TELEGRAPHIC.

THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

Topic Considered by the Episcopalian Congress at Boston.

The Present Condition of the Sunday Newspaper Lowering Instead of Elevating.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—"The Sunday Newspapers," was the topic which engaged the attention of a large attendance at the session of the Episcopal Church congress at Music hall this evening. Bishop Lawrence presided.

The first speaker was Rev. Robert A. Holland, D.D., of St. Louis. In a masterly manner he showed how the newspaper of the present day was a searchlight thrown into every hiding place.

"Its condemnation turns crowns to deathrags," he declared, "many a rich stamp pays it who does not fear the civil laws. He knows not the day nor the hour when upon some dunce, some orgie, some swindling, the newspaper will come as a 'thief in the night' and strip off his false reputation and wrap him in scorn that will burn like very flesh from sinlessness." Concluding he said:

"The Sunday newspaper, without deserting the few who seek the highest heaven, serves millions of poor souls from lofty motives or ignorant patronizing drawing their interest to the world's daily life to an empire rearing than work days permit. It is their one book, their museum, their art gallery."

Rev. George Cutry, D. D., said in part:

"It goes without saying that the secular newspaper is one of our most important institutions; yet the Sunday paper secularizes with our day's interest. It opens the door for sin and pain to the minds of the malicious and takes so frequently in column after column through scenes of sin and horror.

"It is hard to see how people can justify the immoderate preference their prayers and their holy communion by partaking an hour before or in the world, the flesh and the devil through the medium of the Sunday papers."

Bernard H. Dana of Cambridge, Mass., the next speaker to support his name to the resolutions of Sunday newspapers, used the summary of a particular paper showing the matter provided for the entertainment of its readers.

For purposes of comparison, Mr. Dana said he had obtained 27 papers from the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville and San Francisco. What has impressed him was the size of these papers, the average of them being in reading matter alone equal to one and one-half times the contents of the New Testament. The illustrations of the papers were for the most part crude and inartistic. The moral effect of five of them was bad and two very doubtful. Many of the comic pictures relied on vulgarity for their wit. Only two papers out of the twenty-one had anything like a serious bit of church reading. One of these had two columns and a half headed Church Circles, containing an original hymn, a short prayer or collect and an address, and a very good one too, on bravery. This constituted about one-thousandth part of the paper.

The characteristic of the Sunday paper Mr. Dana had summed, was a belittling of subjects treated as it is to bring them down to the intelligence of inferior minds.

There were undoubtedly articles here and there on interesting topics of the day, and occasionally well treated articles were seen, but in other papers they were a small part of the whole, and many a reader trying to confine his attention to the best articles alone would find himself led into reading many things to the loss of his time, bodily and mental self-respect. Then, too, the man who takes the Sunday paper just for the purpose of glancing at a few items, need sometimes, if he is taking it into his home, with the illustrations, the headlines and the alluring stories. The week-day paper is usually read on the way to or from the office or store, but the Sunday paper is read in the home.

In concluding, Mr. Dana said: "So far I have spoken of the Sunday paper only as it is at present. As to what it might be made in the future it millions of papers taken into millions of families on Sundays could give the news in a short and dignified manner, with some well-thought-out discussion of the interesting topics of the day, stories of good style and elevating tendency adapted to the general reader, helpful literature and suggestions for reading, good poetry and a fair variety of wise, if at best, not harmful and altogether about one-third the present length, then, though I believe most of us would be better without it, still it would be a great improvement over our present state of affairs, and perhaps in some further world possibly be a real benefit. The present condition of the papers is lowering, not elevating. Every foreigner coming to this country observes the fact, and every true man, be he American or foreign born, laments it."

Saved with Difficulty.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The schooner John shaw, Capt. Charles Chambers, bound from Buffalo to Chicago with coal was announced off Au Sable, Lake Huron, late yesterday. Owing to the gale, the crew was saved with great difficulty. The schooner was well known owing to the fight it the seamen's union against her owner, John Shaw. In former days she never left port except when heavily armed, her seamen crew having been frequently assaulted by union sailors.

Nebraska Town Destroyed.

ITHACA, Neb., Nov. 14.—Fire this morning destroyed the business portion of this city. The lumber yard and office, Graham's drug store, the grocery store of H. P. Stipp and Wagner & Schroeder, Sinclair's implement house, together with two dwelling houses, were destroyed.

BURNING A BRAZE.

Casualties Reported in Several Places.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 14.—The great fire which are now raging in Arkansas and in parts of this by county, caused the burning of three negro hamlets near Millington, Tenn., and possibly will result in the death of a person named Fannie Woods, who is severely injured.

Also one casualty occurred on Mr. W. P. Verhoeff's plantation about one mile from Millington on last Tuesday. A negro baby, the child of one Pat Rose, was playing near the fire when her dress became ignited, and before any one could reach her she was burned so badly that she died a few hours later.

