ENGLISH LADIES TAKE TO DRINK.

Severe Stress of Social Duties Driving Them to Stimulants, Even to

THE VERGE OF JIM-JAMS.

Startling Revelation by Titled Women Who Ought to Know.

Polite Names for Vulgar Tipples—Cigarettes and Morphia Are Companion Vices—Total Abstinence Urged as the Only Safe Remedy—The Home Rule Bill to Be Presented to the Cabinet in a Few Days—The Iron and Steel Industries Worse Off in Great Britain Than in America—Heavy Reductions in Wages—American Cavalrymen Can Outride European Soldiers.

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LONDON, Oct. 7.—A sharp and probably salutary shock has been given to the highest social circles by the startling exposure in regard to the prevalence of drunkenness among aristocratic ladies made by Lady Frederick Cavendish and the Duchess of Bedford at the Church Congress. Hitherto allegations of widespread drinking practices among women of rank and fashion have been deemed prejudiced gossip; but nothing that rumor ever suggested equals the outspoken revelations made by these highly placed leaders of society.

Lady Frederick Cavendish said she had recently been staying at a country mansion where roomy dining room chairs were still used, the seats of which were deeply curved to save the gentlemen from falling out of after dinner; that although heavy drinking had been abandoned by the men, the women were becoming inveterate tipplers; that many ladies have recourse to "pick-me-ups" at 11 A. M.—brandy and soda during the day, wine at dinner and something hot at bedtime.

Polite Names for Vulgar Tipples.

She said she found ladies who could not get through the exertions of the London season without taking a "cordial," a pretty name for a dram kept handy; and that after a certain morning concert a lady beside her had called for a "white-cup," a deceptive name for a champagne sup.

Lady Cavendish protested especially against the new fashion of young ladies and old ones accompanying the gentlemen to the smoking room after dinner and sharing, not only the cigars, but also the spirits. She said that a distinguished physician had assured her that many ladies who were living idle lives had consulted him for nervous symptoms which revealed, in perfect unconsciousness on their part, a condition of alcoholism bordering on delirium tremens; but that alcohol was not the only fashionable failing, as chloral, chlorodyne and morphia were taken in secrecy in boudoirs, and were adding to the maladies of modern life.

The Duchess of Bedford, taking up the theme, put the blame for these evils on the straining of nerve power through the supposed exigent demands of society, until the nerves required a fillip. The argument of the necessity of stimulation, she said, afforded but the very slightest protection against temptation.

Total Abstinence the Only Safe Plan.

The real remedy is avoidance of mischievous forms of excitement, together with total abstinence. The Duchess maintained that "moderation" is a very elastic term and would not meet the evils like abstinence. It is a serious thing, she said, for Christian workers, pledged to fight the drinking practices of society, to reject the practice of abstinence, and she besought everybody interested to avoid the banter and jesting so commonly used in reference to the greatest evil of modern life. The whole topic is deeply stirring the social elite.

Mr. Morley's Eviction Commission will have a balanced representation of landlords and tenants, two delegates for each interest, with four Irish lawyers, headed by a judge. Home Secretary Asquith is visiting Dublin in order to discuss with Mr. Morley the Government's policy with reference to political prisoners. The Government is reluctant to treat the dynamiters in prison as political prisoners. Mr. Asquith wants to detain them, while Mr. Morley wants to release them. Probably Mr. Morley, who now entirely dominates Irish affairs, will prevail.

The Home Rule Bill This Month.

Mr. Gladstone will take up his residence in Downing street, October 23, when the Cabinet will actively resume its councils. The completed draft of the home rule bill will be considered at a Cabinet council at about the 27th inst. Mr. Gladstone insists that every detail shall be discussed by his colleagues before the measure is introduced in Parliament.

Mr. Schnadhorst has recently offered his resignation of the control of the Liberal Executive, urging that his increasing deafness makes it difficult for him to ensure such effective management as is desirable. The leaders of the party, in the meantime, decline to accept his resignation, but they will relieve him of a portion of his functions, assigning them to his assistant, Mr. Hudson, who will ultimately succeed to the office. Although Mr. Schnadhorst is so deaf that personal intercourse with him is difficult, he has never been mentally more fit to supervise the whole work of the organization.

The sensational reports current of the prevalence of severe depression in the commercial and agricultural interests of Great Britain, have caused the Associated Press representative here to make special inquiries at the Labor Bureau and in other quarters. The officials of the Labor Bureau stated that while the prevailing depression is considerable, it is not unprecedented.

