

TO AID MISSIONS.

The American Christian Missionary Society Convenes.

RAILROAD RATES TO BE ADVANCED.

The Railroads Will Put Rates Up in Sympathy with Wheat—International Typographical Union Session Ended—Meeting of Musicians.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 20.—The 48th annual convention of the American Christian Missionary society convened at the state capitol building yesterday with 300 delegates. The organization is divided into the following divisions: Board of church extension, headquarters Kansas City, Mo.; board of negro evangelization and education, headquarters Louisville, Ky.; board of education, headquarters Chicago; board of ministerial relief, headquarters Indianapolis, Ind. These met with the main body. The annual reports of the secretary shows \$33,543 collected the past year, being a gain over 1895 of \$10,301. The report of the committee on work and workers shows \$30,457 raised during the past year. The morning session opened with the annual address of President Hardin, followed by Rev. William F. Cowden, of Tacoma, Wash., upon "Our Plea and Its Relation to Home Missions."

A meeting of the executive council of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions was held yesterday morning in the senate chamber, and was occupied with appeals for aid from Wisconsin, Colorado, Georgia, Pennsylvania, New York and Florida. Georgia was allowed \$500 for missionary work.

RAILROAD RATES TO BE ADVANCED. CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The western roads are highly pleased by the advance that has taken place in the price of wheat and they say that they will not now have much trouble in making the advance in rates that they have scheduled for November 2. With wheat selling between 50 and 60 cents in Chicago it was hard to get the shippers to stand over one-half of that amount for transportation to Chicago, but now that it has advanced so far, they say that they will have little trouble either with the shippers or with the roads that a time back were opposed to having the rates elevated.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION SESSION ENDED. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 20.—The 43d convention of the International Typographical union finished its session in this city yesterday. Matters pertaining only to the closing of the convention were transacted. By night nearly all the delegates had left the city, officers of the union only remaining behind to attend to several minor matters of business. President Prescott said that this convention had in many respects been the most important held in the last ten years and claimed that it had cost \$30,000.

MEETING OF MUSICIANS. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 20.—Representatives from local councils of the National League of Musicians were in session in this city yesterday for the purpose of forming an organization which will affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. Heretofore this plan has been opposed by the eastern delegates, while the western delegates were in favor of it. The meeting here yesterday was composed largely of the delegates from western councils. It is proposed to form a separate national organization.

JONES WITHDRAWS.

Populist Nominee for Governor of Missouri Pulls Off in Favor of Stephens.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 20.—At St. Louis yesterday O. D. Jones, the populist candidate for governor of Missouri, gave out a letter announcing his withdrawal from the race. He said he did so because he desired to aid in defeating the republican state ticket. He thought by throwing his support to Lon V. Stephens, the democratic nominee, he could do this. At 11:45 last night, Secretary of State Lesueur received and filed the resignation of Mr. Jones. The resignation was received and filed within 15 minutes of the expiration of the time allowed by law, and the certificates were mailed out last night. Carroll and Johnson, members of the populist executive committee, have been in the city all day arranging for the resignation. Secretary of State Lesueur brought the papers from St. Louis in person, and within five minutes of the arrival of the train here they were on file in his office.

TO DISPLAY THE FLAG.

Chairman Jones Advises Democrats to Exhibit the National Emblem October 31.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Chairman Jones, of the democratic national committee has issued the following appeal: The American flag has always been the emblem of national honor, and it will always remain so. Its influence has always been for good for mankind. Its display is always potent for the advancement of all that is best in our government, for it appeals to every sentiment of patriotism and national pride. I therefore suggest that on Saturday, October 31, all those who desire to preserve the country's honor and independence, as it came to us from the fathers, who believe in the rights of every man, rich or poor, to cast a free and untrammelled ballot and who desire that real and genuine prosperity may once again return to bless our people, display the national colors at their homes, their places of business, and wherever else they may be seen. In order that voters whose hearts are for their country may be cheered and their purposes strengthened, and that those who are wavering may take courage of their patriotism to perform their duties as citizens.

ALL PLEAD GUILTY.

