# TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

## A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

**Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.**

Rudyard Kipling describes woman as "a rag and a bone and a hank of hair." Mrs. Kipling should sue him for criminal libel.

Colonel Fitzsimmons kindly announces that in his next play he "will take the part of a blacksmith." Who will take the part of the audience?

A San Francisco paper reports that dog meat sells for $5 a pound in Alaska nowadays. This is simply outrageous, considering the market price of bologna sausage here.

An Ohio man has sued for a divorce "because his wife refused to cook for his pet bulldog." It is pretty evident that his wife made a mistake in not marrying that bulldog.

A Nebraska lover, jilted by a faithless sweetheart, has brought suit to recover a jeweled garter which he recently gave her. Why should he want such a hollow mockery?

The Atchison Globe says: "This is the season when we feel about noon every day just as if we were being hugged by some fat woman." Maybe you are; you'd better investigate a little.

Tillman Watkins, aged 91, and Felicity Slaughter, aged 77, eloped from Natchitoches the other day and were married. This shows what the unreasoning opposition of parents will do.

The mountain moonshiners of Eastern Tennessee have long placed upon the market a grade of goods which is warranted to put wings on an air ship in one day. Perhaps that is what ails Nashville now.

Boston explains that it rejected the Bacchante statue, not because it is nude, but because it is frivolous. It represents nothing but a young woman capering about in an aimless and ridiculous manner.

In the 222 pupils of the Chicago grammar schools who reached the highest grade of efficiency, 197 were girls. The co-education of the sexes will be a failure unless the boys can keep up better than this.

The statement in the newspapers that the tenderfeet are getting all the gold, while the old miners are suffering, looks like a bid for immigrants to Alaska. All these rainbow tinted gold stories have the complexion of a colonization scheme.

It was said of certain connections of a famous Englishman that they inflicted rather than bestowed their bounties. The manner of giving to those in need is sometimes quite as important as the gift itself. The winter, with its call for discriminating charity, is at hand. In no case let that charity be an infliction.

The coming literature will not picture the schoolboy on his way to his daily work with a slate under his arm, if reported health plans are executed. Slates are to be banished as sources of infection, unless present signs fail. Even literature can forego the picturesque for the sake of improved sanitation. It can do without the slate, but not without the boy.

The civilizing effects of clean streets on the tenement-house districts in New York City are distinctly marked. Fresher paints on the stores, clean windows and other tokens of a change for the better attest the value of the object lesson of streets no longer a disgrace to the municipality. Observers also note that tenement-house entrances are not tracked with street mud. Even the children seem to look more tidy. The moral influence of ways fit for the foot to walk upon and for the eye to rest upon is undoubted. It is just as true that good roads in country districts have done a service in promoting order and cleanliness.

In no other country on the face of the globe is the railroad mileage anywhere near as large relatively to the number of inhabitants as in the United States. To see this, one has only to turn to the latest statistics on the subject. The chief nations of Europe have one mile of railroad to an average of 2,000 people; while in this country the average is 380 inhabitants to one mile of road. This is the result of the competition between different railroad companies. In Iowa, where the fight is perhaps bitterest, the number of inhabitants to one mile of road is only 243, while Germany, with very nearly the same amount of mileage, has 1,895 inhabitants to the mile, a number nearly eight times as great.

The greatest boon ever given to humanity through human agency is surgical anaesthesia. There is not a minute, day or night, in the year when it is not saving some human creature from torture. There is not a minute when it is not giving mental comfort to thousands who know that they must undergo operations, but that this benign gift will make the ordeal painless. Anaesthesia has banished pain from surgery, and has taken away the dread of pain that was almost as hard to bear as the pain itself. It has made easy operations that could not be done because the heart was more than human fortitude could endure, and thus it has lengthened life. The fiftieth anniversary of the first public demonstrations of surgical anaesthesia was recently celebrated in Boston. Physicians and surgeons made much of the occasion, as became the representatives of a humane and beneficent profession. To have been permitted to give this boon to the world is sufficient to immortalize the name of the giver, Dr. William Thomas Green Morton.

