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—OF—
THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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GOVERNOR KNAPP'S

Report Concerning the Affairs in Alaska.—The Seal Islands and Seal Industry.

FIFTY THOUSAND SKINS UNLAWFULLY TAKEN.

And of Additional Legislation.—A Special Committee Wanted for that Territory.

By Telegraph to the News.

ALASKA.

The Governor's Annual Report.—What is Needed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Lyman E. Knapp, Governor of Alaska, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, has devoted considerable space to the seal islands and the seal industry. The most serious difficulty in the matter, says the governor, is the illegitimate slaughter of immature and young in the open sea. There is no doubt that this most valuable industry and fruitful source of the nation's income is in danger. Many men have ordered marauding vessels are hovering about the islands in Behring Sea during the season and large numbers of skins were taken.

The steamer "Danube" made a special trip to the northern Pacific during the latter part of June, reaching Victoria on her return July last, having on board nearly eighteen thousand seal skins received from about thirty-five sealing vessels which it met apparently by appointment. Those unloveting their cargoes to the "Danube" were all British vessels.

The governor estimates the skins illegitimately taken during a small part of last season, at from 50,000 to 60,000.

The value of the products Alaska exported during the year was $5,912,000. The report gives an account of the progress made in the education work, as carried on by the government. He suggests that the management of the schools should be made as far as practicable, local, and that they should be non-partisan and non-sectarian. He favors the appointment of a territorial board of public instruction by the Secretary of the Interior, and under the control of a commissioner of education, to have full authority as to the government of schools and the expenditure of public moneys.

The governor comments upon the need of additional legislation and states that in the last seven years Congress has given the Territory no new laws except the game and land acts. It is important now, he thinks, that the methods of drawing juries be modified, and also other regulations relative to juries and the drawing of jurors be made administrative. He considers a territorial form of government impracticable as to extreme. He however, makes no specific recommendation on the subject.

The townsite law passed by the last Congress, he thinks, should be supplemented with legislation providing for municipal corporations. He thinks Congress should supply a special commissioner to look after Alaskan legislation and Alaskan interests, and that the legal and political status of the native population should be defined by legislative enactment.

THE MYSTERIOUS INQUEST.

The London "Star" Asks a Few Pertinent Questions.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The newspapers here denounce the coroner for stopping the inquisitorial inquiries taken at the inquest, as to the cause of death of Lydia Miller, of Manbill, the actress who selected suicide last week. Considerable interest is being taken in the case. At the inquest, Saturday, Lord Charles Montagne, the brother of the Duke of Manchester, testified to having been on very intimate terms with the deceased.

Since the inquest, mysterious allusions have been made in the newspapers to a certain high personage, understood to be Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, who is also said to have had intimate relations with the dead girl.

The *Star* says that Lord Charles came forward at the inquest and assumed the role of particular friend, in order to screen another. The coroner today still refuses access to the depositions taken, and it is stoutly stated that members of the coroner's jury were called upon to sign a blank paper instead of the usual record of the proceedings.

The *Star* says the truth as to the mystery will never be known, and that it is obvious that another inquest has been hushed up without questions.

The *Star* also says: "When it was found that she wore a diamond bracelet as a mark of princely favor it was quite certain that 'everything' that money could do would be done to prevent publicity at the inquest. Was it because there was a crime to conceal? Or was it because some exalted personage was involved—some person whose feelings could not endure the penalty of evil publicity?"

In an interview with George Lewis, Q. C., who watched the inquest upon the body, the distinguished lawyer says: "I know nothing of any effort to suppress the testimony. No motive for the girl's suicide transpired, except that she was highly strung and subject to fits of depression. There was no suggestion at the inquest that Lord Charles Montague was not the real person involved."

Miss Lydia visited the United States in 1888 as a member of the London Gaiety Company.

Snow in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 5.—Snow is reported today at Park Rapids in the northern part of the state.

Another Bank Closes.

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., Oct. 5.—The Phillipsburg Bank closed its doors today, announcing that on account of the continued demand from depositors it was deemed best to suspend payments and go into liquidation. The cashier stated that he believed all depositors will be paid in full. Phillipsburg is only a short distance from Clearfield and Houtzdale, and ever since the Clearfield Bank closed and the Houtzdale Bank failed, the Phillipsburg institution has experienced an unprecedented run. The miners and their friends first took alarm from the reports from Houtzdale, and began an open onslaught on the local bank, gathering there in a line and steadily drawing deposits of $20 and $100 without a word of comment on either side. The bank stood the pressure easily and paid out thousands within the last three months days then the heavy depositors took fright, and the result was the announcement today. The president of the bank is Jonathan Bertine, father-in-law of President Dill of the Houtzdale and Clearfield banks.

