SHERMAN SPEAKS.

The Ohio Senator's Views on the Financial System.

Republicans Given Credit for the Present Excellent Business Condition of the Country.

At a largely attended meeting of the Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia. at the Academy of Music in that city October 8, Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, was the orator of the evening, and in speaking on the business issues between the two great political parties

"The whole aspect of the tariff question has been changed by the recent action of the demo-cratic national convention at Chicago. For cratte national convention at Chicago. For the first time in the history of our country during 100 years of national life has a national party dared to proclaim that a tariff for protection is unconstitutional and is a fraud upon the laborer for the benefit of a few. This has not been done in secret nor with equivocal phrases or limitations, but openly after debate and a vote by the strong majority of 514 years to 315 nays in a democratic convention in which every district, and state, and territory was fully repretrict, and state, and territory was fully repre

This is a bold declaration, as bold as the rebellion, and should be met by the American people in the same spirit as they met the re-bellion. There should be no truce or paries beilion. There should be no truce or pariey until the issue is determined: not by war, but by the voice of the American people. The significant fact appears that this resolution was voted against by the great producing states of the north and voted for by the late confederate states; that in substance it was taken from the confederate constitution: that it was in open opposition to the opinions and acts of the great leaders of the democracy, living and dead, and among them several from Pennsylvania of whom not the least was that sterling democrat, Samuel J. Randall. It was made in the face of the often repeated declarations in democratic mational conventions and in spite of a large minority of the members of the recent convention, the power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several states. The right to adjust these duties with a view to the encour-agement of domestic branches of industry is so completely indentical with the power that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other

"The states have delegated their whole au-thority over imports to the federal government without limitation or restriction saving the very inconsiderable restriction relating to their in-spection laws. This authority having thus en-tirely passed from the states, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them, and consequently if it be not possessed by the general government it must be possessed by the general government it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This cannot be the case; this indispensable power thus surrendered by the state must be within the several the state must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to congress.

They tell us also that protection is a fraud upon the labor of the American people for the benefit of the few. What right has the demo-eratic party of to-day to speak for the laboring men of this country? What measure has it adopted or proposed to advance their interests; to promote their comfort or increase their pay Every one of the great acts of public policy adopted by the republican party which have distinguished the last thirty years has tended to promote the good of the people, of the common people, as Mr. Lincoln called them, and none has been more fruitful of good to the people, and especially to those who labor, than the republican policy of protecting their industries from undue foreign competition. This rule of publican policy of protecting their industries from undue foreign competition. This rule of protection has been extended by the McKinley law to all forms of production in which our people can compete with fair wages on equal terms. "Congress may not in all cases have fixed the just rate of cuty for this depends upon changing conditions of demand and supply, but the windstale adonated in plate and

ing conditions of demand and supply, but the principle adopted is plain and simple, that in collecting our revenues from imported goods we will discriminate in favor of home produc tions as against foreign productions competing with ours. This is the republican policy of protection, to secure and maintain which we ask the people of the United States to reclect Henjamin Harrison as president of the United States, and to reelect a republican house of representatives.

eds at this elec tion the protective policy will be maintained, and the McKinley law will only be changed as the experience of the time demonstrates the ne succeeds we must be prepared for violent changes in our tariff laws, to be made without regard to the wages and interests of labor or of th capital employed in manufactures. This threat-ened destruction of our home industries is made by an unnatural alliance of the cotton grower in the south, the free trader in commercia cities, and the dilettante dudes who now follow the fashions of the old world, because it is

inglish, you know.
"The second business question of national policy of great importance to which I have re-ferred is whether the coinage of silver shall be free, whether the holder of 412% grains of free, whether the holder of 412% grains of standard silver, or 37114 grains of pure silver can present it to the treasury of the United States and have it coined for him into a dollar. That much silver is worth in the market about sixty-seven cents. If the coinage of silver is made free, then all the silver now in existence, estimated at \$4.000,000,000, and all the silver hereafter mined amounting last were as a series. hereafter mined, amounting last year at coinage galue to \$185,000,000 and annually increasing dollars brought to our mints and coined into or the benefit of Le of the United States action to be to the property of the fact that the fact tha

