H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearges are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

A recent remarkable illustration of the influence of railway transportation on commerce is given by the opening of the western section of the Transsiberian railway. There were only 140 dairies in Siberia in 1898, which produced for export about 5,000,000 pounds of butter. In 1902 there were 2,500 dairies, producing upward of 90,000,000 pounds.

William Smith, one of the oldest soldiers in the United States, died at his home in Communipaw avenue, Hoboken. He had been in the army over 50 years, serving in the Florida war, the Creek war in Georgia, the Maximan and the civil war. For several years he had been blind, but in other respects his health was good until a few days before his death.

The number of Europeans who speak English has doubled in a century, so that 27 per cent. of the population of Europe is English-speaking. There are far more English-speaking people outside England—in the United States, Canada and Australia—

tion of what are trust-made goods and also produced abroad.

Tariff Not the Cause.

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The hasis of this proposal is a false one. The tariff is not the foundation of them in any material degree. Whatever their origin, it cannot be found in our tariff laws. If it were so found then these combinations, would be confined to those combinations would

thousand pounds of the cane product | sold." to a hundred of the beet is used, and Mr. Oxnard proposes by his unique plan to change radically this state of A house-to-house canvass will be made.

Parisians have become tired of the Eiffel tower, once their pride and the grand attraction of the exposition of 1889, and are clamoring for its removal. Experts have been called upon to say how long the tower, if left to itself, will stand, and, with the usual diversity of opinion that characterizes experts in all lines, they fix the time at from 50 to 200 hundred years. In order to gain time and quiet clamor upon the matter the authorities have extended the concession of the company that owns it ten years

Decidedly queer objects have led to rob theis mistresses of late, the quaintest being that of a damsel of 18, who stole \$2.50 in order to get a Bible. girl had "gone in" for the Bible, which was an especially luxurious one, issued by a London publisher on the installment plan. She was to pay \$2.50 a month and had done so twice When the time came to pay the third installment, however, the slavey found herself short, so, rather than lose the Book of Holy Writ, she stele half of a sovereign out of her mistress' desk.

Public patience was rewarded the late President McKinley being placed exhibition at the National museum, Washington. For over a year hundreds of inquiries daily have made of the men in charge of the hall of American history, where the relics of other presidents repose, for some memento of President McKinley mask was taken off President McKinley at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. September 15, by E. L. A. Pausch at the home of John Milburn. It was

One of the most picturesque characters in Europe is the Countess Schimmelmann, of Denmark. She devotes her life to missionary work. For ly in heathen lands. She sold nearly all her property and with the proceed bought the Pigeon, a vessel with which she visited 57 cities in 15 countries, preaching the gaspel to sailors and the poor. She has founded religious journals in England and America. A German publisher gave her 50,000 marks for her memoirs. She is not on good terms with her relatives.

finished in Buffalo.

ALLISON FOR THE TARIFF.

Yown Senator Declares That Protection Cannot Be Charged with Fostering Trusts.

At Clinton, Ia., October 10, Senater William B. Allison spoke upon the tariff and trases, arguing strongly in support of high tariff taxes and declaring the same to be irresponsible for trust evils. The senator said:

"It is conceded that the protection policy is the basis of what are known as trust combinations in our country, and that if these are to be crippled or destroyed the most effective weapon is free trade in trustmade goods—that is to say, that goods produced in other countries of character and quality smilar to those produced by a trust in this country shall be placed on the free list. The effect of this, of course, would be to place all goods of this character imported on the free list, whether competitive goods were made by a trust combination or by independent factories competing with the trust, thus allowing worldwide competition in this class of goods. "The plan is impossible of execution even if otherwise effective, as it would lead to endless contests and conflicts on the question of what are trust-made goods and what are goods of like character produced here and also produced abroad.

Tariff Not the Cause. "It is conceded that the protection policy is the basis of what are known as trus

re they confined to our country. They are tury, so that 27 per cent. of the population of Europe is English-speaking. There are far more English-speaking people outside England—in the United States, Canada and Australia—than in England; and now that English has been made compulsory in India, about 300,000,000 have been, or are in process of being, added.

An important change is the great improvement in the flashlight from Lizard Point, which was put in operation the other day. As all American travelers know, the Lizard light is the first they see from the ship in approaching the English coast. For more than 150 years the familiar double lights have been shown from this promontory, but henceforth only one electric light will irradiate the sea. The light exhibits a flash every five seconds.

