

THE CASTLE CASE.

Wealthy San Francisco Merchant and His Wife Accused of Shoplifting.
A case which has attracted international attention is that of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle, of San Francisco, who have been admitted to \$200,000 bail in London to await trial for grand larceny. The Castles, who are wealthy Americans, and move in the best society of the Pacific coast, are accused of shoplifting. Castle is a member of one of the wealthiest firms in San Francisco and a graduate of London University. His wife is one of the society leaders of the Golden Gate, a woman of gentle disposition and highly cultured. They went to Europe this summer and in September arrived in London. They stopped at the Hotel Cecil



WALTER M. CASTLE.

and their wealth insured them every attention. The couple often went out on shopping expeditions. One day they visited a furrier's shop, and after examining the furs left without making a purchase. After they had gone the shopkeeper missed articles and put detectives on the track. Mr. and Mrs. Castle were followed to their hotel and there arrested. An examination of their trunks, which had been packed ready for sailing, revealed an amazing amount of stuff, the possession of which is beyond any explanation the police can offer, unless it be taken as evidence that Mrs. Castle has a mania for collecting odd trifles. Among the articles were a number of watches, all alike; a plated toast rack that came from the hotel breakfast table; thirteen umbrella heads, and a pair of sheets bearing the mark of a big London hotel. The sable and chinchilla skins missed by the furrier, were also found.

After their arrest £2,000,000 sterling was offered as bail, but the authorities refused to release them. The United States embassy interested itself in their behalf, but without avail. They remained in common cells at the jail seven days, when they were arraigned, held for trial and re-



MRS. ELLA CASTLE.

leased on \$200,000 bail. Charles Matthews, one of the most noted criminal lawyers in England, has been retained to assist in the defense, and influential friends have sprung up all over the kingdom to help save the Castles from further disgrace, but their efforts will hardly avail. Larceny is a felony in English law, the punishment for which is practically unlimited, and the charges against the Castles are so well founded that their legal advisers are in despair. They do not believe that Magistrate Shell will even consent to consider the case under the "first offenders" act, which provides punishment by fine in lieu of imprisonment. Their attorneys admit the thefts, but will set up kleptomania as a defense.

PRINCETON'S GREAT DAY.

Cleveland Participates in the Celebration of a University's Birth.
President Cleveland's address was the principal feature of the Princeton College celebration at Princeton, N. J. It was delivered in Alexander Hall, whence he had been escorted on foot through the college grounds from President Patton's house by the Philadelphia City Troop, Mrs. Cleveland riding in an open carriage with Mrs. Patton.
The exercises opened with a prayer by Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn. After Dr. Cuyler's prayer, President Patton made the formal announcement that what was formerly the College of New Jersey will henceforth and forever be known as Princeton University. A scene of wonderful enthusiasm greeted Dr. Patton's remarks. He then announced the endowment fund received, amounting to nearly a million and a half dollars, not including the amounts contributed for Blair Hall by John I. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J., and the new library.
The ceremony of conferring the degrees on the sixty-five men elected for that honor was next on the program. It was learned that President Patton desired to confer the degree of doctor of laws upon Mr. Cleveland, but the President modestly declined the honor. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon a large number of European college professors and scholars. After the conferring of degrees, the President addressed the great assemblage.
Thomas Kidd, aged 14, son of W. K. Kidd, of Cleveland, was murdered at Dalton, Ohio, by Carl McElhiney, aged 7. The Kidd boy, who was a cripple, was visiting at the McElhiney home. The boys were last together while the McElhineys were at church, and they quarreled. Young Kidd struck Carl with his crutch. The latter then went into an adjoining room, procured his father's gun and shot Kidd, blowing off the top of his head.
Bishop Henry T. Bacham, a well-known Moravian preacher, is dead in Grace Hill, Iowa.

POLITICAL WEATHER FORECAST.



