

THE COUNTRY IN GENERAL

A Summary of Happenings at Home and Abroad.

THE NEWS CONDENSED

A Review of What Has Transpired of Public Interest.

Plattsburgh, Neb., Sept. 30.—At the close of two hours' talk in this city, Hon. W. J. Bryan spoke as follows on Dewey's arrival: "The American people will welcome Dewey with open arms. Nothing should be left undone to prove to him and to the world that his distinguished services are appreciated by his countrymen. He has added glory to the American arms and won for himself an enduring place in our Nation's history."

Washington, Sept. 30.—Mr. Charles H. Allen, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, returned to Washington, after having spent part of the day with Admiral Dewey at Tompkinsville. Mr. Allen was sent by President McKinley to welcome the Admiral back to the United States, and, it is reported, to convey some other messages of a confidential nature. Mr. Allen said that he was much impressed with Admiral Dewey, whom he regards as a great man, unspiced by popular adulation.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 30.—Reports have been received here of a wreck that occurred on the Great Northern road a short distance west of Glasgow, Valley County. Five men were killed and two others injured seriously. All the men were employees of the company. Nothing is known definitely at the local office of the company in respect to the accident. From what can be learned it appears that a light engine, westbound, going at a high rate of speed, and a freight train, eastbound, loaded with lumber, had a collision.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—A new temperance society, the Young People's Christian Temperance Union, was organized in Willard Hall. Some anarchistic methods were proposed. The delegate from Missouri, William K. Reome of Kansas City, advocated the use of dynamite in spreading temperance doctrines by blowing up distilleries and breweries. He said that violence would furnish the only means by which the new society could accomplish its purpose. The other delegates did not agree with his opinions and there are to be decided declarations against the proposition.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 30.—A letter from William J. Bryan to the general committee of the Democratic National Campaign, to be held at Dallas on October 2 and 3, states that Mr. Bryan will leave Fairbury, Neb., next Saturday night and reach Dallas on Monday morning. He will speak here on Monday night and Tuesday, and at the "Dollar" dinner on Tuesday night, leaving Dallas at midnight to open his tour of Iowa on Thursday, October 5. It looks now as if 200,000 people will attend the Bryan meetings here. O. H. P. Belmont, with his wife and party, expects to reach Dallas Sunday evening.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30.—Secretary Long has now come to the front to dispute both Senator Proctor and Governor Roosevelt, who are each claiming the honor of having effected the choice of Dewey to command the Asiatic squadron. He was told of the statement made by the Senator, in which the latter declared a personal conversation with the President had settled the choice. His comment was: "I do not recall a case where it was more the simple act of the department, and without exercise of influence on the part of anybody outside, I am happy to say that nothing has occurred to show that the department did not select the right man."

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 1.—A fall of coal at the Conygham Mine shaft here killed Thomas Timblin and injured fatally George Cooper and Thomas E. Timblin. The last-named is a cousin of the dead man.

Upper Sandusky, Ohio, Oct. 1.—W. W. Winterhalter picked from a small pear tree the third crop of pears for this season. The first was the size of one's fist, the second larger than a walnut and the third the size of a hickory nut. The tree blossomed on three separate occasions.

Elwood, Ind., Oct. 1.—The State Federation of Labor elected Edgar L. Perkins of Indianapolis, President; John Peters of South Bend, Secretary; Treasurer; J. M. Shellhouse, of Marion, First Vice President; Sarah Crossfield, of Muncie, Second Vice President. The body declared in favor of free school-books for pupils.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—It is believed that the tug McCarthy has gone down in a gale on Lake Michigan. She was caught in the storm between the Straits and Green Bay. The McCarthy carried a crew of seven men, and on this trip had aboard one of the owners, Harry Lydon, of the shipping firm of Lydon & Drews.

Paris, Oct. 1.—Premier Waldeck Rousseau presided at a Cabinet Council here which discussed the strike at the Creusot Iron Works. It was decided that while the Government would maintain the strictest neutrality as between the employers and the strikers, it would use every endeavor to promote a peaceful solution of the trouble.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1.—Fred O. Brown, president of the Epworth League of the Chicago Northern District, has enlisted for service in the Philippines. He will leave his home this afternoon for Fort Meade, where he will join the Forty-seventh Regiment of volunteers. Mr. Brown is a son of the Rev. A. S. Brown of Evanston and leaves a lucrative position.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Hugh McFarlane of Chicago has just sold his property at Bland, N. M., known as the "Lone Star" mine and mill, for \$100,000 cash. Bland is a small but bustling town, where many former Chicago and

Illinois persons are finding remunerative employment. There are two other mills, the property of Boston capitalists, S. W. Allerton and other Chicagoans have valuable interests near there.

