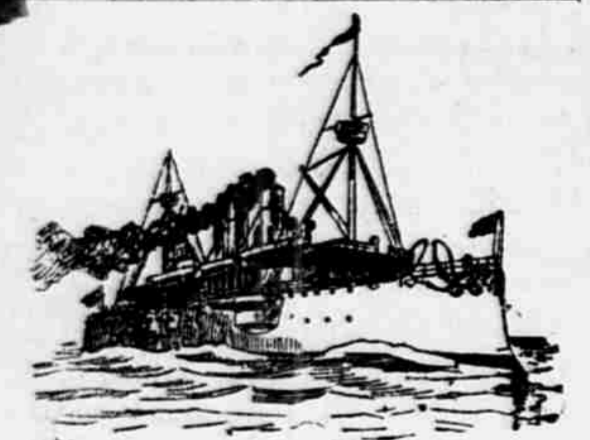


SHIP TEXAS AGROUND.

Big Battleship Went Broadside on Newport Beach.

The big battleship Texas, of the United States navy, went broadside on Goat Island, near Newport, R. I. The battleship, so formidable when in her element, was absolutely helpless and at the mercy of the wind. If a storm had arisen before she was released the chances are she would have been beaten to pieces.

The Texas left the North Atlantic squadron for the purpose of getting a supply of torpedoes. When she reached the harbor the tide was running out strongly and was at about half ebb. She steamed slowly to her anchorage ground, west of



BATTLE SHIP TEXAS.

The torpedo station, and dropped anchor in the usual place, a half-mile from shore. The order was given to stop the engines, but for some reason not explained the machinery continued to work, and the powerful twin screws dragged the anchor until the boat pushed her nose upon the sands.

When the boat finally came to a stand her bow stood about two feet higher than it should. Meanwhile the water continued to go out, rendering the great vessel more and more helpless. The tug Aqueduct came alongside in thirty minutes and began work, but it was soon discovered that the Texas was stranded.

CORN IS SAFE FROM FROSTS.

Conditions Generally Favorable for Harvesting the Crop.

Reports by States on the condition of crops show that the danger of frost has been generally passed. The general absence of rain in the Southern States has been very favorable for cotton picking, which has been made rapid progress. The continued dry weather has impaired the outlook for top crop, which in many sections will be a complete failure. Continued cool and rainy weather has retarded the maturing of late corn in Iowa and Northern Missouri, and in North Dakota the crop was injured by frosts on the 9th and 10th. Cutting has progressed favorably, and husking and cribbing are in progress in Nebraska and Illinois. In the States of the central valleys the week has been especially favorable for plowing and seeding. Reports by States follow:

Illinois—Corn cutting has been pushed rapidly. The work will generally be finished this week. The grain is drying quickly and much of the crop will be safe to husk and crib within two weeks. Plowing and seeding in the dryer portions of the State have been much delayed, or entirely stopped, and that is much needed in some of the southern counties. In the central section much uneasiness is felt in regard to seeding, owing to the great numbers of chinch bugs.

Iowa—The general condition of crops is very good. The bulk of the corn is practically safe from frost. For the complete ripening of the fall crop of corn from ten days to two weeks more is needed. More than the usual area of fall plowing will be covered, the conditions being very favorable.

Missouri—Corn is beyond injury by frost, and in some central and southern sections cutting is nearly completed. Potatoes will make an excellent crop. Pastures are in need of water.

Kansas—All corn, except some very late, is out of danger of frost. Haying has been retarded in some counties by rain, but the crop is fine and abundant.

Wisconsin—The rains of the past week have been well distributed, and very beneficial, giving pastures a new start and putting the soil in good condition for fall seeding. Corn is nearly all out of danger from frost, and about three-fourths of the crop is in the shock. Buckwheat is maturing rapidly. The crop is only fair.

Minnesota—Threshing in progress, though delayed by local rains. Corn generally safe and much cut already. Plowing is going on, but most of the ground is very dry.

