OUEER RACE.

Y OF A STRANGE PEOPLE

BY WILLIAM WESTALL.

APTER XVIII. - DENZIL FANK. ied much about the queer race "Santa Anna's" log-books and r books to which Mr. Field, by his command, gave me access; by between the lines, by conversation it gentleman and with others, and own observation, I learned even The gist of this information I probody in the present chapter, for ntial, not only to a right under-of the people among whom I yself, but of the events that afcame to pass, as also of my own narrative, which I shall presently

be remembered that when Mr. chaplain, threw his diary into e thought he was like to die, and mpanions would not long out-As the reader already knows, pations were not realized. Mr. d a good deal longer than he exnd only a proportion of the ship's the sick, the wounded, and li the Spanish prisoners—suc-The fittest survived, in fact; but fered terribly from scurvy and ad were saved when almost at the by a tremendous downpour of rain, followed by a succe which drove them hundreds of t of their course, dismasted and I the ship, and left her little better reck. For days together the offiunable to take an observation. jury-masts could be rigged and s made good, they drifted into the m which they emerged only to the Painted Rocks. Fortunatever, the ship was jammed between , and impaled on a third in such at she could neither sink nor make

appened in the night, and the joy rassed and weary sailors may be d when at day-break they saw bem a land of waving forests and waters. As the island was not on any of their charts, they had no knowing whether it was the posof a European power or inhabited savages. But as the boats (which once got out) approached the shore, re met by a multitude of canoes, with copper-colored aborigines, emeanor showed that they had fore beheld men with white skins ry faces. They brought fruit and ferings, and made overtures of ip which the English sailors were glad to reciprocate, since it was that, whatever else happened, ould have to remain on the island usiderable time; and being too few uer a whole people, their only was to make friends of them.

atives, as Commander Fane thought ribs, of the same race as the unfor-who inhabited the Bahamas when us discovered America, and who terward so completely wiped out by mish Conquistadores. They were and hospitable, and looking upon sitors as superior beings, treated ith great deference and respect. for the most part hunters and fishthe Caribs of the island were not uncivilized. They dwelt in vilheir houses were something more ere shelter-huts; they had a rudiy knowledge of gardening and ag-re; the make of their flint and bone and weapons showed considerable eir ornaments were deftly wrought; y contrived, in a rude way, to spin ave, fashion into clothing, and even the indigenous cotton of the island. illy well made, with senses wonacute, they had a ready wit and manners, and Commander Fane long in coming to the conclusion into a Christian and civilized people. irst idea of the castaways was to boat big enough to carry them to d or the Bahamas; to which end t no time in taking out of the Anna" everything likely to be usehem, and that was pretty nearly contained—ropes, spars, sails, tools, ammunition, and the rest. They oke up and took some of the plankd stripped as much of the copper ng as they could get at. The treas-s also removed and safely stored. his occupied two months or more, was barely completed when the Anna," which had been terribly d in a storm, went to pieces. r the men had worked willingly and

beying their officers without hesita-nt when it became a question of g a boat and "affronting new dan-(to use Commander Fane's own they began to murmur. Why, they hould they take a perilous voyage in craft—a voyage of at least two nd miles (that being the distance to arest British possession)—with the certainty (if they should escape eck a second time) of falling into ads of the Spaniards and being imfor years in some horrible prison, y tortured and put to death by the tion? Why not stay where they
The country was fertile and beauhe climate genial, the people kindly,
could they do better than make the
sland (A name conferred on the y by the sailors because of its supemblance to the Isle of Wight, in the last century was generally as the "Fair Island") their home, the world wag? ther this idea had already occurred e does not appear, but before the tion could be considered an event

sd which seems to have helped him cision. He and his men were living and huts near the present site of ven, when one morning several of live chiefs made their appearance, we them to understand that they breatened with a grave danger; and the commandant round the moun-pinted to the west, where there was h in the barrier of rocks, and where

st occasionally lifted. ing through his glass, Fane saw e sea was simply black with canoes,

