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IT ALL DEPENDS

"I never could get the hang of these things," said the horse reporter who had been assigned to write up a wedding.

"What's the matter now?" asked the authority on etiquette.

"Should I say the bride was married to Alonzo Jones or simply that she married Alonzo Jones?"

"It depends entirely on her age," answered the authority on etiquette. "Under 21 a girl is always married to the groom; over that age she simply marries him."

FIELDS FOR TRADE.

THE WAR HAS PROVED A REVELATION IN EUROPE.

For the First Time the Nations of the Old World Have Begun to Realize the Power and Resources of This Country.

After a seven weeks' tour of Europe, Theodore C. Search, president of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, has returned to Philadelphia. One of Mr. Search's chief objects in going abroad was to study the commercial conditions existing in each country of the old world, with the view of shaping the plans of the association on any lines of improvement which such conditions suggested. Mr. Search spent some time in London, and then visited the manufacturing and industrial centers of England, including Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds and Sheffield. He later on visited Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen and some of the leading cities of the north of Europe. In each of these he acquired a good deal of valuable information, and is on the whole decidedly pleased with his trip abroad. Speaking of the trip abroad and of its relation to the organization of which he is president, Mr. Search said: "After having given particular consideration to the possibilities for an American warehouse in the three most important points I visited, namely, London, Hamburg and Berlin, I have come to the conclusion that Hamburg would probably offer the best opportunities and most satisfactory conditions for the location of such an establishment as we have had in contemplation for a long time. London, of course, is the great trading center of the world and has much to commend it to us in our consideration of warehouse enterprises. There are some reasons, however, which might deter us from applying in that city the plans which thus far have been considered, one of which is the fact that many of the largest export manufacturing interests in the United States are already represented in London upon such a basis that it might be difficult to secure their co-operation in such a project as we would undertake, although in the course of time their assistance would probably be secured. If we were aiming for the trade of Germany, Berlin, the capital of the empire and a great business center, would naturally be the base of our operations. There is already a great volume of American business in Berlin, and many important American houses are well represented there. For the character of business which the members of the National Association of Manufacturers would prefer to do in Europe, it seems to me that Hamburg offers the best opportunities and the greatest attractions at the present time. In the first place, Hamburg is an admirable depot from which to distribute our goods throughout Europe. It is, too, an active city. While there I visited the Hamburg Exchange, and found it a decidedly wideawake institution. Hamburg, moreover, possesses many advantages, and there are some lines of trade which might be developed satisfactorily, but it could not be considered with Hamburg in the location of a warehouse for American goods. The cities which I visited in Norway and Sweden were also active trade centers, but none of them offer advantages equal to those of Hamburg." Touching the general feeling with which Americans are regarded in Europe, Mr. Search said: "Anyone who goes abroad at the present time cannot fail to be impressed with the profound respect for all things American which the present war has created in the minds of all Europeans. The successes of the American army and navy have been a revelation to the European nations, and they have gained an entirely new idea of the power and resources of the United States. Everywhere in Germany I saw signs of great activity and great prosperity. Every mill and factory seemed to be full of work, and the whole country appeared to be at the height of commercial prosperity." Mr. Search said that the National Association of Manufacturers was widely known in Europe, and wherever he went business men manifested interest in the work which is being done by the association.

PRETTY THINGS TO WEAR.

Cherries on hats, on dresses, on parasols and in the hair are one of fashion's latest ms.

Summer nigl ns are now made of batiste and , cut low in the neck and with sleeves.

"Have your skirts lined with the softest of silk; the rustle is no more to be heard," is considered good advice.

In Paris the latest idol is the silken scarf, twisted in the coils of the hair; it needs to be adjusted by the hands of an artist.

The latest dictate of fashion is that the summer girl's wardrobe is not complete unless she has at least eighteen shirtwaists.

Everything must be sacrificed to harmony. The yatching girl has her leather spyglass case match the color of her gown.

A pretty ruching is made in two colors of narrow ribbon whipped together, the thread joining them being drawn tight enough to give a full pucker to the ribbon.

A dainty dressing gown is of narrow striped washing silk, with large collar of tucked muslin, edged with lace and a wide sash of the same tied in front with long ends.

Young women with slim waists draw the wide black Liberty satin sashes twice around the body, knot the streamers once and pin with a jeweled brooch. The knot may be placed at any point on the waist line.

The prettiest girdles shown in jewelers' windows are wide vari-colored satin or silk, gathered into small silver, gold and jeweled clasps. The folds thus made in the back allow the skirt and girdle to be pinned together, without the usual unsightly appearance of the belt pin.