A Serious Crisis.

HAVANA, Oct. 5.—The execution of Eusebio Hamder, the Mulatto, does not seem to have instilled any fear into the hearts of other persons engaged in brigandage and kidnapping in various parts of Cuba. Intelligence reached this city today of another brutal crime committed by bandits. An native named Manuel Garcia, with two other men, made a visit to the house in residence of Henry P. Hermandez and killed both him and his wife. When an officer examined the body of Senor Hermandez he found in one of the pockets of his clothing a letter from Garcia, addressed to the civil authorities of Quivican, placed in the pocket of his victim to show his contempt of the efforts of the authorities to capture him. The murdered couple leave four children. Hermandez was aged forty and his wife, who was pregnant, was thirty-two. Garcia's letter says: "Hermandez had been my friend and boyfriend. I killed him because he tried to deliver me to the guards. I have never before killed a woman, but I killed his wife because she promised him to betray me. I hurt only those who hurt me."

To Lecture on Socialism.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 5.—T. P. Lyons of Janesville, Wis., came here last week to lecture on "Humanism." He attempted to hire a hall, but none would be rented to him for that purpose. This afternoon he mounted a table on the street corner, and had spoken but briefly when a crowd appeared upon the scene, and commenced throwing stones and other missiles at him. Lyons ran for his life, with the mob close at his heels. He was struck by several stones, but was not badly hurt. He will not be allowed to attempt a repetition of Today's experience, and will leave this community unenlightened on the topic which he announced as the subject of his lecture.

Driver Ants.

There are certain ants that show wonderful intelligence, and the "driver ants" are very much feared. In some countries, only these ants are feared of their own bodies. They are called "drivers" because of their ferocity. Nothing can stand before the attacks of these little creatures. A large python was recently killed by them in a single night, while carcasses, birds and other animals in western Africa are from them in never the greatest danger. Besides the ants they erect arches, under which some one or more of them pass in safety. Sometimes the arch is made of grass and earth gummed together by some secretion, and again it is formed by the bodies of the large ants, which hold themselves together by their strong nippers, while the workers pass under them.

At certain times of the year frequent swarms in the country inhabited by the "drivers," and it is then that these ants go in sea. The rain comes suddenly and the walls of their homes are broken in by the flood, but instead of scattering in confusion in confused numbers are being swept off to destruction, out of its gates rises a black ball that rides away, on the water and drifts away. At the first warning of danger the little creatures run together and form a solid ball of ants, the worker in the center. Other this ball is larger than a common football, and in this way they float about until they have reached some tree, upon the branches of which they are soon safe and sound.—St. Nicholas.

Making Wood Incombustible.

The weight of tailoring, thus far, in regard to the various methods proposed for rendering wood incombustible, or combustible by not, appears to be against the claim that a building covered with wood with inflammable substances can pass through such a test unimpaired. It is known that the methods resorted to for preserving wood against fire are principally two, viz., the application of saline solutions and the application of a paint or coating. The former has been found practically ineffective, and has even been pronounced by some as of dangerous tendency in the case of wood of large dimensions, though the treatment may be applicable to pieces of wood of small size.

It is remarked that of all the various methods which have been brought forward for this purpose, the concentrated solution of phosphate of ammonia has proved the most valuable, the use of this substance, in fact, notwithstanding its high cost, possessing such peculiar advantages as to have recommended it to employment in all cases where the matter of expense is not important.

It is also stated that the coating with a brush is the really practical solution of this question, and, according to Professors Bunsle and Denny, of Ghent, the substance most suitable for use in this manner is a mixture of potassium silicate and silicate paint.—New York Sun.

There Are Six Marks in England.

England is beyond the ordinary range of the stork, though hardly a year passes without one or two being seen on the east coast and generally, also, stock. On like the bittern and rail, it was no more common before the loss and drainage of Cambridge and Lincolnshire very distinct that it is at the present day. "Nine bounced from Mr Thomas Brown, of Norfolk," wrote Willoughby 200 years ago, "says that it is but rarely seen on our coasts." There is, we believe, no record of its nesting in England, and the impossibility of protecting a migratory bird provides the hope of its being introduced into the country.—Chambers' Journal.