Participants in the "Mystic Members" Fraud Given Various Sentences.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 19.—After a trial lasting two days in the federal court, in the case of James T. Swartz, alias G. R. Bell, the noted confidence man, the defendant walked into court Saturday and withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty. His partners in the famous "mystic members" game, Hobson, Wells, McGinnis and Robbins, also pleaded guilty. Bell, the leader of the gang, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and fined \$1,000. McGinnis and Wells received the same sentence, while Hobson and Robbins were fined \$1,000 and sent to jail for six months. Swartz, under the name of Bell, swindled 100 farmers and others in southwest Missouri and Kansas out of thousands of dollars by organizing a peculiar society, which he called the American Knights of Mystic Members. Swartz would deliver a lecture and pretend he was a personal representative of the treasury department, and his duty was to distribute money secretly among the people. He pretended that members of the order would receive ten times the amount of money paid for initiation. The fee to join was fixed at \$250, and members who paid in this sum would receive \$2,500. His oily tongue deceived many ignorant people, and it is estimated that Bell and his confederates made \$40,000 by the game.

HANNA'S FLAG DAY IDEA.

October 31 Suggested for a General Display by All Republicans.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Chairman Hanna, of the republican national committee, suggests that on Saturday, October 31, "all who intend to vote on November 3, for the preservation of our national honor, for sound money and the advancement of our people's interest and general prosperity display the national colors at their homes, in order that voters whose hearts are for their country may be strengthened in their purpose and those who are undetermined may be more patriotically and intelligently conclude how best to perform their duty as citizens."

MASONIC HOME DAMAGED.

Flames Do \$1,000 Injury to the Edifice Recently Dedicated at Wichita.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 19.—Early Sunday morning a fire broke out in the Kansas Masonic home, the magnificent stone building recently dedicated here, and despite the efforts of the entire fire department considerable damage was done. The handsome reception room, with its rich furnishings, which were the gift of the masonic bodies of Winfield, was gutted and other rooms were badly damaged. An aged inmate was saved by a fireman, who carried him down the fire escape. The loss, over \$1,000, is fully covered by insurance.

Was It an Accident?

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Walter Louis Lenau, who married the widow of Col. John A. Cockerill, shot himself yesterday at his home at Englewood, N. J. According to Mrs. Lenau the shooting was unintentional. Mr. Lenau has made no statement regarding the affair. The surgeons in attendance held out little encouragement for his recovery. The couple were married last June, only two months after Col. Cockerill's death. She is 40 and he is 27.

War Department Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Secretary Lamont will to-day transmit estimates of appropriations required by the war department for the next fiscal year. The aggregate is \$52,875,638. The estimate for fortifications and sea coast defenses has been increased to \$15,824,298, an amount, Secretary Lamont says, which will be required to continue this work at its present rate of progress.

Ether's Golden Jubilee.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The semi-centennial anniversary of the first use of ether as an anesthetic was celebrated in the Massachusetts general hospital here yesterday by a noteworthy reception and literary exercises. The reception took place in the lecture amphitheater, which had been restored to the appearance it bore on that occasion 50 years ago.

Masked Men Terrorize a Town.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Oct. 19.—The little town of Carney, 16 miles east of here, was held up at nine o'clock Saturday night by six masked and heavily-armed outlaws. The store of Trader Fouts was ransacked and \$800 in money taken. Fouts and his son were taken a mile from town and bound to a tree. Three posses are in pursuit of the robbers, who are headed towards this city.

Went from a Feast to Her Death.

ANNISON, Ala., Oct. 19.—Mrs. S. B. Causey, a widow, aged 72 years, committed suicide by hanging herself to a tree near her home, five miles west of this city. Her last single child, a daughter, was married yesterday, and rather than put herself upon her married children for support she slipped away from the wedding feast and took her life.

Twenty Persons Drowned.

LISBON, Oct. 19.—The Portuguese bark Venus, Capt. Pinto, hailing from this port, which sailed from Cardiff on October 1 for Lisbon, foundered in a gale on October 9 off Skermer island. Twenty persons were drowned. The Venus was a bark of 647 tons register, and was built in 1862 at Liverpool. Her owners were Rodrigues & Bozo.

IS IT SETTLED?

A Report from Washington That the Venezuelan Dispute Is Adjusted.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The Times-Herald prints the following dispatch from its Washington correspondent under the caption, "Britain Has Yielded!" President Cleveland, in his next annual message to congress, will be able to state that a definite understanding has been reached with Great Britain for the amicable settlement of the long-pending Venezuelan boundary dispute. After long and tedious negotiations, a definite understanding has been reached on all the main questions, and the controversy will be settled by reference to a peaceful arbitration. There are details to be perfected, but none of them are of such a nature as to in the least endanger the prospects for the final disposition of the case and the restoration of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela during the term of President Cleveland. Information was gained last night that when Sir Julian Pauncefote shall arrive in this country he will come with such instructions as to leave no room for doubt that he and Secretary Olney will be able in a very short time formally to reach a definite agreement for the final settlement of the dispute.