Five Per Cent of British Workmen Idle.

Taking the returns of all of the trades unions reporting during September, 5 per cent of the workmen are shown to be out of employment. The reports embrace 1,250,000 union workmen. The ship building trade is the worst affected. Next come the cotton, iron and steel industries. No signs of improvement in the ship building trade are likely to be seen in the near future. It seems probable that not less than from 20 to 25 per cent of the workmen will soon be idle.

As is usual during recurrent periods of depression, the building trades are the last to suffer. Masons and carpenters will be fully employed during the winter, and their prospects are good at an increased rate for over time, with a reduction of their hours of labor from 55 to 52 hours weekly. The sum of information resulting from other inquiries, is as follows:

On the Clyde the wages of engineers and iron founders and all shipbuilders will be reduced 10 per cent on Monday, while in Belfast and on the Tyne and Wear the shipbuilders will be subjected to a similar reduction November 7. Among the Welsh tin plate makers 5,000 men are idle, and work generally proceeds on day contracts only. Several of the largest works in Swansea partially stopped operations Monday and a number of others have given their men notice of a suspension.

Iron and Steel in a Bad Way.

In the iron and steel trades in the North of England a fall of 2s 6d per ton in the price of bars and plates and a growing scarcity of orders have compelled a reduction in wages of 12½ per cent. The Scotch steel makers propose to restrict their production. The Scotch mineral oil companies have given their workmen notice of a reduction of 10 per cent.

In the cotton trade the Federation of Master Spinners has decided on a 5 per cent reduction in wages on the 1st of November. The operatives make a counter proposal for short time and challenge the masters to a strike, which will involve 15,000,000 spindles.

Regarding agriculture, the position of the farm laborers in the midland counties will illustrate the situation in all the counties. The farmers there have reduced wages 6d per day, the men now getting 12s weekly instead of 15s. Many farmers have paid off their laborers for the winter. The low prices of wheat are reducing the cultivators to beggary, and the agricultural depression is likely to create a greater public clamor, as the various interests of the landlords, farmers and laborers each have the power to sound the political trump.

A Farmers' Alliance Movement in England.

The farmers project a National Agricultural Conference, at which reduced rents and the location of a land court for fixing rents will be advocated. M. Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, accompanied by Mr. Gillespie, Commissioner of Labor, is about to make a tour of Scotland, where he will hold conferences with farmers and stock raisers. Judging from casual expressions, Mr. Gardner has not a ghost of a new policy except as his action tends to reverse Mr. Chaplin's of a protective restriction of cattle importation. The Lancashire Farmers' Association is taking the usual step of opening a number of butcher shops wherein to dispose of grazing stock.

Great interest has been taken here in the German-Austrian ride. The contest is generally denounced as unsportsmanlike, cruel to the horses and serving no purpose. The *Chronicle* has an interview with Colonel Cody (Buffalo Bill), in which he said the riders of the United States Cavalry in the West eclipse anything of the kind in horsemanship ever done in Europe. He instanced the ride of the Fourth and Fifth Cavalry in 1879, when they rode to the relief of Payne.

London will soon have a new evening paper, the property of the syndicate of which T. P. O'Connor and Justin McCarthy are members. The syndicate has bought a replica of the plant of the *Telegraph*. Mr. O'Connor will be editor and Mr. McCarthy leader writer of the paper.

AMAZONS FIGHT BRAVELY.

The French Victorious in a Desperate Battle in King Behanzin's Country.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Colonel Dodds, commander of the French forces operating against King Behanzin, of Dahomey, has telegraphed to the Minister of Marine an account of a battle between his command and the Dahomeyans on October 4. The natives occupied a strong position and a desperate fight followed the attack by the French. A thick bushwood surrounded the Dahomeyans' position, which afforded some protection.

The battle lasted an hour, at the end of which the Dahomeyans fled in disorder and were pursued by the French. The natives, being thoroughly familiar with the country, found little difficulty in escaping. Five Europeans and three Senegalese were killed, and 24 Europeans and 13 natives were wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown, but they left on the field 200 dead, including 20 of King Behanzin's famous Amazons. These bodies were all counted within ten yards of the French lines. A judgment can thus be formed of the bravery with which the Dahomeyans fight. Two hundred repeating rifles were found on the field. This fact will add to the grievance France has against Germany, for the French claim that King Behanzin, besides the 2,000 rifles allowed him by treaty, has an almost equal number of Winchesters and other repeating rifles that have been furnished him by German traders.