North Dakota—Threshing progressing fairly well, being retarded by rain last week. Wheat generally fair yield, some late sown wheat not yet ripe. Corn promises a good crop. Heavy frosts on 10th and 11th injured corn and killed wheat and garden crops. Oats light crop, owing to rust. Other crops fair.

South Dakota—Temperature averaged below normal, with light to heavy frost in localities Friday morning, but no serious damage. Showers scattered and mostly light. Most corn matured and the latest generally safe from injury by frosts.

Nebraska—At the latest pieces of corn matured, with shucking commenced, with a large yield. Rains here placed ground in excellent condition for plowing and seeding. Some fields of fall-sown wheat in good shape. No damaging frosts.

Indiana—Warm, dry weather. Buckwheat sowing well and safe from frost; corn mostly all cut; plowing done; seeding delayed by dry weather; wheat and rye coming up nicely.

Ohio—Corn ripened rapidly and is generally out of danger of frost—much of it in the shock. Crop is very fine and fully equal to previous estimates. Tobacco nearly all secured in good condition. Fall plowing well advanced, with some grain sown. All fruit abundant and winter apples about ready for picking.

Michigan—Corn cutting and fall seeding have progressed rapidly. Bean harvest nearly completed. Buckwheat maturing nicely, and some has been cut. Late potatoes a light yield. Heavy rains are delaying farm work.

News of Minor Note.

The leaders of the conspiracy against the Spanish Government in the province of Cavite, Philippine Islands, have been shot.

Smith Culbertson, 80 years old, of Birmingham, Iowa, a prominent man in that town, committed suicide by jumping into a well. The cause was despondency and ill-health.

One of the first Americans to step ashore at New York from La Tourette from Havre was Mme. Demitri Callias, widow of the late P. T. Barnum and now married to Count Callias, an Italian nobleman of ancient lineage, but not wealthy.

Provided satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Canadian Pacific Railroad a large ore smelter and refinery will be established at Vancouver, B. C., with a capital of at least \$1,000,000.

The Secretary of War has announced in a general order that the campaign against the Utes in Colorado and Utah, September, 1879, to November, 1880; against the Apaches in Arizona, 1885 to 1888; and against the Sioux in South Dakota, November, 1890, to January, 1891, were of sufficient magnitude to entitle enlisted men who served therein to wear the "service in war" chevron.

M'KINLEY PRESENTS HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.



BUT IT IS SO THIN THAT THE FIGURE BEHIND IT CAN READILY BE SEEN.

BARTINE TO M'KINLEY.

The Ex-Congressman Writes a Letter Recalling Congressional History.

Hon. Wm. McKinley, Canton, Ohio:

Dear Sir—You are the Presidential candidate of the Republican party upon a platform unequivocally committing you to the policy of maintaining the gold standard in this country until bimetalism can be secured by international agreement. As neither you nor the party which you represent offers a suggestion upon which we can ground a hope of obtaining such an agreement, the financial plank of the platform upon which you stand must be regarded as a declaration in favor of permanently adhering to the present gold system. In your letter of acceptance you treat the money question as the foremost issue, and discuss it at considerable length, giving to the present monetary policy of the Republican party your unqualified endorsement. It is scarcely necessary for me to remind you that by such course you have assumed a position quite different from the one you occupied but a comparatively short time ago.

That very able men may do so honestly change their opinions upon questions of wisdom and expediency, no fair-minded person will deny; that when they do so change their opinions, it is both their privilege and their duty to shape their actions accordingly upon all controversies. But where the subject involves moral considerations, where it is simply a question of right and wrong, of honesty and dishonesty, the same principle cannot apply and the same latitude of change cannot be allowed. It is this distinction that has prompted me to address you through the medium of an open letter.

No one can read your published acceptance without being impressed that you regard the maintaining of the gold standard not merely as a wise and judicious policy, but as absolutely essential to the preservation of our "financial honor." You assert that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would at once lead to the "debasement" of our currency to the level of a "cent dollar, impairing the obligations of existing contracts," and bringing a long train of terrible calamities in its wake. Through-out your entire discussion of the question, the germinal idea is that parity with gold is the inflexible test of honesty in money, and that any compromise cheapens gold at its present appreciated value is, of necessity, dishonest.