"I believe President Harrison would veto a free-coinage measure. What Mr. Cleveland would do I cannot say; he does not tell us. The subject will enter largely into congressional de-bates. No man ought to be elected to con-gress whose position on this question is not clear and unequivocal. New what we want is both gold and sliver money, but always main tained at par with each other, money having the same purchasing power. How can we get it? The surest answer is by putting enough sil-ver in the silver dollar to make it equal in value to the gold in the gold dollar. If 3714 grains are not enough put into the silver dollar 480 grains or 550 grains: give the people an honest dollar and thus settle the silver question.

"A measure of graver importance than ever free trade or a silver standard is presented it two lines in the platform of the democratic party recently adopted at Chicago. Section a of the platform reads: "'We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per

cent. on state banks be repealed.' "What does this mean? The tax referred to was imposed in the midst of the civil war, after full debate and consideration, not for the purpose of revenue, but to get rid of the mass of the save roney issued under the laws of the save. pose of revenue, but to get rid of the mass of paper money issued under the laws of the several states, of denominations of one dollar to one thousand dollars. I am now amazed that any intelligent man, democrat or republican, who has lived long enough to know the truth, or has read the history of his country, could now be willing to open the door again to this kind of money. The very first financial problem that faced us at the beginning of the war, was how to get out of it. The sub-treasury law, a democratic measure, forbade its use by the government. It could not be received for taxes. It was not and could not be made a legal tender. Gold and silver disappeared, as it usually does in the face of war. The only expedient was to tax this so-called paper money out of existence It is this law which our democratic friends now propose to repeal. But we did not destroy the

propose to repeal. But we did not destroy the state banks without substituting other banks a their place. Nearly all the state banks were converted into national banks, with power to issue circulating notes, so well secured that no man has ever lest a dollar on a national bank

The choice is now between national money, seked by the power and credit of the govern-

ment, and the exploded, rejected, prohibited and unconstitutional bills of credit issued by local banks under the authority of forty-four states, with powers as diverse as the animal creation. The credit of some of these states is already impaired by repudiation, and some have very limited resources, already crippled by debt. It is now the tendency of the democratic party, dominated by the south, to revive all the disunion, and destroy all the achievements of the republican party except the preservation of the union. The republican party seeks to com-plete its work by strengthening the union it has saved, to deal impartially with all sections and classes, to maintain and improve upon the na-tional currency it has established and to extend the policy of protection to all industries that can be profitably conducted here."

WHY WAGES HAVE RISEN. Calamity-Howling Democrats Have Hard Road to Travel.

Democratic newspapers deny that the rate of wages has risen and that the aggregate of wages paid since the passage of the McKinley tariff has increased because all democratic papers during a presidential campaign are in the business of showing how poor everybody is and how the country is going to the dogs. This preaching loss, panic and bankruptcy is a poor trade anywhere; but it is a particularly hard road to travel in the most prosperous country on earth, and just now, in this current year, the only one.

But there is every reason why wages both in rate and amount should be greater because the manufacturing output of the country is greater. Nothing measures wages like output. More cotton cloth, more woolens, more boots and shoes, and more pig iron can be made without paying more men more wages and higher and better. There are many trades of which this can be found out only as Commissioner Peck did by sending out inquiries. These showed that in 1891, in sixty-seven industries covering 1,121 "trades" and giving employment to 285,000 men and women, there was an average advance to each one of these men and women of 23.11 over the wages paid the year be-

