaska Refrigerator works, at Muskegon, shut down in July, have been enlarged. The works will start up again soon with 200 more men, 500 in all.

The sawmill of the Saginaw Salt & Lumber Co., at Crow Island, has closed for the season, throwing 175 men out of employment. The docks are full of lumber.

Rev. Wm. Walker, of Ann Arbor, who has just returned from a two-years' European trip, has accepted a call to the congregational church at Chelsea.

Instead of chapel exercises, which have been practically abolished at the University at Ann Arbor, devotional exercises will be held twice a week in University hall.

Two electric cars collided in front of the Dental building at Ann Arbor with terrific force. Henry Allmand, motorman, was fatally injured. The blame is placed on him.

Louis Van Zant, of Muskegon, aged 14, while hunting, was tipped out of his boat. The shot gun at the same time was discharged, inflicting injuries from which the boy died.

Prof. Harry B. Hutchins, associate dean of Cornell law school, has accepted the deanship of the Ann Arbor school, but will remain at Cornell till the close of the fiscal year.

Mrs. Charles Chambers, a popular lady of Webberville, was driving a pair of fractious horses, when they became unmanageable, throwing her out and breaking her neck. She died instantly.

W. J. Peters, city ticket agent for the L. S. & M. S. railroad at Jackson, has resigned to take the position of Michigan passenger agent for the Ohio Central. His headquarters will be at Detroit.

Jay Forbes was caught in a pulley in W. A. Forbes & Co.'s planing mill at Caro. His clothing gave way and saved his life, but his right leg from the hip to the ankle was nearly denuded of skin, and he was badly crushed and bruised.

Cyrus Weaver, of Watervliet, struck a match while pouring hot cider into a barrel. Something exploded, the hot cider depriving Mr. Weaver of his eyebrows, part of his hair and most of the skin on his face. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

The Tamarack mine officials at Calumet are getting rid of the Austrians in their employ and hiring Cornishmen. Most of the men made idle by the closing down of the Central mine have been taken in by the Tamarack and Calumet & Hecla.

The Michigan Trust company, receiver, asks the supreme court to eliminate O. M. Barnes as a defendant in the Lansing Lumber company's affairs and to dismiss Mr. Barnes' appeal. If this is done the company will take possession of the plant at once.

George Coleman, five miles southwest of Howell, fell from his wagon when on his way home from town and broke his back. Mr. Coleman was representive in the state legislature from 1882 to 1886, and was treasurer of Livingston county from 1888 to 1892.

George Shepherd, of Homer, was seriously injured while fish spearing by the explosion of his fishing "jack" as he was filling it with gasoline. The burning fluid was thrown over him, and he was badly burned before he could jump into the water and extinguish the flames.

Pitts & Co., of Bay City, have sold to Piggott & Co., of Windsor, Ont., 1,000,000 feet of pine lumber. The lumber was cut from Canadian logs, and brought in rafts from the Georgian bay district. This sale is the first one on record of Michigan lumber going into the Canadian market.

While Fred George and his mother were attending the play at Ypsilanti, some one stole his watch and chain, two suits of clothes and an overcoat. Moreland Cook, a normal graduate, and principal of the Cassopolis schools, was arrested, charged with the theft. The missing goods were found in his satchel.

Because of their violations of the local option law at Eaton county, Adam Homer and George Mascho, of Grand Ledge, dropped $100 each into the slot at the session of the circuit court; Ed. Dalton and "Tug" Wilson, of Charlotte, each $100, and Ed. O'Neil, of Charlotte, against whom five cases were pending, $535.

Many of the men working about the mines about Ishpeming are going into the woods, the high wages, from $25 to $30 a month, being an inducement. An advance of over 50 per cent over last year is offered wood choppers, the price per cord being as large now as at any time within the past five years.

Fire started in the carding room of the Centerville knitting factory. About $2,000 damage was done; fully insured.

Oxford held a special election to decide the question of putting in a water works system. There was a majority of 56 for them.

Even with the high rate of wages offered in the lumber woods of the upper peninsula this season the supply of men is not equal to the demand.

Edmund Hall is contemplating the building of a branch of the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad to his pine in Gilmore township, Isabella county, to start from Farwell.

The executive council of the Boston unions of clothing makers decided that the strike was ended as nearly every contractor had signed the union's nine-hour day agreement.

Hackley Park, Muskegon, will hereafter be the headquarters of the Chautauqua system in Michigan, displacing Bay View, where the assemblies have been held for some years.

