

FOR FREE COVERAGE
Of Silver and Gold at a Parity, Is the Proposal of
Yankee Delegates
AT THE BIG CONFERENCE.

English Monometallists Who Wished to Break Up the Meeting
FIND THEMSELVES UNSUPPORTED.

Hebrews Pleased Because the President Is One of Their Race.

GREAT RESPECT FOR THE AMERICANS

CONFIDENTIAL. BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. LONDON, Nov. 25.—Before the English delegates to the International Monetary Conference started for Brussels, the instructions given by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Sir C. Fremantle, the Deputy Master of the Mint, and Sir C. Rivers Wilson, were to expedite the deliberations and to obtain continuous sitting daily with the exceptions of Saturdays and Sundays, so as to bring the conference to an end within a few weeks.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt had learned that the American delegates contemplated such a full discussion, with time given to all sides to prepare arguments, statistics and facts and for replying to their opponents, as would enable them to present exhaustive statements. This course, involving as it did, an adjournment over Christmas, neither met with the approval of the English minister nor certain of the English delegates, who are strong single-standard men.

On the eve of the day the delegates started for Brussels the representative of the Associated Press learned from a high authority that if the conference was prolonged beyond three weeks the leading English representatives would return to London, leaving the less important members of the delegation to watch the proceedings.

The Englishmen Find Themselves Alone. Private advices from Brussels show that Sir C. Rivers Wilson opened the opposition to prolonged debates. As soon as the delegates began their inter-communications he objected to the proposal of President Levi, on the suggestion of the American delegates and supported by a majority of the conference, that an interval of a day for preparation be allowed between each sitting. The reasonable remonstrance that the delegates who spoke different languages—English, French and German—could not exchange views without an opportunity to study them had no effect upon the English determination to hurry the deliberations through.

Sir C. Rivers Wilson and his colleagues only finally assented to President Levi's proposal on finding that they stood alone. The incident, however, which is a source of amusement among the members of the conference and Brussels officials that the British delegates want to break up the meeting or cause it to fall to achieve any definite result. In the meantime the Englishmen listen to the remarks of the American delegates on the subject with an air of indifference and evince every disposition to go thoroughly into the matter and give themselves up to it until every plan promising international concert has been examined and found.

Our Delegates Held in High Respect. The special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, who is in intimate touch with some of the leading delegates, telegraphs that the conduct of the British delegates surprises the other European representatives. The American delegates were brought across the Atlantic if such a policy, aiming at the failure of the conference, is to be pursued. The correspondent adds that all eyes are turned upon the American delegation, which is a remarkably impressive one. Senator Allison has the highest reputation among members of the conference. Senator Jones is a man of extraordinary force of character and rare ability. He has decidedly impressed the correspondent with his single-mindedness in the matter. Were he to make a tour of England he would win a host of adherents to his cause. It is with a sense of confusion that the Englishmen listen to the remarks of the American delegates on the imperfect knowledge of the rudiments of currency questions displayed by the English representatives.

The representative of the Associated Press here had an interview with Dana Horton, who is now in Brussels in consultation with the delegates. Mr. Horton said that there were several classes of opinion. All shades of opinion as to silver. Some people wanted silver let alone to find its own level; some wanted something done, but wished other countries than their own to do it, while others were out-and-out friends of silver. The last mentioned were undoubtedly moving forward and recruiting adherents; yet so far as the conference is concerned, there would probably be more hope than promise of immediate results. While some of the delegates, especially among the English, think that the meeting will prove premature and that discord will arise from its too theoretic proceedings, the game is long and its movements must be careful. Mr. Horton further said the conference would treat the growth of education on the subject on the continent.

The Hebrew papers rejoice in the fact that three of the delegates are of their race, including President Levi, who is the son of a London merchant. He was a British subject until he became naturalized in Belgium. His mother is the daughter of the famous millionaire, Sir Montefiore Levi. Baron de Hirsch is his brother-in-law, and the deceased banker, Bischoffshelm, was his father-in-law.