The law of increase is reiterated in the history of the potato crop of the Hudson Bay region, as related by the Rev. Edgerton S. Young. He carried with him to that distant land a few potatoes, the size of walnuts, wrapped them in cotton, and hung them near a stove to keep them from freezing. In the spring they had shrunk to the size of peas; but they were planted and carefully nurtured. A pailful of fine potatoes was dug in the autumn. The crop the second year was six bushels; the third year one hundred and twenty-five bushels, which were divided among the natives; until now thousands of bushels annually vary the hitherto exclusive diet of fish and game of the people of northern Canada.

To do to the Indian as we would have him do to us were he in authority is the only solution of the Indian problem. This was the ground taken by General Sherman, himself one of the hardest of Indian fighters. After the great battle under Kit Carson, the Navajo Indians were sent to an unwholesome reservation where they died by hundreds. One of the chiefs laid the situation before General Sherman, pleading that they might be sent away. "Where do you want to go?" asked the great-hearted soldier, laying a map before him; "for there you shall go." "My people are ill; they cannot walk," urged the chief. "I will send them in wagons," was the reply. "I called you my friend," sobbed the stoic, throwing his arms about Sherman's neck. "You are God!"

Chicago Chronicle: The community has been enjoying a succession of laughs of late over the turning up in pawnshops of various diamond-set golden stars, formerly given by admiring constituents to gentlemen who at one time or another have served as aldermen. The public has supposed that an aldermanship was at least as good as heirship to a Vanderbilt and, while enjoying the laugh, has felt some surprise. This surprise was in no degree lessened by the story of one pawnbroker to the effect that two or three aldermen once divided $3,000 in his presence immediately after a Council meeting. The grotesque fate of these "testimonials" suggests that it would be well for people who want to indulge in such gifts to adopt the kind of rule the government observes about portraits on our currency and never give a testimonial to politicians till after they are dead. If the politician lives there is no telling where the testimonial will gravitate. These stories emphasize also the proclivity of testimonial givers to choose something destitute in the last degree of any possible usefulness. No one of these aldermen had any more use for a diamond studded golden star than he had for a double turreted monitor or a copy of the Rig Veda. Yet the friends of each one spent probably $150 on such a useless gewgaw. Why didn't they give the man that much money at once? Did they think that would be in the nature of "carrying coals to Newcastle?"

As a rammer the big battleship Maine may be counted a success. It has proved its right to the title by a notable series of achievements in the East River, New York. On its way down the river it encountered two excursion steamers, the Chancellor and Isabella, the steamship Colorado, and a dozen or more tugs. In endeavoring to get through the tangle it smashed into the Chancellor. In trying to get away from the Chancellor it was in danger of running into the Isabella, which was crowded with passengers. To avoid this the commander of the Maine headed it for shore. It struck a pier, smashing the whole outer end of it and ripping up its planks. Then it backed out and took a shy at a railroad float with ten freight cars, all of which it sent to the bottom of the river in a jiffy. By this time something like a clear course was made for the mad monster, and the Maine proceeded to mid-river, anchored, and gazed complacently on the havoc it had wrought. If the Maine can keep up this gait it will not need to fire one of its big guns in case of trouble with Spain or Japan or both combined. All it will have to do is to go bunting round among their fleets, and the ocean will soon be strewn with Dons and Japs. Jealous of the record made by the Maine, the Massachusetts, coming up the bay about the same time, having no vessels to bunt, deliberately broke its shaft and went drifting off helplessly. It is now time to hear from the Texas and some of the other big fellows which have a record for eccentric performances in harbors and on the high seas. There is nothing like experience, even for battleships.

### A French Row.

Prince Henry of Orleans who has been attacking in the press M. Bonvalot and the official expedition to King Menelik, has in turn been attacked by the Gil Blas. From information which it asserts comes from the Colonial Office the Gil Blas declares that Prince Henri's Asiatic discoveries are a fiction, and that he never was in the Laos country or spent six months shooting in the deltas of the Ganges.

### Nice for the Customers.

A Belfast (Me.) marketman provides a good, big lounge, placed in front of his store, as an inducement for his customers to tarry while they think of more things they want to order.