Allegan sporting men are creating a fund with which to buy wild rice seed to sow in the river bottom. It will grow, create a swamp, and attract ducks and there you are.

Pauline Schlitz and her five children, who live near Grand Haven, have had black diphtheria in its worst form. Three children are already dead, and it is feared others will die.

The first regular session of the twenty-ninth annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee convened at Council Bluffs, Ia. Gen. Dodge presided and addressed the 110 delegates.

W. H. Thacker, the convicted wife poisoner in Jackson prison, relieves the monotony of prison life by teaching a Sunday school class an occupation with which he was familiar in former days.

Albert, the 13-year-old son of Michael Herbst, of Saginaw, fell 30 feet from an electric tower and struck upon his head, sustaining concussion of the spine and terrible bruises. He is in a critical condition.

When the saw mill of Hackley & Hume at Muskegon shuts down this fall the company's business will be ended so far as lumbering at this point is concerned. There is no more timber on Muskegon River.

By an explosion caused by the clogging of fire under the engine at Slagh & Smith's planing mill at Holland, Mr. Smith, of the firm, was badly burned about the head, losing all his hair and whiskers. He may recover.

The Oakland county fair has sunk $600 further in debt, making $8,000 altogether. It is proposed to sell the fair grounds, now in the heart of the city, for $25,000, pay off debts and start anew in some other locality.

The creditors of the Lansing Iron and Engine works have decided to ask Hon. O. M. Barnes to foreclose the trust mortgage of $277,000 upon the property of the company. Mr. Barnes expressed his willingness to comply.

J. W. Simson, a Lake City hermit, has been missing for several days, and as his boat containing clothes and some fish and a trolling line came ashore it is thought that the man has been drowned. He gained his livelihood by fishing.

Kate Dusseau, of Monroe, was confined in the Dearborn retreat. Her parents took her out, thinking that she was all right. The next morning the girl caught sight of her brother's razor, and she grabbed it and cut her throat, just missing the windpipe. So much blood was lost that it is doubtful if she can recover.

Harry Cottrell, a well-dressed young man, from Chicago, who has spent several months in Port Huron made a desperate attempt at suicide. He cut a horrible gash in his throat with an old jackknife, and when discovered was unconscious and nearly dead from loss of blood. Despondency caused by a long spree the cause.

Hon. E. S. Woodman, of Northville, died from heart failure. Deceased was 84 years old. Mr. Woodman was a member of the legislative committee that drafted the constitution of Michigan, and was a member of the legislature one term. He was one of the originators of the Oakland County Pioneer association, and was well-known throughout Michigan.

The work on buildings for the new Upper Peninsula insane asylum at Newberry is progressing finely, and they will be completed within the contract time. They will have to remain vacant until the next legislature appropriates money to furnish them, as the last legislature's appropriation covered only the cost of the buildings and did not provide for furnishing them.

While Joseph Wells and family were absent from their home near North Adams, a tramp entered and stole $100 in money, then took off his own clothes, put on young Wells' best suit, piled chairs, clothing and bedding on the floor, saturated them with oil, set them on fire and left. The fire was discovered by neighbors and extinguished. Officers landed a young man named McCabe in jail. McCabe had been working for Wells, and when captured had on a gray suit alleged to belong to young Wells.

Since the South Haven & Eastern railroad have moved their roundhouse and repair shops from Paw Paw to Lawton, Paw Paw people have boycotted the road, and have ordered all goods consigned to them from foreign ports put off at Lawton, and have put teams to work hauling their freight. R. H. England, general manager of the road, says he will erect a mail crane, and when no freight or passengers are aboard for that point will throw off and catch mail on the fly, thus making Paw Paw but a flag station.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Premier Gladstone's eyesight has been completely restored.

James Anthony Froude, the historian, is dying at his home in London.

Postmaster David S. Smythe, of East Palestine, O., was attacked by footpads and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Two passenger trains on Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road collided at Pauls Station, near Massillon, O., and several passengers were injured.

The Camden, Pa., weavers have returned to work, having failed to secure a return to their old wages. Some time ago they suffered a cut of 25 per cent.

Three men were buried by the cave-in of a sewer at Rochester, N. Y. Ferdinand Pitz and Charles H. Oldwall were killed. John Klick was rescued.

The monument erected to the memory of Maj. Stephenson, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, was dedicated at Petersburg, Ill., with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of fully 5,000 veterans and civilians.

Mr. W. S. Harsha, clerk of the U. S. circuit court of appeals at Cincinnati, has retired from that office by resigning. He retains his office of clerk of the U. S. circuit court. Mr. Frank O. Loveland, of Cincinnati, has been appointed his successor.

