## THE LEADER SPEAKS.

Gladstone's Address the Event of the Liberal Federation Meeting.

ALL THE LEADING ISSUES

Touched Upon Very Strongly, but With Marked Moderation.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS IS MENACED.

It Must Be Mended or Fnded, and the Former Seems Impossible.

PLANKS IN THE LIBERAL PLATFORM

NEWCASTLE, ENG., Oct. 2.-Over 4,000 persons were packed in the Tyneside Theaer to-night to hear Mr. Gladstone. Two hours before the proceedings opened every inch of standing room was taken. The approgramme of Mr. Gladstone was a signal for a prolonged evation. The andience rose and gave round after round of rapturous

Mr. Gladstone, obviously delighted with the warmth of his reception, bowed again and again in response to the fervid enthuslasts of the audience. The cheering contimed so long and so loud that the Chairman, Dr. Spence Watson, was finally compelled to make a mute appeal for silence. When quiet was restored Dr. Spence Watson moved and Mr. Burt seconded a

resolution expressing affection for and undiminished confidence in Mr. Gladstone. The resolution was carried with renewed

PRECERSERS OF VICTORY.

When the cheering subsided Mr. Gladtone rose to speak. Looking back to 1886, he said, the Liberals saw what was believed to be a crushing defeat; but during the cears that had since elapsed the horizon and brightened. There were many precursers of certain victory, and that victory they knew could not be far distant, [Cheers.] Among the several subjects lose claim to publicattention he admitted he cited the question of the shortening of the period of Parliament, it was only to say that the Liberal party was for it and would propose it at the earliest opportunity that could justly and wisely be chosen. [Cheers.] If he spoke of a rendjustment of taxation, especially between the various kinds of property, he would dismiss a subject absorbing in complex details by referring a speeches and votes already given as an ice that when its turn came the subet would have practical and decisive ar-

Next referring to national economy, Mr. Gladstone said that much had been said about the late conversion of the national All the savings thereon and more, he eclared, had already been absorbed and effaced from the public accounts, not only by enormous increases in the charges for supply and the necessary civil rates of the ntry, but also by an enormous increase in the naval and military expenditures; and still the relentless appetite of those bring-ing it about had not been satisfied. [Hear,

SALISBURY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

He should like to have spoken on the severament's foreign policy which has many domestic results, but the policy of the present administration had been well field administration difficult, because they thought it was doing ill, so had they striven to make the work of the present administration, in its foreign policy, easy, be

HOME RULE FOR INELAND. suse they thought that as far as their emation went its spirit had undergone a seneficial change. Appeals to passion and price were no longer sent broadcast over A kinder, juster and more it had dietated at least the eneral spirit had dieta

occupation of Egypt, which so long as sets must be a cause of weakness. is a source of embarrassment we owe

to engagements contracted by a omer Tory Government, and which I fear the present Government may, if it con-tinues its present foreign policy, hand to its Liberal successors to deal with.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION. eating for notice. Mr. Gladstone said he almost echoed the wish of the Father of Poets for ten months and ten tongues where-Pages for ten months and through the must with to speak. [Laughter.] He must speak a word of congratulation and hope in regard to the temperance question. Al-though the Parliamentary proceedings on the in the rejection of a had plan and not in the indeption of a good one, yet they had this effect—they disposed for all time of the mountrons and enormous claims for the supensation of publicans which the pres-it Government acknowledged. If, upon ment of the crime. Instead, they had interent Government acknowledged. It, upon the foundation bill which the Government fored with private liberty in a manner that introduced, it had been possible to make introduced, it had been possible to make these claims, they would have proved an trable fort against every attempt to deal effectually with the drink traffic. There were some positive results, also. In various parts of the country new life

and a more equitable spirit had been intased into licensing boards.

LOCAL OPTION IS PREDICTED. "Those approaching my period of life," said Mr. Gladgeone, "may not witness it, but many of you will see a thorough and effective reform of the laws connected with the truthe in algohol, with an acknowledgement of the right of local populations to settle the question whether within their public houses should exist."

[Che-rs.]
Touching the Welsh and Scotch church disostablishment question, Mr. Gladstone said: "I, a resident of Wales and a Scotch representative, shall not embroil myself in a publics controversy. I shall simply assure Scotland and Wales that they have the sure Scotland and Wales that they have the many surface of the Liberals. [Hear, It is for us to carry to an issue the large. It is for us to carry to an issue the large. inering Liberal affairs in Parliament, whether Scotoll or Weish disestablishment takes precedence. Each has able, resolute and active champions who have no intentakes precedence. Each has able, resolute and active champions who have no intencome a law, or until in the due order of wholly incapable of some effort in its own succession on the Liberal programme their defense, and especially when it is supported

ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS. "I desire to pass lightly over the difficult question of the House of Lords, [Prolonged

"But if the question is remote, a mode exists whereby itimay be made approximately your have arrived at a point decisive in your history. If it is for the future to say, after the next general election, this enmity, by Lord Salisbury when he contemplated if it continue, will be an enmity with the

the possibility-his mind is open to that extent-[laughter] of a Liberal victory at the general election, and reminded them that all would not be over even if the House of perform such a prank as to interpose itself between the deliberate judgment of the nation and the incorporation of the judgment in the form of a law, and that is the House of Lords.