In regard to the great staples, however, it is possible to tell the increase of output, and hence the probable, not to say certain, increase of wages The cotton mills of this country have taken 2,256,972 bales this year to date, against 2,062,528 bales last year, an advance of an eighth. The wool absorbed by our manufacturers, as measured by receipts at Boston, has been for the first half of 1802 331,106 bales, against 289,437 bales, or an advance of one-seventh. Wool sales at three principal ports, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, have this year been 205,-702,678 pounds, against 163,915,406 last year, an advance of 35 per cent. Im-ports of raw wool for the fiscal year ending last June were 148,670,673 pounds, against 129,303,648 pounds in 1891 and 105,431,281 pounds in 1890, so that the increase in these imports of wool since the year before the passage of the McKinley tariff has been 44 per cent., and the total increase in the consumption of wool has been 10 per foreign manufactures of wool have rying New York. fallen from \$56,582,412 in the fiscal year just before the present tariff was passed to \$85,565,879 in the fiscal year just closed, a reduction of 37 per cent., or \$21,016,533, all taken by home goods.

Two-thirds of the boots and shoes made in this country are manufactured about Boston, and the shipments of whichever side carries it, Harrison's cases from that point are to date 2,469, | lead in it in 1888 being only 13,000 and 398 cases, against 2,353,589, an average Cleveland's in 1884 being but 1,047. tained by tapping the jim-jams tree of 115,809, or 5 per cent. more than last Even the most ardent democrat this have been lamenting the imaginary deyear. The output of pig iron for the year has not counted on a plurality first half of 1893 was 5,374,943 tons, greater than 12,000 or 15,000 out of a of uncounted articles of merchandise against 3,772,280 tons in the first half total vote which will reach nearly has fallen since the wiseacres of the of 1891, an advance of one-half. Or 1,500,000. With Tammany either luketake it another way, here is the iron warm or hostile the democracy is product for the years ending each June

for four years:		
Year ending June, Year ending June,		8,973,535
Year ending June, 1 Year ending June, 1	1888	7,986,999

As will be seen, our pig-iron output is 21 per cent. more for the last twelve months than for the year before; 11 per cent. more than for the year before the passage of the McKinley tariff, and 38 per cent, more than in the last year before the election of a republican president.

This increase in output and in consumption of raw material in four great industries, iron, wool, cotton and leather, must stand and can stand for nothing but while figures computed by Mr. Peck, the democratic labor commissioner of New York. -Phit-sciphia

When the democrats in national convention assembled and denounced as a republican sham the reciprocity policy of the Harrison administration they alienated from themselves a good many of the merchants of New York and of some other cities. The growth of our commercial relations with Central and South America is already sufficiently marked to encourage the merchants of New York to believe in the reciprocity policy of Mr. Blaine, at least to the extent of giving it a further trial before abandoning it, which would be done in short order if Cleveland went back to the white house .-

Chicago Tribune. Judge Gresham is reported to have said recently from the bench: "The power of the government to collect revenue to defray its expenses is sovereign and absolute. It can take any part of a man's property without process, but it ought to take no more than enough to defray the expenses of the government." This is a sound doctrine and nobody ever denied it. Many democratic organs are declarhowever, that Judge Gresham ing. has by this utterance declared himself a democrat. The brethren are hard up for campaign material -- Port-

land Oregonian. Bourbon supremacy is departing in the two Virginias. In 1884, Cleveland carried old Virginia by 6,003 majority; in 1888, he had not a majority, but only 1,539 plurality over Harrison. In West Virginia, the democratic ma jority was 2,477 in 1884, but a plurality of only 506 in 1888. The political fields to be white for republican reapers ought down there this year .-- Toledo Blade,

TAMMANY REBELS.

The Situation in New York Looks Blue

It is no longer possible for the demo-crats to conceal the fact that Tammany has revolted against Cleveland. There is no formal pretense any more of harmony between that faction and the remainder of the party in New York. Apparently the blame for this condition lies primarily with the professed and active supporters of Cleveland. The element of the party which has been known as the county democracy, and which is led by ex-Mayor Grace, tion, although Grace, two or three of the magnates of the wigwam, promthis strife, a pledge which appears to have never been observed by his folsection of the "counties," or the antisnappers, continue the crusade, the intention being to injure Tammany in the municipal election, and destroy its "pull" in the city government. Natu- of trade is running against the United rally enough, the wigwam resents this States. The people of this country are

DIFFICULT TO FACE.