were rapidly approaching the coast. is a flotilla of invaders, and the Carib who seemed greatly alarmed, im-him by signs to join his forces to and help them to repulse the foe, who wanted nothing better, ordered an of campaign on the spot. It be impossible to reach the west efore the invaders (whom, for want etter name, the sailors christened eroes") disembarked, the more es-y as the country was thickly wooded stitute of reads. But the creek that titute of roads. But the creek that ow Fairhaven joins a stream which round the foot of the mountain, y direction. It was on the banks it. And some of the officers, like the survivors of the crew, may have preferred freedom and the Fair Island to life on the

of this stream (navigable for small boats) that the English officer resolved to intercept the Cariberoes and give them battle. His men were summoned forthwith, and embarked on the four boats which had once belonged to the "Santa Anna." crews were, of course, well armed, and the long-boat carried a small carronade in her bows. A few hours sufficed to organize the expedition, which included a hundred canoes, carrying about a thousand natives, armed with bows and arrows and spears, the whole under Mr. Fane's command.

The spot he selected for making a stand was at a ford near an opening in the forest that the invaders must needs traverse in order to reach the eastern or Fairhaven side of the island, which was assumed to be their objective point, as thereabouts were the principle Carib villages.

By great exertion Fane and his men succeeded in reaching the ford three or four hours before the enemy put in an appearance. Keeping his blue-jackets in reserve, he sent the greater part of the Caribs to meet the invaders in the open, with orders to fall back fighting as the latter advanced re-cross the river, and take up a position among the brushwood on the banks. At the same time, feeling himself quite strong enough, and having no doubt as to the result, he ordered two of his officers to take a second party of Caribs through the forest, lie in ambush near the invaders' line of retreat, and cut them off from the boats.

These dispositions made, the allied forces awaited the onset of the enemy, who came on several thousands strong.

The Caribs, after making a show of re-sistance, fell back, and then pretending to be panic-stricken, made in desperate haste

for the river, the foe in full cry after them. When the latter were well within range, the blue-jackets (who had been lying perdu under the bank) opened fire on them both with their muskets and the carronade. The invaders, utterly dumfounded by this unexpected reception, retreated in great confusion; but once among the trees again, the rallied, and, turning to bay, showed a

most resolute front.

On this the commander ordered ageneral charge, which he led in person. Then followed a desperate struggle—"the hottest thing I was ever in," wrote Fane. The blue-jackets, after giving the Cariberoes a couple of volleys point-blank, fell on them with cutlasses and clubbed muskets, and were bravely supported by their native allies. The fight lasted fifteen minutes, and there is no telling how it might have ended if the ambush party, hearing the firing, had not made a diversion in the rear, whereupon the invaders, being seized with a panic, threw away their arms, and made off in all directions. Many were killed; more were taken prisoners; only a very small remnant succeeded in reaching their boats and getting away.

The Caribs had no idea of keeping the prisoners alive, and were proceeding to make short work of them, when Commander Fane interposed. He would have no-body killed in cold blood. The question then arose as to how the prisoners were to be disposed of. To let them go away would never do; they might come back another day. To let them roam about the country was equally impolitic; they would be a chronic trouble and a permanent danger. There was only one other alternative, and that was adopted. They were

Fane had many advanced ideas, but the age in which he lived was neither a sentimental nor a humanitarian age. He not only thought there was no wrong in slavery, but that the best use to which the prisoners could be put was to reduce them Oliver Cromwell); but in reality it was a to servitude. So they were bound in twos and threes and distributed among their captors, and slavery became one of the permanent institutions of the island.

The invaders, as Fane afterward ascerdred miles east of Fair Island, and when he first saw them their appearance excited or accept the other. his unbounded surprise. Some were black, others copper-colored or red; but the great-er part had the same spotted skins as the Caliban crew of Field's boat-were, in fact, their ancestors. How African negroes had found their way so far west was a matter of conjecture; they were probably, as Fane surmised, the descendants of a cargo of revolted slaves, who, after killing their captors, had landed on the island and intermarried with the natives.

