

### THE IMPORTANT QUESTION OF REVENUE.

Majority and Minority Reports on the Senate Tariff Bill.

The majority report on the tariff bill declares the demand for a careful and thorough revision of the revenue laws imperative.

First—To reduce the national revenues, which are now excessive.

Second—To protect the honest importers and domestic producers from the disastrous consequences resulting from fraudulent undervaluations of imported merchandise on which ad valorem duties are levied.

Third—To remedy the defects, anomalies and incongruities which have been from time to time discovered in the tariff schedules, which have been created by erroneous decisions of the treasury department.

Fourth—To secure a proper readjustment and equalization of the tariff rates rendered necessary by the modified business conditions, improvements in methods of production, radical changes in prices or by new elements of sources of competition to give relief and protection to many industries now suffering on account of the inadequate rates levied on competing products.

The public demand for a reduction of the revenue, the majority says, is more urgent on account of the present retention in the national treasury or on deposit in national banks of vast sums of money in excess of the amount required to pay the current demands upon the treasury and to meet maturing obligations of the government. This sum, with the additions which will accrue within four months, and before any legislative action reducing the revenues can be effective, will be the sufficient to pay in full the outstanding 40 per cent bonds in 1891—\$221,000,000. This accumulation, it insists, could and should be profitably avoided and the probability of a business disaster averted by a prompt return of the money collected from the people to the channels of trade through the purchase of United States bonds that could at all times be obtained at prices which to the government would have been no less an investment of the otherwise unprofitable fund, at a rate of interest of not less than 3 per cent. The majority expresses its conviction of the inadequacy of the house bill as a remedial measure for these reasons.

First—That it would probably increase instead of diminish the revenue.

Second—It provides no remedy for undervaluations, but on the contrary invites and gives immunity to fraud by substituting ad valorem for specific duties.

Third—It does not remedy any inequalities or anomalies, or cure any defects of the existing law. If foreign manufacturers should, the majority says, through the changes made in the cotton and woolen schedules, secure a quarter of the market now held by the American manufacturers, and this it thinks a very conservative estimate, the additional duty would reach at least \$60,000,000. The expansion of imports, it declares, would also follow the tariff reduction on china porcelain, common window glass, manufactures of iron and steel, flax, jute, hemp, and many minor manufactures. With greatly augmented revenues, it declares the tariff bill retunes the existing tariff duties created by its obscurities and faulty construction, doubts and ambiguities which must multiply indefinitely the present confusion. The results, however, the majority says, would flow from the figures of the bill as a corrective measure would be much less disastrous to the material interests of the country than those which must result from the adoption of the vicious tariff proposition. The feature which most clearly indicates its purpose is the proposed substitution of ad valorem for specific duties.

### THE MINORITY REPORT.

The report of the minority makes a document of twelve printed pages. It begins with the statement that in the preparation of the substitute for the house bill no member of the minority of the committee was consulted or consulted as to its provisions until it was reported to the full committee on the 24th of September. The minority recites the work of the sub-committee in hearing the statements and arguments and appeals of the manufacturers and others who demand the present high rate of tariff taxation shall be maintained and in most cases prompted not by any revenue necessities, but alone for the purpose of increasing their own profits at the expense of 60,000,000 taxpayers. Continuing, they say: "It is safe to say that all the interests by the high protection which have been fully heard and have had much influence in shaping this substitute, while the great body of the people, the taxpayers, and victims of this policy have not been heard and have not been heard." The minority says the short time the substitute has been in the hands of the minority has made it difficult to ascertain the full effect, but the essential difference between the house bill and the senate substitute is apparent. The minority contends that the substitute, while it is framed in the interest of the public treasury, the other is in the interest of private pockets—one is framed in the interest of the whole people, the other is the interest of 300,000 manufacturers. One is designed to reduce both the government revenue and taxation, the taxation especially which bears heaviest on the necessities of life, the other is intended to raise a public revenue, indeed, but to maintain the private revenues by increasing and retaining taxation on all the necessities of life. The minority continuing says: "The advocates of the substitute freely propose to reduce the duties or abolish them on those things which yield only government revenue, but refuse to reduce or abolish the duties on those things which produce private revenue, but the minority thinks that it is safe to say that the chief reductions in the tariff taxation, as provided by the substitute, are confined to and a few other unimportant articles put upon the free list, while there is an increase of duties imposed upon the multimillion manufacturers of cotton, wool, iron and steel articles that the whole people, and especially the poor and most needy class, are compelled to use. The substitute relieves the non-necessary, tobacco, in all its forms, except cigars, cigarettes and cigarettes from internal taxation, and gives free alcohol to the arts. Practically the substitute offers to the people free whisky and free tobacco, leaving all the expensive machinery for the collection of the revenue and the enforcement of the law in full force, while it increases the taxation upon the actual and indispensable necessities of life. The minority criticizes the lumber, salt and provision schedules and then discusses the subject of "trusts," as follows:

"The present tariff is the nursing mother of trusts. It is the wall behind which these combinations are formed by which the people are plundered. The tariff keeps out foreign competition and combination suppresses domestic production, and the whole people are at their mercy and must pay whatever is demanded. Language is inadequate to describe the iniquity of these corporations against the rights of the people, or to depict their disastrous effects upon the general welfare. They are not 'vri-

vate affairs," as has been asserted, but public evils of the gravest character, affecting the price of every article which contributes to the comfort and support of the people. The provisions of the substitute favor them greatly and will serve to encourage their formation in still other branches of manufacture."

### PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

Florence Nightingale is a confirmed invalid. She is over 70 years of age.

Mrs. Charlotte Godfrey, of Bayfield, Wis., has happily rounded out 112 years in this vale of tears.

Patti begins an engagement in Brazil in April next under a Brazilian director and will receive \$6,000 a night—quite a rich Patti cake.

Thomas A. Edison's device for killing yellow fever germs is said to be more worthy of Keely, the motor man, than of Edison, the promoter.

Belva Ann Lockwood has been married twice, is a graduate of two colleges, and has twice run for the presidency.

Yan Phoo Lee, a Yale graduate, who married a New Haven girl, has been put at the head of the Chinese exchange department in the Pacific bank, San Francisco.

James Depew, a brother of Chauncey, is a prominent business man of Detroit, Mich. He does not care for public or political life and prefers the west to the east.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar is a woman who has abundant confidence in herself. She proposes to demolish both Anna Dickinson and Gen. George A. Sheridan in one address.

The circulation of the forgeries from English newspapers, by the Boston Home Market club, as a republican campaign, has led to a movement to add a law to the Massachusetts statutes making the act a misdemeanor.

Maria Pia, queen of Portugal, is a very talented woman. She takes very little interest in politics, preferring outdoor sports to the intrigues of statesmen. She is a clever horsewoman and loves the chase. She is also a good swimmer, and averages a mile in the water, which she gained ten or twelve years ago for saving the lives of her two children.

Archbishop Corrigan has the advantage of most of his brethren of the cloth when he goes out with a subscription paper. In addition to his salary of some \$20,000 a year, he has a large personal income, and is able to lead off a paper with a large subscription in his own name, a thing which he often does. His example always has a good effect on the rich men whom he visits.

Robert E. Lee, president of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., and son of the confederate general, when he gives a particularly important dinner party spreads his table with the most choice of the best of the world, in the corner of which are worked the initials "G. W.," and they stand for the true and only "G. W.," having formerly belonged to George Washington, from whose name the university is named.

### KILLED HER CHILDREN, THEN HERSELF.

While Temporarily Insane a Beatrice Woman Commits a Fearful Crime.