The battle was waged for three hours. Both sides fought fiercely, but the Amazons were particularly noticeable for their bravery. After the enemy were driven off the French found on the battlefield a number of shells marked "Krupp." King Behanzin commanded the Dahomeyans in person.

DEFENDING HIS HONOR.

Consul Burke Makes a Statement as to the Normannia's Health Bill.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

HAMBURG, Oct. 7.—[*Copyright.*]—The American Consul publishes the following explanation about the bill of health of the Normannia, as an answer to the statement of the Senate:

I beg to state that as a rule, the bills of health furnished by the Registrar of the Senate are presented for legalization at the American Consulate on the same day. As the bill for the Normannia was presented for legalization on August 25, I took this to be the date of the document, and thus erred a day. I should have refused legalization in any case, whether the pass was dated the 24th or 25th of August. I should not have brought the matter before the public if the attack of a New York paper of the 2d of September had not forced me to defend my honor as an official and a man before the American press. CHARLES H. BURKE, Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States.

TENNYSON'S RESTING PLACE.

His Widow Consents That It Shall Be Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, Oct 8.—The *Times* this morning publishes the following dispatch from Lady Tennyson to Canon Prothero, of Westminster Abbey, in regard to her husband's burial:

Decide as you think best. If it is thought better, let him have the flag of England on his coffin and rest in the churchyard of the dear place where his happiest days have been passed. Only let the flag represent the feeling of his beloved Queen and the nation and empire he loved so dearly.

Dr. Bridge is setting to music Tennyson's beautiful poem, "Crossing the Bar," which the Laureate wrote about a year and a half ago. It is intended that the music shall be played at the poet's funeral.

HEROES OF COLONIAL TIMES

To Be Remembered by a Society Formed by Their Descendants.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—[*Special.*]—The Society of Colonial Wars has been incorporated, perpetuating among their descendants the memory of those brave and hardy men who assisted in establishing the colonies of America and imperiled their lives and fortunes in the French and Indian wars from December 20, 1620, to April 19, 1775, which, preceding the revolutionary struggle, tended to form the glorious free and independent United States of America and for the collection and preservation of historical relics and documents.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS
FOR
THE SUNDAY DISPATCH
Should be handed in at the
East Liberty Branch Office
Not later than 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening. And at the
ALLEGHENY BRANCH OFFICE
Before 8:30 P. M.
Otherwise they will be too late to classify.

FOSTER ON FINANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury Makes His First Campaign Speech.

HE TRIES IT ON IN MARYLAND.

The McKinley Bill Upheld and Wildcat Panks Roughly Scored.

A NEW AND GOOD USE FOR DEMOCRATS

FREDERICK, MD., Oct. 7.—When Hon. Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, and party arrived here to-night they were given a most vociferous reception. They were escorted to the hall, where the speeches were to be delivered, by a big procession and two bands of music. Fully 1,500 people crowded within the hall to hear Republicanism expounded. Other speakers followed the Secretary of the Treasury. There was great enthusiasm.

Secretary Foster began his speech by contrasting the records of the two parties during and since the war. He pointed to the splendid record of the Republican party on all the momentous questions of the war and of reconstruction days. He would not pretend to say there was no excuse for the existence of the Democratic party, adding: "The country needs a good, strong party to criticise, to find fault, to scold, if you please; as fault finders they are a remarkable success. They may be denominated a common scold. As critics I am not so certain of their value. But as a governing party this country has no use for them."

He gave the Democrats credit for unusual frankness in this campaign. They denied the constitutionality of protection, and came out for the habilitation of State banks of issue. He took up the Democratic charge that the Treasury is bankrupt, criticising especially Vice Presidental Candidate Stevenson for gross ignorance on this question. "If," said the Secretary, "Mr. Stevenson were not ignorant upon the subject, he would know that this administration had redeemed and paid off $259,093,650 of its debt at a cost of more than $296,000,000, and with a saving in interest by the time the right to pay matures of $55,352,493 51.

Unequaled Credit of This Administration.

"What about the inability of the Government to pay about $50,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds, the right to pay them maturing September 1, 1891, and which Mr. Stevenson says we could not pay? The holders of more than $25,000,000 of these bonds requested that they be continued at 2 per cent, and this administration enjoys the enviable position of having placed a Government loan at a lower rate of interest and in a more advantageous position than any Government on earth, and illustrated by a political test that the credit of the United States Government, under the Presidency of Harrison, enjoys the highest and best credit it ever before enjoyed. The remaining $25,000,000 have been paid.