ABOUT THE INDIANS.

The Commissioner's Annual Report—The Work of Civilization Among Them.

POLITICAL STATUS OF THE ABORIGINES.

Several Suggestions for their Benefit or Otherwise.—Indian Education.

By Telegraph to the News.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Suggestions and Recommendations of the Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Commissioner of Indian affairs, in his annual report, says:

That the tribes great tribes are now at peace, and in severalty, with its accompanying dissolution of the tribal relations and the breaking up of the reservation, the discretion of the agency system, citizenship and all belongs thereto, independence, privilege and duty, substitute with tribal relations and tribal duties, the association of Indians into right individuals with the age in which they live and put into their hands the tools by which they may gain for themselves food and clothing and build for themselves homes, will, if allowed to continue undisturbed a reasonable length of time, accomplish their beneficent ends.

The report discusses at length the political status of the Indians, tracing the evolution of the present policy of dealing with the Indians in words. After a careful historical survey, the commissioner draws a number of conclusions. He thinks the time has come for a declaration by Congress to the effect that hereafter it will not recognize the Indians as

COMPETENT TO MAKE WAR,

that they shall be treated not as hostile enemies, but as subjects of the national government, like the white man, for its own protection, for the protection of the public welfare and for the good of the Indians, but only in states in which such tribes children are fitted for citizenship, but also to use whatever force may be necessary to compel to Indian children the benefit of these institutions. The commissioner admits that the time is at hand for the extension over the Indians of the protection and privileges of our courts. Meanwhile, the development of Indian reservations, of courts of Indian citizens by increasing simplicity of their code of procedure, and the enlargement of their jurisdiction, will be helpful as a preparation for complete participation in our common life.

"I venture also to suggest, whether the time is not at hand for the passage of an enabling act, whereby such civilized tribes may form either a Territorial or a State government, and be incorporated on the floor of Congress.

"The time has come when tribal lands Indians should be admitted by special act of Congress to the enjoyment of

ALL THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution, as contemplated by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

"The definite determination by the highest authority of the several political status of the Indians is necessary as a basis of wise legislation, and to a satisfactory administration of Indian affairs."

After giving an account of the progress made in the allotment of lands to Indians during the last year, the commissioner says: "This radical and fundamental change in the social status of the Indians is making satisfactory progress. Loud in severality for it is the genuine and the potent of great things, but only that. In many cases it brings unutterable woe, and in all it is liable to leave the Indians worse off than before."

He further says: "I am not in receipt of enough information, nor indeed has sufficient time elapsed to enable me to judge of the practical results of

THE ALLOTMENT POLICY.

I have seen nothing during the year, however, to lead me to change my views as to its ultimate success."

Regarding the reduction of reservation, which has proceeded with great rapidity during the year, the report says: "While it is possible to push this work too rapidly, perhaps, I do not hesitate to say that the ultimate destruction of the entire system of reservation is inevitable. There is no place for it in our present conditions of life. Millions of acres of Indian land, now lying absolutely unused, are needed as homes for our rapidly increasing population, and must be so utilized. Whatever right and title the Indians have in them, it is subject to and must yield to the demands of civilization. They should be protected in the permanent possession of all this land that is necessary for their own support, and such aid as may be needed to them should be paid for at its full market value. But it cannot be expected, under any circumstances that

THESE HUMAN ANTHRACITE CAN REMAIN

INTACT,

hindering the progress of civilization, requiring an army to protect them and keep the army of Indians, and maintaining a perpetual drain of savagery and animalism."

The report discussed at length the subject of Indian education. The enrollment of Indian pupils for the year ending June 30th, has been 17,916, an increase over last year of 538. The amount of the Congressional appropriation for Indian education, available for the year to come, is nearly two and one-quarter millions of dollars. The commissioner regards the succession of the Indians as the only solution of the Indian problem. Regarding the contract schools, the commissioner recommends the maintenance of the status quo for the present, but urges that the appropriation of public funds for sectarian education is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, opposed to public policy and ought at an early day to be discontinued. He expresses a strong appreciation of the missionary work done among the Indians by the churches, and thinks the present time is peculiarly favorable for the increase of such work.