The American Proposals Submitted. As to the proceedings of the conference a dispatch from Brussels says: Senator William B. Allison and Senator John F. Jones set forth the American propositions, basing them on a general view of the monetary situation in the United States and in the countries represented in the conference. The greatest secrecy is observed concerning the American proposals.

The American delegates submitted a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the conference it is desirable that means be found for an increased use of silver in the currency system. A document prepared by the American delegates and presented with the resolution explained that they wished that an opportunity be afforded to consider their plans. At the same time they submitted a general plan on the subject, showing, first, that the re-establishment and maintenance of a fixed parity between gold and silver and the continued use of both as coined money of full debt-paying power would be productive of important benefit to the world. The document proceeded:

These ends will be accomplished by the removal of the legal restrictions now existing on the output of silver into full legal tender money, restoring by international action the parity between the metals at such ratio as their conference may decide upon. The essentials of such an international arrangement should be, first, the unrestricted output of both gold and silver into money of full debt-paying power; second, fixing a ratio in the coinage between the metals; third, the establishment of a uniform charge, if any, to the public for minting gold and silver coins.

A French Artist's Suicide. PARIS, Nov. 25.—The well-known French painter, M. Fernand Blain, has committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. The act is said to have been prompted by despondency, brought on by family troubles.

GLADSTONE'S HARD ROW.
Lawyers, Who Are the Best Judges, Say His Government Won't Live Long—One Question on Which Unionists Will Vote With the Ministry.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—An unmistakable symptom of the general apprehension of an early collapse of the Government is found in the fact that almost no private bills are being promoted in Parliament. Lawyers, who are the best judges as to whether the session will be long enough to deal with private bills, have advised agents not to promote such bills, on the ground that it would be a waste of money to do so, an early defeat of the Government being regarded as probable.

John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has taken to Dublin a draft of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill, which will be submitted to the Irish leaders. Mr. Morley will explain the main provision of the measure with the view of receiving suggestions as to the modifications they deem essential. It is understood that the measure provides for the retention of the full strength of the Irish Parliament and for the strengthening of the Imperial veto.

The determination of Mr. Labouchere to move an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech on the question of retention of Uganda, has already obtained the support of a score of members that they will support such an amendment. Should the Government majority disappear on the first division, which appears likely to be the case when a vote is taken on the Uganda amendment, the Government will be saved from a collapse by the Unionists, who support the Government's policy so far as Uganda is concerned. The expected radical desertions will not overthrow the Cabinet.

THE ENGLISH FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Schemes Considered Revolutionary Here before Now Pushed to the Front.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The nearer the conference on agriculture approaches it becomes the more evident that a sharply defined difference of policy and general aims will be declared between the farmers and the landlord party. The voice of the land agitator is resounding through the country, and proposals which a few years since would have been scoffed at outside the range of practical English politics are now being discussed by leading farmers' clubs in all sincerity.

Thus the Cheshire Farmers' Club, one of the most important of the provincial agricultural societies, is sending delegates to the conference, charged with a demand for the three "F's"—free trade, free tenure, and free land. At the same time other circulars have been addressed to members of Parliament, asking their support for a three "F's" bill. Sir Charles Dilke, Herbert Gladstone, Mr. McLaren and J. W. Logan, among others, have promised to support these demands, and J. T. Brunner has indicated the club to employ a parliamentary draftsman to put their ideas in bill form.

PANAMA TRIALS BEGIN.

The Cases Continued by the French Court Until Next Month.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The case of the Government against Panama Canal directors was called to-day. The defendants are M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, M. Charles de Lesseps, his son, Vice Chairman; M. Maurice Fontanes and Baron Colta, directors of the company, and M. Eiffel, the well-known engineer. Next in the order of the day is the case of the defendants who were present. The case was adjourned until January 10, counsel for the defense guaranteeing that they would then appear. The President of the Court of Appeal reserved his decision on the question of whether he would enforce the presence of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. The charges are breach of trust and malversation of funds.