At Blue Springs this afternoon, says an Omaha Herald special, Mrs. Lulu Poffenberger, wife of George Poffenberger, killed her two children and herself. The attention of the neighborhood was attracted by the smell of powder. Going into the house, Mrs. Poffenberger was found lying dead on the bedroom floor, in her night dress, with a bullet wound in the breast. The two children were 4 and 1 year old respectively. They were found in bed with their clothes on and carefully covered up as if asleep. A light cord around the neck of each child had been strangled. The two were laid on the foot of the bed, and standing where she could look them in the face, the mother sent a bullet crashing through her heart. She left the following letter:

Beatrice, Neb., Oct. 2.—I write this to clear everyone. George was too good to me. I take them (meaning the children) along for I can't see to their future and take my own life. For I know I am a coward and would be worse than to die. O God! I have prayed for the right. I have fought to keep up before I said anything, and thought I would.

The above was written in a plain, legible hand. Lulu Poffenberger was the daughter of Dr. J. O. Roop, of Blue Springs, and her husband, a former saloonkeeper, was the defendant in an action brought by the widow of John Smith, who committed suicide in the Poffenberger saloon two years ago. This case is on trial now, and, together with some parties who have made a profession of faith, are expected to have preyed on her mind, as to detest her reason and lead her to the destruction of herself and children. She was about 30 years old and highly respected. No one but the attorney instantly in attendance at present assigned for the deed. Her husband was in Beatrice attending court and was informed of the terrible affair by a dispatch. The court postponed his case and he went immediately to the sad scene.

### Sherman Repudiates the Story.

A Philadelphia paper printed on Sunday a letter from Atlanta, Ga., which narrated with much elaboration of detail that a Mr. William Markham, a wealthy and prominent union man of that city during the war, had recently declared that General Sherman, on his arrival at Atlanta in the fall of 1864, said to him in the most positive way that he would not go farther than Atlanta, but would remain there until the fall of Richmond, when Grant and Meade would march to Atlanta and join Sherman. General Sherman has written the following characteristic letter concerning the story:

No. 75 WEST SEVENTY-FIFTH ST., NEW YORK, September 29, 1888.—I, R. R. Penney, publisher, esp. editor Weekly Press.—Dear Sir: Thank you would not by a horse on your testimony. I do not even recall to memory that Mr. Markham, of Atlanta, who claims that I repudiated in him a confidence without precedent. I have published my memoirs in full, covering all the period of which the writer treats, and General Grant has done the same. We agree substantially, and neither of us is likely to change. Mr. Markham's great loss, \$14,000, though large for one man, was not large enough to repay the United States for one hour's cost of the war in which the people of the south involved the United States. Though not individually responsible, like "Poor Dog Tray," he was in bad company. I am glad to know he has recovered his wealth, though the loss of his memory. Yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN.

Sir John Savill has been severely criticized in English clubs and drawing-rooms, and it is even thought that his mind is unbalanced. He has declined to accept of the £1,700 a year which his services entitle him and the reason he gave is that he doesn't need the money. This is the first instance of the kind on record in England.

### MISCELLANEOUS BRIEFS BY THE WIRE.

A special from Trinidad, Colorado, states that a man named Hickman, living at Boston, shot and instantly killed J. C. Booth, a man who was in the habit of paying visits to a woman with whom Hickman was living. The murderer was taken from home an hour afterward by a mob of seventy-five men and lynched within twelve minutes.

An Ottawa, Ont., dispatch says that slowly but surely public interest from one end of the dominion to the other is being aroused over the talk of annexing Canada to the United States. Ten years ago the proposition would have been regarded as treasonable, but there has been a marked change, even in the past twelve months.

A fatal freight train wreck occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad near Cornwells, W. Va. An engineer named Carr was killed. The train, which collided in a deep cut, were loaded with dry goods and valuable express freight. The loss will be heavy.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press prints a tabulated statement giving the results of this season's threshing in eighty-three counties in Minnesota and Dakota, practically covering the great wheat belt. It shows a decrease as compared with last year of 40 per cent, which would make the present wheat crop of Minnesota and Dakota from 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels.

In the United States supreme court at Cincinnati a states attorney said he could not get the jury to uphold the charge of embezzlement against the officer of the St. Paul, Ohio, National bank in the face of the clear testimony. The court in discharging the jury administered a scathing rebuke, saying they had plainly refused to do their duty according to the law.