Rosy-cheeked girls as emissaries to educate the people of the southwest to the use of beet sugar instead of cane is the scheme of Henry T. Oxnard, the California sagar king, and he started a dozen of them out the other day. In Southern California, the heart of the beet sugar industry, a thousand pounds of the cane product to a hundred of the beet is used, and

FACTS ABOUT WAGES.

Average Much Higher Under Patteetion in America Than in Free Trade Europe.

The statement in the recent British blue book showing that English exports to the United States declined from \$145,000,000 in 1890 to \$97,500,000 in 1902, is not the chief tribute which is paid to the value of the policy of protec-tion. Nor is the most significant evidence of the failure of free trade found in the statement that the imports from the United States have increased from \$485,000,000 to \$635,000,000 during the

same period. increase of this country's exports, in the face of the decline in British exports, is truly marvelous, says the Cleveland Leader. has to say about wages is, however, the age level of wages in the United States," it is declared, "is one and one-twelfth times greater than in the United Kingdom, while in Germany wages are only two-thirds and in France three-fourths of the average prevailing in the United Kingdom. The percentage of family incomes is, furthermore, estimated at 100 per cent, in England, 123 per cent in the United States, 83 per cent. in France, and 69 per cent. in Germany."

Would anybody in this country willingly advocate or favor a change in the policy which has brought about such a condition of affairs in the United condition of affairs in the United States? Thoughtless politicians often appeal to the voters to destroy the system of protection and to adopt free trade in its stead. But the people of the United States have followed the advice, "Let well enough alone," in the past, and they are likely to favor no change in the direction of free trade in the fiscal policy of the United States government

The cable dispatches are teaching the people of the United States a valuable esson these days.

Bryan May Bolt.

That little effort reported at Lin-coln to draw Mr. Bryan out on the subject of bolting will probably fail. knows a thing or two about politics, and altogether too much to commihimself at this time. He may bolt. There are many who believe, and som who openly predict, that he will. But as yet Mr. Bryan is making his last fight within his party, and even the most guarded threat by him of an intention not to abide by the decision of the national convention if antagonis-Sc to his views would injure him very

LIKELY DEMOCRATS.

Names Being Mentioned for the First Place on the National Ticket.

It is stated that, after all, the democrats of Massachusetts at their coming state convention will not indorse Richard Olney for the presidency. Many of his admirers desire such action, and have organized quite a sentiment in favor of it, but the weight of opinion is against it. The Boston Herald regrets the decision, and gives some excellent reasons why Mr. Olney should thus be complimented by his party friends. Mr. Olney's attitude in the case is not indi-He may not care for that sort of thing. He is not a politician, and the ways of politicians may not always be acceptable to him, says the Washington Star

There will be, then, this year no name formally presented for the democracy's great prize. The democrats of New York hold no state convention, and hence the question as to whether Mr. Hill wants instructions for himself, or is willing that Judge Parker shall receive them, remains undecided. Neither will there be occasion for the democrats of New Jersey to express themselves as to Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Gorman could easily have secured instructions for himself in Maryland, but evidently thought it best not to introduce that issue into the state campaign. In Ohio Tom Johnson got everything he wanted, but as he was up for gubernatorial honors, he could not, of course, ask for presidential instructions also.

Nevertheless, the country is not left in the dark on this subject. The names of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Olney, Mr. Gorman, Mr. Hill and Judge Parker continue to figure in the presidential speculation, and democrats here and there will carefully study their strong points. They possess strong points.

Judge Parker is little known, but he is well vouched for. The others are men of experience, and have made their mark in large affairs. Two of them, Mr. Hill and Mr. Gorman, are organizers and strategists of high order, and the nomination of either one would insure a contest of very great interest. The candidate would in large measure direct his own campaign, and that would mean strenuosity after Mr. Roosevelt's own pattern.

But it may be a new man. So much fighting has disturbed the democratic household in the past ten years, and particularly in the past seven, that every prominent member of it has been more or less disfigured. It may be necessary to promote some private from the ranks

Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, entered the battle for the protective tariff in Ohio at Akron, citing the Chamberlain struggle in England as proof that the United States could not prosper under free trade. He used sarcasm and argument in his efforts to aid Senator Hanna and to show that the democratic position was wrong.