REVENUE FIXED BY LAW.

London Vestries and Other Bodies Move in the Direction of Socialism.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The latest developments in municipal socialism is found in the resolutions adopted at a conference of delegates from the London vestries and district boards, appointing a deputation to wait upon Henry Fowler, President of the local Government board, to demand a Government measure in regard to the rent for London workmen.

Striking Spinners Win a Point.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, Nov. 25.—The master spinners of North and North-east Lancashire have decided against a reduction of wages, the majority of those present having first declined to adopt the short-time expedient. This decision weakens the Southern Confederation and strengthens the strikers, and it is believed, will probably lead to the collapse of the lockout.

THE PROPAGATION OF ORCHIDS.

It Takes Sometimes 21 Years before a Seedling Plant Blossoms.

Every one admires an orchid, from the beautiful Cattleyas to those strange flowers, the Cypripediums, and wonders at the baby orchid, the butterfly orchid and the Exoperto Santa. Few know the trouble and care expended in growing these treasures, first garnered in tropical forests with infinite trouble and dangers from heat and climate. It is the fertilization and hybridization of these exotics in the large nurseries that are particularly interesting. Mr. Manda, of Short Hills, who is a well-known grower, explains these matters to a New York Times reporter.

"And you will see," he said, dissecting a flower, that the pollen bags are on the shoulders of the flower, while the stigma is completely cut off from all connection with the pollen by a strong petal. In natural fertilization some insect, taking the pollen on the legs, rubs against the stigma, and the flower produces a seed. In artificial fertilization we remove with a wooden toothpick the pollen, which is a glutinous matter, and then place it on the stigma. The percentage of the success is small, but when a seed and pod does form we have thousands of seeds, each as fine as the finest dust and are planted in decayed fern roots.

"It takes from four to nine months for these seeds to germinate, their first appearance being like a tiny blade of grass. It takes from four to 21 years before a seedling orchid blossoms, so that often we are planting for a future generation."

INSANE AND NOW MISSING.

Friends of a Prominent McKeesport Excavator Fear He Is a Suicide.

McKEESPORT, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Excavator J. H. Piper, of this city, who is supposed to be insane, has disappeared. He left home early this morning and wandered about the city early in the day, his speech and actions indicating that he was not responsible. At the Baltimore and Ohio depot he created a scene, particularly among the women, by giving an alarm that a child was burning in the stove.

As soon as his peculiar actions were reported to his friends, search was started, but up to a late hour to-night no trace of him has been discovered. He was last seen going toward Pittsburgh, and his friends fear that he has committed suicide.

A COMBINE ADMITTED.

President McLeod, of the Reading Railroad, Is Quite Candid

WHEN UPON THE WITNESS STAND.

He Gives His Investigators a Number of Valuable Tips.

HOW THE PRICE OF COAL HAS GONE UP

New York, Nov. 25.—The Congressional sub-committee appointed to investigate the Reading coal combine, met in the Federal building this morning. Congressman Coombs, of Brooklyn, occupied the chair.

Archibald McLeod was called, and testified that he was president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, also president of the Reading Iron and Coal Company, the capital stock of which was \$8,000,000, and the total acreage controlled 113,317 acres. The price paid to operators, said Mr. McLeod, was 60 per cent of the price at tide-water. Prices were fixed by the general rate agents of the various companies interested. They generally hold their meetings in New York. These meetings are usually attended by Mr. Holden, representative of the Ontario and Western Railroad, and representatives of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. A circular was issued at the meeting held in June or July, advancing prices. Circulars of prices issued are generally in the form of a memorandum, and the Western Sales Agents' meeting is substantially the same as the tide-water meeting. President McLeod said he had not attended any of the meetings of the Western Sales Agents.

ONE COMPANY OWNS THE OTHER.

Continuing, Mr. McLeod said the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company did not own the coal transported over the roads of the alleged combine, but the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company did, and the former company owned the stock in the latter.