"Upon this subject of the condition of the Treasury the Democratic party no doubt felt that the appropriations made by the Fifty-first Congress (the 'billion dollar Congress,' as they call it), would cause such a heavy drain upon the Treasury as to be embarrassing—a situation that would have delighted them, and the Treasury, it is true, is not overflowing with money, and doubtless requires closer scrutiny and care than heretofore."

The Secretary naturally would be pleased with all efforts, by whomsoever made, that would prospectively improve the situation. He then sarcastically spoke of the gratification given him by the announcement of the Democratic leaders in the Fifty-second Congress that they would reduce appropriations $100,000,000, and of his plans for using this surplus cash.

Only a Delusion and a Snare.

"But, alas!" said he, "this promise turned out to be a delusion and a snare; my pleasurable hopes were dashed to pieces. The Democrats discovered that ours was 'a billion-dollar country,' that after all they had said in denunciation of the 'billion-dollar Congress,' they were not only unable to reduce appropriations $100,000,000, but they actually increased them $40,000,000. Notwithstanding the enormous appropriations, this Congress did cripple the service in many of its branches by lack of adequate provision.

"While the Democrats of this Congress were at work increasing the appropriations they were continually charging that the treasury was bankrupt. For more than 18 months the cry of a bankrupt treasury has been kept going, but at all times the treasury has promptly met every obligation of the Government. Our Democratic friends have put themselves in the unpatriotic attitude of desiring a bankrupt treasury. This administration does not expect to add to their pleasure in this respect. The revenues are increasing at the rate of $3,000,000 a month over last year. Of course there is an increase of expenditures, owing principally to payments for pensions, but the first three months of the year show a net gain in cash of $5,203,541 31."

Secretary Foster on the Tariff.

Taking up the tariff question, Secretary Foster said he did not propose to discuss the constitutionality of protection. Washington, Jefferson and Jackson settled that long ago. The Secretary then quoted statistics to show the benefits arising from the policy of protection. While the population of the country has increased, the wealth of the country has increased 293 per cent. He referred to the increased deposits of the savings banks as illustrating the savings of workingmen, the increase in capital invested in manufactures, the increase in wages. Common labor had doubled in price and skilled labor had increased 125 per cent, while the cost of living had decreased 15 per cent. He defended the McKinley law, and said that while no law of this kind can be absolutely perfect, upon the whole he believed "this law comes nearer the ideal of the policy of protection than any previous enactment. One effect not expected by its framers or friends was the crop of campaign liars it produced within two months of its passage and approval." Two years' experience had refuted the prophecies of those compaigners.

The Benefits of the McKinley Law.

The Secretary added: "Under the operations of the McKinley bill the revenue has been decreased $51,367,650. The value of the free imports and also the percentage of the same in 1892 were the largest in the history of our commerce, so that trade is freer than ever before, and largely of such articles as are not produced in this country and which enter into the daily consumption of the people. The reciprocity of the new tariff act has opened new foreign markets, and our exports to the countries with which reciprocity relations have been established have increased by the sum of $10,286,881. Established industries have been stimulated and new industries started which are giving employment to hundreds of thousands of men, so that great prosperity exists in all lines of trade, while in nearly every other country there is more or less depression."

The State bank plank in the Democratic platform was then taken up, and from personal experiences the Secretary gave a description of the evil effects of this system in former years. If we returned to the system we would surely have repeated the curse of "wild-cat" banking.

Speaking of the international money conference the Secretary said: "I am in possession of advices that lead me to hope that such action will be taken by this conference as will result in a satisfactory solution of the vexed silver question. Being a bimetallist myself, and earnestly desiring that silver shall take its rightful place beside gold, I do not believe that free coinage of silver, as desired by many of our people, would accomplish the result desired. I admit that the problem is difficult, but I have faith that the statesmanship of the Republican party is equal to the occasion."

HILL AND HIS DEAL.

In Spite of It, His Friends Are Betting Money on Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—"Senator Hill has made his deal. From an excellent source I have it that the Democratic State Committee will indorse the Republican nomination of Charles Andrews for Judge of the Court of Appeals," says an Albany dispatch to the *Herald*. "The Cleveland men are much disturbed over this programme. They fear that the Senator intends to knife Cleveland, and have taken this step to prevent conviction after election. With no contest in the State, if Cleveland is beaten there would be no telling what did it. If, however, a Hill candidate for Judge ran ahead of Cleveland it would be pretty evident that there had been treachery. It is the Hill shrewdness in working to have Andrews indorsed that makes the Cleveland men excited over the reported deal. They want a Democratic nomination for Judge made so as to 'hold tabs' on Hill, and they swear they will break the deal.