A Knock-Down Argument for Calamity

Facts are daily fighting the battles of the republican party. It seems, indeed, as if every argument of the enemies of the fiscal system now in force was met and overcome by a turn in events of such general publicity that it cannot be denied or gainsaid. Last year the excess of exports over imports was enormous, and almost unprecedented. Then the free traders proclaimed in chorus that such a balance of trade was not a sign of national prosperity, has been making secret war on Tam- as plain people had supposed, but a many ever since the Chicago conven- proof of heavy foreign indebtedness and a serious drain upon our resources. months ago, according to the statement | They pointed with pride to England as a country which was growing rich ised that there should be a "let-up" in under constantly increasing and very great excess of imports every year, and the assertion was made that if the lowers. The active and demonstrative American people were really prosperous they would buy more freely abroad.

This year our imports have been enormous, and at present the balance



Monsieur Cleveland and his (un) happy family.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

duplicity and takes the readiest and buying foreign merchandise at a rate most effective means at hand to protect itself. It closes up its lines, directs its vanced so carnestly last year, would batteries at the anti-snappers, and stands ready to defend itself from all assaults, whether secret or open. In doing this, of course, Tammany has to abandon Cleveland, and he is thus cut off from an element whose support furcent. At the same time the imports of nishes him with his only chance of car-

Under such circumstances it will be seen that the peril of the democracy in New York is indeed grave. Without the utmost harmony in the party ranks it can by no possibility secure the electoral vote of that state. In presidential years the state is notably close, doomed, as the friends of the national and perversity which is marvelous and unaccountable the inner circle of the candidate's supporters are bringing about this very state of things. Tammany has again been assaulted in the house of its supposed friends, and the old factional strife is renewed. There is a possibility, to be sure, that a truce may be patched up and that the open hostility of the wigwam to the ticket may be averted, but the probabilities do not point that way. The situation of the democracy in the decisive state must cause the most serious apprehension to Mr. Cleveland. If he loses the vote of New York his defeat is incuited conclusion that for this year at least the state is irrevocably lost to his party. -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE FRIEND AND THE FOE. Cleveland's and Harrison's Attidudes

Here is what the two presidents have

Baid about the soldiers.

The soldiers in their pay and bounty re and saltors are now vetceive such compensa-erans of time as well as tion as was never re-of war. The parallels ceived by soldiers. The of age have approached really needy have been close to the chadels of to a large extent pro-life, and the end for vided for at soldiers each of a brave and honhemes. It is sad, but orable atreggle is not nevertheless true, that remote. Increasing in in the matter of procur-firmity and years give ing pensions there ext the minor tenes of sadists a widespread disreness and pathos to the gard of trath and good mighty appeal of servicith, and there can be lice and of suffering. The no doubt that the race car that does not listen after the pensions of with sympathy and the fered by this bill would heart that does not listen after the pensions of with sympathy and the fered by this bill would heart that does not renot only stimulate spond with generosity weakness and pre-are the heart and ear of tended incapacity for an alien and not of an labor, but put a further American. Now soon premium on mendacity, again the surviving vet—Veto of dependent pension bill.

The number of instead and every tribute of of our soldiers who rode honor and love should horses during the war attend the march. A were injured by being that the gard in the column of victors' parade in their saddles would in itself and the column of victors' parade in their saddles would in itself and the column of victors' parade in their saddles would in itself and not less a comrade now — Letter discate that those saddles would in itself and the column of victors' parade in their saddles would in itself and not less a comrade now — Letter discate that those saddles would in itself and the fourteen important pension pensive bill.