You are certainly aware that the campaign committee of the Republican party is literally flooding the country with books, papers and pamphlets, in which it is broadly declared that the financial issue, as now made, is simply a question of "honest money" vs. "dishonest money." There is no reason to doubt that you are in perfect and harmonious accord with your committee. Hence the conclusions are irresistible that you regard the advocates of unrestricted silver coinage as being deficient in personal integrity, and as seeking to establish a monetary policy which will bring the American name into disrepute among those whose personal integrity is thus impugned. I make free to remind you that in the year 1878, as a member of the House of Representatives, you voted for the famous "Bland bill," providing for the unrestricted coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. At that time the commercial value of the bullion which you voted to coin into a dollar was a little more than 90 cents. It had been much lower, but at the time your vote was cast it had risen considerably as a result of political agitation and prospective free coinage. You will also remember, I am sure, that the Bland bill was at the time denounced as "repulsive" and "rank dishonesty" by many of the prominent financiers who are now giving you their earnest support.

In view of these facts, would you regard it as impertinent for me to request a public statement of your opinion as to whether or not the Bland bill was a "dishonest" measure, or whether you are still in full accord with the "dishonor" the country? If you answer in the affirmative, in justice to yourself you should inform the country why you voted for it. If your answer be in the negative, it should be supplemented by an explanation of how an act that was honest in 1878 can be dishonest in 1896. It is true that the vote in question was cast eighteen years ago, but even then you were old enough to know the difference between right and wrong. It is also true that silver was not at that time so far below the gold level as it is now; but in this connection you will allow me to suggest that there is no difference whatever in principle, nor even in degree, so far as the question of dishonesty is concerned. Petty larceny involves the same moral obliquity as grand larceny. If it is dishonest to coin silver at the rate of 16 cents' worth of silver into a dollar, it is equally dishonest to coin 93 cents' worth into a dollar. But neither of these explanations is available because of other highly significant circumstances in your Congressional career.

You have probably not forgotten that you were a member of the Fifty-first Congress and a candidate for the Speakership of the House. I am very certain that the Republican members of that body from the far West have not forgotten how anxious you were for their support, and how earnestly you reminded them that you had voted for free silver nearly twelve years before. I think that the Republicans in caucus (at that time 1889), when silver bullion had fallen to less than 75 cents on the dollar in gold, you certainly never gave any token that in your opinion a law providing for the free coinage of that metal would involve "financial dishonor."

At the long session of the Fifty-first Congress you distinctly recognized the fact that the demonization of silver was wrong; that the Bland-Allison law was too narrow in its scope; and that something further must be done toward silver restoration. Your utterances at the time plainly showed that you were prepared to go any length in that direction, if the Republicans in Congress would only keep you company. You, of course, remember that there was a strong silver sentiment in the House of Representatives; that the Republican side was itself deeply structure with the "free silver" idea, and that nearly every member on that side conceded that some legislation must be had. You will also recall the circumstance that the Republicans in caucus appointed a committee of fifteen to endeavor to frame a bill upon which Republicans could unite. That committee consisted of the eight Republican members of the Coinage Committee, of whom I was one, and seven leading Republicans of the House not members of the Coinage Committee, of whom you were one; so that you and I were, for the time being, colleagues in committee.