It was the opening of the republican campaign for the state ticket, and incidentally for the reelection of Senator Hanna, in that county, Mr. Shaw making his maiden speech in the contest, in the course of which he said:

"One of the most important problems before the American people is that of markets. In this all parties agree. But, while the parties agree upon the importance of the ultimate act, they do not agree upon the methods to be pursued the accomplishment of the desired end.

"The plan proposed by the minority party is to throw our commercial doors wide open for the free importation of

free goods for half a century, but she pushed the ball to within ter has never had free trade. She has run thing of most vital interest. "The avercountry she has attempted to invade and now her colonies, having become vigorous, are begging to impose duties upon her products, and Mr. Chamberlain resigns his position in the cabinet and at the time of life when most men are about to retire to the quiet of their homes, goes out to make the fight of his life in behalf of protection. There is great difference between free trade goods from foreign countries and free trade in foreign countries."

The republican party admits that, controlling the administration, it is harged with probing the postal scandals and doing its utmost to punish the guilty. It does not plead the baby act and try to shift the duty on the minority in the Missouri ringster style .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Bryan's wealth of \$250,000 is a standing rebuke to Tom Johnson, for the Peerless Orator pays his taxes on it like a man. Likewise—and like Clarke—Billy doesn't hoard it up in steen to one dollars .- Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

MANd to think that Col. Bryan's son-in-law comes not only from New-port, but does not believe in the sacred ratio!-Des Moines Register and Leader

Perhaps Mr. Bryan hopes to save enough money to enable him to speak from experience in denouncing millionaires, as Mr. Tom Johnson does.-Washington Star.

Says Premier Balfour: "The developments of the last century have made free trace an empty name and a vain force." What does Mr. Sullivan say to that?-Des Moines Register and Leader.

LAND GRANT RING.

Said to Include Some State Officials in the West.

An Extensive Conspiracy Unearthed-Domain Have Been Secured by the Schemers at a Nominal Price.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 22 .- The Ore-Portland, Ore., Oct. 22.—The Oregonian says the government has unearthed a stupendous land grant "graft" ring that has been carrying on a business on every well timbered area on the Pacific coast. The ring has not only acquired land by "dummies" and other fraudulent means; it has debauched state land officials, making them hirelings or partners; it has maintained in the general land making them hirelings or partners; it has maintained in the general land office at Washington agents, whose duties were to "leak information about proposed reserves and other profitable matter; and by use of money has influenced the placing of reserve boundaries to its own interests." The central figures of this consultance of the control of the con spiracy are said to be in San Fran-

Washington, Oct. 22.-Only general confirmation can be secured here of the report of extensive fraudulent practices in the securing of public lands on the Pacific coast. The in-terior department officials have been convinced for over a year that there were various combinations of specula-tors seeking control of public lands for their for their own purposes, and recently a number of special agente have been working in the field to secure evi-dence of the frauds. Assistant At-torney Pugh, of the office of the assistant attorney geenral for the in-terior department, was sent to the coast to assist with his legal knowl-

A great number of land entries in all three of the coast states have been held up for investigation, but so

far no test case has been brought. The methods of the speculators are varied, but the most common proceeding is to secure patented lands within forest reservations and then within forest reservations and then exchange them for more valuable lands on the outside. Persons living on the western slope have charged that some forest reservations have been created with this end in view, the landholders within them being responsible for creating the sentiment which led to their establishment. This charge is among these

ment. This charge is among those now being investigated.

Many entries of land under the timber and stone act are regarded with suspicion, the officials believing that the entrymen have taken the that the entrymen have taken the lands for speculative purposes rather than for "their own use and benefit," than for "their own use and benefit," as the law requires. It is generally believed that many thousands of acres of the public domain have thus fallen into the hands of speculators, and charges of conspiracy are freely made, yet so far no definite effort at prosecution has been undertaken.

A common plan of operation on the part of the speculators is to buy state lands inclosed in areas which are liable to become parts of forest reser-

liable to become parts of forest reservations. These, it is said, they often secure for one or two dollars an acre, whereas when the reservations are created the value is increased to \$5 or \$6 per acre. Gov. Chamberlain, of Oregon, is now in Washington conferring with the secretary of the interior concerning these land transfers. He claims that the state has lost ${\bf n}$ considerable sum in this way and is endeavoring to secure a settlement which will reimburse the state.