An Attempt at Bank Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—An attempt was made to rob the Lafayette, Mo., bank, Saturday night, but the burglars did not get any booty. When the cashier entered the bank he found a lot of burglars' tools, burned matches and candle scattered about and the vault door open. They rummaged among the papers in the vault but did not carry any away. They secured a small amount of jewelry and a few trinkets.

The Largest Oil Well.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 5.—The Greenville & Forest oil well at McDonald, eight miles from here, was drilled deeper today, and the flow increased to 14,000 barrels a day. This is the largest well ever struck in America and is believed to be the largest in the world.

The Case of Bishop Eder.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—The Episcopal Association today took up the case of Bishop Eder, and it was resolved that after hearing a full and detailed report of the proceedings of the trial in Reading, Pa., that a court of inquiry be duly constituted and acted in accordance with the book of discipline, should the evidence justify that the bishop be guilty of the charge of suspension of solid confession. A committee was appointed to formulate the sentence. This afternoon the case of Bishop Eder was taken up, but it was not finished.

Preston's Successor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Lieutenant-Governor Cheney of New Hampshire passed through the city today on his way to Washington, where, according to report, he will succeed from President Harrison his appointment to the office of Secretary of War, to succeed Redfield Proctor.

Machinery for Sorghum Sugar Making.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Secretary of Agriculture has received a report from Mr. Wiley, chemist of the department, from Medicine Lodge, Kan., concerning a very successful run for machinery for sorghum sugar making, which, under the skillful supervision developed in the chemist, is thus but winter. He reports the results of first-class sugar and syrup from sorghum cane, and it is estimated that the machinery will give about enough sugar to make it even 200 pounds per ton.

How Sure It Was.

Hank Yellow was a large horse trader. His father and his mother's father were horse traders, too, and upon them and upon their ancestors back for three generations Hank was in the habit of making boasts in regard to their ability as horse traders. Hank had only managed their business for two years old, when his grandfather bought him a Texas mustang from a herd.

Hank swapped the mustang within twenty-four hours for a Kentucky colt. Hank's father was in the habit of the colt, when he was a year old, he sold to his grandfather at an advance of seven-eighths over the price of the mustang.

Hank was only sixteen years old when he began his career as a Little Dealt in the west country, and scarcely twenty when he rode over on a Kentucky horse and left the Texas behind.

"They were sitting out in front of the house in the starlight, and Hank was getting on well with what he had to say, when his sister Lizzie's father suddenly exclaimed his name jerked down at the front gate.

"I think everything in the world is you, Lizzie," Hank was saying. "That's as sure as—"

"Just then the gate her father falling on his knees feet and the motion of the horse under situated with the spirit so his wooing, and he sprang to his feet and yelled, "That's as sure as that you gathering of some twenty forty dollars more than those little grey mares of yours both put together!"—Youth's Companion.

Lives Spent on the Water.

In Japan thousands are born and die on boats without ever living on shore. One of the most interesting features in Japanese life is the manner of living in boats and junks, thousands of which frequent every bay along the coast. The average family of those belonging to the numbers of one family, and usually every member of the family, old and young, lives on board. The smaller vessels are very narrow, and the sail they never have but need is placed very near the stern, and extends from one side to the other, some distance in either direction.

In these boats men and women are born and die without ever having set a foot on shore. They wear but few clothes, except when it rains, when they put on a kind of straw cloak, which gives them the appearance of being thatched. At night it is lashed they lead poles over the boat from side to side to the props of a tent, cover them with this thick, and go to sleep altogether like a lot of pigs.—London Tit-Bits.

He Was Looking Forward to Dinner Time.

When Colonel Elliott F. Shepard laid the corner stone of the new build ing by his newspaper he gave to the newsboys two tons of building stone to be made in a Park row "beef and bean" establishment. Each ticket entitled each boy to all he wanted at one sitting.

There is a little gamin who sells the papers on Wall street whose activity has made him known to the men on Change. That afternoon it was noticed that the little fellow was looking heavy and tired. A gentleman who knew him, and who also knew of the present to the newsboys, asked him if he had touched on one of the good new tickets.

"You bet I did!" was the answer. "I ate sixty eight, hot"—and he looked determined—"I'll eat a dollar for dinner."—New York Times.

THE BRIGGS CASE.