Capt. Wiley, of the fruit steamer Lorenzo D. Baker, plying between Boston and Jamaica, states that he was arrested on that island on his last trip charged with violating the customs laws, subjected to outrageous indignities, and fined \$600. The authorities at Washington have had their attention called to the matter.

A collision occurred near Hannibal station, on the Rome, Waterbury & Ogdensburg railroad, between a Lehigh Valley passenger train and a wild-cat train from Oswego. The wild-cat train was running fifty miles an hour and the passenger forty miles. They came together with a terrific crash, smashing the two locomotives and nearly demolishing the cars. Engineer Slattery, of the wild-cat, was killed, and the fireman frightfully scalded. Westgate, conductor of the passenger, was probably fatally injured. Several others suffered severe injuries. The crew of the wild-cat attempt to make one more station than ordered.

### An Out and Out Annexationist.

Ottawa dispatch: Attorney General Longley, of Nova Scotia, is here attending the supreme court. He has created a sensation in the stronghold of Toryism by his outspoken utterances on national questions. He is an out-and-out annexationist, but simply calls himself an advocate of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. He said:

The people of Nova Scotia want to trade with their neighbors rather than build up an unprofitable inter-provincial trade. I think Senator Sherman, in his speeches, has played a great card in bringing about annexation. The annexation of the American people respecting Canada could have no avail, for Anglo-Saxons are not to be bull-dozed, but if other American politicians follow in the way of Sherman, British interests in Canada are in danger. Unrestricted reciprocity will not be brought about in a day, for the prejudices of generations have got to be removed. Mr. Longley said that he heard that a movement was on foot by syndicate of capitalists to acquire and consolidate the Cape Breton coal mining properties. The promoters, he understood, were Americans, and, according to newspaper reports, Cyrus W. Field was of the number.

The proposed step would have the effect of stiffening prices. The Cape Breton coal miners just now, he said, were at the mercy of the American people who have not been paying them fair prices. This, Mr. Longley added, was the result of trying to divert trade into an unnatural channel. Mr. Longley concluded a talk by stating that unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union was the remedy for Nova Scotia.

### Bishop Ireland's Elevation.

St. Paul dispatch: To-day John Ireland, who has been identified with the church in this city for thirty-seven years, received the pallium and was elevated to the archbishopric of the province of St. Paul. The ceremony took place at 10:30. A few minutes before that time Archbishop Ireland, attired in his robes of office and attended by the clergy, left the cathedral, and proceeded to the sanctuary. Immediately upon the arrival of the distinguished prelate, pontifical high mass was celebrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Marty, of Auxton, Dak. The pallium was conferred upon the archbishop at the close of the mass by Rt. Rev. Bishop Grace, and the ceremony was followed by a sermon delivered by Rt. Rev. J. J. Kane, bishop of Richmond, Va., and rector of the new Catholic university at Washington, D. C. Shortly after the close of the ceremony at the cathedral, the archbishop, accompanied by the Hotel Ryan, where dinner was served. To-night the streets are brilliantly illuminated, and the new archbishop is holding a formal reception to invited guests at the Hotel Ryan. In the evening of the day has been manifested by the general public, Archbishop Ireland being held in high esteem by everybody.

### The Public Debt Statement.

The following is the public debt statement, issued on the 1st:

Interest bearing debt, principal \$984,663,172; interest \$10,454,389; total \$995,117,561; debt on which interest ceased since maturity, \$2,983,345; debt bearing no interest, \$718,788,439; total debt, principal \$1,703,951,000; interest \$10,618,110; total \$1,714,569,110; less reserve and cash items available for reduction of debt, \$479,169,398; total debt less available cash items, \$1,235,399,712; net cash in treasury October 1, 1888, \$1,141,975,657; debt less cash in treasury September 1, 1888, \$1,154,129,652; decrease of debt during month, \$12,247,695; decrease since June 30, 1888, \$29,709,000; total cash in treasury as shown by treasurer's general account, \$636,376,285.