THE PEERS ON DANGEROUS GROUNDS. "They tried that game in 1831 throughout the proceedings on the reform bill. The consequence was they had to undergo a most painful humiliation, as they only succeeded in delaying the measure a year, and they themselves destroyed whatever confidence the people then had in them.
"I hope and believe that the Lords will

not accept the deplorable suggestion of the Premier. But should they be seduced they will themselves be the first to repent; and those who address you from this platform will not tell you then that the question of the House of Lords is remote, but they will tell you that it shall have precedence over every other question, because then upon that alone will depend the question that alone will depend the question whether the country is self-governing or whether there is a power, not upon or behind the throne, but between the throne and the people, able to stop the action of the constitutional machine which has now been perfected or brought nearer to perfection. the labors, struggles, zeal and wisdom of many generations.

In regard to registration reform, Mr. Gladstone admitted that there was much to be said in favor of giving it a forward place on the Liberal platform.

ON THE LABOR QUESTION. "Another question undoubtedly forcing "Another question undoubtedly forcing itself upon our attention," continued Mr. Gladstone, "can be summed up in a single word—labor. [Cheers.] The great enfranchisement of 1885 added 3,000,000 to the constituency, but much remains to be done. Labor representation in Parliament must be extended. As far as it has gone it has been thoroughly satisfactory and has

done enormous good.

I can hardly say it admits of an addition of moral force. An addition of numerical ree is not only desirable, but it is in the highest degree urgent. [Cheers.] Nothing proves more distinctly the soundness of the heart and mind of the people of England than the choice made of labor representatives, [Cheers]. Let us give them scope to choose a few more men of the same kind -not a few, but a good many. Those charged with the central management of affairs of the party will exhibit the utmo disposition to assist wherever a constitu ey is found favorable to the claims of a labor candidate.

If we have more labor candidates certain nsequences will follow. Thus, the necessary expenses of elections should not be drawn from the pockets of the candidates, out should be charged upon the rate payers as a public function.

THE HOURS OF TOIL.

"Coming to the difficult questions lately ised in regard to the hours of labor. I view ith satisfaction and sympathy and with he liveliest pleasure the large reductions in the amount of toil exacted which my fellow-citizens have achieved in the last 20 ears. I wish well to all further reduction that it may be possible to achieve without a violation of the rights of any man. [Cheers.] I wish, in a qualified manner, to e progress in such changes in the lot of bor. That lot is certain to continue sufficiently severe, and it ought to be a subject for unmixed joy whenever it can be

mitigated by means involving no violation of the principle of liberty. [Cheers.] "Before assenting to the principle of a compulsory law binding laborers to reduce labor to a certain number of hours daily, am glad to be assured and to see a demo stration that those who now receive for lone ours low wages are to receive at least in full those wages for shorter hours. [Hear hear, ] It is but an act of common friend-ship to caution our fellow countrymen that the present administration had been well it will require more than a mere majority of all the trades highly organized—more leavored to make the work of the Beaconsthe country-so to bind the minority that

"I have noticed that instead of tiring o it meetings have always hailed any mention of Ireland with eagerness, doubtless be-cause the people are conscious that other work will be delayed until this is dealt I shall, indeed, rejoice," continued Mr. Gladstone, "if before the day comes for the present administration to give up the glass! [hughter and cheers] it will be possible for Lord Salisbury to make an effort to believe us of the burdensome and embarrance occupation of Ferrica and continued Mr. Such is the cleman of the state of the country, for they are going to introduce a local government bill for Ireland, and their policy in Ireland has been successful. I am glad that the Government bill for Ireland, and their policy in Ireland has been successful. I am glad that they promise to introduce a local government bill for Ireland, and their policy in Ireland has been successful. I am glad that they promise to introduce a local government bill for Ireland, and their policy in Ireland has been successful. I am glad that they promise to introduce the bill, but it is deathbed repentance.

"Such is the cleman state of the neral spirit had dictated at least the with. Our opponents say that the Govern-portmental position of Lord Salisbury's ment deserves well of the country, for they

that the reason I rejoice is that local gov-erament must assist Ireland to obtain national rights. It is certain that popularly elected local bodies will be a new focus of thought, you may say of excitement and agitation, but at any rate, they will be something tending to the direction of the fulfillment of the antional wish. We shall see, as we have already seen in the case of free education and other reforms, with what Locking at the multitude of other topics sort of smile and countenance the Tories principle of equal rights."