You will not hesitate to admit that you were one of the most active members of the

committee, and that none was more earnest than you in the effort to formulate a measure which all Republicans, including those who were strongly for free silver, might support. You may not remember all that you said during the debates in that committee, and neither do I. But there is one statement made by you that I have never for a moment forgotten. In emphasizing the necessity of passing a "silver bill," in substance you said: "We must pass a silver bill; the country demands it; and we must pass it as a party measure. I am prepared to support any bill that you may propose, whether it be free coinage, or the 'Window bill,' or anything else upon which we can agree, but it is imperative that we have a silver bill." I grant that you showed a preference for some measure other than free coinage, and that after some vacillation you threw your vote in favor of what was called the "Window bill." I grant further that you may have expressed your willingness to vote for free coinage merely for effect, knowing that the condition laid down was an impossible one, and that the Republicans would never agree upon such a measure. Still, the fact is that you said it, and there was no inconsistency between that language and your previous record. If a majority of the Republicans had declared in favor of a free coinage bill I have no doubt that you would have kept your word and voted for it. Therefore I ask you the further question: Did you in 1890 regard the free coinage of silver as meaning "financial dishonor," and consequently dishonest in those who advocated that policy? If not, the country will no doubt be greatly interested in reading your elucidation of the ethical difference between free coinage in 1890 and free coinage in 1896.

Finally I deem it proper to remind you that up to the very day of your nomination you were not the choice of the extreme gold standard men. They looked upon your past financial record with unqualified disfavor, and the somewhat uncertain language of the Ohio platform, which was supposed to reflect your position, filled them with distrust. In the end, however, you were nominated upon a gold standard platform, and these same men are now your enthusiastic supporters. You have suddenly become as enthusiastic as they in your devotion to the "gold standard," which you never failed to attack in Congress when the opportunity presented itself; for even the "Window bill" and the "Sherman law," both of which received your vote, recognized the fact that the gold standard was wrong.

Everybody is afraid to enter into any new venture or to even incur what are almost necessary expenditures. The great question before the twelve millions or so of American voters is whether the single gold standard shall prevail hereafter in this country or whether both gold and silver shall be used as money. The money, trusts and syndicates want nothing, and the people must decide whether they shall have it. McKinley is the candidate of the rich, who want the yellow metal exclusively. Bryan is the candidate of the workers in the fields and in the shops, who hope for better times through the use of both the white and the yellow. The American people must settle this question of gold alone or silver and gold together. The issue is a clean-cut one, and the ballots should all fall straight on one side or the other. None should be thrown so as to leave it at all doubtful to which party they belong.

Letting Out the Truth. The McKinley managers show that they are badly rattled. Mark Hanna's imperative command to McKinley to remain off the stump reveals that he recognizes that the Canton man is not capable of discussing the financial question, and that the arguments he would be forced to advance for gold would be likely to make votes for silver.

Within the last few days with one accord the Republican papers have been claiming that the silver sentiment was on the wane. And yet here comes an interview with Senator Allison, in which he is made to say that he believes Iowa will declare for McKinley in November.

As Iowa in 1892 gave Harrison a plurality of 22,965, even Senator Allison seems to recognize that the free silver sentiment has swept away the Republican majority in that State. If he cannot with any enthusiasm figure out a certain victory, it shows that he regards the situation as hopeless.

From the Minnesota Republicans also comes a wild appeal for help—meaning cash. It is freely admitted that with the Democrats and Populists united, and with thousands of silver Republicans supporting Bryan, the Republican ticket is doomed to defeat in that State. The Hanna syndicate finds itself in a desperate fix, and at its wit's end.

Princess Li, the wife of Li Hung Chang, is 50 years old, but is said to look twenty years younger. She owns 1,000 pairs of shoes, nearly 1,000 dresses and 500 fur garments.

How to Vote for Prosperity. The great objection to running more than two presidential tickets this year is that the money question should be settled, one way or the other, so decisively that the beaten party will have to accept the verdict without hope of appeal. That the present uncertainty as to the future financial policy of the country is doing great injury to business is only too evident. Nothing can really be worse than the existing situation, in which the manufacturer or the trader cannot tell whether the currency is to be still further contracted under McKinley and the gold standard, or increased under Bryan and bimetalism.

None so blind as those who will not see. The gold standard press is conducting a campaign of education.



The gold standard press is conducting a campaign of education.

A MIRACULOUS STONE.

It Was Taken from the Base of a Pillar and the Pillar Still Stood.