Mt. Willing, Ala., Oct. 2.—W. T. Noble shot and instantly killed Stephen J. Baranier, a prominent politician, late this evening on the public highway. The cause is unknown.

Panama, Oct. 2.—The steamer Montoya of the Colombian Transport Line has been burned on the Magdalena River and thirty people lost their lives in the disaster.

Algiers, Oct. 2.—It is reported that the French Foreure-Lamy mission has arrived safely at Air, in the Desert of Sahara, where the party will remain for the present. It was reported a few days ago that the members of this expedition had been massacred by Tuaregs.

South Bend, Ind., Oct. 2.—The South Bend Woolen Company is \$18,000 loser from a fire. A large shipment of dipped wool was stored in the factory, with nearly 100,000 pounds, and spontaneous combustion resulted. All the wool had to be pulled out before the fire was discovered.

Stamford, Conn., Oct. 2.—Surgeons at the hospital here are greatly interested in the autopsy of the body of John Jordan, a young blacksmith of Noroton, who died of lockjaw. A horse stepped on one of Jordan's fingers a week ago. The finger was amputated and the stump was apparently healing when tetanus set in.

Anderson, Ind., Oct. 2.—The marriage ceremony of Miss Della Allen and Alonzo Gardner was brought to a sensational stop in the center of the service by the groom refusing to take the pledge of love. The wedding was declared off. On a second consideration he decided that he would make the pledge, and then the officiating pastor refused to go on.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 2.—Mrs. Clara Rheiner, 34 years of age, is alive after having attempted suicide, but two of her three children are dead by her hand. She gave all of the children morphine and then cut her own wrist. The wounds were not deep enough to reach the arteries. Mrs. Rheiner and her eldest child were resuscitated. It is believed that she is insane.

Princeton, Ind., Oct. 2.—The residence of Miguel Wild, 11 miles southeast of this city, was burned, and with it an eight-year-old son and two orphan boys, aged 11 and 16. Wild and his wife made a narrow escape for their lives as the roof had fallen in on them. The victims slept on the second floor, which had neither doors or windows. The stairway was aflame and they could not escape.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2.—It can be announced on the highest authority that \$13,000,000 in cash has been offered for the Northwestern Elevated Railroad. The offer was made to a representative of Blair & Co., the New York financial house at the head of the syndicate which recently floated the Northwestern Elevated bond issue. It came from the Whitney-Widener-Elkins syndicate.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 2.—Representatives of a dozen of the carriage and buggy body manufacturers of the Central States met here and formed a combination to maintain prices. They raised the prices on an average of 20 per cent. The claim is made that the increase in the prices of iron, steel, screws, lumber and also of wages has necessitated an increased price for the manufactured goods. There will be another meeting held here October 24, when a permanent organization will be effected. D. J. Miller, of the LaFrantz Body Manufacturing Company, of Akron, Ohio, is temporary chairman of the combination, and A. Schneider, of Cincinnati, secretary.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The mayor of Philadelphia having asked Secretary Root to investigate the report that 50 per cent. of the relief cargo of the Panther was lost overboard in the harbor at Porto Rico while being unloaded, the Secretary cabled the Quartermaster at San Juan for a report, and has received a reply stating that the reports of loss of cargo are much exaggerated and that the loss is not more than 2 per cent.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—It is learned that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has made a general advance in the prices of anthracite coal, to take effect at once. The higher price is due to an almost unprecedented demand for anthracite. The water rates have gone up twenty-five cents a ton, and the rates for line and city trade have increased ten cents a ton on broken coal and twenty-five cents on egg, stove and chestnut sizes. The prices of pea and buckwheat coal remain the same.