DEATH WON.

A Football Player Dies During a Con-

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 22.—In the game yesterday between the Navy and Baltimore Medical College death won in the last five minutes of the first half. Robert E. Lewin, of Plain field, N. H., second year classman of field, N. H., second year classman of the Baltimore Medical College, was killed in the fierce struggle between

the products of foreign labor.

"The logic of the opinion is, if we give away what we have we will then have an abundance. England has had free goods for half a continuous to make the products of foreign labor.

"The logic of the opinion is, if we give away what we have we will then have an abundance. England has had free goods for half a continuous to make the products of more spectators who had gathered to witness the game. The opposing teams had swayed back and forth over the field, as two evenly balanced giants as ever met on the girdiron.

Navy by hard line logic.

the visitors' goal when the latter herculean efforts hurled the midshipmen back. The medics made gains of three and five yards and had just lined up for another effort, when Lewin, right guard for the Baltito the ground. limbs immediately became rigid. He was carried from the field and five minutes later was pronounced dead by the attending physician. The by the attending physician. The cause of death is given out as cardiac syncope.

Bryan Will Not Accept the Bequest. New Haven, Conn., Oct. 22-As a climax of yesterday's hearing on the application for the probating of the will of the late Philo S. Bennett, ac-companying which was a sealed letter which William J. Bryan testified was a request that he accept \$50,000, Judge Stoddard, who represents Mrs. Bennett, declared that if Mr. Bryan insisted upon receiving the fund she would contest the will. Mr. Bryan in reply said that not one cent of the money would he allow either his wife or his children to receive unless Mrs. Bennett were willing. He, however, did intend to ask the court to decide the validity of the bequest, so that in case it was declared legal he could distribute the money among educa-tional and charitable institutions.

Explosion Caused Four Deaths.

Elkins, W. Va., Oct. 22.—Four per-ons were killed and several others our by the explosion of the boiler of West Virginia Central railroad a West Virginia Central railroad freight locomotive in the yards here. The dead: William H. Little, engineer. Henry L. Collett, fireman. J. T. Harper, machinist. Mrs. Kate Babbett. John Dougherty, a brakeman, and an unknown Italian were perhaps fatally injured. Mrs. Babbett was in her home 500 feet from the scene of the explosion. A piece the scene of the explosion. A piece of flying iron struck her. The bodies dead workmen were hurled

SHIPBUILDING CASE.

To Save the Combine, Nixon Testifies Schwab Would Not Allow an Assess-ment to be Made-Schwab's Defense. New York, Oct. 23.—Lewis Nixon oc

cupied the witness chair again yester day at the hearing before an exam iner of the United States Shipbuild ing case and gave much valuable testimony covering the finances and general affairs of the corporation. He testified that he had opposed the Sheldon reorganization plan and had as a counter proposition urged that the stock be assessed in order to raise the amount necessary to save the combination from default and bank combination from default and bank-ruptey. His plan of assessment was opposed by Charles M. Schwab, holder at that time of \$20,000,000 of the stock, who, according to Mr. Nixon, declared that the stockholders would not may the assessment. not pay the assessment.

Mr. Schwab, so Mr. Nixon swore, de-clined to put up any more money un-less the Bethlehem bonds were given preference as a lien upon the ship-building plants to the first mortgage

Mr. Nixon's testimony also de-Mr. Nixon's testimony also de-veloped the fact that there was a wide discrepancy as to estimated earnings in letters written by Treas-urer Gary to members of the reor-ganization committee and Samuel Ungamiation committee and Samuel Un-termyer, counsel for the bondholders, asked if it did not show that there had been an attempt to minimize the value of the shipyards and magnify the value of the Bethlehem plant, but the witness would not say so.

the witness would not say so.