It is up rumored that two bodies, thought to be those of a hunting party, have been found in St. Francis bottom, in Arkansas, opposite Memphis.

Fires have broken out in the Nonconnah bottom, just south of Memphis.

NEW YORK POLICE.

Rules for Appointments Wanted by the House at Albany.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—At a meeting today of the board of trade and transportation this resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That the New York board of trade and transportation believes the police force of the city of New York should be divorced from all political control, and that it should be constituted on some civil basis as the army of the United States or the militia of the state of New York, with a commissioner, colonel and all grades of officers, who shall rise from the ranks; that promotion should be made for meritorious and for appointments to the force by the efficient civil service rules, with a minimum based on a civil service examination, and this according to the words of the applicant."

CLEVELAND AND CARLISLE.

No Disagreement as to the Issue of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The attention of the President was called today to the statement contained in certain newspapers to the effect that there has been a disagreement between him and Mr. Carlisle in regard to the issue of bonds and other matters, and intimating such disagreement might result in the secretary's retirement from the cabinet. The President emphatically denies the entire "tissue of silly misstatements."

Will Be Sent to Ogden.

DENVER, Nov. 14.—Harry Forry, a confidence man, wanted at Ogden, Utah, for jumping his bonds, was arrested here today, and will be sent back to Ogden by the authorities.

BIDS FOR THE BONDS.

Must Be Made in Regular Order and Not by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The chief of the loan and currency division, treasury department, today sent out a large number of blank forms for the use of persons desiring to make bids for the new 5 per cent bonds.

The superintendent of Secretary Carlisle's circular that bidders should pay 20 per cent in gold coin of gold certificates immediately on receipt of the notice of the acceptance of their bids, was explained today by Assistant Secretary Curtis. Several parties wrote that at the time of the last issue failed to make their bids good while others who were not regarded as responsible, made bids, and when they were rejected, more complaints came from disappointed.

Mr. Curtis said the requirements in this circular were to get rid of these classes of bidders. It is stated that one have already been received at the treasury by telegraph, but no attention was paid to them. All bids received by telegraph, or otherwise than stated, will be treated as irregular, and no attention will be paid to them.

IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Recommendation of Agent Wisdom in His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The annual report of Indian Agent Wisdom at Muskogee, I. T., in the Indian office, throws considerable light upon the conditions in the territory which have resulted in troubles of considerable moment in the Indian country, such as the reign of terror caused by bands of robbers and marauders. He points out in the first place, the necessity of the enforcement of the courts in the Indian Territory, saying:

"Since the act of March 1, 1889, establishing a Federal court in the Indian Territory, there has been no special legislation by Congress extending its jurisdiction or increasing the number of judges."

As one of the evils to be eradicated, Mr. Wisdom points out land grabbing. The Indian is satisfied with a small tract of land, but those who have intermarried with an Indian woman have fenced in and appropriated to their own use thousands of acres. The land is held in common. He says:

"The Indians are reluctant to break up their tribal relations and become the citizens of United States citizens with attending responsibilities. I am not mistaken, however, the consensus of opinion among the Indians is that some change is needed, and that, too, in the near future."

Mr. Wisdom has something to say about a beverage known as "Choctaw beer." He says:

"Good Choctaw beer, a drink commonly of barley, hops, ginger, flat, but free of a great amount of alcohol, is manufactured with no alcohol in many portions of the agency. It is certain that it is one of the main sources of evil, disorder and crime."

He advises legislation for the suppression of this traffic.

To Facilitate the Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Owing to the illness of Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson, the report of his office is made by George P. Stone, who is acting in his stead. The report deals with that branch of the postal service which lies after mail transportation. For the star service, it is shown that there are 19,373 routes with an aggregate length of 231,587 miles and the total of mileage over 1,000,570,236, at an expense of $6,544,954, an estimate for next year of $6,815,000.

Consideration is being given to the building of railway sleeper and other rapid sorting cars for use on lines to facilitate the transportation of mails in the important cities between the main postoffices and branch offices and to and from the manufacturing. A plan of this kind will probably be recorded in the running in special cars of street line of the railways, not of the mail service, solely for carrying large pouches, but in which a certain amount of distribution will be possible.

Of course such an arrangement could be effected only by the newly adopted plan of the street car companies with the postmaster in charge of the distribution of the mails, and it would be in direction indicated within the near past.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Elmer Bjornson, Son of the Famous Novelist, in an Interview

Explains the Personal Importance of the Country—He Has Resided in the Celestial for Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Elmer Bjornson, of Shanghai, China, is in San Francisco en route to Paris, Italy, where his father, the Norwegian novelist, is. Mr. Bjornson is an officer of the Chinese customs service and has for eight years been detailed to duty on the various Chinese ports, as well as those of Japan and Corea. His acquaintance is extensive in official circles in China and among the literati.

Mr. Bjornson explains the government in the Chinese government as being one in the hands of the nation to associate the history of the emperor which was on November 10th last.