New York Markets.
Grain.—Wheat, December, 79 3/4 @ 79 7/8 c.
Oats.—No. 3, 27 1/2 c.; No. 2 white, 29 1/2 @ 30 c.; No. 3 white, 29 @ 29 1/2 c.; track mixed, 27 1/2 @ 28 c.; track white, 30 @ 30 1/2 c.
Rye.—No. 1 Western, 56 c.; f. o. b., 57 c.; No. 2 Western, 55 c.; spot; State rye, 50 c.; e. l. f., New York, car lots.
Barley.—Feeding, 41 @ 43 c.; e. l. f. Buffalo; malting, 45 @ 50 c. delivered New York.
Flour.—Spring patents, \$3.85 @ 4.00; winter patents, \$3.55 @ 3.75; spring extras, \$2.95 @ 3.10; extra No. 1 winter, \$2.65 @ 2.80; extra No. 2 winter, \$2.40 @ 2.50.
Pork.—Mess, \$8.75 @ 9.00; short clear, \$10.25 @ 11.75; family, \$11.50 @ 12.00.
Butter.—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb., 23 c.; do., firsts, 21 1/2 @ 22 c.; do., seconds, 19 1/2 @ 21 c.; do., thirds, 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2 c.; do., State, extras, 22 1/2 @ 23 c.
Cheese.—State, full cream, small, colored, fancy, per lb., 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4 c.; do., white, fancy, 11 1/4 @ 11 1/2 c.
Eggs.—Jersey and near by, fancy, white, 22 c.; do., fancy, mixed, 20 1/2 c.; do., average prime, 19 @ 20 c.; Western firsts, loss off, 18 1/2 c.
Calves.—Common to good veals sold at \$6.00 @ 8.65; grassers and fed calves at \$3.50 @ 4.37 1/2.

Sheep and Lambs.—Ordinary to prime sheep \$3.50 @ 4.75; inferior to choice lambs, \$4.42 1/2 @ 6.50. Dressed mutton quiet at \$1 c. per lb.; dressed lambs, 7 1/2 @ 10.

TREASON IN THE HEART OF PENNSYLVANIA

Dastardly Attempt to Prevent the Mustering in of United States Troops.

A RECRUITING OFFICER HAMPERED.

Praise For Aguinaldo and Creasy by a Leading Bryanite Organ.

PATRIOTIC DEMOCRATS DISGUSTED.

Many Resolve to Vote For Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, Republican Nominee For State Treasurer, to Show Their Contempt For Their Party Leadership.

A dastardly attempt to interfere with the mustering in of United States troops to go to the aid of the American soldiers who are daily being shot down by the insurgents in the Philippines has aroused an intense feeling of indignation among loyal citizens in this city, says a special dispatch from Johnstown, Pa. "Treason, right here in the heart of patriotic Pennsylvania, is a startling reality. The office of the Daily Johnstown Democrat is the headquarters of a conspiracy to hamper and harass the United States recruiting officer detailed for duty at this point and directed to secure as many able bodied men for the army as possible. With every day bringing fresh advices from the Philippines of American citizens, gallant soldiers and

CHAMPIONS GREASY.



WILLIAM T. CREASY.

sealers, being caught in ambush and ruthlessly slaughtered by the savage Filipinos, it is a sad spectacle to witness the traitorous efforts made by this newspaper to deter the young men of this section from going to the front to help their fellow countrymen and to defend the honor of the nation.

LOYAL DEMOCRATS DISGUSTED.

Many Democrats who are loyal to their country's flag are holding their heads in shame over the action of their party leaders, local state and national, who permit and encourage this, their principal Democratic organ, to pursue this course. Praise for Aguinaldo from this chief champion of Creasy, the Bryanite candidate for state treasurer, has done more to demoralize and disgust the patriotic Democrats of this section than anything that could have happened. Not a few Democrats have publicly proclaimed their intention to vote for Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, the gallant commander of the Fighting Tenth regiment, the Republican candidate for state treasurer, as the most effective way to showing their contempt for Democratic leadership which will tolerate and countenance the traitorous policy of leading supporters of Creasy.

But the mere question of state politics is a minor consideration with the people of this locality. Steps are being taken to put a stop to the seditious and damnable utterances of the Democratic organ. The federal government may be asked to intervene for the credit and honor of Pennsylvania. While this commonwealth has already given a larger quota of soldiers in the present crisis than any other state in the Union, it is not proposed that there shall be any improper obstacles placed in the way of any citizen who may be inclined to enter the federal service in response to the last call of the president for troops.

PRAISE FOR AGUINALDO.

One of the most objectionable publications in the Johnstown Democrat appeared in its issue of Sept. 26, 1899. In its leading editorial of this date the Democrat said:

The misrepresentations of Aguinaldo is monstrous. There is no ground for the charge made against him of greed and personal ambition. If greed had been his weakness Major McKinley long ago would have ascertained the price, as he ascertained the price of the polygamist sultan of Suhi. The perversion of history contained in the statement that Aguinaldo "made war upon us while we were still formulating a treaty with Spain" is damnable.