Indications point to an overwhelming snowstorm throughout United States about Nov. 3, sweeping everything before it.

LINCOLN ON EFFECT OF CURRENCY CONTRACTION.

From Mr. Lincoln's speech at Springfield, Ill., in December, 1859. Addresses and Letters of Abraham Lincoln. Published by Century Co., New York. Vol. I., page 24:

I have already said that the sub-treasury will reduce the quantity of money in circulation. This position is strengthened by the recollection that the revenue is to be collected in specie, so that the mere amount of revenue is not all that is withdrawn, but the amount of paper circulation that the forty millions would serve as a basis to is withdrawn, which would be in a sound state at least one hundred millions. When one hundred millions, or more, of the circulation we now have shall be withdrawn, who can contemplate without terror the distress, ruin, bankruptcy and beggary that must follow? The man who has purchased any article, say a horse, on credit, at one hundred dollars, when he is reduced to one hundred millions, by there are two hundred millions circulating in the country, if the quantity the arrival of payday will find the horse but sufficient to pay half the debt, and the other half must either be paid out of his other means, and thereby become a clear loss to him, or go unpaid, and thereby become a clear loss to his creditor.

"What I have here said of a single case of the purchase of a horse will hold good in every case of a debt existing at the time a reduction in the quantity of money occurs, by whomsoever and for whatsoever it may have been contracted. It may be said that when the debtor loses the creditor gains by this operation, but on examination this will be found true only to a very limited extent. It is more generally true that all lose by it—the creditor by losing more of his debts than



"HONEST ABE."

he gains by the increased value of those he collects—the debtor by either parting with more of his property to pay his debts than he received in contracting them, or by entirely breaking up his business, and thereby being thrown upon the world in idleness.
"The general distress thus created will, to be sure, be temporary, because whatever change may occur in the quantity of money in any community, time will adjust the derangement produced, but while that adjustment is progressing, all suffer more or less, and very many lose everything that renders life desirable. Why, then, shall we suffer a severe difficulty, even though it be put temporary, unless we receive some equivalent for it?"

The Use of Money.

Mr. Bryan put the essence of the money question in a nutshell when he said at Washington: "The gold standard is bad, because the man who has money can profit by the rise in the value of that money without using it in commerce or trade."

To-day in our great cities the oldest and best established mercantile or manufacturing houses find it difficult, if not impossible, to secure the credits which every business house occasionally needs. Though the newspapers are filled with reports of the influx of gold from foreign countries, there has been no improvement in the money market by which enterprises may benefit. Within a week the paper of one of the biggest millionaire houses in New York was discounted at the almost usurious rate of 9 per cent. Wall street speculators with interest-bearing securities to offer for collateral get money to gamble with at easier rates, but the firms which employ their hundreds of men get the cold shoulder in the money market.

Why is this? Some with a partisan point to score will tell you that there is a lack of confidence in the money market bred of fear of Bryan's election. In the next breath they will insist that there is no possibility of his success. But as a matter of fact, the evil rests on a fact which antedates Bryan and will exist in even more vicious form for years to come should he be defeated. The evil is that of a money of increasing value and the corresponding depre-

ciation in the prices of everything else. No commercial enterprise thrives on a falling market, and all markets have been falling for ten years, though never so rapidly as since the repeal of the Sherman law in 1893 put an end to all governmental additions to the volume of the circulating medium. It has been only the part of shrewdness for the bankers to hesitate about lending money to be used in buying or manufacturing goods that to an absolute certainty could be bought or made more cheaply a year later. But it has not been the part of wisdom even for the bankers, who might be thought to profit by dear money, to urge the continuance of a currency system which seriously narrows the field of profitable investment.

Money which can earn a profit for its owner while lying idle in the vault is the deadly enemy of national prosperity. The money which must be actively employed, if it is to be increased, is a spur to enterprise and an inducement to commercial activity.—San Francisco Examiner.

Hard Knocks for Plutocrats.