WATSON TAKES A HAND.

Populist Vice Presidential Nominee Wants His Name Taken from the Kansas Fusion Ticket.

THOMSON, Ga., Oct. 17.—Thomas E. Watson yesterday forwarded papers to Kansas notifying the secretary of state to take his name as nominee for vice president from the head of the Breidenthal populist ticket. The necessary affidavit, in due form, authorizing the withdrawal from that ticket, accompanied the other papers. Mr. Watson's name will appear only once on the official ballot in Kansas, and that will be at the head of the middle-of-the-road populist ticket. The withdrawal of Mr. Watson's name may leave the fusion wing in a dilemma. They will probably have to insert the name of Sewall, the democratic nominee, or leave the vice presidential office blank on the ticket.

TO STOP TRAFFIC IN SQUAWS.

Uncle Sam Trying to Make Indian Parents Quit Trading Their Daughters.

FORT BARTHOLOMEW, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The government is doing everything possible to stop Indian parents from trading off their daughters, especially if the daughters are returned students from some of the Indian schools, who bring a better price. It is impossible, however, to break up the traffic. Polly Clement, daughter of Little Crow, is visiting at home from the Santee agency, Nebraska, where she learned rapidly and was greatly benefited, but she is to stay here and has been sold. Such cases are of frequent occurrence.

GOES TO OTTUMWA.

Division Station of the Milwaukee & St. Paul to Be Moved from Chillicothe.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad has abandoned its division station at Chillicothe, Mo., and all passenger and freight crews will be run through from Ottumwa, Ia., to Kansas City. This means the removal of all train crews at the division station and shops, round house and all employes, making in all 80 to 100 families. The road will have but two divisions, one from Marion to Ottumwa, the other from Ottumwa to Kansas City.

Silver Excitement at Mena, Ark.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17.—A big lump of silver ore, the size of a man's head, that assays 600 ounces or about \$300 a ton, taken from a quartz vein ten inches wide, has set the inhabitants of the new town of Mena, Ark., crazy with excitement. The find of silver was made in the Cossatot mountains, a range southeast of Mena, near the southern line of Polk county, and a local company has already been organized to push the work of development.

An Indian Counselor Murdered.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Oct. 17.—John Island, a Creek counselor, was shot and instantly killed at Oaktaba, a station ten miles south of here, by Buz Hawkins. Island had driven off 27 head of cattle owned by Hawkins and was preparing to ship them, when Hawkins went to the stock yards and found them. Some words ensued, when Hawkins pulled out his pistol and shot Island, killing him instantly. Both men are prominent Creek citizens, and the killing has created great excitement.

Chickasaw Academy Destroyed.

DENISON, Tex., Oct. 17.—The Bloomfield academy, the largest institution of learning in the Chickasaw nation, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, \$18,000. Bloomfield academy was one of the first national schools of the Chickasaw nation, and was devoted exclusively to the education of girls, being supported by the revenues appropriated by the Chickasaw legislature. The school has been the most successful in the Indian territory.

A Pastor's French Leave.

WAMEGO, Kan., Oct. 17.—Rev. G. Wayne Richmond, who occupied the pulpit of the Congregational church here all summer, left suddenly a few weeks ago, saying he was going to England on important business. It now transpires that Richmond deserted a wife in Kansas City and that before coming here was an adventurer. He left many debts here. It is thought his credentials must have been forged.

NO TRICKERY IN IT.

The Outflow of Gold Explained by a Treasury Official.

Assistant Secretary William E. Curtis, of the treasury department, has written a letter under date of October 15, to Assistant Secretary Dabney, of the department of agriculture, in which he defends the New York bankers from the allegations often made that they are interested in the withdrawal of gold from the treasury. Following is the letter:

"Hon. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Agriculture—My Dear Sir: Referring to your letter and our conversation of the other day, concerning the campaign attacks upon the bankers of New York in their relations with the gold reserve, I desire to submit the following considerations. The term 'raids' by bankers at New York upon the treasury is one frequently used by writers and speakers who have no accurate knowledge of the method by which notes are presented for redemption at the treasury in New York, or the character or number of persons making such presentations.