Following this certificate of character for the leader of the men who are slaughtering our troops in Luzon the Democrat proceeds to jump to the aid of the enemies of the country by printing a long article calculated to block the efforts of the federal re-

cruiting officer stationed here. While not making it an editorial statement, it is given in the shape of a communication, practically anonymous, over the signature "A Man," but with the editor's expression of approval in the heading, which reads, "Files a Patriotic Protest."

HELPING THE ENEMY.
Here is the article in full clipped from The Daily Democrat, of Johnstown, published Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1899:

Recruiting Officer Henry F. Egie, of Erie, Pa., a lieutenant of the Forty-seventh infantry, U. S. V., is now in Johnstown asking our people to contribute their share of flesh and blood for the Philippine sacrifice.

If there are any young men in this city who wish to hunt human game in the tropics, with the chance of having buzzards' feed made of their own carcasses, they are respectfully invited to enlist. If there are any mothers who would like to see their sons become man killers, with the chance of losing their lives in the Orient, Mr. Egie is ready to confer with them.

If there is a father who has boundless faith in the rubber god of the emulated beef administration and who would like to see his brave son rot in a foreign land—just for the glory of a horde of pusillanimous dastards who are sure never to smell burned powder or hear a ball riddled banner in battle—if there is such a father in Johnstown, let him come forth with his boy. The altar is ready for the sacrifice.

Will Johnstown respond? Will she send forth her young men to quench the only spark of liberty in the Orient? In all our city, who, in the name of God, is so bent on doing the work of the devil that he would go forth with implements of death to mangle the quivering flesh of poor black wretches who never did him any harm? One can understand how malefactors could do this. One can see how vagabonds who have managed to escape the gallows and the penitentiary would be glad to kill "niggers" for so much a month, but that the worthy young men of Johnstown or any other city should even be asked to become "nigger killers" is an insult to the community.

McKinley wants the "niggers" killed, let him go and kill them. If the newspapers of the press and the pulpit who are howling for war, want the "niggers" benevolently assimilated, let them go and assimilate them, instead of urging others to do so, while they keep their own worthless hides out of the reach of bullets.

At best, what is war to the soldier—the man who does the killing and the dying?

A boy who received his first uniform in Sunday school when only a child, and who was there taught to march and bear a gun, goes forth beneath his country's flag to fight. He has read the stories of the wars, and seen the pictures of battles in his books, where our brave armies made glorious charges against their stubborn foes. Some were falling always, but our side was ever pressing on to victory, and those who fell were caught by loving hands and borne away— heirs to eternal fame.

He dreams of the glory of the battlefield, promotions, his country's applause and an immortal name to be left to posterity. The days pass on, and at length he and his comrades press forward and bathe their bayonets in the flame of the enemy's batteries. There is a sharp sting in his breast, and as he staggers and falls, from his bosom flows a thin stream of red—the same gaudy color with which his country batted him to his death.

His comrades press on and leave him on the lonely mountain side. There is no hand to bathe his head, no ear to hear his dying words, no tongue to tell his valorous deeds, no glory, no anything, but anguish and death. The tropic sun bakes his bare head and blisters his

LAUDS AGUINALDO.



EMILIO AGUINALDO.

white face. In vain he cries for water, while the flies blow maggots in his mouth and nostrils. His only answer is the screaming of the buzzards as they circle nearer and nearer. He thinks of his mother, of his sweetheart, but he can send no word. He grows whiter and colder, for death is upon him, and so are the buzzards, pressing their beaks into his eyeballs and into his entrails, while his soul is wafed to him who said, "Thou Shalt Not Kill."

How many Johnstown mothers will offer their sons for similar fates? Lieutenant Egie is anxious to know.

WAR DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED.

This publication, designed to terrify and intimidate the parents and friends of young men intending to enlist, has no doubt caused feelings of anguish in the breasts of many women who by their pleadings and supplica-

tions may influence men who contemplate entering the army. It is not improbable that by this time the secretary of war has been informed of this insidious effort to interfere with recruiting in this section. It is known what further steps will be taken. Several leading citizens have expressed themselves in the most emphatic manner on the subject. Members of the Grand Army posts have seriously discussed the situation. Some of the veterans, recalling the scenes of the days of the civil war, declare that if similar sentiments appeared in any northern paper during the early sixties the editor would have to leave at once or he would be ridden out of town on a rail and probably treated to a coat of tar and feathers in the bargain.