WHAT TORIES CALL CRIME. In combating the assertion that the Gov-ernment of Ireland had been a success, Mr. bey appeared to consist substantially only that what the Government called crime in Ireland was agrarian combination to secure the tenants' undetermined but often very real rights. No doubt these combinations sometimes developed real crime, but the

> They dealt at length in statistics of agrarian crime in Ireland for the purpose of displaying that under their regime such crime was reduced by one-sixth as against the boasted one-half by the present admin-istration. They admitted that there was an increase after the Liberal administration, but said that was due to the exceptional distress in 1866 and incapacity of the tenants to pay rent. Parliament was en-treated and conjured to make some provision to alleviate the distress, but absolutely refused. That was the sole cause of

ONLY ONE CRIME IMPORTANT.

tion of waiting. It would be wrong if they consented to wait until home rule had beby 35,000,000 of English, Scotch and Weissmann will belp the Welsh. If the seight proceede, their victory will belp the would for a moment tolerate the slightest would be slighted to the slightest would be slighted the slightest would be slighted to the slightest would be slighted to the slightest would be slighted to the slightest would be sl indication of such an oppression. [Laughter and cheers. ]

The reputation of a country, measured by cheers.] Owing to the priority of the claims of other subjects this question at present is rather in the shade. Well, I should not be sorry if it would remain in the shade still longer, provided the extra lease thus gained were gained by its wisdom, forbearance and moderation in dealing with public sentiment. conduct toward Ireland.

THE ENMITY OF IRELAND.

peoples and not with the States. To see one country oppressed by the rulers of another country is a heartrending sight. Commons should pass the home rule bill; that they might still rely—I am quoting his sacred words—on the play of other parts of the Constitution. There is but one other part of the Constitution that could possibly perform such a prank as to internose itself. land is oppressed hereafter it will be op-pressed by you, people of England. The spectacle of one people of England. The spectacle of one people oppressing another is the saddest, most heartrending and humbling that can be seen on the surface of the earth. I can never believe that a great nation will place itself in such a po

In truth, this question of friendship or enmity has already been considered in some degree. A decided declaration in favor of friendship has been made in a most contutional manner by the results of the polls. Our opponents now begin to admit it to be something formidable. The elections hon-estly decided are a safe indication of what is to come as the verdict. The constituen-cies have spoken not only the sober, the just and the true, but also the inevitable. [Cheers.] Upon these verdicts Ireland

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM.

At the National Liberal Federation Conress to-day resolutions were adopted as follows: Condemning the registration laws as excluding many voters; favoring shorter sessions of Parliament and providing that all elections shall take place on the same day; recommending the principle of paying members of the House of Commons; demembers of the House of Commons; de-claring that district and parish Councils, elected by popular vote, should be estab-lished, and that certain powers should be conceded to local authorities, and other measures taken necessary for the better-ment of the condition of the rural popula-

Sir Wilfred Lawson, M. P., President of the Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, moved the reaffirmation of the Council's declarations in favor of mend-ing or ending the House of Lords; favoring local option; reform of the land laws; re-peal of the laws of primogeniture and en-tail; enfranchisement of leaseholders, and the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland. Sir Wilfred said the period for mending the House of Lords had passed away, and therefore he advised is abolition.
Sir Wilfred's motion was adopted, and

the Congress adjourned until to-morrow.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS IN ROME. FRENCH PILGRIMS TO THE POPE IN-SULT THE MEMORY OF

United Italy's First King-A Tumult Follows and Several Clericals Are Arrested-A Mob Compels Hotel Men to Display the Italian Flag.

ROME, Oct. 2.-There has been no little anxiety for days past lest the presence of large numbers of zealous pilgrims in Rome might rouse religious passion or popular prejudice. What has been apprehended appened to-day.

A company of pilgrims, after having been eceived by the Pope, was visiting the notable sanctuaries of the city. While they were at the Pantheon they manifested open disrespect of the tomb of King Victor Emanuel. Some of the bystanders protested vigorously. One word led to another and a row between the pilgrims and the defenders of Victor Emanuel followed. The church attendants, in alarm, summoned the police, who entered the church and placed three of the pilgrims under arrest.

When the news of the disturbance and

bsequent arrests spread through Rome, bands of young men began to gather im-mediately in many quarters and marched in procession through the streets, singing anti-Clerical and patriotic airs and hooting and hissing at pilgrims who chanced to cross

The processionists marched to the hotels occupied by the pilgrims and loudly de-nanded that the Italian flag be displayed. The proprietors were quick to accede to this patriotic demand, and when the National flag appeared the crowd raised an en-thusiastic cheer which was long continued. At the same time the groans from the pilrims were redoubled.