The decision of Judge Ricks, imposing a fine of $50 for contempt of court on Engineer James Lannon, of the Ann Arbor road, has been affirmed. When the A. R. U. strike was ordered Lannon left his engine on the main line and refused to bring it in.

Great excitement was caused at Elyria, O., by the discovery of a powerful nitro-glycerine bomb in the L. S. & M. S. elevator. A workman found the bomb with fuse attached hidden in the building. It contained sufficient nitro-glycerine and dynamite to have wrecked the elevator and several large buildings adjoining.

NEWS OF ALL KINDS.

GLEANINGS FROM IMPORTANT PRESS DISPATCHES.

The Victorious Japanese Occupied the Capital of Manchuria—Seventy Jap Warships in the Gulf of Pe Chi Li.—Beloved American Author Dead.

Japs Occupy One Capital.

Shanghai: Telegrams from Moukden report that thousands of Chinese soldiers are passing through that city in wild retreat. The Japanese army is believed to have arrived there now, aided by 10,000 armed Koreans.

Tien Tsin: The Japanese are pursuing the campaign toward Moukden, cautiously and are avoiding any dashing enterprises. Their cruisers are closely watching the Chinese fleet in the gulf of Pe Chi Li. Fugitives from Ping Yang describe the Japanese tactics as most scientific while their weapons are perfect. On the other hand the Chinese operations are said to be conducted in an antiquated fashion, and there is considerable disagreement among the Chinese generals. The Japanese are gaining the sympathy of the Korean population by paying for their supplies and maintaining strict discipline.

Prince Kong, the uncle of the emperor of China, who was recently called from retirement to take the position of president of the Tung Li Yamen and the presidency of the admiralty, and to whom was entrusted the conduct of the war with Japan, remains in Pekin, where he is occupied with providing defences for the capital. He is, however, in telephonic communication with Viceroy Li Hung Chang, who is at Tien Tsin.

Li Hung Chang has sent another body of 8,000 men well armed and passably well drilled to Pekin. His best regiments remain at Tien Tsin.

London: A dispatch from Shanghai says that the masters of several Chinese junks which arrived at Che Foo report having sighted a large fleet of Japanese transports escorted by warships. This Japanese fleet was then entering the gulf of Pe Chi Li. In all the Japanese fleet, warships and transports included, numbered 70 ships. Their presence in the gulf of Pe Chi Li has caused the greatest excitement at Shanghai and elsewhere. In London it is believed that the Japanese fleet referred to as having been sighted is the expeditionary force consisting of 30,000 men, which left Hiroshima, the Japanese headquarters, on Sept. 25, under sealed orders.

The Japanese government has instructed Field Marshal Yamaga to inform the diplomats at Seoul that he will not allow the Japanese army to plunder Pekin in case that city is taken.

Oliver Wendell Holmes Dead.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, famous poet and author, died at his residence on Beacon street, Boston, from a complication of diseases. Dr. Holmes has been in feeble health for a long time, and although his iron constitution had long baffled disease, was at last shattered. The last hours of Dr. Holmes were passed quietly with his family by his bedside.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1809. He graduated from Harvard in 1829. His first reputation as a litterateur was gained by publishing a lyrical poem protesting against the destruction of the old frigate Constitution. For a year he studied law at Cambridge, and during that time produced some of his best known humorous pieces. He then studied the profession of medicine and spent three years at Paris, receiving his degree in 1836. In this year he published his first volume of poems, which contained 45 pieces. In 1839 Holmes was chosen professor of anatomy and physiology at Dartmouth. The chair of anatomy and physiology at Harvard was filled by him in 1847. He gained great renown here for his masterly dissertations upon medical subjects. From his prolific pen emanated many scientific works. Dr. Holmes became one of the first contributors to the Atlantic Monthly in 1857. His first contributions were in the form of a series of conversational papers entitled, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Some of his finest poems are included in this volume. From this time on the doctor was busy with his pen, and between 1860 and 1887 the best of his works appeared. A series of genial papers from his pen, entitled "Over the Tea Cups," appeared in the Atlantic Monthly during 1890.

Dr. Holmes was a man of broad views and generous disposition. He was one of those rare individuals who made firm and lasting friendship wherever he went. He was beloved by all with whom he came in contact and the news of his death will bring sorrow and regret into the hearts and households of his countless admirers.

The Wonders of Irrigation.