A cool tie is made of a length of dotted Swiss about 10 inches wide, the pointed ends being finished with accordion-pleated ruffles of the material. This tie is then wound around the throat a number of times and tied in a puffy, "Frenchy" bow, which makes a shirtwaist appear almost feminine.

Printing from wooden tablets is said to have been invented by the Chinese in the year 160 A. D.

A FLOWER'S RISE.

Early in this century the famous nursery gardener, Lee, was walking in Wapping when his eye was attracted by a flower unknown to him. It was in the window of a small, dingy house and Lee at once determined to have it. He entered the house and proposed to buy the plant, but the owner, an old lady, met the request with a refusal. The flower had been given to her by her husband, who was a sailor, and she did not feel inclined to part with it.

Lee increased his offer in proportion to the woman's reluctance, and when the sum reached $42 the temptation proved too great. The owner agreed to part with the treasure with the understanding that she was to have two young plants in its place. The gardener walked away with the coveted flower in his hand. Cuttings struck freely, and soon Lee was in possession of 300 plants and visitors to his nursery were charmed when they beheld for the first time the dainty hanging blossoms of the now familiar fuchsia.

The success of the new flower was rapid and it soon became one of the chief ornaments in every greenhouse, while the more hardy varieties were planted out of doors. When the fashion for fuchsias was at its height whole conservatories were devoted to them. The day of their glory has passed, but here and there we see them still, and it is not likely that they will again become so scarce that a gardener will offer over $40 for a single plant.

His Substitute for a Bathtub.

"Anyway," said a man who is not always where all the conveniences for bathing are to be found, "as between washing my face and combing my hair I should comb my hair. I don't know why this is, but I know that the straightening out of the hair and the incidental scratching of the scalp with the teeth of the comb wake me up and straighten me out more than washing does, and so, one might say, I carry a bathtub with me in the shape of a pocketcomb."—New York Sun.



—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD.

MR. BAYARD DEAD.

Delaware's Noted Statesman Passes Away.

ILL FOR SIX WEEKS.

A Distinguished Public Career Peacefully Ended—His Body is to Be Taken to Delaware—The Illness That Ended His Life Due to Old Age—Services to Be in Swedish Church, Wilmington.

A special from Dedham, Mass., says: Thomas F. Bayard died at 4.30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at "Karlstedt," the summer residence of his daughter, Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, after an illness of six weeks. His death was without pain.

His wife, his two daughters—Mrs. Warren and Miss Florence Bayard—and his son, Thomas F., Jr., saw him draw his last breath. His third daughter, the Countess Lauenhaupt, is on her way to Dedham from abroad.

About the middle of August Mr. Bayard came here to be the guest of his daughter. He was sick, but it was stated that his illness was merely due to declining years. He steadily grew weaker, however, and had spells of semi-consciousness and of delirium. A consultation of physicians was held August 26, and they agreed that Mr. Bayard was suffering from arterio-sclerosis, and a general breaking down, incident to age. Arterio-sclerosis is an increase of connective tissue of the walls of vital arteries, gradually closing them. Mr. Bayard suffered pain to no noticeable degree, and the chief tendency was to sleep.

During the first few weeks of his illness Mr. Bayard was able to sit up, but as the days passed, he became gradually weaker, and three weeks ago he put himself into bed and never again rose from it. Much of the time he was in a semi-conscious condition, seldom recognizing any of the family and at intervals having sinking spells, accompanied by choking. These left him always weaker.

Tuesday it became evident that his death was a question of only a few hours. Still he lingered, having a slight rally during the night, and during the morning his condition showed little change. At 4 o'clock he began to sink rapidly, and half an hour later he quietly passed away.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Bayard's Services Entitle Him to a Place on the Roll of Great Americans.

A Washington special says: President McKinley sent the following telegram of condolence to the widow of ex-Secretary of State Bayard:

"With sincere sorrow I learn of the death of your husband and beg to express to you my heartfelt sympathy. Mr. Bayard's high attainments and sterling qualities endeared him to all who knew him, while his distinguished services to his country add his name to the roll of illustrious Americans.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Acting Secretary Adee, of the State Department, has sent the following telegram to Mrs. Bayard:

"Permit me to add my assurance of sorrow and sympathy by reason of the death of one whom I esteemed in public life and loved as a true friend. The State Department, over which he so worthily presided and which he represented abroad with distinction, pays a just tribute of honor and reverence to his memory."

A Jacksonville Mail Clerk Arrested.