Chairman Coombs, of the committee, said that a year ago he got coal delivered in Brooklyn at \$4.85 and \$5 per ton. This year he had to pay 75 cents more. He wanted to know if this increase in price went to the rail dealer and to the producer.

Mr. McLeod admitted that the producers now received more for their coal than a year ago.

Congressman Patterson wanted to know the difference between the price of coal in Philadelphia, near which place it was produced, and in New York City.

Mr. McLeod said that he would ascertain this fact and make a statement later.

Mr. Patterson wanted to know how the coal transported by the Philadelphia and Reading, New Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley Railroads was produced by those companies.

The Big Share Is the Reading's.

Mr. McLeod said the Reading, through the Reading Coal and Iron Company, produced 90 per cent of the coal which it transported; the New Jersey Central 7 per cent of the amount which it transported, and the Lehigh Valley 15 per cent of the amount which it transported.

Mr. Patterson wanted to know how the price of coal produced by these railway companies was controlled.

Mr. McLeod said the representatives of the producing company got together and conspired with a certain number of dealers period would be and what supply was on hand. They had found that if the prices prevailed a year ago had been adhered to the producers would have become bankrupt.

Each producer had agreed to place only the amount on the market that they reckoned would be consumed. In this way the flooding of the market and unreasonable depression of prices was prevented.

The roads, he said, had nothing to do with the prices of the products which they transported. The coal transported and produced by the three companies mentioned was anthracite coal for the most part. The coal produced by the Pennsylvania was for the most part bituminous coal.

Why Anthracite Is Shipped Cheaper.

The three companies mentioned, however, produced the greater part of the anthracite coal of the country. The railway companies charged 3 mills a ton per mile more for the transportation of bituminous coal than they did for their own anthracite coal, for the reason that they had to count for storage in the case of the latter and did not for the former.

President J. R. Maxwell, of the New Jersey Central, was called to the stand. He said that neither he nor any of his representatives at present attended the monthly meetings between the representatives of the Philadelphia and Reading and other companies in regard to the price of coal. He was, however, represented at such meetings prior to last April.

The committee then dismissed Mr. Maxwell, as testimony had already been given before the New Jersey State courts that he had stated that neither he nor any of his representatives at present attended the monthly meetings between the representatives of the Philadelphia and Reading and other companies in regard to the price of coal. He was, however, represented at such meetings prior to last April.

WEATHER REPORTS AND WHISTLES.

The People of Cochransville Adopt a New Way of Prognostication.

Philadelphia Record.—The anxiety of the farmers in Pennsylvania to obtain the prognostication of the State Weather Service is strikingly illustrated by the methods adopted at Cochransville, a small place 12 or 15 miles from Parkersburg, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

There is no direct communication between this section of the State, and from Parkersburg it is promptly telephoned to Cochransville. Then the weather comes into play and the weather prognostication is noted off in accordance with a prescribed signal code and heard and noted by all the farmers within a radius of ten miles all around.

The people of that locality swear by the weather service and they think the steam whistle and telephone combination a great institution.

AN EARLY BIRD FOR CONGRESS.

World's Fair Officials Already Begging the Solons for Sunday Opening.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—President Higinbotham, of the World's Fair, has addressed a letter to each Congressman and Senator upon the Sunday opening question. The letter states that the writer and all others connected with the management know that the vast majority of the people of the United States are in favor of opening the gates seven days a week.

The letter urgently asks that the matter be reconsidered in favor of open gates on Sunday.

Senator Kenna Still Very Ill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Senator Kenna was rather more comfortable to-day than he has been for several days, although on the whole his family regard his condition as very much improved over what it was a week ago. While the Senator is still quite ill no alarm is felt.

SOUTHERN COAL RATES.