The pilgrims who caused the original rouble were French. The accounts of the insults offered by the pilgrims to the tomb of Victor Emmanuel differ in many partic-ulars. One story is to the effect that when the officials in charge of the tomb asked the pilgrims to write their names in the visitors' book, as customary, the French pilgrims in the party not only refused to inscribe their names, but deliberately and with a great display of feeling sat upon the book question. This story, however, is denied. Another report declares that the pilgrims shouted "Vive le Pope," "A bas Victor

ARTIST :- A woman painter of New York tells Charles T. Murray of the prejudice that exists against women in art. See his letter in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY,

Lawyer Monaghan's Whereabouts Still Puzzling Conundrum.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 .- [Special.]-The disappearance of Robert Jones Monaghan from the Gilsey House is as much of a mystery now as it was when he was first reported missing, nearly a week ago. His brother, James Monaghan, is still at the Gilsey Honse, and is very much worried at getting "My brother has either met with foul play or become suddenly demented," he said. "He has been working very hard of late, and has also been troubled with insomaia. That might have turned his head and led to his going off somewhere. He did not, as a rule, carry much money, and I don't think that he had much when he disappeared."

The Hon. Joseph Hemphill, one of the Judges of the Flitcenth Judicial district of Pennsylvania, said: "I have known Rob-ert Monagahan since 1869. He takes an occasional drink, but I never heard of his taking too much at any time. I don't know of a man who lived a more quiet and steady

WOMEN-Margaret H. Welch's practical hints for practical women are a feature of THE DISPATCH every Sunday.

MOUNTED POLICE NEEDED

To Prevent the Smuggling of Chinese Over Our Northern Boundary.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.-Special Treasury Agent Stone has returned from the Canadian border, where he has been located since last June watching Chinamen who seek to smuggle themselves into the State. Stone says the present system for detecting and says the present system for detecting and says the present system for detecting and sending back the intruders is almost a total

Between Pembina, the extreme eastern point of the Canadian line near Lake Superior and Montana, there are not a dozen inspectors to patrol the vast stretch. Hundreds of Chinamen succeed in getting across the borders. Bands of whites and Canadians assist them in this at so much a head. What is needed is a force of mounted police.

RAINS IN THE NORHWEST.

They Will Delay Threshing and Possibly Do a Great Deal of Damage. St. PAUL, Oct. 2.-General and heavy

rains have fallen yesterday and to-day all over the Northwest. Reports from North Dakota are that the rain will delay threshing for possibly a month.

As the great shortage in threshers and

As the great shortage in threshers and threshing crews has prevented more than 25 per cent of the crop from being threshed up to this time this further delay will work great hardship and loss to the farmers. Just how much it will diminish the \$150,000,000 value of the crop can't be estimated, but the \$200,000,000 increase in land values in Minnesota and the Dakotas will not be lessened.

Of a desperate attack made upon her by a buildog. Last night Mrs. Glendenning started to go to the yard of her neighbor, where two girls were playing with a large buildog. Without warning the dog sprang upon her, fastening his teeth in her hip.

Before she could tear away from the mad brute he bit her several times. The shock drove the poor woman into convulsions.

AFTER RAUM'S SCALP. How a Fat Girl's Dream of Happiness Was

DUDLEY ALSO IN THE SCANDAL

Charges Against Him of Protecting

Guilty Pension Clerks.

Grave Criminal Act in Connection With a Re-Rating of His.

PAPERS STOLEN FROM BUREAU FILES.

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.-It is rumore this evening that charges have been made against Commissioner Raum, of the Pension Bureau, that he has deliberately and knowingly kept clerks in the pension office who have been guilty of grave misconduct in their clerical capacity.

One of these, it is asserted, has been known to forge grants of pensions. Another, it is asserted, when in the field as a special examiner, made it his business to pass around the circular of Colonel W. W. Dudley, ex-Commissioner, who now does a large business as a pension claims attorney, and that this was done with the knowledge of nmissioner Raum. The clerks who have been making these charges are still in office, and it is inferred from this that they are protected by Secretary Noble and President

RAUM'S CLAIM FOR BACK PAY. Another report is that General Ranm has Another report is that General Raum has filed a claim for back pay as colonel of his Illinois Regiment, in which one of the statements is that he is impecunious and in great need of the money, but officials of the scoond Auditor's office would not admit the truth of the story when the DISPATCH correspondent made inquiry to-day. One thing is certain, affairs are in very bad shape at the Bension Burson. The clock's some to the the Pension Bureau. The clerks seem to be pretty generally antagonistic to Commis-

sioner Raum. Another and more sensational rumor than any of those heretofore advanced with ref-erence to Commissioner Raum and the workings of his bureau is out to-night. It appears that while Corporal Tanner was Commissioner Colonel W. W. Dudley applied for a re-rating on account of the loss of his leg below the knee joint, claiming that the character of the wound rendered it equivalent to the loss of a leg above the

A SHADY TRANSACTION. Tanner signed the order granting the re-rat ing, upon the recommendation of the proper officers. When the committee appointed by Secretary Noble to investigate all the re-rating cases went through the files of the Pension Bureau the name of Colonel Dud-ley was not found. The papers had been abstracted from the files and were returned after the investigation closed.