"These men seem to me to be unnecessarily alarmed. There is no evidence that Hill will play Cleveland false. I find Hill men betting on Cleveland, which is a pretty good sign of their personal loyalty. Hill's object in not wanting a Democrat nominated for the Court of Appeals is more likely to be because he fears that while he is loyal, many of the overzealous Hill men may vote for the Judge and against Cleveland."

HARRISON HEARTILY EULOGIZED

At the Quarter-Millennial Celebration of the Town of Woburn.

WOBURN, MASS., Oct. 7.—It is estimated that 20,000 strangers were in town to-day, the second of the quarter-millennial celebration. The weather is all that could be desired, and the big procession, the feature of the forenoon, was a pronounced success. The climax of the great celebration came this afternoon in the banquet in the new armory. Ex-Mayor Johnson performed the duties of toastmaster in a most graceful manner. In his introductory address he called attention to the fact that three Presidents of the United States—Franklin Pierce, Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison—traced their ancestry to families now or formerly of Woburn. His mention of the name of Grover Cleveland brought out a burst of enthusiastic applause, but when he spoke the name of President Harrison it was greeted with a perfect ovation of cheers and clapping of hands.

The first toast was "The President of the United States," and after a brief letter of regret had been read from President Harrison, his representative, in the person of Hon. John W. Foster, Secretary of State, was presented, and was given a reception that must have stirred his heart with delight. His eulogy of President Harrison was well worded and heartily applauded.

BOLTERS IN KANSAS

Protest Against Their Party Being Turned Over to the Populites.

TOPEKA, KAN., Oct. 7.—The anti-fusion straightout or bolting Democrats of Kansas met here to-day in State convention. About 400 delegates were present when the Chairman rapped for order. The temporary organization was made permanent, and then the resolutions were introduced and adopted. They eulogize the Democratic national platform and ticket, but denounce as an unparalleled political crime the action of the State Convention of July 6, which attempted to bind the Democrats to the support of the People's party State ticket.

The resolutions further deny the charges of the People's party platform and leaders that the State is on the verge of political and moral ruin; oppose the enactment of any legislation tending to impair obligations or credit, and declare that every Democrat is free to exercise his individual judgment in voting for State officers. A lengthy address to voters, similar in character to the resolutions, was also presented.

HILL A VERY BUSY MAN.

He Has Speeches to Make in Six of the Closest States.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—It was reported that an invitation had been extended to Senator Hill to stump the State of California. Senator Hill said to-night: "I know nothing about the San Francisco trip except what I see in afternoon papers. I would prefer to say nothing about it until I know more about it."

It is not expected here that Senator Hill will accept the reported invitation extended to him by California Democrats. He has an extensive campaign tour now before him, and with only four weeks remaining before election it is a difficult problem to figure out a fortnight's trip to the Pacific coast. He has promised to speak in Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut, and he has several speeches to make in this State.

A Decision in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 7.—The Morris-Bulkley quo warranto case came up before the Superior Court, Judge Thayer, for final judgment this morning. Attorney W. C. Case appeared for the Republicans and asked that a decision be rendered in accordance with the findings of the Supreme Court. The counsel for the Democrats did not appear, but it is understood that they agreed. Judge Thayer then rendered a decision in accordance with the ruling of the Supreme Court. This is the decision in the famous quo warranto cases resulting from the State election of 1890.

Gresham Surely a Flopper.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Franklin MacVeagh, of this city, a brother of Wayne MacVeagh, says it is undoubtedly true that Judge Gresham has definitely decided to vote for Mr. Cleveland. "Judge Gresham," says Mr. MacVeagh, "has made no secret of his position among his friends. I have known for some time that he intended to vote for Mr. Cleveland. Others have known it. Mr. Cleveland himself has known it."

Another Test in Indiana.

WABASH, IND., Oct. 7.—In the Kosciosko Circuit Court another suit to test the legality of the Legislative apportionment has been filed. It embodies all the points contained in the Henry county complaint now before the Supreme Court. Huntington and Wabash counties, under the apportionment of 1879, together had a joint representative, of which the new apportionment deprived them.

An Ovation to McKinley in Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 7.—Governor McKinley's reception here to-night was the most enthusiastic and magnificent ovation tendered to any man within the past quarter of a century in these parts. His speech was similar to that made recently in Washington, Pa.

Foraker Speaking in Kansas.