An Important Decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, to-day, in an opinion by Commissioner McMill, announced its decision of the case entitled, "In the matter of alleged unlawful charges for the transportation of coal by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company." Following is a statement of the points decided:

That the practice of the respondent common carrier of arbitrarily determining what persons should receive the so-called "manufacturers' rate," is a clear violation of the act to regulate commerce.

Second.—That the rate of \$1 per ton charged by respondent on coal, "run of mine, not and slack," is not unreasonably low, nor disproportionate to the rates of \$1 40 per ton to Memphis, neither, in view of circumstances affecting coal traffic at Memphis, is a rate of \$1 50 on screened coal to Nashville unreasonably so.

Third.—That the rate of \$1 50 on screened coal to Nashville is not unreasonably so, and that the rate of \$1 50 on the Memphis rate does not exceed \$1 40, rates on said kinds of coal from the mines to Memphis. The respondent is ordered to reduce its rates on the Memphis rate to the Memphis rate, and to reduce its rates on the Memphis rate to the Memphis rate, and to reduce its rates on the Memphis rate to the Memphis rate.

A BRIBE BEGGING JUROR.

His Friends Say He Is Insane, and Cite His Romantic History in Proof.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The ex-Board of Trade man W. C. Lincoln, who as a juror has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for soliciting bribes, is said to be insane. Efforts were made to-day to have the sentence rescinded on the ground that the morphia habit had unseated his mind.

Lincoln, a Canadian regarding the Algonquin troubles in 1877 lost him \$17,000 and with it his nerve. About this time Lincoln unsuccessfully attempted in New York to shoot another wealthy Chicago man, a Trustee of the same Lincoln's wife's affections. From that time on Lincoln had unvarying ill luck, except a winning of \$20,000 in a Boston deal. For years he has been dissipating heavily and now is penniless.

THEY FOUND THE GAS.

Its Discovery in a Philadelphia Store Costs Employers and Clerks Dearly.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Gas which leaked from a pipe under the flooring of the building occupied by the S. S. White Dental Company exploded with terrific force before noon to-day, injuring nine employees and doing \$5,000 damage. Albert Hoff and Lyman Hall were most seriously injured.

When the employees entered the building this morning they noticed a strong odor of gas. It was finally located under the floor.

When a board was ripped up the gas rushed forth and came in contact with the flame of a retort. Instantly there was a terrific explosion. The stock on the floor was blown into a confused mass and almost every article was damaged beyond repair.

NO TURKEY ON THE MENU.

A McKeesport Landlady Makes It Lively for Thanksgiving Grumblers.

McKEESPORT, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Citizen Thomas Argent, of Tin Plate Hill, "keeps boarders." Yesterday at dinner hour, in the absence of the traditional turkey, the boarders bottled up their indignation in the hope that the turkey might be served at supper time. When they sat down to supper, still with no turkey in sight, they proceeded to free their minds.

A general fight followed, in which Thomas Argent and James Smith were the leaders. In the midst of the melee appeared Mrs. Argent from the kitchen. She, it is alleged, stabbed Kenny in the leg with a teasing fork and gouged him in the eye with a potato masher. She attacked Orin, who fled. She is still running her own house, and turkey isn't on the menu.

BERTHA LAWS BEHIND BARS.

The Notorious Adventuress Gets Into Trouble With Forged Checks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Bertha Laws, the adventuress who was the cause of the downfall of aged Consul General Ruiz, of Buenos Aires, has again fallen into the hands of the police. Wednesday she passed a worthless check for \$25 in payment of some gloves she had bought at Hindle's store on Broadway, receiving \$12 50 in change. To-day she made a purchase in Clausen's art store on Sixth avenue, and tendered a check for \$64 in payment. While the clerk's back was turned she stole a check for \$25 in her pocket.

The painting was missed, and when Mrs. Laws was arrested it was found upon her. At the police station she gave her address as the Hotel Barstow. She is under \$2,000 bail for awaiting Consul Ruiz.