# HANG FIVE MEN

## Lynching Mob of Indiana Take the Law Into Their Own Hands.

## DRAGGED FROM JAIL AND STRUNG UP

**Summary Justice Meted Out to a Gang of Outlaws and Toughs That Have Been Terrorizing Indiana Citizens for a Long Time.**

VERSAILLES, Ind., Sept. 16.—A mob of 400 infuriated men Thursday night lynched Lyle Levi, Bert Andrews, Clifford Gordon, William Jenkins and Hini Shuler. They were taken from the authorities. The men had been arrested for burglary.

Frequent robberies had enraged the citizens of the country and the mob was composed of citizens from Milan, Summan and other towns.

The mob on horseback entered the town an hour after midnight and called out Jailer Kennan, who, upon refusing to give up the keys, was overpowered. The mob soon pushed its way into the cell rooms, and, in their impatience, first fired on the five prisoners and then dragged them to a tree, a square from the jail door, and hanged them up.

Andrews and Gordon had already been wounded, having been shot several times while attempting to rob a store at Correct last Saturday night. Shuler was in jail for attempted burglary, and Levi and Jenkins had just been indicted by the grand jury for robbery. They failed to give bond and were put in jail Tuesday evening. It is thought that Levi and Shuler were both dead from the shots fired by the mob when taken out of jail.

The bandages that were on the wounded men were found later Tuesday morning along the street, where they had been torn off as the men were dragged along. Lyle Levi was an old soldier and bore on his face wounds received during the civil war while fighting for the union.

THE LYNCHERS NOT KNOWN.

None of the lynchers are known. They all came from a distance, presumably from the neighborhood of Correct, where the two men were arrested Saturday night.

Versailles is a town of some 800 people. It is one of the oldest in the state and although it is five miles from a railroad station and has no telegraphic communication with the outside world, as have more pretentious towns of the county, it is still the county seat. For four or five years and even longer the farmers of the county have been the victims of a lawless gang, who, apparently lacking in fear, have plied their vocation to the terror of the people, for they seemingly have had no visible means of earning a living. Farmers would come into town with a bunch of cattle or load of farming products and the next morning they would be found along the roadside suffering from a wound and minus the proceeds of their sale. Old German farmers have been visited and both men and women have been subjected to all the tortures that a hardened mind could stand. An aged German woman has been put on a hot stove in order to compel her to state the location of some hidden treasure. These outrages have occurred unceasingly. Efforts have been made, but the guilty parties had covered up their lawlessness and it was seldom that conviction followed.

### Yellow Fever Grows Menacing.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 16.—The worst fears of the medical fraternity and the public have been realized and the prevailing disease at Edwards has been pronounced yellow fever. The state board of health has laid a general embargo on travel, except out of the state. Travel from infected places is absolutely barred. The bright side of the situation is that the disease is of a very mild type. The exodus from this city, which began in a small way several days ago, has attained unprecedented proportions. The state board advises all who can to leave. The most rigid quarantine prevails here.

Dr. Guiteras reached Edwards yesterday and after investigation sent the following message to Surgeon-General Wyman:

"The diagnosis of yellow fever made in six cases by Dr. Purnell is confirmed. He has two cases that I have not yet seen. There are many children sick with what is probably a mild type of the disease. The cases are not confined to one locality, but are all traceable to the Anderson case, which came from Ocean Springs. The medium of distribution appears to have been the Champion case. Mr. Champion who died, was a prominent man and many people congregated in the house during his illness. Dr. Purnell is immune and I recommend him competent to take charge of the situation if necessary. I shall leave for Mobile."

### Dubuque Games Transferred.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 16.—The games played Tuesday ends the baseball season at Dubuque, the remaining games with the Cedar Rapids team being transferred to that city.

### A Destructive Fire.

REDDING, Cal., Sept. 15.—A fire at Iron Mountain, fifteen miles northwest of this place, has destroyed property belonging to the Mountain Copper company valued at nearly $200,000. Two men employed in the impress room are believed to have lost their lives. Among the buildings burned were the residence of Superintendent F. E. Wilson, the assay house, the oil house, the reading room and a row of seven cottages. The origin of the fire is unknown.

### TRIES TO KILL PRESIDENT DIAZ.

**Bold Attempt to Assassinate the President of Mexico.**

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 17.—Ignacio Anulfa, a violent character, assaulted President Diaz Thursday during the military procession. The man was felled by a cane by a companion of the president and was immediately taken into custody by the authorities.