The eleventh census makes some startling revelations regarding the increase in value of irrigated lands in the west. Tracts which a few years ago were not worth the government price of $1.25 an acre, are now worth all the way from $100 to $300 an acre, and some command even higher figures. Immense crops and no failures justify these seemingly extravagant prices. Though irrigation in the United States is still in its infancy, the value in 1890 of the irrigated areas, with their water rights, was about three-quarters that of all the gold and silver mines in the United States, with their railroads and other improvements.

The New York Sun recently contained a very interesting article on the great work of reclamation now going on in the Pecos valley of New Mexico. This is the largest irrigation enterprise in America and will eventually reclaim over 400,000 acres. The Pecos valley is a wonderful fruit country, such high authority as Parker Earle, president of the American Horticultural society, stating that its apples, in particular, surpass those grown anywhere else in the world. It is said that lands can now be bought in the Pecos valley at first prices, sure to double and quadruple within the next few years. In the Stock Exchange building, in Chicago, is a display of fruits from the valley which is well worth going a long distance to see by any one interested in irrigation and its possibilities.

Prof. David Swing is Dead.

Prof. David Swing died at Chicago of acute blood poisoning brought on by an attack of jaundice.

David Swing was born in Cincinnati, August 23, 1830. At the age of 18 he entered Miami university, at Oxford, O., and graduated in 1852. In 1866 he accepted the pastorate of the Westminster Presbyterian church of Chicago, which was later united with the North Presbyterian church, the two forming the Fourth Presbyterian church, one of the wealthiest and most influential institutions of its kind in Chicago. Shortly after the great Chicago fire of 1871 occurred the most important event in the great minister's career—his trial before the Chicago presbytery on a charge of heresy preferred by Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, now president of Princeton college. These charges were not sustained. But the subsequent feeling was so bitter that Prof. Swing brought matters to a close by resigning his pastorate, a large number of his friends going with him and forming the Central church, in which Prof. Swing has since labored with great success. For two years services were held in McVicker's theater, a permanent home being then secured in Central Music hall.

200 People Drowned in Cuba.

The steamer Saratoga, from Tampico and Havana, arrived at New York. Capt. Boyle says that at Havana it was reported that the little village of Dagua, about 120 miles to the eastward, had been almost entirely demolished and that 200 souls had perished. The report was very meager, and no estimate of the damages done to property could be ascertained. Of the reported destruction of more than half of the town of San Domingo, Capt. Boyle said he had heard nothing.

The Whole Train Burned.

Train No. 5 from New York on the Southern railway jumped the track about three miles south of Bristol, Tenn. The engine fell across the track and the express and mail cars jumped over it, and falling on their sides, were soon a prey to the flames which consumed all of the train—eight coaches—with the exception of the last Pullman, which was cut loose and backed from the train. Several persons were injured, but all miraculously escaped with their lives.

D. L. Palmer, of Charlevoix, has been missing since September 28.

MORE WAR TALK.

England to Send Troops to China.—The Situation Becoming Complicated.

London: Six thousand troops will be send from India by England to protect the treaty ports in China. The first rifle brigade will leave Calcutta on Oct. 16 for Hong Kong. It is stated that the second-class cruiser Aeolus, from the Mediterranean squadron, and the gunboats Red Breast and Pigeon, from the East India station, have been ordered to join Admiral Freemantle's squadron in Chinese waters. The British consuls at Hankow and Ningpo sent alarming dispatches to the government reporting disturbances in those places and stating that the European residents were in peril.

Washington: In Japanese official circles here the cable reports that China has asked England, France and Russia to send troops and vessels to China to protect their respective interests, are construed to be a public confession on China's part of the panic and demoralization of her people, and her inability to afford the usual protection to foreigners. Secretary Herbert has been forehanded in taking steps for the protection of the lives and property of American residents in China believed now to be endangered by rebellious and unrestrained troops. There are now five United States warships in the east, the Charleston, Baltimore, Monocacy, Concord and Petrel, and this force will be increased to eight vessels by the addition of the Detroit, Machias and Yorktown as soon as they can be made ready. And these will co-operare with the warships of the other powers to mutally protect foreigners.

Yokohoma: The applications for the Japanese war bonds have exceeded 70,000,000 yen, more than double the amount called for. The Japanese government has decided to prohibit the export of coal from the empire. The Chinese man-of-war Isao-Kiang, captured by the Japanese July 25, has been added to the mikado's navy and is to be known as the Toyoshima, the name of the island off which she was taken. The standing committee of the six political parties in opposition to the Japanese government, have passed resolutions that during the war the ministry shall be cordially supported, without regard to domestic differences of opinion.