"When government is properly administered there will be no railroad wreckers to make themselves rich by bankrupting those who put trust in them; when government is properly administered there will be no representative of a coal trust sitting by every fire-side to exact tribute from those who desire to be protected from the cold of winter; when government is properly

administered there will be no syndicate fattening out of the government's adversities upon they have brought those adversities upon the government for their own benefit; when government is properly administered there will be no corporations which assume greater authority than the power which created them; when government is properly administered it will recognize those fundamental principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence: 'All men are created equal; that they are endowed with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted to preserve these rights; and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' When these four principles are applied, then government will be what it ought to be.

"No man who understands society or the necessity of government will ever raise his hand against government. It is against the abuses of government, and we shall not be driven from our purpose to eradicate these abuses, although every man entrenched behind a special privilege shall heap abuse upon those who attempt to rob him."—From Bryan's St. Paul speech.

Is It a Craze?

The goldbug papers are in the habit of speaking of the demand for free coinage as "The Silver Craze."
Language of this sort is really a slur upon the intelligence of the American people. The demand for the free coinage of silver, in many sections, is overwhelming, and insisted upon by Republicans and Populists as well as by the Democrats. To say that the masses can be led off by a craze, can be made to seriously demand an absurdity, is to impugn American intelligence, and practically to claim that the American people are incapable of self-government.

If the demand for the free coinage of

BRYAN ON PRIVATE DETECTIVES.

In his speech in the House of Representatives May 12, 1894, Mr. Bryan said: "I only desire to say, Mr. Speaker, that this resolution ought to pass. It is simply to investigate whether there has been any violation of the Federal Constitution or laws by the action of these men. I believe in law and order, but I believe that the law and order should be maintained by the lawful authorities, and not by the private armies. Governments are organized to protect life and property. These functions should not be transferred to private individuals and hired detectives until we are ready to acknowledge government a failure."
"It is not fair to compel corporations to protect their property in this way, nor is it right that the safety and even life of the citizen shall be imperiled by a private and irresponsible soldiery. Let the public order be preserved by public authority."

silver is a craze, then the leaders of the movement, the men who have gained high places in American politics, are lunatics. If sober judgment would reveal the folly of free silver, then the great mass of American citizens are not fit to have a voice in the government of the affairs of this country. No sensible, reasoning mind will admit that a financial policy which is demanded by millions of Americans, which has swept over the entire country, and which is now invading the East, and making thousands of converts daily, is a craze. The thoughtful American will perceive that a movement which has enlisted the support of so many bright minds and which has swept the Democrats from its old leaders and tradi-

tions, and which has disrupted the Republican party in many States, is a highly, visionary impracticable scheme. The rapid spread of the demand for the free coinage is the strongest of arguments in its favor. The American people are not easily humbugged; they cannot be made to follow fads and absurdities. There must be something beneficial in it—something which brings relief to the masses, else the latter would not support it.

The silver question is one that every American should carefully study, and with careful thought comes conversion to the cause. No craze can succeed in this country, and the earnest demand for free silver reveals that the American people recognize in it a cure for many of the evils they now endure.

Europe Ready for Silver.

When Czar Nicholas was in Paris recently he was addressed, according to a special cablegram in the Chicago Tribune and the New York Journal, by the French minister, Meline, as follows: "Your majesty, silver is indisputably the best money of the world. Russia and France, being the greatest agricultural and industrial producers, should stand together to reconquer silver's natural position and replace it on its old footing. Our alliance in that respect would be beneficial to the nations."

The correspondent, quoting the words of a member of the Czar's staff, then says: "Aside from this, French statesmen and many others tried to influence the Czar and the Russian ministers in favor of bimetalism on all possible occasions during our stay. As a result, you may announce that Witten's position is shaking, as he alone is upholding the gold standard in the government. He will meet with decided opposition in the imperial councils. The minister of agriculture is especially outspoken against any financial change. Bryan's election will undoubtedly find Russia and France ready for international bimetalism."