The central thoroughfares of the city extending from the great plaza to Alameda, or the public park known by various names, were thronged by thousands of people yesterday morning, assembled to see the military procession, usual on independence day, pass by. The sidewalks, balconies and many housetops were crowded with people. Private residences were profusely adorned with the national colors, foreign flags and magnificent floral displays. Gendarmes lining either side of the street kept the crowd from pressing in on the open space through which passed the various bodies of civic and federal marchers on the way to take part in the public exercises at Alameda. The scene was immensely picturesque, the historic avenue, called by George Augustus Sala one of the famous streets of the world being all aglow with color, and the Spanish-fashioned balconies filled with ladies in brilliant toilets.

After a short wait the murmur came that the president was coming and on foot. Dressed in the uniform of a general of the division, the president, bowing right and left to the applauding crowds, came, immediately behind him being General Pradillo, the governor of the national palace. Suddenly, near the Alameda, there was a disturbance in the crowd on the sidewalk and a well-built, muscular man, with flowing black hair and mustache, forced his way by a tremendous effort past the gendarmes and soldiers and jumped between the president and General Pradillo and the chief of staff, Monasterio, and dealt a blow at the back of the president's neck, but the violence of the blow was diminished by the fact that he was crowded between the president and officers immediately following him. The president turned around and caught sight of his assailant and resumed his march with admirable coolness.

Meantime Chief of Staff Monasterio hit the man with a cane, but the disturber turning, seized it and broke it. General Pradillo then hit him a powerful blow on the neck, felling him. The gendarmes rushed in and some mounted officers and police seized and pinioned him. He was taken through a side street and led away, the people shouting: "Give him to us; we will hang him."

### Freight and Passenger Trains Collide.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—A wreck on the Wabash at Keytsville, Mo., early yesterday morning, resulted in the death of four men. The dead:

Williams Gaines, St. Louis, postal clerk.

W. B. Smith, Moberley fireman.

William C. Clark, Salisbury, Mo.

Paul Street, Salisbury, Mo.

The injured:

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Bristoe, Oakland, Mo.

William A. Flowers, engineer.

Mrs. William Bolton, Pattonsburg, Mo.

Mrs. A. B Bolton, Williamsburg, Mo.

George F. Minears, Lucane, Mo.

Chauncey Jones, St. Louis, postal clerk.

J. F. Bacon, postal clerk.

P. F. Lawrence, postal clerk.

Arthur Sneed.

The passenger train which left St. Louis at 9 o'clock Wednesday night crashed into a freight which had received orders to take the siding at Keytsville, a flag station, and let the passenger pass. The freight was a minute late and was just entering the switch when the passenger train crashed into it. The two locomotives came together with such impetus that they were totally wrecked. Three freight cars were demolished and a mail car was thrown from the track.

### Suffer From Storms.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 17.—Farmers along Taylors' bayou in Jefferson county are the heaviest losers from the terrible storm of Sunday evening. The rice crop was the largest in years and was ready for harvesting, but hundreds of acres were totally destroyed, the loss being estimated at $150,000.

Among the heaviest losers, Bitterbo Bros. have 600 acres and will lose $25,000; H. A. McCayle had 1,000 acres and will lose $30,000; Shoemaker & Fox had 500 acres and will lose $12,000; William Gossen had 250 acres, loss $8,000; L. B. Pitkin, 300 acres, loss $10,000; Herbert & Bros. and Broussard, together had 800 acres valued at $25,000.

Had the storm held off one week, the rice field losers would have been very much less, as the crop by that time would have been practically harvested. This money would have been in hand in thirty days.

### Steamer Floats.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The Atlantic transport line steamer, Mississippi, which ran aground south of Ft. Wadsworth as she was coming up the Narrows Tuesday night, has been floated with no apparent damage.

### New Road for Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 17.—Plans and surveys for a branch line of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway to connect with the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern and thus gain a Kansas City entrance for the former road have been prepared and work on the connection will be started this year. The only question is where the union will be made. John I. Blair of New Jersey, at present in this city, and who holds interests in both roads, is unable to state what point will be decided upon.