### Blaine Eludes the Reporters.

Mr. Blaine disappeared from the Fifth Avenue hotel early in the day, says a New York dispatch, and after much fruitless inquiry, the reporters and politicians who sought him learned that he had gone over to New Jersey to spend the day with Hon. William Walter Phelps, and would not be back until Monday morning.

### A SHORTAGE ON PORKERS.

So Say Mallory & Sons in Their Annual Crop Report.

Chicago dispatch: Mallory & Sons, commission firms, have issued their annual crop report on hogs, cattle and corn, in which they say:

Although we will have an immense crop of corn, there will be a shortage on old hogs, which are always shipped during what is called the "pucking season." Reports denote that the bulk of the supply of packing hogs will be shipped to market later than usual—at least a month or six weeks. Where one year ago reports showed that the bulk of hogs would come to market in November, December and January, the reports this season are entirely different. In December, January and later. The cause of this scarcity of packing hogs is due to two factors—that farmers all through the west lost a large percentage of their spring hogs through cold, weather, sickness, and those which were saved, together with the older hogs, have been forced to market on account of the high prices of corn at home and the high prices that have been paid for hogs during the last three months. Late pigs will not begin to come forward till late in January, and the bulk of them will not reach the market till late in the spring and summer.

The crop of cattle to be fattened shows an increase of fully ten per cent. We should have extra good beef at reasonably low prices during the coming year.

The crop of corn speaks for itself and needs no comment. Dakota shows a full crop of pigs. Leaving out Dakota and Michigan, the balance of hogs during the last three months of old hogs of 24 per cent, and on shoats of about 14 per cent. Iowa and Illinois together show a decrease of 23 per cent on old hogs and 13 per cent on shoats.

The percentage made on the most reliable reports received from 346 counties, embracing the hog producing territories in the states of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan and Dakota.

### The Chicago Wheat Deal.

Chicago dispatch: Monthly deliveries of wheat were light. Hutcheson delivered nearly all of it, but it was noticed that the bulk of it finally landed with Eggleston and Poole Sherman. According to a man who has watched matters closely, Hutcheson took wheat out of his right hand and put it in his left. The excitement on "Change over the September wheat deal ceased Saturday, only to be resumed this morning. When the opening bell rang, a severe engagement took place. The battle resulted in the defeat of the natives with a loss of 300 killed. The hussars also suffered heavily, sixty-four of their number being killed and most of the survivors wounded.

Advices from Africa say that an expedition consisting of 300 hussars led by an English officer, left Wimpelab, on the gold coast to punish the Tozo negroes for murdering Captain Dalrymple. The expedition was met by a well armed force of the natives, and a severe engagement took place. The battle resulted in the defeat of the natives with a loss of 300 killed. The hussars also suffered heavily, sixty-four of their number being killed and most of the survivors wounded.

### Mr. Jewett's Proposition Declined.

Indianapolis dispatch: Aent the proposition of Chairman Jewett, of the democratic state committee, to Chairman Huston, of the republican, to each name forty-five members and the prohibitionists ten members to constitute a committee of 100, whose duty it shall be to prevent illegal voting, Chairman Huston to-day makes a reply to Chairman Jewett, wherein he says:

"You are doubtless aware that there is now existing a committee of 100, which is non-partisan in its character. Being already organized and having had valuable experience in the work it was organized to accomplish, it can certainly do the work better than any new committee that might be formed at this time. With the consent and hearty approval of our committee I have forwarded to the treasurer of this committee my check for \$500, which sum shall be expended under their direction in giving rewards for the apprehension of any persons violating the election laws of the state. The republicans are now, in the face of the fact that they are to be elected on a fair vote."