Postoffice Inspector Rosson has arrested Thos. Miller, a mailing clerk, who has been employed in the Jacksonville (Fla.) office seven years. A large quantity of mail was found in Miller's possession and considerable money was recovered. Miller made a full confession soon after being arrested. For two years the inspectors have been trying to trace missing matter.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Frederic Harrison has figured it out that Queen Christina is a descendant of William the Silent, one of the fiercest enemies Spain ever had.

The barber who cut Prince Bismarck's hair, saved the clippings, and now offers them for sale in the shape of scarfpins, three hairs going into each pin.

Sir Wemyss Reid, who has just been elected president of the English Institute of Journalists, was formerly editor of the Leeds Mercury and later of the Speaker.

Bishop Hurst, who last week opened the Methodist Episcopal Conference at Pacific Grove, Cala., was, when he was consecrated 18 years ago, the youngest bishop in his sect.

Mr. and Mrs. George N. Curzon, when they take up their residence in Calcutta, will live in the Government house, which is a reproduction of the old Curzon Kedleston Hall in England.

Signor Crispi has written his memoirs, which will soon be published in France in 11 volumes.

After 49 years of married life Pushal Carter and wife, of Seymour, Ind., have agreed to divide their comfortable fortune and separate, being unable to agree. Their golden wedding celebration was to have been held soon.

Within four days the residents of Hamburg have subscribed 70,000 marks for the erection of a Bismarck monument at Hamburg.

The insignia of the Golden Fleece, worn by the Duke Philip, the founder of the order, is still in the possession of Don Carlos, a fact which causes much chagrin and irritation to the Queen Regent of Spain and the Emperor of Austria. It is a superbly jeweled affair and of high intrinsic value.

PARIS PEACE TERMS.

The American Commissioners are Hard at Work.

FOR JOINT MEETINGS.

To Hold Luzon Islands—Instructions of the President to the Arbitrators—Spain Can Only Cede Other Portions of the Group With the Consent from Washington.

Paris, (Special.)—The United States Peace Commission has taken possession of its working quarters, a suite of seven rooms on the ground floor of the Hotel Continental, at the corner of the Rue de Rivoli and the Rue Royal, commanding the Tuileries Gardens, and formerly used by the Ex-Empress Eugenie. American flags drape the entrance of the Peace Commission's apartments.

The clerical force of the Commission has been systematized, and is now working busily. The spirit of the Paris press is daily reproduced into English for the information of the Commissioners, and the same thing is done with the newspapers of Madrid. Many wooden boxes of records, data and authorities affecting the case of the United States were unpacked and carefully arranged.

It is believed the Commissioners are crystallizing their plans and arranging all the details of the work which will be taken up when the Commissions begin their joint sessions.

The Spanish Commissioners formally deny the various interviews and paragraphs purporting to give the substance of their instructions which have appeared in the newspapers. The secretary of the Spanish Commission said to the representative of the Associated Press with the American Commission:

"No member of our Commission has given any interview, and all which have appeared in print as to our instructions are false. We are here to defend ourselves, and, naturally, we are not willing to give any of our weapons to our opponents."

To Hold Luzon Islands.

A Washington special says: The instructions of the President to our Peace Commissioners at Paris did not contemplate the acquisition of the entire group of the Philippine Islands by the United States. It is learned on indisputable authority that the instructions briefly were, as has already been guessed, that the demand should be made for the cessation to the United States of the Island of Luzon, including Manila and Manila Bay; that a satisfactory liberal government shall be accorded the people of the rest of the group of the Philippines, and that Spain shall not cede all or any part of this group to any foreign government without first securing the consent of the United States.

WILL SEIZE THE FLEET.

Americans to Take Possession of the Vessels of the Filipinos.

Manila, (Special.)—When the United States auxiliary cruiser McCulloch captured the insurgent steamer Abbey, formerly the Pasig, sixty miles south of Manila, the Abbey, it is believed, having landed 7,000 rifles, an insurgent gunboat followed the American vessel into Cavite, and now the Americans contemplate taking possession of the entire insurgent fleet, because the vessels are flying an unrecognized flag and are liable to seizure as pirates by the war vessels of any nation.

American cruisers have gone north, where the steamer Filipinos is landing troops. Two steamers, which have just arrived brought many Spanish officials and refugees from the southeast of the island of Luzon. They report that the insurgents are overrunning the country, destroying property and hemp crops.

Chinese Emperor's Illness.

A dispatch to the London Times from Pekin says an imperial edict has been issued expressing regret at the Emperor's increasing ill-health, and commanding the governors of all the provinces to send their best physicians to Pekin. Thus the people are being prepared for any aggravation in the Emperor's illness or for his death, which now would not affect the situation, the succession being already provided for.