Speaking for myself, I am unable to assign any cause for the peculiar hue of these people, or to decide whether it was the outcome of some subtle evolutionary process, or a mere caprice of atavism. As the mixture of aborigines with Englishmen on the one hand, and negroes on the other, produced analogous results, the piebaldism of their progeny may be attributable either to soil or climate, or possibly to some racial peculiarity. I have heard of tribes in Central America presenting similar characteristics, and it is a well-known fact that the issue of a black and white, or a mulatto and a white, are not always of the same type. Their children are occasionally born with black limbs and a white face, or vice versa, and I know of no reason why the offspring of mixed races should not have variegated skins rather than skins of oneuniform color throughout. Miscegenation has produced even stranger results.

But as I am simply relating my own personal adventures, it is no part of my purpose to suggest explanations of the obscure natural phenomena which have come under my notice.

And now to resume my story. When the prisoners (among whom were nany women, the object of the invaders being to take entire possession of the island) had been disposed of, the Carib chiefs waited on Commander Fane, and, after expressing unbounded gratitude for the great service he had rendered them, begged of him to stay with them for good, and offered him the sovereignty of the country. As for his people, they might have as much land and as many slaves as they liked, and choose for themselves wives from among the most beautiful girls of the island.

It was not like a British officer to accept such an offer as this, for doing so involved both a dereliction of duty and a breach of discipline. To remain on the island, except under compulsion, was tantamount to desertion; and desertion by a combatant officer in war time is an offense punishable with death. Yet Denzil Fane not only did accept the offer of the Carib chiefs, but constrained his brother officers to follow his example. I assume the constraint, albeit no mention of it appears in the re-cords, because it can hardly be supposed that the officers-the two lieutenants, the master's mates, the surgeon, the chaplain, and the half dozen midshipmen-would willingly agree to expatriate themselves and renounce all hope of ever seeing England again. But the recalcitrants were a small minority, and, being too few to build a ship and get away by themselves, they had no alternative but to throw in their lot with the others and make the best of

that time was not exactly a paradise. As for Denzil Fane's motives I can offer no adequate explanation. One, and per-haps the most powerful, may have been that since his arrival on the island he had married a wife. The Spanish captain of the "Santa Anna," who fell on his own quarter-deck, had with him his wife and daughter, the latter a handsome girl of nineteen. The wife (Senora Velasquez y Blanco) survived her husband only a few weeks; but Mercedes was among the rem-nant who reached the island, and a month afterward she and Fane were made one by

the Rev. Robert Hare.

If the commander had left a wife in England (and such things have happened), his reluctance to return thither would be accounted for. But, though his conduct may have been questionable, and his motives obscure, there can be no question that Denzil Fane was a man of resolute will and strong character—a born leader of men, I should say. If his people thought they were going to lead idle lives, they were very much mistaken. So soon as the decision was taken to remain on the island he assigned to every one his task, organized a government, and promulgated a code of laws. Opposition (if the idea of it was ever conceived) would have been out of the question; the Caribs simply idolized their "White Chief," and rendered him the most implicit obedience. Roads were made, houses built, gardens laid out, trees cut down, and the country opened out. Sailors are always handy fellows, and among so many there were naturally some with a turn for mechanics and engineering, and great improvements were effected in the native methods of manufacture, and several new industries set on foot. Into this work Fane threw so much energy that I am disposed to think he wanted to justify himself to his own conscience by civilizing the Carib subjects, and making the island the home of a happy and thriving community. This may possibly have been his ruling motive from the first; and if so, there can be no doubt that with the materials at his command he succeeded better than might have been expected.