Disbelief in the Bible as the Only True Source of Divine Authority,

IN THE VERBAL INSPIRATION THEORY

And the Sanctification of the Soul at the Point of Death, are the Charges.

By Telegraph to the News.

DR. BRIGGS' TRIAL.

Three Principal Charges Preferred Against Him.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—At the semi-annual meeting of the New York Presbytery today, the presenting committee, appointed to prepare papers in the trial of Professor Briggs presented their report, embodying the charges against him. The charges in brief are as follows: Disbelief in the Bible as the only true source of divine authority, denied in the verbal inspiration and inerrancy of the Scriptures, disbelief in the immediate sanctification at death of the souls of those dying in the faith.

Professor Briggs moved that his case be taken up the first thing in the afternoon, but the motion was defeated. The indictment bears the charges against Professor Briggs solely on the inaugural address, because of its more moderate and cautious expression of his shortcomings. The report goes on to say that it is noticed by the committee that it is neither necessary nor advisable to embrace in the list of charges all the doctrinal errors contained in the inaugural address, and that while its teachings regarding scriptures, the original condition of man, the nature of sin, redemption and the Holy Spirit, whose of Biblical theology in general are not in harmony with the Scriptures and are calculated to weaken the influence in the word of God, and to encourage presumption on the divinity and love of God, it was decided that it would be best to confine attention to the few departures from the doctrines of the Scriptures which are fundamental to the entire structure. Discussion of the indictment will not be in order for some time. Professor Briggs will have ten days to prepare his answer, after the trial, if it takes place, will probably be not down in the latter part of this month.

The report had not been presented at the meeting, and routine business was in progress, when Dr. Alexander of University Place Church moved to suspend the order of the day to present a resolution in the Briggs matter. It was declared out of order by a number of lower priests, but the majority voted other wise, and an appeal from his decision was made in which it was sustained. Notice of appeal to the court from the decision was then made.

Dr. Alexander's resolution and preamble set forth the charges against Prof. Briggs, since his accusation, had appeared his answer to the charges in answering numerous questions. Two questions and answers of Prof. Briggs are part of the preamble. The resolution is to the effect that the Presbytery, in view of these and other statements of Prof. Briggs, deem it expedient to arrest further proceedings and discharge the committee from further consideration of the matter. Dr. Alexander and others protested against the resolution. At 1 o'clock an adjournment was taken for an hour, when the resolution on the resolution will be taken.

After recess Dr. Alexander withdrew his motion to suspend the trial. He announced his intention of offering the resolution to exonerate the committee as soon as their report was read. Dr. Dr. Hitch then read the committee's report.

After conclusion, Dr. Alexander introduced his resolutions for the dismissal of the proceedings. A long discussion of the motion followed, and it was finally put to a vote, resulting Ayes 63 (72 elders and 51 clergymen), nayes 64 (50 elders and 14 clergymen), thus defeating the motion. Then the original motion was adopted by adopting the recommendations of the committee, that Dr. Briggs be served with a copy of the charges and stated that. The two votes seem to indicate that a

VERY DEAR MAJORITY IS IN FAVOR

of trying Dr. Briggs. The fact that a majority of the clergy was in favor of shutting off the trial and discharging the committee was very pleasing to Dr. Briggs. He saw it in the days to come he made his reply. After some routine business, the presbytery will adjourn until tomorrow. Today's proceedings were unusually tedious, and several times there were calls for a better Christian spirit.

Annual Sports.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 5.—Word was received here by the department of marine and fisheries from Victoria, B.C., that H. M. S. "Pheasant" had brought news from Behring sea of the surveys of Messrs. Powell and Dawson, the British commissioners, regarding the seal fisheries question. They are at present on board the steamer "Danube" and have been visiting the commanders of the schooners in Behring waters in the west of Behring sea. They obtained from the Russian authorities permission to visit Russian islands in order to study the movements of seals and discover what truth there is in the theory that in seasons when seals are plentiful on St. George's, St. Paul's and other islands on the eastern side of Behring sea they are scarce on the Commander Islands and vice versa.

This season seals are plentiful at the breeding islands. There are millions of them at St. Paul's island, half a million seals being in sight. At St. George's island, however, the number is not so great. It was found by the testing in ships to the tale of the young seals that they do not remain in the vicinity of their native place but roam from side to side of Behring sea. The "Pheasant" brings the report that several female seals were killed during the sealing season by the commissioners and their skins found to contain nothing but a little seaweed and pebbles.