The Indianapolis Ticket.



The Hannacrats—Atlantic Constitution.

As to Business Men.

A great deal has been said during this canvass about the business interests of the country. An attempt is made to identify trade with usury and make their cause, by common consent, one. As a matter of fact, as Mr. Bryan said in his great Chicago speech, the artisan who fashions a brick is as much of a business man as the manipulator of options.

It would be amusing if it were not that it endangers the prosperity of the country to see the coupon clipper, to whom a dear dollar means greater power, appealing to the green grocer on the

A REMARKABLE POND.

Blasted Into Existence and Now Has an Uncanny Reputation.

Cradled at the foot of a circling group of hills lies the most mysterious and at the same time ghostly sheet of water in Alameda County, California.

For years it has borne the name of "Blair's pond," and during its existence has hidden beneath its dark surface more human bodies than any similar patch of water of its size in these regions. Indeed, there has not been a coroner in Alameda County since 1875 until the present time who has not been obliged to record on the death rolls some victim of the weird pond, and, strangest of all, each one of the martyrs to the dismal hole has been a good swimmer.

Prior to 1872 there was not even a suggestion of water on the spot. At that time a firm of stone contractors named Bates & Wells realized that hidden in the hills was a quantity of very valuable paving rock, which then commanded a big price from the city of Oakland. They conceived the idea of opening an extensive quarry and getting the city's contract for the paving, which was to be done. A long lease was obtained from Blair, the owner of the land. Then the first quarry in Alameda County was opened.

With time the better quality of rock became scarce, so orders were given to sink a wide shaft and work out the lower stratum. This task was undertaken in the summer of 1873, and had progressed with such good results that the hole was gradually enlarged until it covered a considerable area. Then, again, it became necessary to go deeper into the hill.

This time extensive preparations were made for blasting. When all was ready a mighty charge was adjusted, and with the explosion which followed a vast torrent of water spouted forth from the excavation.

Before the astonished workmen had time to realize what had happened they were knee-deep in the flood. Their tools were submerged, and it was with difficulty that the mules attached to the carts were rescued. The cars on the tracks remained laden with rock, and to-day, if the pool were drained, the complete equipment would be found in the pit.

So sudden was the deluge that within an hour where once stood a prosperous quarry nothing was to be seen but a rising mass of water.

As soon as possible every effort was made to empty the new lake, but in vain. It is always full of water, but never overflows.—San Francisco Examiner.

Shallow Plowing for Wheat.

It used to be said that wheat would bear deeper plowing than any other grain crop. If the furrow brought to the surface one or two inches of sub-soil, that made the soil firmer and less pervious to water, thus lessening the injury by freezing and thawing. But Western winter wheat growers, and spring wheat growers, also, have learned a plan that is even better than deep plowing, because it costs much less. They do not plow at all, merely cultivating the surface among the grain stubble and seeding on that. The wheat makes just as good a fall growth, and even better, than where the stubble is turned under, thus drying the soil. Most of the wheat roots are kept near the surface, for the rains do not penetrate farther than the cultivator has gone. This saving of plowing enables a farmer cheaply to get a large acreage into wheat, and if he gets a fair crop he is ready to undersell the Eastern wheat grower, who keeps on plowing for wheat in the expensive, old-fashioned way.

Unlucky "Quarter to Six."

Seventy-five per cent. of the people we discharge every year, remarked the head floor walker of a mammoth dry-goods establishment, which employs over a thousand people, lose their places on account of "a quarter to six."

"A quarter to six" is the hour at which preparation is made for closing the day's business. At that hour the male clerks begin to cover their stocks and the female clerks commence to arrange themselves to go home. Usually a number of ladies come in at this hour, and the clerks, eager to go home, in answer to questions of customers, usually say, "We are just out" of what the customer happens to want.