The political phase of the question will probably develop more strongly later on. The people are just now aroused by feelings of patriotism. They will take up the politics of the situation between now and the election next month. It is pointed out by prominent supporters of Lieutenant Colonel Barnett that the sentiments expressed by the Johnstown Democrat on this question are in line with what is being printed by many other advocates of Creasy's election as state treasurer, only they are more radical in giving voice to the sentiments that all Bryanites hold.

The Collapse of a Platform at a Ferry House Causes the Unpleasant Occurrence—Admiral Dewey to Go to Washington by Special Train Monday.

New York, Sept. 30.—In the excess of their zeal to secure a good point of view of the Dewey naval parade three score of would-be spectators were precipitated into the North River at the foot of West Forty-second street. One woman fell among the floating timbers and sustained a broken leg in addition to possible internal injuries. The other persons who fell either climbed out themselves or were pulled out by the police with the assistance of the general crowd.

The accident occurred alongside of the ferry-house, where an old and narrow platform along the side of the house had attracted some of the more venturesome of the crowd. Along this strip of half-rotten boards, not more than two feet wide, the first man was followed by another and still more, both men and women pushing their way after the leaders. The limited number that the planks would hold had just settled down in snug safety, when the cracking shelf collapsed a moment later and the ripping of the boards and splashing of water, mingled with terrified cries, caused instantly a rush of excited spectators.

Mrs. Salma Krog, 50 years old, of 358 East Fifty-third street, was half unconscious with pain and fright when taken from the water by the first party of rescuers that arrived. She was carried to a neighboring car yard, and an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital was summoned. The ambulance surgeon found that the woman's right leg had been broken just above the ankle. She was removed to the hospital.

The other persons involved in the collapse were more fortunate. Some had tumbled into shallow water and were able to wade out. Those who got into deeper water were picked up by Detective Shindler of the Thirty-sixth Precinct and Patrolman McGowan of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who had found a small boat near the ferry slip.

Wet and bedraggled, the rescued men and women betook themselves to their homes, and left the crowd and police to watch for another mishap.

To Invite Dewey to Chicago.

Among yesterday's arrivals in town were two separate parties from Chicago, which are here to try to induce Admiral Dewey to accept the hospitality of the metropolis of the West. One of these parties is led by Mayor Harrison and a number of Chicago business men, mostly members of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. There are about 300 in this party. They are the bearers of a formal invitation to the Admiral to participate in a celebration in his honor to be held in Chicago on Oct. 9. The invitation will be handed to the Admiral at the Waldorf-Astoria on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

The train which will carry Admiral Dewey to Washington on Monday will, it is said, be the finest in appointments ever run over an American railroad. It will consist of a composite dining and three vestibule drawing-room parlor cars. The private car Atalanta will be for the exclusive use of the Admiral. The train will leave Jersey City at 1:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon and arrive in Washington at 6:50 the same day. It was offered to the committee in charge of the Dewey celebration at Washington, by President Cassatt of Pennsylvania Railroad.

Immense Crowds Everywhere.

During the naval parade the scene along the shores was one never to be forgotten. Not one-quarter of the people who desired to do so, either from the river banks or from steamers, could witness it. Before 8 o'clock every pier and dock open to the public was jammed with a jostling, eager mob, ready to break out into cheers at the smallest provocation. The more daring daunted their legs from the ends of the piers regardless of the push behind. Small boys perched upon spiles and jibed their less fortunate companions below.

The police arrangements were excellent. The bluecoats showed all the tact for which the New York police force is noted. They were firm but chary of using force and directed their efforts entirely to preventing accidents in the crush and to facilitate progress. Their clubs were used only as guard rails and badges of authority.

Up in Riverside Park the crowd was no less dense, but the scene was more pastoral. The trees and stretches of grass, still green, broke the monotony of the sea of human heads that lined the river front. All the way up to Grant's Tomb the shore was black with people. At the monument a dense mass surged up the very edge of the cliffs till it seemed that the island itself must tip and cast its unaccustomed weight into the river below.

Across the river all of New Jersey and the surplus of this city and Connecticut had gathered. All along the edge of the picturesque bluffs they stood. They perched on perilous crags and climbed to the topmost limbs of trees.

BURGHERS ARE MASSING

Boer Troops Gathering on the Frontier and May Raid Natal This Week.