ABILINE, KAN., Oct. 7.—Hon. J. B. Foraker spoke here to-night to a meeting of 8,000, the largest crowd that ever gathered in this part of the State to hear a political address. Foraker addressed 5,000 people at Concordia this evening.

The Peck Case Again Delayed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Peck case in the Police Court was adjourned this morning until the 20th.

HOWARD FIELDING writes up the humorous phases of the cholera scare for THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

KERNELL'S VAGARIES.

All of His Friends Remember Some of His Little Peculiarities.

MEETING WITH BILLY SCANLAN.

The Afflicted Comedian Hid His Money in Out-of-the-Way Places.

A SEARCH FOR HIS SCATTERED CASH

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 7.—The friends of Harry Kernell, the Irish comedian, who was taken to the Bloomingdale Asylum for treatment yesterday afternoon, are making a close search of the cottage and barn on his property at West Asbury Park for the money he has secreted somewhere upon the place since his mind began to fail.

Exactly how much money he has hidden no one knows. He himself has told so many different stories about the amounts that he has drawn from the banks in Philadelphia that it is a great puzzle to tell how much he had. It is known, however, that he had several thousand dollars there, and that he drew all out but $240. This was ascertained by his brother, John, a few days before he started on the road last month with his "Hustler" company.

Several persons who would not say anything before Harry was committed to the asylum said to-day that they had seen him have three $1,000 bills, and also a huge roll of greenbacks. Where the bills went to is a mystery.

During the last three days bills, aggregating, according to the various reports, from $2 to $1,000, have been found secreted in Harry's house. All day to-day they have been busily engaged at their work, but up to-night found only a small amount.

Peculiarities of the Afflicted Man.

The people who saw Kernell every day and knew of his peculiarities began telling to-day of his actions. He had a perfect mania for all sorts of bottled waters and purchased large quantities every day. One night this week he bought a big bottle of Saratoga Spring water at a drug store. He insisted upon having the clerk draw the cork, when he was about starting for his cottage, and place it in the neck of the bottle, so that he could easily draw it with his fingers. His path home was marked with water that escaped from the bottle, and when he reached home the bottle was dry. Another time he purchased a lot of baby powder and some bunion plasters which he did not need.

Tuesday morning he met a farmer with a load of hay. He bought it, but insisted on paying $20 for it, although the farmer only wanted $15. When the load was delivered Harry had no room in his barn for it, so he sold it to one of his neighbors for $10.

One of the phases of Harry's disordered mind was a desire to bathe himself several times a day with witch hazel. He frequently purchased six and eight bottles of witch hazel a day. He had in his house a large quantity of bric-a-brac of all kinds that he purchased last year, after he became the owner of the summer home here. This he offered to give to several of his friends, but Mrs. John Kernell was told of his actions, and she induced him to give it to her for safe keeping, and she now has it at her cottage.

The First Signs of a Failing Mind.

The first sign that Kernell's mind was weakening was the wonderful fancy he exhibited for animals of all kinds. He purchased, in addition to two fine horses, two teams of pretty little ponies and a full-blooded milch Jersey cow, a monkey, a goat, several dogs, a lot of fine chickens, a parrot and an opossum.

After he came here, a few weeks ago, he spent the greater portion of his time in taking the horses and ponies to and from the Fenton farm, near Deal Beach, where he paid their board. He took them to the farm one day and then would bring them back to his cottage early the next morning. After his wife, "Queenie Vassar," took Baby Willie to New York, Harry became angry about the cow one day and sold the valuable animal for $25. No one knows what he did with some of the other animals. He has given away a number of costly articles of all kinds.

His appetite was enormous and he would eat 15 to 20 times a day, and he would go to the table every time he happened to think of food. He would arise before daylight almost every day and sit at the table several hours waiting for his breakfast to be served. He went to the city several times and created scenes in the dressing room of his wife at Hoyt's Madison Square Theater, where she is playing in "A Trip to Chinatown."

Several times Kernell awakened his 4-year-old son, Harry, Jr., at 3 o'clock in the morning and forced the child to wash and dress for school.

Harry Kernell Not a Drinking Man.

In spite of all reports, Kernell has never drank anything except an occasional glass of ale. He was taken to the asylum by Mrs. John Kernell, who told him her husband was ill and she wanted him to go to the hospital with her. All the way, curious to relate, Harry talked about Billy Scanlan, although no one had spoken of him. He insisted that he had seen Mrs. Scanlan that morning, and that she wanted him to go and see her demented husband. When he reached the asylum he refused to enter the building until told that Bloomingdale was the name of the man who lived there, and he had his name placed over the gate.