The aggregate of votes cast in congress on the fourteen important pension said about the soldiers:

T.e aggregate of votes cast in congress on the fourteen important pension bills, which have exemplified the nation's gratitude to its defenders, stands: Democratic votes for the bills 501
Democratic votes against the bills 902
Republican votes for the bills 1.291
Republican votes against the bills 1.291

-Chicago Tribune. The democracy talk about their "campaign of education." The demo-eratic curriculum is small and vicious -fusion, free trade and wildcat cur-topey. -Minneapolis Journal.

which, on the free traders theory adprove very great and general prosperity. The nation seems able to pay for more than it sells abroad, and is in a fair way to become quite English in this respect, and yet the mugwumps and the democrats are not satisfied. Somehow facts will not come to snit their needs.

'Twas ever thus. The circulating medium of the United States increased just when the inflationists and calam ity howlers wanted to tell the voters of the west that they were being ruined by a shrinkage in the supply of money. The farmers have paid off their mortgages at a great rate, while the demo crats who think whisky is obhave been lamenting the imaginary decay of American agriculture. The cos anti-republican parties and factions declared that poor men could never hope to pay McKinley bill prices for the ticket are aware, yet by a recklessness necessaries of life. Best of all, the wages of workingmen have risen, when the democrats counted confidently on sharp changes in the opposite direction Nothing happens as the Cassandras of the free trade press said beforehand that it would and must. In most cases the facts are too plain, moreover, to be concealed or lied about successfully. Yet such is the hardness of the nation' heart that the American people go on their prosperous way rejoicing in good business and never shedding a tear for the woes of unhappy politicians, whose stock in trade is the prophesying of disaster. - Cleveland Leader.

Cleveland's flunk ou the land question is simply to save New York, if possible. He knows that the Chica go convention's free trade plank will irretrievably lose the Empire state; he knows, too, that he cannot be elected without it .- Toledo Blade.

Commissioner Peck is about to publish a supplement to his report which will give the democrats cause to have another indictment found against him, and furnish the republicans an other reason to admire his candor and courage.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

17 Mr. Cleveland would better with hold his letter of thanks to Judge Gresham until he hears something more definite from that gentleman The judge has been the subject of some very ridiculous canards during the present campaign. - Minneapolis Trib-

With all the democratic persec tion of Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, for telling the truth, they can't wipe out the truthful figures of Peck's work, which show that last year wages paid to workingmen in a portion of the manufacturing establishments of New York state increased \$6,377,925.99, while production in ereased \$31,315,130.68. — Minneapolis Journal.

The defection of Sickles is matter of grave import to the demoerats in New York, and is doubtless viewed by them with alarm, for they know as well as anyone that as goe New York so will go the election When a man of Sickles' prominence breaks away from party bonds th lesser lights will soon follow, and ever if he does not actively support Harrison his refusal to support Cleveland will undoubtedly lose the democracy many votes in New York, the very place above all others where they are most valuable.-Pittsburgh Telegraph.

BLAINE SPEAKS.

The Ex-Secretary Yields to Popular Enthusiasm.

He Speaks Briefly and to the Point-Good Words For the Administration of President Harrison-The Tariff Touched Upon.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 15 .- James G. Blaine has spoken. A big crowd from the villages of West Chester county went to Ophir farm and heard the man from Maine. Politicians had tried to obtain the same result, but failed. The ex-secretary, however, yielded to popular enthusiasm and spoke.

The demonstration was spontaneous and arranged on short notice. The idea was started yesterday morning and by nightfall the news that such an affair would take place had spread over the southern part of the county. They gathered in all their strength and went to Mr. Reid's home. Delegates were present from Port Chester, Rye, White Plains, Manaroneck, Rye Neck and the other towns along the southern line. Upon arriving at Ophir farm the bands which accompanied the party played several selections and Mr. Reid appeared upon the veranda. He was followed by the distinguished party which had gathered to meet the ex-sec-

After a few words of introduction Mr. Reid presented Mr. Blaine. As the popular son of Maine stepped forward he was greeted with round after round of cheers. When sufficient slience could be restored to permit him to be heard Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

"Fellow citizens of New York: I should be churlish indeed if I did not make response to your call after you have come several miles to this beautiful home of Mr. Reid on a pleasant October evening. At the same time I am not making speeches in the canvass for reasons which are well known to my friends and which have no connection whatever with politics.