Saharacan is a great and noble city towards the northwest, inhabited by both Christians and Saracens, who are subject to the great Kaan's nephew, Caidou by name; he is, however, at bitter enmity with the Kaan. I will tell you of a great marvel that happened at this city.

It is not a great while ago that Sigatay, own brother to the Great Kaan, who was lord of this country and of many an one besides, became a Christian. The Christians rejoiced greatly at this, and they built a great church in the city, in honor of John the Baptist; and by his name the church was called. And they took a very fine stone which belonged to the Saracens, and placed it as the pedestal of a column in the middle of the church, supporting the roof. It came to pass, however, that Sigatay died. Now the Saracens were full of rancor about that stone that had been theirs, and which had been set up in the church of the Christians; and when they saw that the Prince was dead, they said one to another that now was the time to get back their stone, by fair means or by foul. And that they might well do, for they were ten times as many as the Christians. So they got together and went to the church and said that the stone they must and would have. The Christians acknowledged that it was theirs indeed, but offered to pay a large sum of money and so he quit. Howbeit, the others replied that they never would give up the stone for anything in the world. And words ran so high that the Prince heard thereof, and ordered the Christians either to arrange to satisfy the Saracens, if it might be, with money, or to give up the stone. And he allowed them three days to do either the one thing or the other.

The Saracens would on no account agree to leave the stone where it was, and this out of pure spite to the Christians, for they knew well enough that if the stone were stirred the church would come down by the run. So the Christians were in great trouble and wist not what to do. But they did do the best thing possible; they besought Jesus Christ that he would consider their case, so that the holy church should not come to destruction, nor the name of its Patron Saint, John the Baptist, be tarnished by its ruin. And so when the day fixed by the Prince came round, they went to the church betimes in the morning, and lo, they found the stone removed from under the column; the foot of the column was without support, and yet it bore the load as stoutly as before! Between the foot of the column and the ground there was a space of three palms. So the Saracens had away their stone, and mighty little joy withal. It was a glorious miracle, nay, it is so, for the column still so steth, and will stand as long as God pleaseth. —St. Leopold.

A Leopard Hunt in Africa. Started out hunting at 5 o'clock. Came upon a small herd of mswala, followed them carefully, but could not get near enough to have a shot. After an hour I found that I was not alone in being interested in the mswala. A leopards had stepped in between me and the game. When I first saw her she was crouched like a cat. Then she moved stealthily and quickly toward the game, crept rapidly toward the buck. For about a quarter of a mile I moved stealthily and quickly toward the game. I was then within a short distance of them, and could faintly hear the creatures in among a clump of trees. I was thinking how best to stalk and get a shot, when the leopards again appeared about eight yards from me and close to the mswala. She had cleverly crept to windward and was now almost within striking distance. She crouched and moved her head slowly from side to side in order more clearly to see her game. To get a better view she slowly raised her head and sat on her haunches. Then she took a still better view by putting her front paws on a log, which raised her two or three inches higher. Then she showed her head and shoulders above the grass, and I succeeded in putting a Snider bullet through her. She was six feet in length. It is a very rare thing to see a leopard at all, and most unusual to see them in the daytime. The natives were delighted. I find the killing of the leopard raises me to a heroic plane, while, as a matter of fact, the mere killing of the beast was as easy as the shooting of a retriever dog.—Century.

A Losing Business. As a prediction the following "pointer" was safe enough, but, considered as advice, it would have been much better if no lottery ticket had come with it. Gnats do not reform when candle-moths warn them not to fly into the fire.

One of Beaugard's old soldiers sent him a dollar and requested him to send him a lottery ticket which would win a big prize. He said: "I was always at my post and never disobeyed orders. I came out of the war with not clothes enough to wear a shot-gun." The General answered: "My dear comrade: I send you a ticket that I hope will draw a prize, and beg leave to give you the following pointer: If you stick to the Louisiana lottery for four years as faithfully as you did to the Southern Confederacy, you will not have clothes enough to wear a pop-gun."