As soon as Kernell entered the asylum the physicians sent for Scanlan. When he came into the office, with great emotion he said: "My God, Harry, what has brought you here to this place?" Harry shook hands with Scanlan and began telling about the alleged theatrical engagements he had secured at heavy salaries.

This afternoon Harry's ponies were taken back to Fenton's farm, where they will be boarded for the present. The trotter Peter, which was so badly injured last Saturday by being partly forced through a barb wire fence by one of the ponies, could not be taken to the farm, and it is a question if it will not be necessary to kill him.

ALLEGHENY'S ACQUISITION.

Evangelical Lutherans to Establish a Home for the Aged on the Northside.

OIL CITY, Oct. 7.—[*Special.*]—At the meeting to-day of the Eastern District of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Eastern Ohio and adjacent States, Rev. P. M. Reidenbach, of Pittsburg, read a paper on "The Church's Mission With Regard to the Rapid Growth of Our Large Cities." The paper and its subsequent discussion were to the point that the only way of raising the standard of morality in these large cities is through the power of the everlasting Gospel of Jesus Christ.

The Committee on the President's Report referred this afternoon to one of the most important matters that will come up during the meeting of the Synod—the establishment of a home for the aged. Two Allegheny gentlemen, G. D. Simon and F. Hespenheider, have subscribed $5,000 and $2,000 respectively for the establishment of such an institution, provided it is located in Allegheny or vicinity. The consideration of the matter to-morrow or latter will result in the appointment of a committee of ministers and laymen to proceed with the formal arrangements for the establishment of the home. It is almost certain that it will be located in Allegheny.

Prominent Altoona Men Arrested for Arson.

ALTOONA, Oct. 7.—Samuel Hyle, a member of the Altoona police force, and his brother, Jacob A. Hyle, and Al Harpham were arrested here this evening on the charge of arson. The crime of which they are accused was committed in Tyrone last February.

OLLIE OGEE NO BANDIT.

The Reputed Member of the Dalton Gang Reported as Escaping, Is a Law Abiding Workingman in Wichita—Emmett's Relatives Sad, but Not Angry.

COFFEYVILLE, KAN., Oct. 7.—It is learned by a dispatch from Wichita that Ollie Ogee, who it was supposed was the only member of the Dalton gang to escape, is there and has been there for nine months past. He works in the packing houses, and his foreman says he has not missed a day's work in the last three months, so it is impossible for him to have been with the Coffeyville robbers. Dr. Wood, Ogee's foster father, says he cannot understand how Ogee's name became connected with that of the Daltons. The identity of the escaped bandit, if one did escape, is unknown.

Trouble was narrowly averted this morning when Sheriff Callahan wanted to move Emmett Dalton to Independence; and had he carried out the plan there would have been war. His hours are numbered. His mother, brothers, Ben and Simon, and sister, Mrs. Whipple, arrived this morning from Kingfisher. Ben Dalton is the eldest son. In conversation with a reporter, he said:

I was sick in bed at our home on our farm when we received the news of the awful affair, but managed to come with mother and the others. We had not seen the boys for two years, and had no idea where they were, or what they were doing. I never had much in common with the ones who lie here dead and dying, as I am a farmer and try to be a good citizen. I wish you would state that mother and I have no ill feeling against the people of Coffeyville, and no words of censure. They simply did their duty, and while we naturally deplore the loss of our boys, we also sorrow for the citizens who gave up their lives in defense of the town. Emmett tells me he has been treated better than he hoped for by your people, and we are feeling sad, but not angry.

Broadwell and E. B. Wilcox, brother and brother-in-law of Dick Broadwell, called "Texas Jack," arrived from Hutchinson to-day. The former is traveling salesman for the Boston Tea Company, of Chicago, the latter a grocer at Hutchinson. Wilcox said:

We are as greatly shocked by this occurence as you, and were ignorant of Dick's being with this gang. We had not heard from him since May. He was never wild or a drinker or gambler, and although a cowboy we always thought him to be straight and law-abiding.

A meeting was held to-night and trustees for a contribution fund for the relief of the widows and children of the murdered citizens were appointed. The express and railroad companies will give liberal sums. Cashier Ayers is still improving. Relic hunters took everything they could lay their hands on, even hairs from the tails of the robbers' horses.

A SMUGGLER'S DEFENSE.