Fatal Results of a Belling.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—George Emiga, engineer of the County Children's Home, and a party of friends to-night went to the home of Carl Machold for the purpose of giving him an old-fashioned "belling." Machold, who was married yesterday, became enraged and fired at the party, one bullet taking effect in the head and another in the leg of Emiga. It is doubtful if he will recover.

Merchant Dittman Acquitted of Robbery.

GREENSBURG, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—At the close of the trial of Defendant Dittman, the Millvale merchant, in the Carnahan robbery case to-day the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal. Jacob McNally, who admitted to Detective Pat Murphy, of Pittsburgh, that he had had in the robbery of Carnahan and who turned State's evidence will probably go free.

A Beinhauer Meeting To-Night.

The second meeting in the interest of the independent citizens' movement on the Southside will be held in the Knox school-house to-night. Addresses will be made by T. H. Davis, L. Kleye, President of the Twenty-seventh Ward Citizens' Association, and F. C. Beinhauer, the citizens' nominee for Mayor. The subject of taxes, rents and the cost of living will be discussed.

The Escaped Arsonist Recaptured.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—W. H. Miller, who jumped his bond some days since, while in the midst of his hearing on the charge of arson, has been recaptured at Concordia, Mo., and a requisition secured this evening for his return. Miller, it is charged, set fire to his store, which was occupied by 40 guests. The fire was discovered and extinguished.

NOT STANLEY'S DISCOVERY.

An Unbiased Opinion.

Nothing in the way of discovery equals Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. It cures neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, headache, nervous prostration, etc. Louis D. Vanderveer, of Broadstreet & Co., Columbus, writes: "Was afflicted with a distressing pain at base of brain and upper portion of spinal cord. Lost weight. Greatly troubled with sleeplessness. Took Nervine. Health greatly improved. Gained 20 pounds in flesh." A year ago I was taken with dizziness; became so weak I could not work. Was examined, thought trouble like a lea, and had nervous chills, queer feeling in legs, pain in back and in head. Took Nervine, and was cured. I am now 10 per cent better than I was. Hold on to your Nervine. Dr. C. Carroll, Ill. Hold on to your Nervine. Booklet on Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

A PALACE IN ASHES.

Vanderbilt's Grand Newport Villa Now a Blackened Ruin.

THE LOSS PUT AT OVER \$300,000
Not Counting the Costly Tapestries and Bric-a-brac Devoured.

NOTHING SAVED WORTH MENTIONING

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 25.—"The Breakers," the elegant and costly summer residence of Cornelius Vanderbilt, is to-night a smoldering mass of ruins. Blackening and crumbling walls of brick and heaps of ashes are all that now remain of the palatial villa, which for years has been numbered among Newport's largest and finest residences. The fire also destroyed all the valuable contents of the villa, including furniture, bric-a-brac, wearing apparel and rare and costly articles of every description.

The fire was discovered by Mr. Vanderbilt himself about 4:30 p. m. The smoke being seen in the main hall. A telephone message was sent to the city, and a still alarm was sent in. Mr. Vanderbilt thinking at that moment that the fire was slight and easily within control. A few minutes sufficed to show that to be a serious mistake, and within two hours the building and contents were totally destroyed.

The villa was located at Ochre Point, nearly one and half miles from the nearest fire station. Before an alarm could be sent out and the apparatus reach the scene the fire was far beyond control, and all that could be done was to stay rather than check the work of destruction. The entire department was called out, but the progress of the flames could not be stopped.

Mr. Vanderbilt himself stated in the early stages of the fire that in his opinion nothing could be done to save his property. The whole building was a roaring furnace from the roof to the ground and from end to end, save the servants' quarters in the north end, when the department arrived. A portion of the furniture was saved, seeming large in itself, but insignificant either in quantity or value when compared with that sacrificed. What was taken out was the least valuable of all, and not much of that, while all the rich tapestries, rare paintings, valuable bric-a-brac and elegant decorations and furnishings of every sort were beyond rescue.