Pennsylvania's War Governor Dead.

Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin died at his home at Bellefonte, Pa. His end was peaceful, he having been unconscious during the last twelve hours of his life. Death was caused by old age—the ex-governor being in his eightieth year—combined with nervous trouble.

Andrew Gregg Curtis was born in Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., April 22, 1815. He was admitted to the bar in 1839. After serving his state in various capacities was in 1860 elected governor and his administration and interest in the war made him a national figure. He advocated the forcible suppression of secession, and was one of the war governors who were most earnest in the support of the national government. Governor Curtin was untiring in his efforts for the comfort of the soldiers, and originated the system of care and instruction of the children of those slain in battle, making them wards of the state. He thus became known in the ranks as the "Soldier's Friend." In 1869 he was appointed minister to Russia by Grant, and his three terms in congress—1881 to 1887—finished his political career, as his health was failing.

In Honor to Parnell's Memory.

The procession held in Dublin in commemoration of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell was the largest ever seen there. In the line were political societies from all parts of the country, every county in Ireland being represented. Over 50 bands were in the line and the streets were so crowded with spectators that it was difficult for the procession to move. After marching through the principal streets the route was taken to Glasnevin cemetery where the paraders deposited hundreds of beautiful wreaths on Parnell's grave.

Sir Joseph Renels, the senior alderman representing the Aldersgate ward, has been elected lord mayor of London.

Russ Harrison says that his father wouldn't decline a third term nomination if he was urged strongly to accept.

THE MARKETS.

New York.			
Cattle—Natives	$ 4 10	@	$ 5 40
Hogs	5 50	@	5 90
Sheep—Good to choice	2 00	@	2 35
Lambs	3 00	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 red	55	@	55¼
Corn—No. 2	57	@	57¾
Oats—No. 2 white	36	@	36¼
Toledo.			
Wheat—No 2 spot	51	@	51¼
No. 2 December	53	@	53¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed	50	@	50
Oats—No. 2 white	31	@	31¼
Buffalo—Live Stock.			
Cattle—Mixed shipments	3 00	@	4 25
Sheep	2 25	@	3 50
Lambs	3 00	@	4 10
Hogs—Choice weights	5 20	@	5 45
Common and rough	5 50	@	5 00
Cleveland.			
Cattle—Best	4 75	@	5 25
Other grades	2 25	@	4 25
Hogs	4 25	@	5 30
Wheat—No 2 red	52	@	53
Corn—No 2	58	@	59
Oats—No 2 white	35	@	35½
Pittsburg.			
Cattle	4 20	@	5 70
Hogs	4 25	@	5 70
Sheep and lambs	1 50	@	3 75
Wheat—No 2 red	52¾	@	53
Corn—No 2	58½	@	59
Oats—No 2 white	35½	@	36
Cincinnati.			
Cattle—Good to prime	4 00	@	4 85
Lower grades	2 00	@	4 00
Hogs	4 15	@	5 25
Sheep and lambs	2 00	@	3 75
Wheat—No 2 red	51	@	51¼
Corn—No 2 mixed	54	@	54½
Oats—No 2 white	31	@	31½
Chicago.			
Cattle—Best steers	4 50	@	6 20
Common	1 75	@	3 50
Sheep	1 00	@	3 00
Lambs	1 50	@	3 75
Hogs—Mixed	4 90	@	5 55
Wheat—No 2 red	51½	@	52
Corn—No 2	51	@	51¼
Oats—No 2 white	31½	@	32
Mess Pork, per bbl	12 75	@	13 00
Lard, per cwt	8 55	@	8 60
Detroit.			
Cattle—Good to choice	3 50	@	3 75
Lower grades	2 00	@	3 50
Hogs	4 75	@	5 20
Sheep	1 50	@	2 30
Lambs	2 00	@	3 00
Wheat—No 2 red spot	51½	@	52¼
No 1 white	54½	@	55
Corn—No 2 mixed	53	@	53¼
Oats—No 2 white	32½	@	33¼
Hay—Timothy	10 50	@	11 00
Potatoes, per bu	50	@	55
Butter—Dairy	18	@	21
Creamery	25	@	26
Eggs—Fresh	16	@	17
Live Poultry—Chickens	7½	@	8
Fowl	6½	@	7
Ducks	8	@	9
Turkey	8	@	9