Day after day we discharge girls for this reason, and fifteen times out of twenty you ask a girl why she lost her place and she will invariably answer on account of "a quarter to six."

Met an Old Friend.

"I cannot but admit my condition, your honor," said the dignified old gentleman who had been carried to the police station the night before in a state of collapse, "but the circumstances arose from my meeting an old friend of younger days—an old friend from Kentucky."

"I have the honor of being a Kentuckian," said his honor, "and I will let you go. By the way, who was the old friend? He may be a friend of myself."

The dignified old gentleman first got himself near the door and then said, in a soft voice: "John Barleycorn."—Indianapolis Journal.

Rather Public.

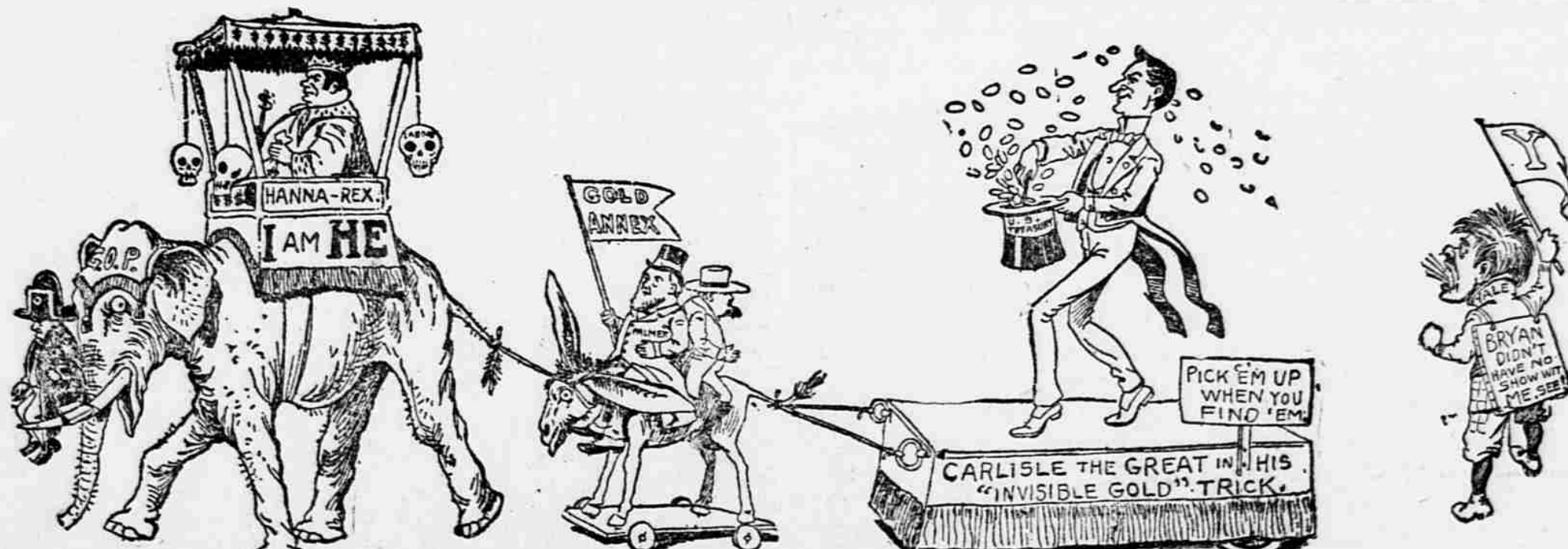
Lord Forgivuz—Seems to me some of your actresses make their matrimonial status rather public.

William Ann—How so? Lord Forgivuz—Advertising in the dramatic papers as "not engaged."—Judge.

Its Meaning.

Teacher—What is the meaning of the sentence, "They fared forth?"

Tommy—It—it means that they ate at the fourth table.—Indianapolis Journal.



LEADING FEATURES OF A GOLD PARADE.