Who is guilty of the grave criminal act of abstracting the papers does not yet appear, but THE DISPATCH correspondent is assured by an authority that can hardly be doubted that this is the fact and that Dudley afterward got his re-rating as though he had lost a leg above the knee. Should the criminal be discovered it will be a serious affair for him, and it can hardly fail to be very damaging to Colonel Dudley and possibly to some of the highest officials of the Interior Department.

ARMOR PLATE TESTS. ANOTHER SERIES OF THEM TO BE

MADE THE PRESENT MONTH. Carnegie, Phipps & Co. and the Bethlehem

Works in Competition-All-Steel and Nickel Steel Rolled and Forged Plates to Be Fired at. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.-[Special.]-Arrangements are now being made for a test

luring the present month at the new naval ordnance proving ground at Indian Head of ight American-made armor plates. This est will be of even greater importance than the test at Annapolis in September of last year, and its results will attract the atten tion of ordnance experts throughout the world. At the time of the Annapolis test there was not an establishment in the United States fully prepared to turn out

thick armor plates. In the coming test at Indian Head the work of two firms, Carnegie, Phipps & Co. and the Bethlehem Iron Works, will be represented. Some of the plates will be of all-steel and others of nickel steel. Some of them will be treated by the Harvey process of furnace hardening and others will not, so that the trial will not only show the relative value of all-steel and nickel steel as a material for armor plates, but will demonstrate the value of the Harvey process as well. It will also afford an opportunity for comparison between rolled and forged plates, as Carnegie, Phipps & Co. use the former process, while at Bethlebon the metal is forzed. relative value of all-steel and nickel steel

hem the metal is forged.

The plates will be of the same dimensions as those tested at Annapolis last year— 8 teet high, 6 feet wide and 1034 inches thick. Five shots will be fired at each plate—four from a 6-inch gun and one from an 8-inch gun. The 6-inch gun used will be one of the new 40 calibre guns intended for Cruiser No. 12. The 8-inch gun will be 35

The striking velocity of the 6-inch pro-jectiles will be 2,100 feet per second, or 25 feet per second more than in the Annapolis trial. This makes the trial somewhat more severe than that at Annapolis, and this fact will have to be borne in mind in making comparisons between the two. It is expected that the first plates will be fired at about October 15.

Reciprocity With Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. - Negotiations lookng to an agreement upon a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Mexico are in active progress in the City of Mexico between the special Commissioner appointed by the Mexican Government and United States Minister Ryan.

DIED LIKE BOULANGER.

A Consumptive Truck Driver Admirer of His Shoots Himself.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—[Special.]—Thomas McCarthy, a consumptive truck driver, tried to kill himself at High Bridge some time ago. He hacked his throat with a razor, but his courage gave out, and he made his way down town to Bellevue getam tired of living," he said, and pulled out his pistol. He pointed it about the room in various directions. His wife thought he was about to kill her and ran out of the room. She heard him lock the door and then she heard a shot. She ran screaming into the street.

into the street. Three firemen and Policemen Peter Lawler went back with her. They found Mc-Carthy sitting bolt upright in a rocking chair, dead. He had shot himself in the right temple. He was an admirer of Boulanger, and had said he would die like the Frenchman.

ATTACKED BY A BULLDOG. The Ferocious Brute Jumps on a Woman

and Bites Her Badly. BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.-[Special.]-Mrs. Dora Glendenning is very low, as the result of a desperate attack made upon her by a HOLDING DOWN THE FLESH. MILLIKEN SWEARSOFF.

Suddenly Interrupted. New York Press.] The Maine Congressman Vows Never There was a society girl who was getting to Touch Liquor Again. stont and almost going out of her mind in onsequence. She went on a diet and topped drinking champagne, but the flesh BID FOR THE TEMPERANCE VOTE. would not melt, it only increased. Finally, in the privacy of her own apartments one

day, this unhappy creature took a solemn oath that she would not again let out the strings of her corset.
"I believe," she said, "that if I do not give way to the flesh the flesh will give