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

NEW YORK.—Dun's weekly review says: With the chief money crops of the west and south sinking in value, it is not strange that purchases of manufactured products are smaller than was expected. Wheat has touched the lowest point ever known for options and cotton the lowest ever known in any form with the present classification, and the accumulation of stocks in both products is discouraging to purchasers for an advance. Producers are compelled to sell at prices below the ordinary cost of raising crops, and in some western states there is also a lamentable failure of the corn crop. Under the circumstances it would be very strange if the demand for manufactured products should be quite as large as in other years. Wheat suffers most from accumulation of stocks in sight, which are far beyond what is usually expected for the season and the exports in September were unusually small. Corn receipts at the west have been only a third as large as they were last year, with exports amounting to nothing, but the price has not further declined after the heavy fall during the previous fortnight. Pork products are weak in tone. The condition of the industries is in some respects more satisfactory. The failures for the past week have been 219 in the United States, against 220 last year, and 39 in Canada, against 45 last year.

NEW YORK.—Bradstreet's review says: While no radical change has appeared there are features of the situation pointing to continued progress in the direction of improvement. This is true of the country at large. The price movement has improved little. Wheat, corn and oats have advanced slightly from previous lowest levels. Some varieties of lumber, naval stores, tin plate and a few other staples have remained steady in price, but refined sugar is lower for reasons which may or may not be similar to those governing prices in other lines. Concessions in prices have also been made for pig iron, steel billets, lumber, lard, coffee, cotton print cloths and live hogs.

The Baacke's Wire Nail company, of Cleveland, the largest concern of the kind in the world, has closed down for an indefinite period.

TABERNACLE PULPIT.

HADASSAH, THE LOVELY JEWESS OF SHUSHAN.

The Most Beautiful Character in the History of Religion—She Cared Nothing for Earthly Joys and Met Martyrdom With Gentle Firmness.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 7, 1894.—Rev. Dr. Talmage, who is still absent on his round-the-world tour, has selected as the subject of to-day's sermon, through the press: "Hadassah," the text chosen being Ester ii: 7: "And he brought up Hadassah."

A beautiful child was born in the capital of Persia. She was an orphan and a captive, her parents having been stolen from their Israelitish home and carried to Shushan, and had died, leaving their daughter poor and in a strange land. But an Israelite who had been carried into the same captivity was attracted by the case of the orphan. He educated her in his holy religion, and under the roof of that good man this adopted child began to develop a sweetness and excellency of character if ever equalled, certainly never surpassed. Beautiful Hadassah! Could that adopted father ever spare her from his household? Her artlessness; her girlish sports; her innocence; her orphanage, had wound themselves thoroughly around his heart, just as around each parent's heart among us there are tendrils climbing, and fastening and blossoming, and growing stronger. I expect he was like others who have loved ones at home—wondering sometimes if sickness will come, and death, and bereavement. Alas! Worse than anything that the father expects happens to his adopted child. Ahasuerus, a princely scoundrel, demands that Hadassah, the fairest one in all the kingdom, become his wife. Worse than death was marriage to such a monster of iniquity! How great the change when this young woman left the home where God was worshipped and religion honored, to enter a palace devoted to pride, idolatry and sensuality! "As a lamb to the slaughter!"

Ahasuerus knew not that his wife was a Jewess. At the instigation of the infamous prime minister the king decreed that all the Jews in the land should be slain. Hadassah pleads the cause of her people, breaking through the rules of the court, and presenting herself in the very face of death, crying: "If I perish, I perish." Oh, it was a sad time among that enslaved people! They had all heard the decree concerning their death. Sorrow, gaunt and ghastly, sat in thousands of households, and mothers wildly pressed their infants to their breasts as the days of massacre hastened on, praying that the same sword stroke which slew the mother might also slay the child, rose and bud perishing in the same blast.

The day of execution dawned. Government officials, armed and drilled, cowed before the battle shout of the oppressed people. The cry of defeat rang back to the palaces, but above the mountains of dead, above 75,000 crushed and mangled corpses sounded the triumph of the delivered Jews, and their enthusiasm was as when the Highlanders came to the relief of Lucknow; and the English army which stood in the very jaws of death, at the sudden hope of assistance and rescue, lifted the shout above belching cannon and the death-groan of hosts, crying, "We are saved! We are saved!"

My subject affords me opportunity of illustrating what Christian character may be under the greatest disadvantages. There is no Christian now exactly what he wants to be. Your standard is much higher than anything you have attained unto. If there be any man so puffed up as to be throroughly satisfied with the amount of excellency he has already attained, I have nothing to say to such a one. But to those who are dissatisfied with past attainments, who are toiling under disadvantages which are keeping them from being what they ought to be, I have a message from God. You each of you labor under difficulties. There is something in your temperament; in your worldly circumstances; in your calling, that acts powerfully against you. Admitting all this, I introduce to you Hadassah of the text, a noble Christian, notwithsthnding the most gigantic difficulties. She whom you might have expected to be one of the worst of women, is one of the best.