How Charlie Saved Her. "That Charley Spindles is a horrid fellow, isn't he?" "Yes, but he once saved me from a mad bull." "How was that?" "I saw Charlie coming and went through another field."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

No man ever said a woman was an angel who did not know better.



PERSONAL RECITATIONS.

Lord Salisbury is an enthusiastic scientific amateur in electrical matters. R. P. Keating, who died in Virginia City, Nev., last week, left a mining fortune of between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000.

A college chum of Tom Watson says that the Populist nominee for Vice President was the hardest student he ever saw.

Signor Tomagno, the tenor, it is said will leave the stage and become a farmer at the close of the next operatic season.

J. H. Davis, the leader of the Texas Populists, lacks only one inch of being seven feet tall. He is called "Cyclone" Davis from his tremendous voice and breezy style of oratory.

The late Lord Lilford first heard of the murder of Lincoln from a scrap of a Spanish newspaper found in the nest of a kite near Aranjuez, Spain.

The Prince of Wales celebrated "Norwich Gates," at Sandringham, are considered the finest specimens in the kingdom of wrought iron.

Napoleon had beautiful hands, and was very proud of them, often contemplating them with a self-satisfied air. He never, however, save when military etiquette required it, wore gloves.

Edwin Lord Weeks, the Boston artist, who was recently appointed a cavalier of the Legion of Honor of France, has lived in Paris for twenty years.

Elizabeth Seward, of Denver, the only woman bill poster in the United States, employs from eight to ten men, and is assisted by her 22-year-old daughter.

Ex-Premier Crispi is undergoing a course of mud baths near Padua. Besides suffering from gout he is afflicted with weakness of the spine, and is likewise almost entirely blind.

Miss Ellen Arthur, a daughter of the late President Arthur, has just arrived in this country after an extended trip in the old country. She will reside at her old home in Albany.

Miss Cornelia Sorabji, the first lady lawyer in India, who appeared to defend some persons accused of manslaughter, before the sessions Judge of Puna, had the satisfaction of seeing her clients acquitted.

Hans Warner, of Wisconsin, is dead. He was Secretary of State from 1878 to 1882 and could have been Governor when Jerry Rusk was first elected to that office had he not generously stood aside in order to permit the latter to be honored by his party.

The late Prof. Whitney, of Harvard, had a remarkable woman for his wife. She is best known as the author of the interesting narrative of the burning of the Ursuline convent school in Charleston. Their only daughter married Thomas Allen, the Boston artist.

Newton E. Hurst, 24 years old, is a grocer's clerk in Buffalo and gets \$5 a week wages. Some time ago he invented a car-coupler, and last week he received a letter from a manufacturing firm offering him \$30,000 in cash and a royalty on all couplers sold for his invention.

Scott Hayes, a son of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, is connected with a prominent electrical company in Cleveland. Not long ago he was a party to a civil suit, in which he was represented as counsel by State Senator Garfield of Ohio, a son of ex-President James A. Garfield. The son of the ex-president won the case.

Didn't Know It Was Loaded.

McScorcher—My baby has had the wind colic for two days. Sickleface—What caused the trouble? McScorcher—The poor kid tried to cut its teeth on my pneumatic tire.

The Care of Children's Teeth. The care of the teeth cannot be begun too early. If a child loses those of the first set prematurely the jaw contracts, there being nothing to prevent it from so doing; the second teeth have not space to stand properly and are crowded. Particles of food lodging between the teeth cause them to decay early. It is a wise precaution to teach a child to pass a thread of silk or dental floss between the teeth after eating, as well as to brush them regularly. Salt and water is a good antiseptic, and answers for a dentifrice as well as many more elaborate and more expensive preparations.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Paper Pipes. It is claimed that paper-pulp water pipes have been tried in London with success. Besides being durable and inexpensive, they are free from the usual corroding influences affecting metal pipes, and, moreover, are free from the electrolytic effects of the electric current employed in street railway systems.