# CAN NOT PASS

## Prospectors to the Klondike Compelled to Give up the Journey.

## A CRIME TO TEMPT MEN TO CROSS

**Condition of Skagway Trail Cannot be Adequately Described—A Large Party Returns to Spend the Winter.**

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 14.—The Seattle and George E. Starr arrived Sunday from Skagway bay. The Seattle left here last Tuesday at 1 a. m. Both steamers brought back men who could not stand the trail of White pass. They gave up and have come south to winter or will return home.

Two of the schooner Moonlight passengers were on the Starr. They heard of the impassable condition of the Skagway trail and concluded there was no show for them. Captain Struve of this city spent thirty days trying to get over the summit and failed. He went from here with one of the best equipped parties that has gone north, including Mat and Jack Scurry, J. J. Madigan and John Mather. They had ten horses and about half a ton of provisions per man. After thirty days' hard work and the expenditure of a large amount of money they succeeded in getting their outfit to the ford of the river just below the summit. Then they gave it up and sold their outfits.

Captain Struve said: "It's a crime to tempt men to try to go over the Skagway trail. There is no trail there. It cannot be described. You cannot paint it black enough. I stored my provisions and will try again next February"

The Bond party will get through all right, but it will cost them $10,000 to get their outfits to the lakes. The party is headed by Marshal Bond, the son of a wealthy Seattle man, who is supplied with ample funds to get through.

The George E. Starr also brings a story of the wreck of the Eliza Anderson. Captain Struve was told the story at Mary's Island by the custom officials. They said that a schooner had touched that port from Kodiak island, reporting that the Eliza Anderson was wrecked in the vicinity of Kodiak with all hands lost. Captain Struve did not learn the name of the schooner that brought the news. The statement was made by the customs officers with apparent confidence in its truth. The Anderson was last seen by the tug Holyoke near Kodiak island. She was headed that way for fuel and to get out of the way of the furious gale that was blowing from the southeast. While the story told Captain Struve may not establish the fact of the Anderson's wreck, it give rise to grave fears for her safety.

### May Resume Work Soon.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 14.—The Pittsburg district coal operators believe that this week will find many mines in this region in full operation and to further this belief the majority of the mine owners have announced that their pits will open soon in readiness for all of their men who may wish to ignore the ten-day proviso of the Columbus settlement. It is believed that many of the strikers will take advantage of the opportunity.

Secretary Warner of the Miners' association says the Columbus agreement will be strictly adhered to. It is not believed that the officials of the district will raise their hands to stop the men from going to work immediately.

A district convention of the miners has been called for Wednesday morning at which "matters of great importance are to be discussed." The convention is presumably called to devise ways and means for continuing the fight against such firms as will refuse to pay the district price and it is thought the advisability of breaking the ten days' proviso and returning to work at once will be acted on.

### Bad Storm on the Gulf.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Houston, Tex., says information has just been received there that a severe hurricane visited the towns of Port Arthur and Sabine Pass Sunday night and blew down all the buildings and killed thirty people. The wires are all prostrated and no particulars can be learned.

The storm which led to the destruction of the towns blew up about 6 o'clock in the evening from the ocean and by midnight was so fierce as to produce a tidal wave all along the coast, completely wiping out both places.

Eight persons are known to have been drowned and twenty wounded.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 14.—The storm damaged at Sabine is inconsiderable, except to shipping. Two tugs owned by Moore & Betts of Orange were sunk, drowning both Moore and Betts. The damage to buildings in both the old and the new towns of Sabine Pass was slight.

At Port Arthur fully three-fourths of the buildings, temporary structures, were blown down. Six persons were killed at Port Arthur from a falling house, to which they had gone for safety, and fifteen were wounded.

### Murdered in Self-Defense.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Sept. 14.—Dr. F. Reginer, chairman of the democratic county committee, shot and instantly killed Simon Frandsen, a young butcher named Frandsen had been paying attention to Reginer's daughter against his wishes. He shot five times at Reginer in the street. Reginer went home, got a shotgun and returning, met Frandsen, who shot again, missing. Reginer then emptied a load of buckshot into the young man's breast.