Satisfied that this was a brilliant theory the young lady had herself weighed and the scales marked 145 pounds. "That's my limit," she muttered. "I will AUGUSTA, Mr., Oct. 2.-The Congressional fight in this district has assumed a

not allow another pound to take up an

abiding place upon my body. The corset will save me if I never let it out." The girl at once purchased a wonderful corset that was calculated to incase and re-strain about all the rebellious developments that might exist between the shoulders and the knees. It was a terrible garment that would have been greatly treasured by the managers of the Spanish Inquisition, and the young lady contemplated it with a delighted smile. The corset was religiously worn for two months, during which time its strings were not touched by its fair owner, and as she did not feel herself crowded be-youd endurance, and her friends, who realized that she was sensitive concern-ing her stoutness, did not make any remarks about her personal appearance, she grew complacent, and life was again a serene joy to her. At the end of two months she carefully went to the same scales upon which she had before weighed herself. Dropping in her nickel she waited happily while the music played, and then she picked up the small card which fell out of the aperture of the scale. These also grows stiff and ture of the scale. Then she grew stiff and pale and awful. Anyone glancing over her shoulder would have seen that the figures registered upon the card which she held in her trembling hand were 157. With a great gasp she started for home. Arriving there she summoned her maid. "Have you dared to touch these new cor-sets of mine?" she cried, excitedly. "Have

you dared to meddle with the strings durng the last few months?" "Why-yes-" stammered the timid maid; "I have had to let them out repeatedly, became each time I put them on you I found you had grown stouter."

RIPPING UP SLARS OF STONE A Circular Saw With Teeth Set With Dia-

monds Does the Work. New York Sun. I French ingenuity has contrived an improved stone-cutting saw of remarkable efficiency-a circular saw having its edge set with black diamonds in the same way as the straight blades, but as the strain on the diamond is all in one direction, the setting can be made much firmer. Moreever, as the movement of the circular saw s far more rapid than that of the straight one, the effect of the diamond teeth is increased by the force of the impact upon the object to be cut without the exertion of more power in propulsion.

In order to keep this kind of saw at startng in perfect plane, it is made to revolve tween two pairs of guides, but as soon as the cut in the stone is deep enough to serve as a guide the temporary ones are removed, the consequence of this management being that the cut surfaces of the stone, instead of being wavy, so as to require subsequent dressing to a plane surface, are straight and smooth, lacking only to be polished. The stone to be cut is pushed against the saw by a carriage similar to that used in sawing wood, and the rapidity with which it is divided is very great. At one establishment where two saws are in use, the green Alpine granite is sawed at the rate of nearly an inch a minute, hard marble at three inches a minute, and marble of moderate hardness, being wavy, so as to require subsequent dressing to a plane surface, are straight and smooth, lacking only to be pol-ished. The stone to be cut is pushed against the saw by a carriage minute, and marble of moderate hardness also hard limestone, four inches a minute.

BEAR HUNTING-A letter from the Pitts burg nimrods now in Colorado published in THE DISPATCH to-morrow. They have killed "Old Longfoot," a grizzly weighing

A LION'S CONFIDENCE.

The Trainer Begins to Win It by Simply Sit-

ting in the Beast's Care. New Zealand News. 1 In training the animals the first thing I did was to go into their cage and sit there. Nothing more than that, sit simply there hour after hour. You may ask whether I wasn't afraid to do this. No, because as I say, I had for years been accustomed to be with wild beasts. I will not say it is a pleasant experience to go into a lion's den, but it is not so bad as you might think it would be if you know the nature of the animals you deal with. When I first went into the cage the lions would growl; now and then they would act as if they were go-ing to bite me.

When they were kind and quiet I would talk to them pleasantly, as you would talk to a vicious dog you were trying to train to like you. I would call them "good old fellows," "fine old fellows," and so on, and so they would get used to a kind tone of voice. After awhile, some two or three months, when they were in their quiet moods I would venture to touch them, finally to pat them gently on the head, or to stroke them on the back. When they were cross I would stand apart from them, but without showing any signs of fear. I used no force with them. Such a method might do in training some kinds of animals, but it would not do

COLORED STRIKERS SETTLE.

They Are Granted a Slight Advance and Conclude to Return to Work,

SAVANNAH, Oct. 2,-[Special.] - The nammoth colored laborers' strike, which has affected the general business of the city to such a great extent during the past week, is practically ended. The more thoughtful and intelligent negroes of the community appeared before the strikers at a mass meeting to-night and recommended an acceptance of the terms offered by the railroads, which is an advance of 2½ cents per hour on the old rates. The mass of the strikers rebelled at first, but finally agreed to go to work if the railroad would still offer them the same scale of wages.

A committee was then appointed to wait on Colonel McBee, General Superintendent of the Richmond and Danville Railroad who informed them that the strikers could go to work at once and be assured of the 2½ cents advance. After receiving this as-surance the strikers quietly dispersed and the majority of them will report for duty on Monday morning.