Mrs. Cacace Says She Was Denounced by a Rejected Customs Inspector.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—[*Special.*]—Mrs. Campbell Cacace made public to-day a lot of letters purporting to have been written to her by Special Inspector Charles H. Traitteur, of the Custom House. She intended thereby to substantiate the accusation she made yesterday that the inspector, who, with Inspector Sengers, seized a lot of pictures which she had imported as household goods, seized the pictures because she would not permit him to make love to her. The first letter begins "Dear Mrs. Campbell." It is in no wise a love letter. Letter No. 2 is addressed to "Dear Lou." One paragraph is as follows: "I hope I need not emphasize how very happy a part of that letter made me."

Mrs. Campbell Cacace says he refers merely to an invitation to visit Saratoga. Another part of the letter refers to an enclosed money order. The last letter is official and formal.

OHIO'S MOON-EYED HORSE.

The Famous Steubenville Litigation Ends in the Defendant's Favor.

STEUBENVILLE, Oct. 7.—[*Special.*]—The celebrated "moon-eyed horse" case, which has exhausted all the horse knowledge of the two County Courts, where it has been fought over since the spring of 1891, was finally decided to-day. The defendant, who played the "moon-eyed horse" on the plaintiff, won. Both parties live in Warren township. Nearly two years ago Henry Merkle sold a sound horse to George Medill. Two weeks after the sale the horse went blind. Veterinary experts pronounced the disease hereditary, declaring that it could not develop in the short time mentioned, and, therefore, the seller must have known of the animal's defect. Then came the long legal fight.

The queer feature of the case was that while the horse was unquestionably blind at times, at others he was blessed with better than normal sight. The moon's changes did the business, the brute's vision varying as the moon waxed or waned. Finally scientific knowledge pronounced the case one of periodic opthalmia. Merkle made good his defense that he sold the horse on trial, and that up to the time the trial ended and the horse was accepted, there was nothing the matter with it.

A BAD HUMOR CURED

$5,000 Expended on Doctors and Medicine without avail. Gave Himself up to die.

Good Wife suggests Cuticura Remedies. Uses them 7 months, and Is Entirely Cured.

I was in the war during 1863-64, and took a heavy cold at Gettysburg, from which I never fully recovered. In 1875 I broke out in sores all over my chest and shoulder, which seemed impossible to cure. I tried all the famed doctors I could find, and to no avail. I expended some five thousand dollars trying to find a cure, but could not, and finally giving myself up to die, my good wife suggested to me, one day, to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which were so extensively advertised and used. I followed her suggestion, and am happy to say by diligent application of your CUTICURA REMEDIES for seven months I was entirely cured, after spending five years of time and money without avail, and am a sound and well man to-day. You may refer to me if you wish, as I will tell any one who may call on me my experience. D. L. PEARSALL.
1 Fulton Fish Market, New York.
APRIL 18, 1890.

Cuticura Remedies

These grateful testimonials tell the story of great physical suffering, of mental anguish, by reason of humiliating disfigurations, and of threatened dangers happily and speedily ended, by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the greatest Skin Cures, Blood Purifiers and Humor Remedies the world has ever known.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians, hospitals and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

NO RHEUMATIZ ABOUT ME!
In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, muscular and chest pains. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster.
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CLEVELAND'S political confidants with portraits by De Grim in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

AT LATIMER'S.

DRESS GOODS Are a study this season, and nowhere else can they be studied better than here. Each and every pattern is a masterpiece. Rich in coloring, design and finish.

Bengaline Poplins LOWEST PRICES. Will be largely worn this Fall in fancy stripes, but more especially in the solid colors. Our sales are enormous of the 80c, $1 and 42-inch $1.25 grades. We never before attempted to sell such qualities at these low prices.

ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS. FINEST QUALITIES. Hundreds of pieces of new rich novelties. The delicate, subdued, quiet colorings are in the lead—more stylish than ever. You know we sell cheapest, but to fasten it indelibly on your mind we offer a mammoth line of 75c and 80c qualities at 50c for one week only.

DOMESTIC SERGES. RICH NOVELTIES. Stronger and yet stronger grow these staples in public favor. The Browns, Navy and Myrtles are more popular. We have the most attractive assortment in the two cities at the price.

BLACK SILKS —AND— NOVELTIES. Stylish ladies crowd our Silk Counters daily. The prices cause much activity. Changeable Silks are more popular than for years, and the sales of corded and striped and the shaded varieties are immense. Anticipating the great demand for these goods we placed orders double those of last season. There's no question about our prices being lower than any other house!

We invite the most critical inspection of our grand stock of New Fall Dress Goods, which, we believe, is the handsomest, and is not equaled anywhere at the prices.

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