"Generally administrations, in a presidential election, are challenged on account of the condition of the business of the country, and I submit that the republican administration of President Harrison can triumphantly endure such a test. I doubt if, since the government of the United States was instituted, anybody, at any time, has seen what we call 'good times' so general, taking in so many industries and spreading prosperity throughout the whole domain of trade. I might appeal to New York if the city has ever passed a season more satisfactory in financial respects than the past two years and in which the general effect on capital and labor has been more prosperous.

The opponents of the republican party always represented New York as a commercial city and not a manufacturing one, and yet the product of the manufactures of this city alone is \$700,-000,000. Anything that would cripple that great interest would eripple the the metropolis seriously, and to a very hurtful extent. More men in New York get their living from pursuits protected by the tariff than from any other source. I know New York is the center of our commerce, the great entrepot of our trade; but all the men engaged in commercial affairs in and about New York are smaller in numbers than the men engaged in manufactures; nor if you go west, where the democrats this year are making considerable effort and doing a vast amount of boasting, will you find it dif ferent. Take Michigan, Ohio, Indiana or Illinois and the product of manufactories are greater in pecuniary amount than the products of agriculture in these four great agricultural states. So that I think democratic orators who are on the wing, trying to arouse the hostility of these states against the protective tariff, will encounter a sentiment of which they have not dreamed.

"We learn from the democratic party that three western states are in a des perate condition. The amount of their farm mortgages rolls up into the millions. You would suppose it fabulous that the American money they embrace could ever have been so invested.

"This is notw Jersong the farmers in of in Pennsylvania. It is not so among the farmers of any state near by whose condition can be easily learned, but by a singular fatality it is the western states that have got all these farm mortgages.

"The tariff, so democratic papers say is the origin of a plutocratic govern-ment when wealth shall rule and poor men shall not get their rights. I shall venture to challenge all such state-ments of that kind. A thorough examination of the list of wealthy men in the country published has demonstrated the fact to be quite the reverse.

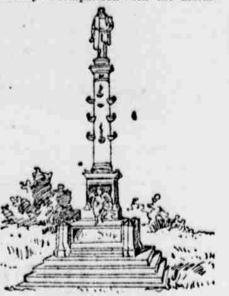
"I have a word to say about the Irish I see that it is stated that the democrats boast of having the most of them in their ranks this year. It is one of the mysteries of our polities than a question which interests England sosupremely which is canvassed almost as much in London as it is in New York should have the Irish vote on the side of Great Britain. If the Irish vote were solidly for protection they could defy the machinations of the democratic party for free trade, and throw their influence on the side of the home market of America against the side of the foreign market of England."

Chicago Water Supply Threatened CHICAGO, Oct. 15. -One of the large double-beam pumps at the Chicago ave-nue water works has been disabled. In consequence the city will be deprived of a daily water supply of \$8,000,000 gallons until repairs can be made. A heavy iron casting must be replaced and thirty days will be required for its construction. City officers in charge of the water department profess not to fear a famine. They admit, how wer, that the limited supply will cause a scarcity in outside parts of the city. All available pumps have been started to their full capacity, but they are not able to make good the deficit.

MILITARY PARADE.

A Grand Display of Soldiery at the Unveil-ing of the Columbus Monument in New York.

New York, Oct. 13 .- It is doubtful it the world ever saw a grander display of soldiery in line of march in times of peace than that which wound its way through the fully-decorated thoroughfares of New York yesterday. It was worthy of comparison with the assem-



THE COLUMBUS MONUMENT. bled hosts of Napoleon as they started on that fatal pilgrimage to Moscow or of the gathering of the boys in blue at Washington after the rebellion.