A Boys' Strike at Beaver Falls.

have been getting 40 cents a turn of four and a half hours, and they demand 45 cents and a helper on heavy ware. The strike has crippled the works,

A Claimant in the Searles Case. SALEM, MASS., Oct. 2 .- An appearance has been filed in the Searles will case by attorneys of Los Angeles, Cal., in behalf of Maria E. Bressee, of that city, who claims to be an heir-at-law of Mrs. Mary F. Searles.

Beautiful Sterling Silver. Royal pieces in Pierced silver work.

Repousse silver work, Chased silver work, Satin silver work, In beautiful new shapes and styles, at HARDY & HAYES' Silversmiths and Art Dealers 529 Smithfield street. Three doors from city hall.

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[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

most interesting phase. In order to catch

the Prohibitory vote, Congressman Milli-

ken has sworn off and promises never to

Milliken wrote that gentleman a letter, in

which, after referring in commendable

To this letter Congressman Milliken made

MILLIREN SWEARS OFF.

A STRONG DENUNCIATION.

If one instance can be shown where I hav

caused a person to be appointed and have

even intimated that I should expect any

favor in return for it, I will never again be a

candidate for public place. Whatever of public office I have had has come to me with-

out a bargain or a promise, and so it will be in the future if I continue to hold office at

He who will prostitute the patronage of

the following reply:

bargain.

either will do both, and should have no place in the people's confidence. Congressman Milliken's friends claim that in announcing his intention to become a total abstainer, as well as in his senthing reference to "a certain candidate for Congressional honors," he has scored a big point on Governor Burleigh, who is the

A YOUNG BACHELOR'S EXPENSES.

He Is Having a Hard Fight for Congress, How He Gets Along at a Salary of \$1,200 a Year Not Easily to Explain. Washington Star, ]

What is the cost for a winter in Washing-SCORING A POINT ON HIS OPPONENT ton to an ordinarily careful young bachelor? In the first place, his dancing club takes, say, \$30. Then his own club for half a year s about \$25. To live for six months at a noderately expensive boarding house in a small room is \$40 a month, or \$240. He smokes eigars and eigarettes, and if he is a generous smoker this will amount to about ken has sworn off and promises never to again touch intoxicating liquor if the voters will return him to Congress. On September 12, a life-long friend of Congressman so that can be left out, but he will be quite

certain to buy two good suits, and hats and

shoes and various other adornments. Of course, he must go to a good tailor, and these two suits will cost \$125. He must terms to the commanding position he had taken in Congress; his industry and faithhave, say, three pairs of shoes, and not being over-extravagant, will get them for fulness, and the promptness with which he had attended to all business committed to \$21. Cravats, gloves, hat, shirts, collars and cuffs may be estimated roughly at \$106. his care, said:

You know, however, that I am an earnest temperance man, and you have among us temperance men many warm friends. Now, while we feel thankful that, whether in the Legislature of Maine or in Congress, you have invariably voted for and ably advocated temperance measures whenever you To add up, then, gives a total of \$417 for what may be termed luxuries and \$240 for necessary living. Of the \$417, the dancing club, the social club and the club bill for lave invariably voted for and ably advocated temperance measures whenever you
had an opportunity to do so, we have been
pained by stories circulated in regard to
vour occasional use of intoxicating
liquors, and I can assure you that nothing
would be more grateful to us, your sincere
friends, than to be assured of your determination to become a total abstainer from
the use of these beverages. I do not write
to you in the spirit of criticism or fault-finding, but to give expression to the honest
convictions of your friend of many years
past and I trust of many years to come.

To this letter Concression, Milliken made "sundries" are purely unnecessary. The smoking, if he uses a pipe and only smokes moderately, need not cost more than \$10, and the clothes could be bought, together with the cravats, etc., for less than \$100. If he chose to do it, therefore, he ould live for \$110 outside of his board, a winter would not cost him more than \$350. How on earth does a young bachelor who only gets \$1,200 a year make two ends meet e end of the year? The estimate give above is a very moderate one, and yet the six months of the winter have amounted to \$657, without taking into account a single

THE MANUFACTURE OF SPOOLS.

ticket to the theater or a single 'blowout,

MILLIKEN SWEARS OFF.

My Dear Old Friend—I beg you to accept my cordial thanks for your frank and friendly letter. It deserves, and shall receive, as frank a reply. Events which have transpired within a year had already awakened me to the necessity of pursuing the course which you, with feelings so kind toward me, have recommended, and I had already decided upon it as the only safe way, especially for one in public life. You may, therefore, be assured that no one will have cause for a complaint in the direction alluded to, and if my public career has been a source of gratification to you (and I am more than proud that you say it has been) you shall have cause to be no less gratified with my course in other respects.