"The term banker seems to be assumed in most cases to cover a class of men who are apparently engaged in withdrawing gold from the government's reserve and putting it away in their private vaults for their own selfish purposes, and to accomplish certain alleged improper objects. The facts in the case are so different from the fanciful statements, that it seems worth while to call attention to them.

"By operation of certain natural commercial laws, without the interference of legislation, New York has come to be the settling place of almost all contracts for the sale of our products abroad, and in that market the bills of exchange which represent products exported are offered for sale. At the same time, people desiring to remit money abroad to pay obligations or to buy merchandise, are in the same market, and in order to pay their obligations purchase these bills of exchange to remit to their creditors abroad.

When Price of Exchange Rises.

"Large amounts of coffee, silk, rice, tea, sugar and other foreign products consumed here have to be purchased with foreign credits and paid for in New York with foreign bills. The natural result is, that when we are selling more goods abroad there are more bills of exchange in the market than there is demand for, which is the case at present, the price of exchange falls. On the other hand, when we are not selling as much abroad, and are buying more or are paying our debts to a greater extent abroad, the price of exchange rises.

"The people engaged in the banking business in New York may be divided into three classes: First, the officers of the regular banks of deposit on issue, including the national banks; second, the dealers in securities, some of whom have foreign connections through whom they market a large amount of securities and upon whom they draw a corresponding amount of exchange in payment for securities sold abroad, and to whom they remit exchange or gold in payment for securities sold here; third, agencies or branches of foreign houses, who are perhaps also dealers in securities; but whose main business is buying and selling exchange on Europe, for the profit which can be made in the operation itself. The first class are especially interested in keeping up the value of the country and the general prosperity of the country, because if there is a fall in securities held by them as collateral they are compelled to call in their outstanding loans, which reduces their lines of credit, diminishes their profits, restricts mercantile and industrial enterprises, and in the end creates failures in business and general financial and commercial distress.

"The second class are directly interested in keeping up the value of securities in this country which they have largely sold abroad, and their interests are to avoid gold exports and the public apprehension arising from a reduction of the gold reserve. The third class buy or sell exchange whenever an opportunity for profit offers.

Gold Exporters Few in Number.

"If there are few commercial bills to be had in the market and the demand by remitters is great, exchange rates rise, and if dealers having credit abroad find that they can sell their bills at a higher price than the probable cost to them of withdrawing gold from the treasury and shipping it abroad to meet their bills at maturity they do so, thus making a profit on the transaction. The leading members of the third class in New York can be numbered on the fingers of both hands, and, in fact, three or four do almost all of the withdrawing of gold for export purposes, as will be seen by an examination of the list of parties exporting gold to Europe, published in the daily press during its continuance.

"Each shipment made usually represents in the aggregate a large number of single transactions. One concern may sell a million dollars of exchange in one day, but it may be represented by 150 to 250 different bills, running from £100 upward, and they pay these bills abroad by shipping gold for that purpose, which they draw out of the treasury in one sum and send in one shipment.

"It will thus be seen that a great majority of bankers are peculiarly interested in keeping the reserve up to its full amount, and for this reason they have been willing in the past and are still willing to make considerable sacrifices and in order to prevent shipments of gold have contributed large amounts of money to pay the dealers in foreign exchange the profit they would have made by such shipments. This was notably the case in the operations of the so-called syndicate which bought the bonds of the government under the contract of February 8, 1895, and again in the early part of this summer.

"Although withdrawals for export have been going on for several years, it is only within two years that an apprehension that the government might be unable to redeem its obligations in gold has caused withdrawals for any other purpose, and at no time has there been any evidence that withdrawals of gold from the treasury were made for the purpose of affecting the markets.

Why Gold Does Not Circulate.

"The fact that the banks were able to furnish all the gold required for export up to the middle of the summer of 1892, and did so, was because large amounts of gold were being paid to them and by them into the treasury and paid out again in the course of business, and it had not begun to be displaced by the silver issues, the amount of which had not up to that time reached such a volume as to form an important portion of the ordinary transactions in the New York market.

"During the past few weeks and at present, and for the first time in this administration, various factors are in combination which have produced low rates of foreign exchange and consequent importations of gold. The principal ones are the favorable trade balance, the reduction in the

volume of currency outstanding and in active circulation, and the continued high rate of interest for call loans at New York, this latter condition being partly a result of the preceding situation.

"The low rates for foreign exchange cause importations of gold from London and other foreign cities, because at these points exchange on New York is scanty and rates at very high rates, and the dealers and drawers here and their associates across the ocean find a profit in the difference of price at which gold can be obtained abroad and at which it can be used here. In other words, these foreign markets are in the same condition that the United States has been in at various times during the last five years.