ENGLAND EXPECTS WAR

Believes That First Move in a Hostile Line Will be Made on Delagoa Bay by Kruger's Men.

Prospects of a Backdown on the Part of the Transvaal Not of an Encouraging Nature—The British Troops Are Ready to Make a Dash on Pretoria.

London, Oct. 3.—War now seems certain. Every stage has depended upon President Kruger. If he would not back down when the British demands were expressed less sweepingly, he scarcely can do so now, when they are formulated with almost brutal frankness. The negotiations, according to President Kruger's own statements, and judging from all the available information, seem to have reached a crisis.

Rumors of the interference of a foreign Power continues to crop up, but the most sanguine scarcely believe this would turn the British from their determination, though speculation is rife regarding the awkward complications which might ensue by German or Russian diversion in various parts of the globe.

The most probable solution of the present situation seems that the Boers, who must have seen the efforts of the British Government to avert hostilities until the arrival of reinforcements, having, weeks ago, planned a campaign, will put it in action, perhaps as early as this week. They probably will avoid engagements, devoting their energies to the destruction of property and the capture of prisoners, perhaps including a raid on Delagoa Bay. It seems unlikely that they will attack through Luning's Nek and other passes that that boundary, for the simple reason that these points are so openly talked about as their probable points of aggression, keenest observers believing it to be more likely that the Boers will operate through Zululand, thus creating a diversion of the 15,000 British troops, now chiefly massed at Ladysmith.

In the meanwhile a British army corps, consisting of 20,000 men, will be sent out. Parliament will be summoned and no doubt the necessary supplies will be granted.

It is the general assumption that the main object of the British will be the capture of Pretoria. The duration of the conflict is a matter of the wildest surmise, though the Continental and British papers do not express the faintest doubt that it will result in the defeat of the Boers and the addition of their country to Great Britain's colonies.

The underlying motive actuating the British Government has been the suppression of a far-reaching conspiracy for the establishment of a Dutch federation, from the Zambesi to the Cape. It long has been suspected that the Cabinet was prompted by more vital questions than the Outlander rights, and if Mr. Chamberlain is quoted correctly it would appear that Great Britain will not stop until reassured of the absolute safety of her supremacy in South Africa.

A telegram from Pretoria says the wildest excitement prevails there and that the war preparations are proceeding rapidly. Big guns, field telegraphs, burghers, munitions of war and provisions are being hurried off to Volksrust, the projected base of the Boer operations against Natal.

Ten More Are Missing.

Montreal, Oct. 2.—Another party of survivors of the wrecked steamship Scotsman has arrived here. The party included several more of the cabin passengers and the steerage passengers who were rescued by the Allan Line steamer Grecian which arrived at Belle Isle after the departure of the Montfort with the greater number of the wrecked passengers. The Grecian also brought back forty-seven of the Scotsman's passengers and crew. All were in a destitute condition. There are still ten more passengers of the ill-fated ship missing. The Scotsman's crew are held by the police for robbing the passengers and perpetrating other depredations after the ship grounded.

A Relative of McKinley Killed.

Deadwood, S. D., Oct. 2.—W. C. Linn, said to be a distant cousin of President McKinley, was killed in his cabin in the Galena mining district, nine miles southwest of this city, by an explosion of giant powder which he had placed beside a stove to thaw out. He lived only a few minutes. Linn came to the Black Hills in 1876, and was a messenger for a long time on the Northwestern stage coach between Pierre and the Black Hills. He was known as the tallest man in the Hills, being 6 feet 4 inches in height.

Chicago Will Celebrate.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2.—Chicago will hold her fall festival, the corner stone of the new Post Office will be laid, and the city will be decorated and illuminated for a week, in the first part of October, as never before. Admiral Dewey, President Diaz of Mexico and Governor General Minto of Canada will not be here, but it seems certain that President McKinley will lay the non-union corner stone of the Post Office and brave the anger of the Chicago Bricklayers' Union, of which he is a member.

Found a Mastodon's Remains.

Olivet, Mich., Oct. 2.—Mastodon remains, said to be nearly enough for an entire skeleton, have been found near here. Legs, bones, ribs, vertebrae, thighbones, and a large number of small bones were found. The complement of leg bones was complete, the longest being thirty-eight inches long and twenty-five inches in circumference. The longest rib was forty-five inches long. The vertebrae were nearly a foot across and four inches thick.