New York, Oct. 24.—The nature of
the defense which C. M. Schwab will the defense which C. M. Schwab will make against the charges that have been made against him in connection with the financial affairs of the wrecked United States Shipbuilding Co. was sharply outlined yesterday during the latter part of the hearing before Examiner Oliphant. Lewis Nixon was still on the stand and, under grosseyamination by W. D. Cuth. der cross-examination by W. D. Guth-rie, counsel for Mr. Schwab, there was an effort to show that the corpor-ation would not have succeeded if the \$2,000,000 promised under the Sheldon plan of reorganization had been made available, and that it could not have continued its existence even if it had received the much sought for \$900,000

which it is alleged was wrongfully withheld by the Bethlehem Co. The mystery surrounding the pur-pose and destination of the check for pose and destination of the check for \$250,000 which has figured in the investigation of the affairs of the United States Shipbuilding Co, was partially explained Friday by a former official of the Trust Company of the Republic. He said that the check was drawn to cover a payment on one of the shipyard properties and that after it had been made out it was found necessary to cut the sum into a couple of smaller checks. It was one of a series of numbered checks and rather than destroy it, it we put through the bank by the trust ompany itself. The money called for by the check was not withdrawn from the bank.

AN ARMY OF IMMIGRANTS.

Commissioner General Sargent's Report Shows that 921,315 Foreigners Landed on Our Shores During the Past Year.

Washington, Oct. 24.-The annual report of Commissioner General Frank P. Sargent, of the bureau of immigration, shows a large increase of steerage immigration over that of the preceding year, the aggregate for the fiscal year of 1903 being 857,046, an excess over that of last year of 208,303, or 32 per cent. The statistics show an increase in immigration from all toreign sources, suggesting as the chief cause of the influx of aliens into the United States during the year the inducements offered to settlers here, rather than any special causes of discontent in their own countries.

Of the total steerage immigration, there came from Europe \$14,507, from Asia 29,966, and from all other sources 12,573. If these figures are added to those representing the total arrivals of alien cabin passengers, 64,269, the result will show that the total immigration of aliens to the United States during the year aggregated 921,315, or 105,043 more than the greatest number than ber heretofore reported for any one it.

many, 40,086, an increase of 128,746; Ger-many, 40,086, an increase of 11,782; Sweden, 46,028, an increase of 5,134; Ireland, 35,310, an increase of 6,172; and England 26,219, an increase of 12,644. Of the Oriental countries Japan was foremost with 19,968, an increase of 5,698; while China contributed 2,-20, an increase of 560 over last year.

Of the total number of steerage aliens 613,146 were males and 243 were females. There were of th 3,341 who could read, but could write, and 185,667 who could neither read nor write, leaving a balance able both to read and to write of 668,038. The total amount of money brought by them into the United States was

\$16,117,513. Exclusive of those denied admission States, 8,769 alien immigrants were rejected for various causes, the number of rejections being nearly double those of the preceding year. Of these 5,812 were paupers and 1,381 were contract laborers.

The commissioner refers to the grave danger to the country found in the colonizing of alien communities in our great cities. "Such colonies," says he, "are a menace to the people and the social, moral and political security of the couetry."

Decision in a Famous Mining Suit.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 23.-Judge Blancy, in the district court here Thursday, decided the famous Minnie Healey mining suit in favor of Augustus Heinze, whose claims to the mine have been opposed by the Boston and Montana Mining Co., one of the Amalgamated copper corporations. The value of the mine is \$10,000,000. The case previously was decided in favor of Heinze by Judge Harney, of Butte, but was sent back by the supremeourt for trial. Judge Clancy's decision is not regarded as final. The case, it is said, will be fought through the highest courts in the land through

HONORS WERE EVEN

An Exciting Pitched Battle Occurred at Fort Riley.

Almost Like Real War – A Battery Was Captured with a Rush by Cavairy, but Soon After Re-taken by a Brilliant Negro Infantry Charge.

Fort Riley, Kan., Oct. 24.—There was a pitched battle Friday seven miles northeast of the maneuver camp and it came about as close to the real thing as Is possible with blank cartridges. It was good to look upon, better to be in and full of in-fantry dash and the touch and go of cavalry work.
The Browns, under Gen. Barry,

represented a force advancing from the north. The Blues, under Gen. Bell, having been pushed out on a reconnoisance were attacked at once by the Browns and the resultant mix-up con tituted a "contact of opposing forces of all arms." Gen. Barry's force which marched out Thursday evening and endured a chilly bivouac, was forbidden by the conditions of the problem to march forward before 10:20 a. m. Gen. Bell left his camp at 7:30 a, m. and by the time Gen.
Barry was privileged to start was close upon him and ready for opera-

As soon as the Browns moved out Col. Duncan, leading the Sixth infantry, the advance of Gen. Bell's force, sharged home on their left flank, rolling it up and driving it back toward the cort. the center. Two troops of cavalry were quickly put out of action by Col. Duncan, who then swung in close upon the rear of the Browns and capatheless of their entire baggage train. So tured their entire baggage train. So far the battle was all for the Blues, but Gen. Barry's turn was coming, and his right came down on the Blue left in a fashion to make the latter

reft in a fashion to make the latter gentlemen wonder why they had ever gone into the war business.