For two years the government has been gathering funds for the occasion. All in the provincial officials had been instructed to prepare gifts and collect some of money to be taken to Peking as offerings to the emperor. When one event overtook the Chinese like a bolt. Corea the whole purpose of the government changed to the desperate, and the paramount wish was to keep Japan safe from invasion and capture. It was decided that the military commanders and officers should be confined to Peking and so the children of the empire were moved to prevent the capture.

As to operations in the near future, said Mr. Bjornson, I know that the Chinese government strongly desires to avoid humiliation in negotiating with Japan, and if the national pride is not severely affected, I do not think the war will end very soon. Chinese cities like Corea, but the Chinese during 3,000 years have drawn all their civilization, official officials, literature and art from China and they think that China should be a mother country. China is willing that Corea should become independent and be neutralized, and I think that the Chinese government would be willing to pay an indemnity to Japan, but the opinion is conservative. The war has made no impression upon the Chinese people. Few of them know that a war has been in operation and most of them care nothing about the matter. As I pass the chances of war, Weihaiwei is spoken of as a probable move, which might confirm the present Japanese in immediate control of the Pei-ho, Chosha and Ju Chin in power. The other side of Japan have been suffering a difference in government which is illiterate and mass illiterate. The war has set the present government very high in popular regard and means it likely that the power of the can will be continued. Japan is sending foreigners out in all our parts. It is the result in time every man shall be fitted by a university education to associate the history of the world and have an idea of it.

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Mr. Bjornson is a son of the great Norwegian novelist, Bjornson, and is a graduate of the Christiania University. He has resided in the Celestial Empire for years and speaks the language of the people with ease. He is a tall, well-built man, with a pleasant face, and is a good conversationalist. He is a member of the Christiania University and has resided in the Celestial Empire for years and speaks the language of the people with ease. He is a tall, well-built man, with a pleasant face, and is a good conversationalist.

TRIED SOONER THAN EXPECTED.

Suit Brought by Lady Fitzmaurice Against Her Husband.

NEW YORK, N. Y., 15.—A dispatch to the World from London says: It has just leaked out that a nullity suit brought by Lady Edmund Fitzmaurice against her husband was tried in chambers and decided adversely without any intimation to the representatives attending such, though usually they are informed of such cases. The suit was the one mentioned on the list and should and have been heard in ordinary course for several months. But without any notice in court it was taken out of its turn with the result stated.

The lady, who is the daughter of W. F. Fitzgerald, of Lisnalfield, Cavan, and married Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice in 1889. The suit was unknown, the allegation being that the marriage was never consummated.

Lord Edmund is the only brother of the Marquis of Lansdowne, late viceroy of India and was under secretary of foreign affairs in Gladstone's 1880 government. He recently tried to secure Parliament, but the liberal party managers discountenanced his candidacy as it now appears because this suit was known in aristocratic circles to be pending.

Found Murdered.

MORTON, Miss., Nov. 15.—Emanuel Otto, an aged and wealthy farmer north of here, was found dead in his residence with a bullet hole in his left side and another bullet had passed into his ear. He lived alone with his aged wife and when the murder occurred she was in Morton making purchases.

Chronic Nervousness

Could Not Sleep, Nervous Headaches.

Gentlemen:—I have been taking your Restorative Nervine for the past three months and I cannot say enough in its praise. It has

Saved My Life,

for I had almost given up hope of ever being well again. I was a therapeutic sufferer from prostration and could not sleep. I was also troubled with nervous headache, and had tried doctors in vain until I used your Nervine. Yours truly,

MRS. E. HOLMES, Kingwood, Ill.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If disappointed in results, all druggists are authorized to return the price paid for it, on application to the Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Sold by all Druggists.

A TALE OF TRUTH

Carries Undeniable and Irreproachable Conviction of the Wonderful and Almost Miraculous Cures Effected by Drs. Shores' New System.

"After all Others Fail"—"After Other Doctors Gave Me Up to Die"—"After Friends and Relatives Believed There was no Possible Hope of Recovery"—Are the Common Expressions of Patients Cured by Drs. Shores.

Mrs. Harriet F. Perry, residing with her mother at 24 North Second West street, West Lynn, Mass., for more than years. Her health is perfect and she says:

"I suffered from internal pains in my stomach for years. I believe more than twenty acute and chronic bowel complaints set in, and such bowel pains through my body and thought that almost killed me at times. I would be entirely bound up in pain and suffering for days. My stomach was in a terrible condition, inflamed and in constant pain, and my bowels were constipated and I was in a terrible condition. I had no appetite and could not sleep. I became nervous and weak and could not do my work. I was advised to try Drs. Shores' new system of treatment and I am happy to say that I am now in good health. I am a new woman. I can eat anything I want, I can sleep well, I can do my work. I am free from pain and suffering. I am free from constipation and my bowels are in good condition. I am free from nervousness and weakness