Now that I am writing to you it may not be improper I should refer to another matter. I hear it rumored that I have arranged with a certain candidate for Congressional honors to support him in future for his withdrawal and support of me now. That is absolutely false. Though I entered political life, as you know, soon after my majority, and have had the disposal of hundreds of Modern Machinery Turns Them Out with Remarkable Rapidity. New York Sun. ] Almost all the spools now made are proluced from birch wood, and the machinery used in their manufacture has been brought to such a degree of perfection as to reduce their cost to the lowest possible figure. The wood is first sawed into sticks four or five feet long and seven-eight as of an inch to three inches square, according to the inended size of the spool. These sticks are thoroughly seasoned, sawed into short blocks and dried in a hot air kiln, at the time they are sawed holes being bored perlife, as you know, soon after my majority and have had the disposal of hundreds of offices since, I have never made a political pendicularly through each block, which i set on end under a rapidly revolving longhanked auger. At this stage one whirl of each little

block against some small knives that are turning at lightning speed fashions it into a spool after the manner of the pattern pro-vided, and this, too, at the rate of one a second for each set of knives. A row of small boys feed the spool-making machines by simply placing the blocks in a spout, selecting the best, and throwing out the enotty and defective stock. The machine is automatic, excepting the operation performed by the boys. After turning, the spools are placed in a large drum and revolved rapidly until polished.

The American Health Association

CONCORD, N. H. Oct. 2 .- A call for the

neteenth annual meeting of the American

October 20, 21, 22 and 23, has been issued by Secretary Watson, M. D., of this city.

FIGHT FOR SEALS.

Seizure of an American Schooner by a kussian Man-of-War.

THE YANKEES MADE RESISTANCE.

But Were Overpowered, and Are Now Probably in Siberian Dungeons.

CAUGHT IN THE VERY ACT OF POACHING

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, ) SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The following has just been received from Ounalaska: News has just been brought here by the steamer Danube that the American sealing schooner Hamilton Lewis has been seized by Russia for poaching on Copper Island, and Captain McLean and crew of 25 Americans carried to Vladivostock for trial. The facts are that the Lewis and two other schooners were observed cruising off Copper Island. The Russian man-of-war Aleut shadowed them and finally caught the Lewis red-handed as she was raiding the rookeries on Bering Island, one of Eussin's posses-

The American schooner was brought to by a shot which lodged in her hull. When the eaptain was ordered to come aboard the Russian man-of-war he took with him all his erew and a free fight occurred on the man-of-war. The Americans were finally overpowered and sent under guard on the passenger steamer to Vladivostock, while the seized schooner was taken there by a prize erew. The Russians are reported as much excited over this hold mid on their seal rookeries, and it is said that severe punishment will be dealt out to the Americans. The eatch off Copper Island this season is only 25,000 skins, about one-half the usual number.

The revenue cutter Bear brought down to Ounalaska 16 tame reindeer purchased from Siberian chukeheers or deer hunters. The deer were put on the island in Ounalaska harbor in order that their habits may be studied to ascertain whether they can be domesticated or order to furnish food for the natives of Northern Alaska. The Bear also visited Kings' Islami isolated commun ity which was found to be starving, as no seal or walrus could be seenred. A few weeks more would have seen Kings' Island natives wiped out by hunger, as was the St. Lawrence Island community several years

EDUCATIONAL-Latest discoveries in applied science, electricity and medicine in THE DISPATCH to-morrow: Complete and able musical and theatrical review

RAISING MONUMENT MONEY. Many Prominent Public Men Present at a

Grant Association Concert. NEW YORK, Oct. 2.-A reproduction of S. G. Pratt's "Allegory of the War in Song" was given this evening at Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the Grant Monument Association and for the Grant Monument fund. Many choral so-

cieties and church choirs participated. The chorus numbéred 1,200, the orchestra 100, and the latter was assisted by a military band. The garden was crowded. Roswell P. Flower, candidate for Governor, was a spectator and was loudly cheered when he entered the garden. Among others present were: Senator Thomas C. Platt, Senator L. . Stewart, General Di Cesnola, General O. Public Health Association at Kansas City | O. Howard, General Horace Porter, Daniel S. Lamont, Judge R. P. Cowing, and a host

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OVERCOATS.

A Boys' Strike at Beaver Falls.

BEAVER FALLS, Oct. 2.—[Special.]—This morning the "gathering-in" boys at the Co-Operative Glass Works, to the number of about 40, struck for higher wages. They have been getting 40 cents a turn of four and a half hours, and they demand 45 cents.

Prices.

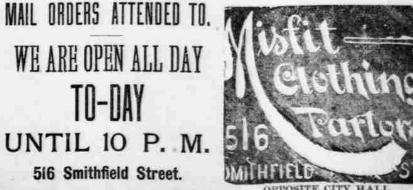
Prices.

Overcoats that were made for \$20 00 at \$49 50 0 overcoats that were made for \$20 00 at \$41 50 0 overcoats that were made for \$50 00 at \$41 60 overcoats that were made for \$50 00 at \$41

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