This is an important point and one on which the commissioners received special instructions during the last conference at Washington. Secretary Blaine held that the most serious reason for stringent restrictions on the taking of seals in Behring sea was that the mother seals, which during the sealing season swam fifty miles every day to the feeding grounds, would be taken in great numbers, and the young seals, which they left on the shores of the island, perish unless the mother seals were protected. He said the removal of such would thus soon be accomplished.

Sir Charles Tupper argued against this. That is a matter of fact, the mother seals never left their young in the sealing season, during which time the mothers took no food at all.

Secretary Blaine refuted this idea, as contrary to all natural theory, but Sir Charles pointed out that the seal, as a hibernating animal, had a store of food on which it could well stand for a long time.

The report that the stomachs of the mother seals were found empty bears out Sir Charles' argument.

The steamer "Danube" is expected at Victoria before the end of the week.

The "Rush" to Return to Behring Sea.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The revenue steamer "Rush," which has just returned from a cruise in the Arctic ocean, is now ordered to return to the seal islands and remain there in company with the "Bear" until December 1st, when she is to sail for Sitka and at San Francisco. This is in accordance with the original plans. The "Rush's" return to San Francisco was due to the fact that she left the islands she failed to receive supplemental orders to remain there until December 1st.

Election Results.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Herman Oelrichs this evening received his notice as a member of the Democratic national committee in Chairman Brice. The actions of the Democratic State convention in the matter of Oelrichs, indicated that Tammany Hall is to be the ruling spirit in the state. This was contrary to his views and he therefore resigned.

The Auction Exhibit at the Fair.

VIENNA, Oct. 5.—The government has acted the Reichsrath, for appropriations for the purpose of preparing an exhibit for the World's Fair.

The Disposal of Refuse in Cities.

The disposal of the refuse in cities, with it has been a problem in the sanitarians of one larger issue is yet to be solved. There is probably not a city in any one in the United States where the disposal of waste is satisfactory or reasonable, and in most cases it is not the demanded cleanliness and hygiene. If there is a perfect plan adopted there are to be found defects in its execution, which render ineffective the methods used. The report of Dr. Walter V. Ingalls, health commissioner of the Chicago board of health, gives a summary of different cities as to the methods of "collection and disposal of garbage and refuse."

From this we learn that in New York the garbage is collected by the city teams, hauled upon dockets, removed to sea and dumped. The garbage is removed from Philadelphia by small contractors in a very unsatisfactory manner; some feed to hogs, others sell to farmers, and at times it is buried in trenches and dumped in the sea, making the decomposition. Condition is recommended. In Brooklyn refuse is removed by the sea. Collections are made daily from hotels, from dwellings twice a week in winter and three times a week in summer. St. Louis collection of garbage is made by contract system. It is not satisfactory, and recommendation is also here recommended.

Our Food Supply.

These American food plants, the Indian corn, the potato and tomato, have revolutionized the food problem of the civilized world. Yet another American plant, though not a food producer, might be added to the list of New World conquests, for it has had a history even more remarkable than that of the others, the "Virginia weed" has penetrated far beyond the bounds of civilization, and made conquest where the name of the other three plants have scarcely been heard.

The tobacco plant is a native of Virginia, and when Sir Walter Raleigh introduced it into Europe, it was in large demand, and the tobacco plant and the herb henbane, of great medicinal importance. Our capable weed the common nightshade, whose high virtues are well known in extract, are a humble member of this family.—Boston Transcript.

An Automatic Watch.

A novel device, one which must be highly appreciated by people in reading by railroad tracks, rather than it is at present, consists of an apparatus for automatically signaling a train at any given station on the line by the train dispatcher at the directing point, which may be hundreds of miles away from the station at which it is desired to flag the signal. The latter, however, is not intended to take the place of an operator, it is rather in the nature of an emergency signal and a check upon the operator, who may be engaged in other duties away from the telegraph at the all important moment.

But not only this, the apparatus automatically returns a response to the dispatcher, indicating that the signal has been set, and at the same time, left sounded to attract the attention of the operator. Also is in this way not that the immediate attention of the wire is demanded. This mechanism is flexible in its application, and there are many other important uses to which it can be put.—New York Sun.

A FEARFUL DEATH.