Some of the rules he laid down are worth mention. Although he acquired the Carib tongue, he made English the official language, and insisted on the Caribs learning it. The process was probably slow and painful in the beginning, but in the end the desired result was attained. At the time of my arrival on the island there were not a hundred men who could hold a conversation in the Carib tongue. He also made them Christians—after a fashion which was all the more easy, as their own primitive religion seems to have sat very lightly on them, and they were ready to believe pretty nearly everything the Great

White Chief told them. In his own family Denzil Fane made the practice of athletics and the training of the senses a religious duty, whereby it came to pass that his descendants were distinguished by exceptional bounty strength litheness of limb, acuteness of hearing, and keenness of vision. Owing to their descent from two European ancestors, moreover (though Fane's children had necessarily intermarried with Caribs and half-breeds), they were whiter and less piebald than the other families of mixed blood, and formed a true aristocracy, not by right of birth merely, but by virtue of their physical and moral superiority, which was probably the end Fane had in view.

He called his government a common-wealth, and himself its "Protector" (from which I infer that he was an admirer of paternal despotism of a very uncompromising sort. The ruling body was ostensibly a Council of Nine, presided over by the Protector, and nominated by himself; The invaders, as Fane afterward ascer-tained, came from an island about a hun-suggestions and make proposals, he was under no obligation either to adopt the one

[To be Continued.] Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow

In the yard of a Scranton bird student a pair of English sparrows be-gan a few weeks ago to get ready to go to housekeeping, says a correspondent of the N. Y. Sun. They took up their abode in a little box that was fastened to the top of a pole. Other sparrows undertook to occupy the box, but the pugnacious first-comers soon drove them away, and from that time on the plucky pair fixed up their household and got everything in readiness to raise a family without being disturbed by their apparently envious

When the industrious birds were nearly ready to settle down to a quiet married life an accident happened that caused a row between the pair. One day before the female had begun to sit, her husband flirted away and was gone a good deal longer than usual. During his absence the female busied herself by flying from the nest to the yard and back, adding finishing touches to her household and sprucing things up inside of the box. By and by Mr. Sparrow returned, but he didn't look as neat and natty as he did when he sailed away. In some way he had lost all of his tail feathers while he was gone and his wife wouldn't have anything to do with him or let him enter the house. He seemed to try to explain matters to her but she wouldn't listen to him at all, chirped at him spitefully, and fought him whenever

e attempted to approach her.

The student knew that the bobtailed bird was the rightful husband by a pe-culiar mark on his head and he watched the result of the family trouble with deep interest. For two days the unhappy husband coaxed and begged his wife to treat him as she had formerly done, but his pleadings made her all the more determined to get rid of him for good. All at once the bobtailed sparrow disappeared and has never been around since. The female con-tinued to occupy the box, and inside of three days she got another husband, set up housekeeping anew, and in due time hatched out a nest full of little

Stealing Horses in Idaho.

Over eight hundred horses were stolen last winter from the range in Idaho. situated between Salmon and Snake rivers. The range is almost destitute of horses. There is no question that the thieves are thoroughly organized and operate in a systematic manner, with agents scattered to dispose of the stock, which are crossed on rafts to the Oregon and Washington side of

"Has your girl a keen sense of the ridiculous?" "Yes, she laughs all the time I am with her."--Detrojt Free

ocean wave, for the British man-of-war of LAND FOR THE LANDLESS

PROBABLE OPENING OF THE VANKTON RESERVATION.

In Which Event There Will be 320,-000 Acres for Homsteaders to Seize Upon-Anxiety for Mrs. Harrison, Who is Said to be Growing Weaker Day by Day-Remains of Tennyson, the Poet, Laid Away in Westminister Abbey-A Bisastrous Pire in lows.

To Open Indian Lands.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 13. - Commisioners Adams, Brown and Cole, who have been endeavoring for some time to secure the consent of the Indians on the Yankton reservation to opening it to settlement, they taking lands in severalty, are making progress which would augur the early opening of 320, -000 acres of good tillable land to homesteaders. The reservation contains about 524,000 acres, and the above amount, it is estimated, will remain after each Indian has his share. The half-breeds and squaw men have already signed the consent, but the old Indians are slow to agree to the opening. In order to warm them up a series of feasts have been given during the week and Armour dispatches say the bucks begin to show signs of weakening. Some who have watched the progress of the affair say the signatures will certainly be secured before November 1.