In the first place, our subject is an illustration of what Christian character may be under orphanage. This Bible line tells a long story about Hadassah. "She had neither father or mother." A nobleman had become her guardian, but there is no one who can take the place of a parent. Who so able at night to hear a child's prayer; or at twilight to chide youthful wanderings; or to soothe youthful sorrows? An individual will go through life bearing the marks of orphanage. It will require more strength, more persistence, more grace, to make such an one the right kind of a Christian. He who at 40 years loves a parent must reel under the blow. Even down to old age men are accustomed to rely upon the counsel, or be powerfully influenced by the advice of parents, if they are still alive. But how much greater the bereavement when it comes in early life, before the character is self-reliant, and when naturally the heart is unsophisticated and easily tempted.

And yet behold what a nobility of disposition Hadassah exhibited! Though father and mother were gone, grace had triumphed over all disadvantages. Her willingness to self-sacrifice; her control over the king; her humility; her faithful worship of God, shows her to have been one of the best of the world's Christians.

There are those who did not enjoy remarkable early privileges. Perhaps, like the beautiful captive of the text, you were an orphan. You had huge sorrows in your little heart. You sometimes wept in the night when you knew not what was the matter. You felt sad sometimes even on the playground. Your father or mother did not stand in the door to welcome you when you came home from a long journey. You still feel the effect of early disadvantages, and you have sometimes offered them as a reason for your not being as thoroughly religious as you would like to be. But these excuses are not sufficient. God's grace will triumph if you seek it. He knows what obstacles you have fought against and the more trial the more help. After all, there are no orphans in the world, for the great God is the Father of us all.

Again, our subject is an illustration of what religion may be under the pressure of poverty. The captivity and crushed condition of this orphan girl, and of the kind man who adopted her, suggest a condition of poverty. Yet, from the very first acquaintance we had with Hadassah we find her the same happy and contented Christian. It was only by compulsion she was afterwards taken into a sphere of honor and affluence. In the humble home of Mordecai, her adopted father, she was a light that illumined every privation. In some period in almost every man's life there comes a season of straightened circumstances when the severest calculation and most scraping economy are necessary in order to subsistence and respectability. At the commencement of business, at the entrance upon a profession, when friends are few and the world is afraid of you because there is a possibility of failure, many of the noblest hearts have struggled against poverty, and are now struggling. To such I bear a message of good cheer. You say it is a hard thing for you to be a Christian. This constant anxiety, this unresting calculation, wear out the buoyancy of your spirit, and although you have told perhaps no one about it, can not I tell that this is the very trouble which keeps you from being what you ought to be? You have no time to think about laying up treasures in heaven when it is a matter of great doubt whether you will be enabled to pay your next quarter's rent. You can not think of striving after a robe of righteousness until you can get means enough to buy an overcoat to keep out the cold. You want the bread of life, but you think you must get along without that until you can buy another barrel of flour for your wife and children. Sometimes you sit down discouraged and almost wish you were dead. Christians in satin slippers, with their feet on damask ottoman, may scout at such a class of temptations, but those who themselves have been in the struggle and grip of hard misfortune, can appreciate the power of these evils to dissuade the soul away from religious duties. We admit the strength of the temptation, but then we point to Hadassah, her poverty equaled by her piety. Courage down there in the battle! Hurl away your disappointment! Men of half your heart have, through Christ, been more than conquerors. In the name of God, come out of that! The religion of Christ is just what you want out there among the empty flour barrels and beside the cold hearths. You have never told any one of what a hard time you have had, but God knows it as well as you know it. Your easy times will come after awhile. Do not let your spirits break down mid life. What if your coat is thin? Run fast enough to keep warm. What if you have no luxuries on your table? High expectations will make your blood tingle better than the best Maderia. If you can not afford to smoke, you can afford to whistle. But merely animal spirits are not sufficient; the power of the gospel—that is what you want to wrench despair out of the soul and put you forward into the front of the hosts, encased in impenetrable armor. It does not require extravagant wardrobe, and palatial residence, and dashing equipage to make a man rich. The heart right the estate is right. A new heart is worth the world's wealth in one role of bank bills; worth all sceptres of earthly power bound in one sheaf; worth all crowns expressed in one coronet. Many a man without a farthing in his pocket has been rich enough to buy the world out and have stock left for larger investment. It is not often that men of good habits come to positive beggary, but among those who live in comfortable houses all about you, among honest mechanics, and professional men who never say a word about it, there are exhibitions of heroism and endurance such as you may never have imagined. These men who ask no aid; who demand no sympathy; who with strong arm and skillful brain push their own way through, are Hannibals scaling the Alps; are Hercules slaying the lion; are Moses in God's name driving back the seas. Hadassah with her needle has done braver things than Cæsar with a sword.