"It is true that gold has been imported upon one or two occasions lately when purchases of government bonds were being made, but for this a premium was paid and it was purchased and shipped like cotton or wheat without regard to the rates of exchange ruling here, and was an abnormal proceeding.

Balance of Trade Favorable.

"During the years succeeding the resumption of specie payments and until the currency question disturbed our monetary relations there was a regular movement of gold to this country in the late summer and autumn, while we were marketing our agricultural products abroad. A return flow from this country abroad began in the spring and continued through the early summer to pay our debts for imports and for other purposes. Low exchange rates in the former and high rates in the latter periods caused these movements, and the balance of trade was usually in our favor, as it is at present.

"The excess of merchandise exports over imports for eight months up to the first day of September of this year amounted to \$85,977,945, while for the corresponding time last year the excess of merchandise imports over exports was \$48,567,283. In other words, instead of discharging this latter amount in foreign markets, we this year are receiving from them \$85,977,945, a balance in our favor of \$142,375,213. Moreover, the tide of securities flowing back to America from foreign holders since 1896 has largely subsided, at least for the time being, and there is not as much of a drain from here on that account.

"The high rate of interest paid in the New York market for call loans during the last few weeks has attracted more capital from centers where the interest rates have been much lower. This peculiarity was also very marked during August of 1893, at the height of the currency panic, when the ruling rates of interest were abnormally high and large amounts of money were loaned from abroad and the gold coin sent to this country.

"The contraction in the active currency is caused by the large increase in the balance of the United States treasury arising from the bond issues and from the hoarding of gold and of notes redeemable in gold, which has been going on among the people for some time, in view of a possible failure of the United States to continue their redemption in gold.

Movement of Gold Genuine.

"The critics who talk so freely about importing \$50,000,000 of gold for effect from the other side of the ocean do not seem to realize the importance of such a transaction and that there must be value exchanged for it, either in the shape of exports or securities, or in some other way. It will be seen from the published names of the parties who receive the gold imported due to the efforts of the bankers in exchange, or houses or institutions having foreign connections, and that the national banks, except as institutions to receive the deposits of their customers, are not at all interested, except in the case of one or two of the larger, who have regular London correspondents with whom they do an exchange business.

"It must not be forgotten that the confidence in the situation which has placed the country in its present satisfactory condition regarding its gold reserve was largely due to the efforts of the bankers of New York in the early summer. They were their agreeing to furnish bills of exchange at rates under the gold-shipping point and endeavoring to bring about artificially that which we now know is a logical result from natural causes inspired so much confidence that normal conditions prevailed and the situation cured itself.

"According to the published reports during April, May, June, July and the first week in August, while gold was being exported the rates of sterling sight exchange at New York have varied from 48 1/2 to 49 1/2, and during the last of August and up to the present time while imports of gold were being made they have ranged from 48 1/2 to 49 1/2.

"If the parties attacking these transactions would examine the daily reports and see who withdrew or imported the gold and what the exchange market was and why the exchange rates were high or low, much misapprehension on these subjects would be avoided. Yours very truly,

W. E. CURTIS."

Labor Is Deserting Bryan.

The truth is, the loss of labor votes to the democrats by their surrender to the populists is fully as marked and significant as the defection of the rich men who have formerly supported the party. All the wild talks about employers intimidating their men is only another way of confessing that the men are breaking away from their old party affiliations. This is the striking thing to make note of in all the canvasses of factory and mill and mine that are reported. The great majority of the voters employed in these establishments have been democrats. It has been the glories of the democratic party that it has, by its principles of equality of right and privilege and opportunity, appealed to and held the workingmen of the country as the republican party has not been able to do since the war. But the Chicago platform has sheared it off in great masses.—N. Y. Post.

"Coin" Harvey in his Des Moines speech made great pretense of fairness and gentleness. He seems to have learned to let abuse alone in his Clinton experience, where he called the generals of the late war, "wrecks of the past" and "traitors to humanity" now. He will have to do a great deal of purring to overcome that insult to patriotic men.—Iowa State Register.

Dr. Benson, ninety-third archbishop of Canterbury, who died recently, was the second primate of all England to die within the walls of a church. Thomas a Becket died before the altar of the Cathedral of St. Benedict December 29, 1170, but he was stabbed to death; another archbishop, St. Alphege, had suffered martyrdom 100 years earlier, but not in the walls of a church.