The house was built about a dozen or 15 years ago by P. Lorillard, of New York, and was purchased, with the extensive grounds, by Mr. Vanderbilt in 1885. More than \$100,000 was expended in additions and improvements to the building, the value of which was estimated at more than half that sum at the time of sale. It was of irregular shape, about 160 by 90 feet in size, from one to three stories in height, and was purchased, with the extensive grounds, by Mr. Vanderbilt in 1885. More than \$100,000 was expended in additions and improvements to the building, the value of which was estimated at more than half that sum at the time of sale.

The family found temporary refuge in the gardener's cottage. Mr. Vanderbilt could give no accurate estimate of his loss, which, however, he stated was largely covered by insurance, placed through New York brokers. The silver, jewels and other valuables of a like nature were placed in the safe by the servants and are probably all right. Nearly every residence in the vicinity of to-day's blaze represents, with its contents and surrounding grounds, hundreds of thousands of dollars.

BUYER and seller meet through the medium of THE DISPATCH Adverts. They cost little and are effective.

TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED.

Trainmen Got Wind of Their Design and Are Prepared for Them.

DALLAS, TEX., Nov. 25.—When the southbound Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train reached here yesterday, it was learned that the trainmen had discovered a plot to rob the train near Adair, in the Indian Territory. Passengers began hiding their cash and valuables and preparing for the expected attack. There was a rush for hiding places in every conceivable crevice and corner.

Before leaving Vinta a posse of 30 men were collected, each armed with a rifle. They were distributed throughout the train from the express car to the rear sleeper, and everything was in perfect order to meet the highwaymen. However, it happened that the train was half an hour late and a freight was running on the passenger's time several stations ahead. Just after leaving Adair several shots were fired from ambush at the freight train. The robbers, probably considering that this break had disclosed their intentions, abandoned their project, and the passenger train passed on without being molested.

A Business Man and \$30,000 Missing.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 25.—Thomas Evans, of the firm of Powell & Evans, of Plymouth, has left for parts unknown. His collections for this month, amounting to \$30,000, are also missing. Mr. Powell will continue business. It is believed Evans has gone to Wales, where his parents reside.

No Bill Against Lizzie Borden.

DORCHESTER, Nov. 25.—Taunton specials to the Herald and Journal declare that the grand jury will find "no bill" against Lizzie Borden.

CHEEKS A RAW SORE

Little Boy's Sufferings From Eczema Grew Worse Under 3 Doctors. Cured by Cuticura.

For one year my little boy was troubled with eczema. After trying three eminent physicians, the disease grew worse both cheeks became a raw sore, and the boy was so much affected that I was of an opinion that if I had not tried CUTICURA, my little boy would have been covered from head to foot with the terrible disease. After using the remedies for two months he was entirely cured, and is now as fat as anybody. I send you this testimonial, in hopes some poor afflicted child may be benefited by CUTICURA. REMEDIES at once. J. WILLARD CASE, 74 New York Ave., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Skin Disease for Years.

I have read a good deal about the CUTICURA REMEDY, but I did not take any stock in them until I saw it with my own eyes. My sister had skin disease for a large number of years. I broke out all over her body and face. Doctor after doctor tried everything. I had one set of CUTICURA. It has all disappeared. You can take this for a testimonial. MISS MARY MCCARTHY, 74 New York Ave., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humors Remedies. Internally to cleanse the blood of all impurities and thus remove the cause, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, externally, to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair, cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, and itchy diseases of the skin, such as eczema, CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest Skin Cures. They cure all humors, and humors of modern times, and daily make more great cures than all other blood and skin remedies combined.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, 50c. Prepared by THE CUTICURA MEDICAL COMPANY, Boston.

*Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials, mailed free.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LATIMER'S
\$1.50 SILK WARP \$1.50
HENRIETTA \$1.50

Is a present, while fine, that only half speaks a man's appreciation. Ladies like also to receive Black Silks or Broadcloth Dress Fabrics.

\$1.25 BENGALINE \$1.25

So choice in shade and excellent to drape;