It was 10:15 o'clock when the platoon of mounted police started up Broadway from the Battery to clear the way. This was the beginning of the parade. Then came Grand Marshal General Martin McMahon with his staff as follows: Gen. William D. Whipple, U. S. A.; Gen. Anson G. McCook, Lieut. R. H. Patterson, U. S. A.; Lieut David Price, U. S. A.; Col. Samuel Truesdell, U. S. A.: Capt. Blunt, U. S. A.: Maj. L. C. Brackett, U. S. A.; Capt. Albert Gallup, N. G. S. N. Y.; Col. T. J. Reed.

The line of march was from the Battery up Broadway to South street, around Washington square to Fifth avenue, thence to Fourteenth street, to Sixth avenue, to Ninth avenue, to Fifty-ninth street, where the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the Columbus monument were held.

NOT SO ROMANTIC.

Boys With a Thirst For Wild Live Should

Read the Following.
TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 13.—The state board of pardons heard an application for pardon which brought to light the interesting history of the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of two wild but innocent boys of good family.

Frank Kepplinger and George Smith two years ago ran away from their home in Virginia, Ill., and came to Kansas. At that time they were 16 years old. Kepplinger's father is a wealthy stockholder and his uncle is president of the Illinois State college. Smith's father is one of Kepplinger's farmer tenants. The boys finally came to Galena, in Cherokee county, where they obtained work in the mines. To avoid being found by their parents they assumed the names of S. H. Brown and Sam Frye. Three weeks after their arrival they were placed under arrest, charged with breaking open an ore house and stealing ore. They were convicted on purely circumstantial evidence and sentenced to five years each in the penitentiary.

Five men were arrested at Galena last spring for stealing ore and all were sent to the penitentiary. The man who made a business of buying stolen ore confessed that he had shielded the gang and the crime for which the boys were convicted was committed by one Frank Hagan, who is now serving time at Lansing.

Kepplinger's father used every means at his command to find his son, but the boy was as much lost to his parents as though he had been swallowed up by the earth. His photograph was sent all over the country ond liberal rewards were offered for his discovery. Two weeks ago a lady in Kansas City who had been a school mate of young Kepplinger's mother received a letter signed "S. H. Brown, box 2, Lansing. Kan.," asking for the address of Mary A. Kepplinger and whether she was mg' was recognized by mrs. Kepplinger as that of her missing She came to Kansas at once and has been with her boy at the penitentiary ever since. Her husband and an attorney have been busy gathering evidence to present to the board of purdons, and in this wish have had the cooperation of the officials of Cherckee county, including the county attorney. The pardon will probably be granted. While in the penitentiary Kepplinger has learned the trade of a tailor and Smith that of a marble cutter.

The Strip Free of Cattle CHICAGO, Oct. 13 - Zack Mulhall, of Mulhail, I. T., connected with the stock department of the Santa Fe road, says: "The Cherokee strip is now free of cattle from one end to the other, for the first time since white men visited that country, and it will probably remain so. Boomers have burned all the grass, so there would be no show there for cattle this winter, even should any attempt to return. According to what has been said, the government wants to throw it open for settlement next spring, but that won't affect cattlemen. They don't want any more Cherokee strip, especially when there is only about half of it worth anything, and that will be crowded by settlers."

The Lake Front Cases. WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.-The case involving the ownership of a portion of the land occupied by the Illinois Central Railroad Co., on the Lake Front in Chicago, came up for an argument in the supreme court of the United States. There are four cases in all which were combined and advanced on the calendar. Chief Justice Fuller, having one time acted as counsel for one of the parties in the case, did not sit. Associate Justice Blatchford, while sitting and hearing the arguments, will take no part in the decision of the case, owing to the fact that relatives of his are financially interested in the result