### An Old Fool and His Money.

Pittsburg dispatch: John K. Lemon, an aged and respected citizen of Allegheny, was swindled out of \$10,000 this afternoon by two bunco men. The old gentleman was enticed into a house on Pearl street and induced to play a game in which it was alleged he had won \$10,000. To get this it would be necessary to produce a like amount. The victim had \$200,000 in the bank and went to the Third National bank, where he drew out the money. Returning he placed it on the table. He then took another chance and was informed that he had lost \$200,000. He was then told to get more money. He quickly recovered, and drawing a revolver, demanded his money. One of the swindlers knocked the pistol out of his hand, and the other two ran to the door after the two. By the time the door had succeeded in forcing the door open both men had disappeared. The police were notified, but so far they have not been apprehended. Lemon is seventy years of age and quite wealthy. This is the second time within six months that the bunco game has been successfully worked in this city for large amounts.

### Yellow Fever Scientifically Considered.

Prof. Wiggins in an interview said that the cause of yellow fever in the South was purely astronomical. On June 19, 1881, he said the planets were in the same line and the earth had yielded to the tendency to approach the sun, and since then cyclones, earthquakes, floods, cholera and yellow fever had devastated our planet. The advance had been only a few miles, but the increased heat of the earth had caused the surface, causing floods. The unequal shrinkage caused earthquakes. The atmosphere had become denser and consequently held more carbon and its consequent in solution produced cholera and this cholera and yellow fever. Several planets were in perihelion at the same time in the years 543 and 1665 and millions of people died. The advance of the earth in its orbit has caused the plague and cholera. All the planets, the professor added, were passing through the same severe ordeal. Mars had an atmosphere so dense and full of clouds that all portions of its surface were affected. But the people there had no yellow fever, and if they had such a place as Florida, they would so cultivate it that it could not breed yellow fever. He believed that the numerous canals on Mars' surface were made to absorb the carbon and prevent disease.

### The Great Wheat Speculator.

Chicago dispatch: B. P. Hutchinson was born near Danvers, Mass., in 1828, and started life on a farm. Agriculture not being his liking, he went to Lynn, and after mastering the making of shoes entered a factory. He failed in 1857 and then turned his face to the west, going to Milwaukee. He was successful there. That town being too slow for him, he came to Chicago in 1859 and went on the board of trade, his membership costing him \$5. In a year or so he was probably \$100,000, one-tenth of which he owed in Lynn. He is a man of keen foresight, indomitable will, great courage and boundless nerve, caring for no one, and intentionally making money. He has helped many a man on the board, though his philanthropy has always inured to his financial benefit. He has two sons, Charles L., president of the board of trade, and Isaac, lives in the Century club, an institution opposite the board of trade, founded and arranged by himself. He cares for nothing save business, and detests social frivolities. He is worth probably \$1,000,000, one-tenth of which has been made within the past week.

### This Country Produced in 1887 about 300,000,000 Pounds of Wool and Imported 14,038,030 Pounds.

### BY THE TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

The departure of the expedition for the relief of Emin Bey has been delayed until the rising of the natives in East Africa is quelled.

Poster, the New York produce exchange swindler, is believed to be in Toronto, but as the police have received no notification from New York as to his offense, they can do nothing.

Ten weeks ago a case of small-pox was discovered in Buffalo, N. Y. Since then there have been sixty-nine cases and seventeen deaths, six of which were caused by black small-pox, which is most fatal.

Thirteen-year-old Minnie Kratzberg was arrested in Chicago for poisoning her mother, sister and two brothers. The mother, who is a poor widow, will die. A neighbor, Mrs. Snyder, is also under arrest for being accessory to the crime.

The Chicago Evening Journal reports two failures on the board of trade as a result of the recent advance in the price of wheat. The firms mentioned are Frank Clifton & Co., and S. P. Orr. The amount for which they are short has not yet been learned.

The president has signed the act to create boards of arbitration or commissions for the settling of controversies and differences between railroad corporations and other carriers engaged in interstate or territorial transportation of property or passengers and their employees.

Mabel Vaughan, daughter of a retired merchant at Newark, N. J., has caused a sensation by eloping with her father's coachman, Henry Taylor. He is a good looking young Englishman and well educated. It was known that Miss Vaughan had accepted the addresses of Taylor, but Mr. Vaughan objected to him for a son-in-law. Saturday the couple eloped, the girl taking \$5,000 of her own money.