### CUBANS USE THE MACHETE.

**Later Details of the Taking of a Cuba Town by the Insurgents.**

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—Further details of the capture of Victoria de las Tunas, province of Santiago de Cuba, say that the insurgents, after capturing the town, killed with the machete forty guerillas for having made a stubborn resistance. It is explained that the Spanish hoisted the red cross flag over the hospital of Victoria de las Tunas, and the insurgents, mistaking it for a parliamentary flag, sent an officer in that direction. The Spaniards declare that the insurgent commander, Gen. Calixto Garcia, did not respect the flag or the hospital and bombarded the building, killing or wounding fifty sick men.

The latest advices from Spanish sources say the insurgents lost over 200 killed during the fighting about Victoria de las Tunas and that among them was General Menocal.

Four Spanish officers and eight soldiers who were among those who surrendered to the insurgents have arrived at Cento.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Sept. 15.—General Woodford transmitted Monday to her majesty the following letter from President McKinley:

"I have chosen Stewart L. Woodford, one of our most distinguished citizens, to reside near the government of your majesty in the quality of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States. He is well informed on the subjects of the interests of the two countries and of our sincere desire to cultivate and maintain the friendship so long existing between the two governments.

"My knowledge of his high qualities and talent fills me with entire confidence that he will strive constantly to develop the interests and prosperity of the two governments, thus making himself agreeable to your majesty's government

"Therefore I beg your majesty to be good enough to receive him favorably and to place confidence in all he may say on behalf of the United States and in the assurance he is commissioned to convey to your majesty the best wishes of our government for the prosperity of Spain."

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Standard from San Sebastian says that the entire official world of Spain regrets the departure of the retiring United States minister, Mr. Hannis Taylor, who leaves no ill-feeling behind him, despite the difficult and sometimes unpalatable nature of his task. The queen regent has showed him marked attention. The dispatch continues:

"During the farewell audience granted to Mr. Taylor Monday her majesty spoke kindly about the United States and Mr. Cleveland, even saying that she hoped some day to visit America. As Mr. Taylor was taking his leave she said touchingly: 'Do pray, be a friend to Spain when you return to America.' Bowing low, Mr. Taylor replied: 'Madame, I will be as far as my conscience permits.'

'The queen conversed for a few minutes with General Woodford, whose presentation took place soon after Mr. Taylor had taken his leave, but the conversation was quite formal."

### Death List Not So Large.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 15.—Later and more accurate reports received yesterday from points in the storm belt show that the reports that reached Galveston were greatly exaggerated. At Sabine Pass, the following are reported as drowned:

Captain Green B. Moore.

Captain L. L. Bettis.

Captain George Wolford.

Engineer William Ratcliffe.

These men were all on vessels which were sunk and up to a late hour have not been accounted for and are believed to have been drowned.

Along the Gulf & Interstate railway several were injured, but none were killed. At Winnie, George Barber, Gus Williams and Mrs. Barber were more or less seriously injured and people in the vicinity of Winnie were generally injured but none killed.

Port Arthur suffered the brunt of the blast and half of the town is estimated to have been swept away or badly damaged. The wind came up about 4 o'clock and rapidly increased in velocity, blowing from the south and gradually working to the east. A large number of people sought shelter from the storm in the round house of the railroad and several were severely injured and two killed. Under a restaurant, a small frame structure, three more bodies were found. The wind blew with hurricane force about two hours. There were many miraculous escapes.

### Two are Drowned.

KILBOURNE, Wis., Sept. 15.—Henry Dabus, aged thirty-eight years, of Chicago, and the five-year-old son of Charles Teshner of Kilbourne were drowned in the Wisconsin river at this place Monday. The boat in which they were rowing upset. Dabus was drowned while attempting to rescue the boy.

### Sullivan for Mayor.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—John L. Sullivan announced Monday that he would run for mayor. Sullivan said that this political platform would be to license gambling places and disorderly houses.

### To Talk Anarchy.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Louise Michel, the notorious French anarchist, is going to the United States in October. She will be accompanied by several prominent English anarchists and they will undertake a speech-making tour in America for the purpose of advancing the anarchist propaganda. Mme. Michel believes the prevailing labor troubles make the present time advantageous for the spreading of the anarchist doctrines.