The Little Son of Robert Kirk, of Vincennes, Ind., Devoured by Hogs.

THE LITTLE FELLOW TRIED TO CATCH A PIG

When the Brutes Attacked Him and Commenced to Tear Him to Pieces.

By Telegraph to the News.

KILLED BY HOGS.

A Little Boy is Almost Devoured by the Infuriated Animals.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 5.—A special to the Sentinel from Vincennes, Ind., says that a son of Robert Kirk, aged six years, was yesterday almost devoured by hogs. He had accompanied his mother to the pen to feed the stock, and while the older brother went to the barn, the youngster tried to catch a pig. The mother of the pig leaped at the child and fastened her teeth in the back of his neck, dragging him to the ground. Probably several hogs out of the drove rushed at the child and began to devour him. The brutes tore his clothing into shreds and all the flesh from his cheeks, arms and legs, exposing the bones in a horrible manner. He died an hour after rescue.

Surgeon General Sutherland's Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Surgeon-General Sutherland, of the army, in his annual report speaks of the efficiency of the hospital corps as demonstrating the Black campaign and urges the addition of 40 per month to the pay to privates in the corps as an inducement to enlisted men to enter it. The general health of the army is better than last year. All medical officers who refer to the recent epidemic approve it, with one exception. Surgeon-General Sutherland recommends a systematic course of athletic exercises as such a plan to improve the physique of the men, as the dose not follow military drill.

Lieutenant Governor Jones Issues a Card.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Lieutenant-Governor Jones has issued a card, in which he says: "If successful in this election, nothing can defeat Mr. Flower as a Presidential candidate in 1892, which would place the national government so completely under the control of Tammany Hall as the city of New York now is, and this would make Mr. Sheehan governor. Those who desire this consummation of events should sustain him right or wrong, and those who don't, should at least pause and think."

The Irish National League.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—At a meeting of the executive board of the Irish National League yesterday it was decided that in everything pertaining to the action of the national convention and the securing of evicted tenants the league will work with the Irish Federation, the McCarthy organization.

Indemnity from Spain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—It is said that the President will demand indemnity from Spain for the mistreatment suffered by American missionaries at the hands of Spanish priests and officers on the Caroline Islands.

James R. De Witt of Washington has been appointed special agent of the land office for surveys, and will be assigned to duty in Washington, Oregon and Montana.

Killed at a Tournament.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 5.—A series of frightful accidents occurred in a funeral procession at Altoona today, at which one man was killed outright, four persons fatally injured, and a score injured. A procession of forty carriages was following the remains of Michael Hamilton from church to the cemetery, located some distance from town. While the procession was winding down a hill a team in the rear of the others was frightened at a steam thresher and started to run. The road was narrow and ran high and upset a dozen carriages, breaking six to splinters and scattering the occupants. Other teams started to run away, and in the panic many women jumped out of the carriages and had to be trampled on by the runaway teams. After quiet was restored, it was found that Edwin Hamilton had been killed, Joseph Perdue of Grinnell, Mrs. J. O. Mason, aged 70, F. S. Sayre, and Mrs. R. C. Lane of Newton, were fatally injured. Among the badly injured were Mrs. James Parker and Mrs. Isaac Parker, both of Altoona. Twenty others were more or less hurt.

A Witness Creates a Sensation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—There was a sensation today in the preliminary examination of Sheriff Strellinger charged with the murder of Deputy Sheriff Henry Jensen, who was formerly employed by Strellinger, testified that the plaster cast of the face of Professor Grandy's murder belonged to Strellinger. Today Jensen took the stand again and said his testimony of Saturday was false and that he testified then, through fear of the police, to what they told him to say. He said he was shown a pair of shoes taken from Strellinger's possession. The slippers found on Strellinger's west were identified as those belonging to the murdered policeman.

The Attack in Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 5.—The Chilean government has so far evinced no intention of abandoning its position that it has a perfect right to arrest persons when they enter or leave the presidential palace. The American legation, yet, while strenuously insisting upon the possession of this abstract right, the government is at present making no attempt to put it in practice. The persons of Balmaceda who now refuge under Egan's roof are still there, and no arrests have been made during the past few days. It cannot be learned that the government has in contemplation any plan for searching in the near future the right of arrest that is claimed, but it is thought that the present unsatisfactory condition cannot be of long continuance. Injurious rumors will