While his infantry poured in a heavy fire from the ridges, a squadron of the Tenth cavalry moved up a ravine close to the left of Gen. Bell's position and then, climbing a hill and peering over the crest Cant. Johnson over the crest Cant. Johnson peering over the crest Capt. Johnson beheld Gen. Bell and his entire staff riding but a short distance away. Gen. Barry, who was close up, ordered Capt. Johnson to charge and capture Gen. Bell, and if possible the Twentieth field battery, which was just in front. Johnson ordered the charge and in an instant he and his colored troopers were over the sumcolored troopers were over the sumit of the battery. The guns turned loose for a few shots that would have laid out many of Johnson's men and then it was all over. On a dead run Capt, Johnson with his troopers

run Capt. Johnson with his troopers was in among the guns, and the battery was captured.

Without halting after dashing through the battery Capt. Johnson tore on after Gen. Bell, but here he failed and lost his life for the day. Between him and the prize he sought was a rank of men of the same color as his own, the boys of the Twenty-fifth infantry. Just as Johnson seemed to be swinging in on his prize, a line of dark faces rose in front and volley after volley was poured almost into him and his men.

into him and his men.

The Twenty-fifth then rushed forward to a counter charge, recapturing the battery and then, coming down on the far side of the crest, they carried at the point of the bayonet the Nineteenth battery of Gen. Bar-ry's force that had just come up. The guns were wheeled like lightning on guns were wheeled like lightning on the Twenty-fifth, but the colored men with loud cheers and firing with wonderful rapidity, charged along the hill and there was nothing that could stop them. The battery was theirs and they held it. While this charge was taking place Col. Lincoln's Fifty-first Iowa, which is in all things highly praised by the military critic, came forward on a ridge parallel to that forward on a ridge parallel to that along which the Twenty-fifth was charging and became hotly engaged with the support of the battery that thad been taken by the Twenty-fifth. There is a grim earnestness in the fighting of the Iowa regiment that makes it an important factor no matter what the opponent pitted against

They came plunging down the hill, year.

The greatest number of immigrants, 230,622, came from Italy, an increase of 52,247 over last year; while Austria-Hungary furnished 206,011, an increase of 34,022; Russia, 136,093, an increase of 28,746; German State of St could do. A part of the Twenty-fifth came out to aid them, but Gen. Barry had the preponderance of force and made a vicious battle.

made a vicious battle.

Iowa was soon overmatched, although she still hung on and the Nebraska and Missouri regiments sent braska and Missouri regiments sent up aid. Gen Barry was not to be de-nied, however, and his men came on steadily, pouring in a fearful file are that would have been woefully destructive of life in an actual fight. The fight was at its hottest and the men were pressing closer when Col. Wagner, the senior umpire, sounded the recall and the battle closed.

A Battle in a Tunnel,

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 24.—One man is dead, one is dying and three others seriously wounded as the result of a clash between officers and a mob of angry negro laborers and foreigners at Flushing, O. The battle took place in the tunnel of the Baltimore & Ohio o'clock last night. The dead: John G. Elliott marshal of Flushing. Fa-G. Enfort marsial of Fusing. Fa-tally wounded: William Smith, col-ored, shot through head. Seriously wounded: Ed. Smith, Frank Williams, Edward Young, all colored. Three of the gang are surrounded in a cabin by a posse of citizens.

Both Gave \$1,000 Bail.

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Arthur Carpenter and Fred Avery, the two New York Central trainmen who were arrested at Albany on the charge of assaulting Express Messenger Thomas W. Wallace on the Montreal express near this city with the intention of near this city with the intention of robbing the express safe, were arraigned here Friday. The men pleaded not guilty and the case was adjourned till November 5. Both were admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000. Developments indicate that the attack was the result of a personal quarrel between Wallace and Avery.