Anxious For Mrs. Harrison. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13. - Aside from the fact that Mrs. Harrison is a trifle weaker there is no material change to note in her condition. Mrs. Harrison has been growing gradually weaker for several days past, owing to the progress of the disease and her left lung is now involved. There has not been a moment in the last few days not filled with anxiety for the president and family. Mrs. Harrison is ever the same patient sufferer, trying as far as she can to brighten the sorrow of the president and her children by appearing to feel better. Her cough has stopped since the weakness of the past two days has set in and she is still taking considerable nourishment. The steady though slight de-pletion of strength each day is now the most serious feature of the case and the one which excites the most concern. President Harrison is looking careworn. His sad face betray's what it is not possible for his lips to utter.

At 9 o'clock last night Dr. Gardner said Mrs. Harrison had passed a quiet day and there were no indications of new complications.

Tennyson's Body Entomed.

LONDON, Oct., 13 .- With all the bonors which the church could bestow, in the presence of many eminent men of letters, statesmen and nobles. the remains of Lord Tennyson were interred in the poets' corner of Westminister abbey yesterday. The Jerusalem chamber contained a mass of rare floral offerings, including a laural wreath from the queen, with a card in her own handwriting being these words: A mark of sincere regard and admiration from Victora, R. I." The remains were laid beside those of Brown-

The procession formed at noon in the Jerusalem chamber. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of stalwart men. Among the pall bearers were Henry White, United States secretary of legation, and Lord Sallsbury. The mourners followed the coffin, then the household servants, representatives of the queen, prince of Wales and other

Nix Hundred Homeless.

Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 13-The little lown of Salix, sixteen miles southeast of here on the Northwestern road, was wiped from the prairie last night by a fire of unknown origin. The 600 inhabitants are mostly homeless, but the weather is warm and no immediate suffering will result.

Gen. Miles' Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—General Miles, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has submitted his annual report to the war department.

The inspection reports from different posts, General Miles states, show that troops are in a good state of discipline and efficiency and are properly drilled and instructed. One hundred and thirty-five essays on professional subjects were written by officers during the year, followed in many instances by discussion of the subject treated. These essays and the report of the discussions contained much valuable information and the work already done shows that these lyceums will be of much value in stimulating professional zeal and ambition.

During the year no Indian disturbances have occurred sufficiently serious to call for the intervention of troops. General Miles states that on May 3, last the commanding officer at Fort Reno reported the existence of serious dissatisfaction among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, owing to the deduction, for so-called attorney's fees, of \$67,500 from the moneys due those Indians in payment for that part of their reservation opened to settlement. With a view to learning the grounds for discontent, General Miles directed an investigation to be made by Captain Lee of the Ninth infantry, who sub-mitted a long report on the subject. in which he says the final payment of money was tainted with misrepresentation, fraud and deceit, and is an outrage upon the Indians under their

General Miles earnestly renews the recommendation made in his last annual report that an appropriation be made of \$850,000 for the mobilization of 10,000 regulars and 90,000 state to California, has just been sentenced troops at the World's fair, which he to the Ohio penitentiary for five years.

thinks, can easily be done under reaconable rates made with railways. General Miles urges that the appropriation should be made so that young officers who have never participated in or witnessed the movements of large bodies of troops may have the benefits from the proposed mobilization. General Miles further urges, in view of the great importance of the proposed encampment, that \$1,500,000 should be appropriated for transportation, camp expenses, equipments and other expenses connected with the encamp-

ment. General Miles touched in brief upon the couriers on bicycles in the army. and the experiment made in carrying asleep again in a low minute and the experiment made in carrying drowsiness has passed away to an exmessages from Chicago to New York, which experiment, he says, proved conclusively that the bicycle will, in the future, prove a most valuable aux-iliary to military operations, not only for courier service, but also for mov-ing organized bodies of men rapidly fairly comfortable day, and it is said over the country.