Again our subject illustrates what religion may be when in a strange land, or far from home. Hadassah was a stranger in Shushan. Perhaps brought up in the quiet of rural scenes, she was now surrounded by the dazzle of a city. Heads as strong as hers had been turned by the transit from country to city. More than that, she was in a strange land. Yet in that lonliness she kept the Christian's integrity, and was as consistent among the allurements of Shushan as among the kindred of her father's house.

Perhaps, I address some who are now far away from the home of their fathers. You came across the seas. The sepulchres of your dead are far away. Whatever may be the comfort and adornment of your present home, you can not forget the place of your birth, though it may have been lowly and unhonored. You often dream of your youthful days, and in the silent twilight run off to the distant land and seem to see your forsaken home, just as it was when your people were all alive. Though you may have hundreds of friends around you, you often feel that you are strangers in a strange land. God saw the bitter partings when your families were scattered. He watched you in the ship's cabin floundering the stormy seas. He knew the bewilderment of your disembarkation on a strange shore, and your wanderings up and down this land have been under an eye that never sleeps, and felt by a heart that always pities. Stranger, far from home, you have a companion in the beautiful Hadassah, as good in Shushan as in her native Jerusalem. Indeed, very many of you are distant from the place of your nativity. Some of you may be pilgrims from the warm south, or from harder climes than ours, from latitudes of deeper snows and sharper frosts. You have come down in these regions for purposes of thrift and gain. You have brought your tents and pitched them here, and you seldom now go back again except to visit the old village with wide streets and plenty of trees, on some holiday. This is not the climate in which many of you were born. These mothers are not the neighbors who came to the old homestead to greet you into life. These churches are not those under the shadow of which your grandfather was burried. These are not all ministers of Christ who out of the baptismal font sprinkled your baby brow. Far away the kirk! Far away the homestead! Far away the town! Have you formed habits which would not have seemed right in the places and times of which we speak? Have you built an altar in your present abode? Is the religion of olden time once planted in your heart come up in glorious harvest? Is your present home an eulogy upon that from which you were transplanted? Then are ye worthy companions of Hadassah, the stranger as holy in Shushan as in Jerusalem.

SHE—Mr. Bacon tried to put his arm about my waist four or five times last night. HE—Is Mr. Bacon a freak or is your waist so very small?—Yonkers Statesman.

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ALLEGED WITTICISMS.

She—When will you call and see papa. He, nervously—I don't know. When will he be out?

"What, going to make a tour of Africa? Why, man, it's 100 degrees in the shade there." "Well, suppose it is; it's not necessary for me to travel in the shade, is it?"

Wool—I didn't take any vacation this year; I didn't need one. Van Pelt—But you worked hard, didn't you? Wool—Yes, but you see I saved myself a good deal by not taking any last year.

Ethel—Here is the loveliest housecoat that I bought for Tom, and he doesn't seem to care for it the least bit. Clara—I can tell you how to make him value it above everything. Ethel—Oh, how. Clara—Tell him that you have given it away to some poor man.

She had met him for the first time that evening at a function, and half an hour or so later, when some of the party rather doubted a story he had told, he appealed to her. "You don't think I'd tell a lie, do you?" he asked in a somewhat tender strain. "Well," she replied cautiously, "I don't know. What business are you in?"

Professor Leslie says that water, at a depth of 362 miles, would be of the density of quicksilver, and that air at a depth of only thirty-four miles would be as thick and heavy as water. It is true that we are ignorant of the laws of compression beyond a depth of a paltry few thousand feet, but it is believed that water at the center of the earth would be as dense as lead, and that a block of steel four feet square would be reduced to the size of a child's A B C block.

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Bells were first placed in churches about 400 A. D. They were used, not to call the worshippers to service, but to be rung on the approach of storms, to prevent the "Prince of the Power of the Air" from smiting the sacred edifice with lightning.

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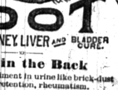

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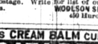

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