Hattie Fleck, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Charles E. Fleck, of the St. Louis commission firm of Shinner & Fleck, who married a mulatto named Pres. Sams, a hired man on her father's farm near Jacksonville, is at home again. She was brought to St. Louis and turned over to her parents by Deputy Sheriff M. O. Jones, Jacksonville, who found her near Moscow, Ky. Sams fled to escape lynching.

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Chicago dispatch: B. P. Hutchinson was born near Danvers, Mass., in 1828, and started life on a farm. Agriculture not being his liking, he went to Lynn, and after mastering the making of shoes entered a factory. He failed in 1857 and then turned his face to the west, going to Milwaukee. He was successful there. That town being too slow for him, he came to Chicago in 1859 and went on the board of trade, his membership costing him \$5. In a year or so he was probably \$100,000, one-tenth of which he owed in Lynn. He is a man of keen foresight, indomitable will, great courage and boundless nerve, caring for no one, and intentionally making money. He has helped many a man on the board, though his philanthropy has always inured to his financial benefit. He has two sons, Charles L., president of the board of trade, and Isaac, lives in the Century club, an institution opposite the board of trade, founded and arranged by himself. He cares for nothing save business, and detests social frivolities. He is worth probably \$1,000,000, one-tenth of which has been made within the past week.

### All's Well that Ends Well

Mr. Perry was an old bachelor and Miss Briggs was an old maid. He lived in the brick house on the hill, and she in the cottage opposite, and they were mortal enemies. He despised her because she kept two cats and a canary, and she loathed him for his affection for a huge mastiff and an old knock-kneed horse.

"Why on earth the man don't try to get a decent horse is more than I can imagine!" she would say, as he plodded up to the door. "I believe that he is too mean and miserly to buy one."

Miss Briggs would have hardly felt pleased had she known that Mr. Perry rode back and forward on this worn-out piece of horse-flesh for the purpose of annoying her.

They never spoke, but yet they managed to keep up a perfect warfare, by disagreeable manners and wrathful glances.

She sat hour after hour beneath the canary perched on the window, with her cat perched upon the sill and her knitting in her hand, throwing glances of scorn to the opposite side, where he, with cigar and newspaper, received and paid them back with interest.

His detestable dog came over and ran through her garden, destroying all her beautiful tulips and hyacinths, and she gave him a hot bath, which sent him howling to his master, and when said master remonstrated, sent word that she would treat him worse next time.

Her little red cow broke through his enclosure, and devoured his turnips and cabbages, and he led her home and informed Miss Briggs that a second offence would give her a comfortable pasture in the pound.

For two years they lived and fought, and no one could bring about peace between them. It was a pity, the neighbors all said, for Miss Briggs was a dear little soul, and there was not a finer man in the country than Mr. Perry.

"Julia, my love," said Mrs. Perkins one afternoon, as she entered the cosy parlor, "I am going to have a party, and I want you to come down in the afternoon to tea and remain during the evening. Every one will be there."

"Will the old bachelors be there?"

"Mr. Perry? Oh, yes! We could not get along without him."

"Then that settles the matter, I shan't go."

"Now, Julia, don't be so foolish! If you remain at home he will think that you are afraid of him."

Miss Briggs thought the matter over. Well, it would look a little like that, and she would not have him think so for the world—the concerted wretch.

Mrs. Perkins went home, and it was arranged that Miss Briggs was to spend the afternoon and remain for the party.

She was a pretty little woman, and it was always a puzzle to every one why she never married. She had a round, rosy face, clear brown eyes and beautiful hair, and if she was thirty, there was not a smarter woman in town.

She stood before the looking-glass in her chamber, and fastened her lace collar over the neck of her dress with a plain gold brooch, and began to think that she looked very well. There was a bright healthy flush upon her cheek, and her eyes were full of life and beauty.