Beath of a South Dakota Physician.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.-Dr. Samuel Lewis Barr of South Dakoto, died suddenly last evening in the vestibule of house 104, C street, southeast. He arrived in Washington early in the af-ternoon from New Castle, Del., where he had been on a visit to his sister. He came to Washington with the Grand Army posts from his state, and after the encampment went to New Castle. He was on his way home to his wife and family last evening when stricken down at the house where his cousin, Mrs. Mary R. Nicholson, resides. Ho was well and cheerful, and had just eaten a hearty dinner and lighted a cigar when he was attacked by a coughing spell and fell over into the arms of his cousin. Doctors were hastily summoned, but when they arrived life was extinct. Mr. Barr was about 53 years of age, a Mason of high degree and a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a practicing physician in South Dakota and a prominent physician of the state. He was to have started on the 8 o'clock train last evening to join his family. Coroner Patterson reviewed the remains last evening and gave a certificate of death from natural causes. The body will probably be taken to

Yield of Crops in Michigan. LANSING, Mich., Oct. 14.—The wheat crop of Michigan this year, as indicated by reports made to the Secretary of State, is 24,140,767 bushels. Wheat 768,524; cotton manufacture secon is of poor quality, being reported badly shrunken in most localities. The average weight of the measured bushel in the southern counties is fifty-eight pounds and in the central about fifty-nine pounds. The average estimated to yield fifty-two bushels of ears an acre.

New Castle for interment.

Remarkable Rope Walking Feat.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 15.— Clifford Calverloy is probably the most skillful cable walker in the world, and is certninly the champion of this continent in that branch of athletics, for he proved his right to championship honors by performing a remarkable feat at Niagara gorge yesterday. On a 270,579, employing 20,267 hands and three-quarter inch cable stretched between the cantilever and railroad suspension bridges, at a height of 245 tile factories by these establishments feet, young Calverloy—he is only 23 amounted to \$28,900.560, a decrease pension bridges, at a height of 245 years old—crossed the gorge of Niag-of \$3,396,860, as compared with the ara in the astonishing time of a trifle sum of \$32,297,420 added value in less than seven minutes. The cable 1880, this decrease being explained by on which the athlete walked was 910 feet long.

HAS BEEN DECIDED.

Legislative Apportionment Law Held to be Constitutional in New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 15 .- The legislative apportionment law has been declared constitutional by the Court of Appeals. The court is unanimous upon all the questions except those discussed in Judge Andrews' opinion, Judge Andrews' writes a dissenting opinion, holding the apportionment law to be unconstitutional, in which Judge Finch concurs.

Shot Holes in an English Flag.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Yesterday Mr. McKenzie, an English subject who lives in this village, went be-fore the English consul, Mr. Frazier, in New York, and complained of the action of a mob which yesterday tore down his flag and shot holes in it, after he had displayed it in honor of the discovery of America. Mr. Mc-Kenzie has also sent a letter to Sir Julian Paunceforte, the English minister at Washington, complaining of the outrage.

Dakota Farmers Desperate.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 13.—Dispatches from Inkster state that Joe Scheinbach and his wife, Bohemians, threw herosens oil over sixteen stacks of wheat and fired it in order to prevent foreclosure of a mortgage. They reside in Medford, Walsh county. Another farmer near them filled many of his sheaves with spikes to prevent his creditors thrashing his grain. Some of the farmers are desperate at the thought of losing their entire crop to pay mortgages given for machines in the spring.

Forger Whitney a Free Man. LIMA, Ohio, Oct. 15 .- "Doc" Whit-

ney, the Cincinnati man who has been in jail here since Tuesday for forgery. was released last evening. He received money from his brother, L. C. Whitney of Milwaukee to settle his Columbus Grove forgery, and as Marshal Sweeney of Tiffin could not identify him he was given his freedom.

Five Years for Picking Pockets. SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 14.-At Co lumbus George Eubanks, alias Archie Clifton, one of the slickest pickpockets in the world, and known from Maine

Mrs. Harrison Growing Worse. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The soft, balmy, Indian summer weather which Washington is enjoying is proving harmful to the president's invalid wife. for it has a distressing effect on her and increases the nervousness, from which she suffers greatly.

Consequently she is less well and strong today than she has been for the past two or three days. A symptom in this case recently has been exceedidg drowsiness, the patient sleeping deeply for an hour or longer at a time and then waking up, only to fall asleep again in a rew minutes. This tent, but it has shown some of its effects in increasing exhaustion. Notthere is no occasion for immediate alarm.

Dr. Gardner made his last visit for the day about 7 o'clock this evening. which is a little earlier than usual, and he said that at the time of his visit Mrs. Herrison was resting quietly and was asleep. There were no present indications of fresh complications in the case. The president remained in the white house with his sick wife nearly all day, the only time he left her being late in the afternoon, when in company with members of his househould he spent an hour or so in strolling about the grounds immediately south of the executive mansion.

Textile Industries Increased.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 17 .- The ensus office has made public a bulletin giving statistics of the textile industries of the United States as a whole. It appears from the tables presented in this bulletin that an increase of silk manufacture since 1880 has been the most striking, being 112.75 per cent. in the value of its product; that of the cotton manufacture ranking second, between 39-100 and 59-100; that of wool manufacture being 26.39 per cent. The average increase in the en tire textile industry is 38.51 per cent. The relative rank of importance of these industries, however, is re-versed, wool manufactures in all its branches, including all descriptions of bosiery and knit goods, standing first, with gross products valued at \$337, with products valued at \$267, 981, 724, and silk manufacture third, with products valued at \$87, 298, 454.

The actual increase in value of products has been \$71,715,611 in wool. \$75, 891, 614 in cotton and \$46, 265, 409 yield of oats in the State, as shown by in silk. These combined industries reports of correspondents, is 29.29 yielded a product in the present cen-bushels an acre. Corn in the State is sus year worth \$693,048,702, as compared with the product of 1889 of \$500,376,068, an increase in ten years of \$192,672,654, which it is stated is without parallel in any country. It is proper to state in this conection, says the bulletin, that there are 248 establishments engaged in dying and finishing textiles separate and apart from establishments which dye and finish their own products. These establishments had an invested capital of \$40, paying \$9,717,011 in wages. The value added to the product of the texthe very great reduction in the cost of dyeing and finishing through improved methods equal to fully 25 per cent.

Blaine at Ophir Farm.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct 17. -Mr. Blaine had a quiet Sunday at Ophir farm. None of the prominent republican leaders called to see him and he spent a quiet Sunday with Whitelaw Reid and family. The ex-secretary did not go to church as he intended on account of it being stormy. It cleared off at noon and Mr. Ried and family came out on the veranda, where they remained till luncheon time. Mr. Blaine went out riding in the afternoon with D. O. Mills, Mr. Ried's father-in-law. They rode through Silver Lake, returning at 5 p. m. After that, however, Mr. Blaine kept to his room.

Mr. Reid said that Mr. Blaine intended to go to New York today to meet Mrs. Blaine at the Fifth Avenue hotel, where they had engaged rooms for their stay in the city. He was not to return to Ophir farm. He will probably go to his winter home in Washington. Mr. Blaine, he further said, had somewhat improved in health since his arrival at Ophir farm.

Dealt With by Judge Lynch.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 17.-News has reached here of the cold-blooded assassination of two men in the Big Horn country. J. S. Bedford and several other men had been arrested charged with horse stealing and acquitted. Some shooting took place in the court room at the close of the trial and Bedford and a man named Birch were fined for contempt of court. They were ordered confined in the jail at Buffalo, and after being disarmed and tied to horses, started to that place in

charge of officers. Five miles out of Bonanza a party of men from ambush covered the officers with their Winchhsters and ordered them to ride ahead. They did so and the following morning returned to find Bedford and Birch riddled with bullets and their horses dead beside them. There is no ciue to the identity of the men who committed the murders and ittle inquiry is likely to be made.

Ned Cristie, the Indian Territory outlaw who has been surrounded by officers in his cabin in the Caney mountains, Indian Territory has es