NOT READY FOR ACTION.

American Prospectors in Porto Rico Disappointed.

San Juan, Porto Rico, (Special.) The American troops now occupy fully two-thirds of the island. The Spanish line, running in a semicircle south of San Juan, is narrowing daily, and the Spaniards are receding towards the capital.

American business men are flocking here, seeking for mark ts or looking for business chances. They are investigating the prevailing conditions, but the island is not yet ripe for business operations of any great importance, and many of them are returning disappointed to their homes.

Rumors of outlawry in the western part of the island continue, including the burning of houses and the maiming of cattle.

West Virginia Railroad Values.

The State board of public works made its return of railroad property in the State to the auditor for taxation. The total is $21,625,824, against a total last year of $22,709,573. The decrease is due to the small mileage built the past year and depreciation of old roads. The Baltimore and Ohio, Charleston, Clendenin and Sutton and West Virginia Central and Pittsburg roads show the greatest improvement in value, while the Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio and West Virginia and Pittsburg show heavy depreciation.

FLOOD SWEPT.

A Cyclone's Havoc Along the Southern Coast.

MANY LIVES WERE LOST.

Miles of Country Under Water—Vessels Torn From Their Anchorage by the Furious Wind and Waves and Driven Into the South Carolina Marshes.

A special from Savannah, Ga., says: For eighteen hours, from three o'clock Sunday morning until six o'clock, Savannah has been in the grasp of a West Indian cyclone. During that time the wind blew steadily from fifty to seventy miles an hour. While the city escaped with comparatively little damage, the loss of property among the sea islands of the Georgia and South Carolina coasts is believed to be heavy. For miles in every direction around Savannah the lowlands along the rivers are submerged. Only one fatality has so far been reported—the drowning of a negro while attempting to reach the main land from a small island near Thunderbolt—but heavy loss of life is feared on the South Carolina sea islands, where such fearful loss of life occurred during the great tidal storm of 1893. The conditions now are similar to those during that storm. Owing to the submerged country and the isolated location of the islands no news can be had from them until the water subsides. For eight miles north of Savannah the entire country is a lake with only the hummocks visible. At noon the water was eight feet above the highest tide.

The Rice Crop Gone.

Driven on shore by the northeast storm, it filled up on the islands, swept over banks and dams, carrying away the remnant of the rice crop that was left by the August storm and had not been gathered, and wiping out farm crops. The loss to rice growers alone will be from $50,000 to $75,000. Of the entire rice crop along the Savannah river, valued at $250,000, all but about fifteen per cent. was lost in this and the preceding storm. The damage to shipping is considerable. The schooner Governor Ahern, which was on her way to sea with a cargo of 1,500,000 feet of lumber, went adrift in the harbor, but was secured safely. The wharves at the quarantine station at the entrance to the river here were partially carried away. The quarantine officer and his family and servants were rescued early in the day by a tug.

Vessels Driven Into Marshes.

Four vessels, which were at anchor at the station, were torn from their moorings, and driven into the marshes. Three of these were the British schooner Syanara, bound for St. Johns, N. B.; the American schooner Miville, for Miville, N. J.; the Fannie L. Child, for Boston, all lumber laden, and the Italian bark Franklin. How badly these vessels are damaged is unknown. No news has been received from Tybee since early in the morning, and nothing is known of the damage there.

At Thunderbolt and Isle of Hope, suburbs of Savannah, all the boathouses on the banks and hundreds of small boats were carried away. The extent to which the railroads suffered is not fully known. Telegraph wires except one wire over the Western Union lines are down, and the condition of the railroad tracks are unknown.

Many Families Rescued.

On Hutchinson's Island, opposite Savannah and separating the city from the South Carolina shore, there were many negro families rescued by boats from the revenue steamers Tybee and Boutwell. One man with a child in his arms, holding the little child above his shoulders, started to cross the dams with the water up to his body. His wife with another child stood in the window of their house, the floor of which was already flooded by the rising water, and watched her husband feel his way step by step along the top of the treacherous dam, one false step from which, or a caving bank would throw him into a swift moving current. Finally he was sighted from across the river on the city side. A boat was put off, and after half an hour's effort the family were rescued. Upwards of a hundred people were brought from the island to the city in boats.

The extent of the storm is unknown until telegraphic communication is restored or news received from the country between Savannah and Jacksonville, over which the heaviest part of the storm passed, the full extent of the damage can not be told.

NEARLY KILLED BY A LION.

A Circus Man's Terrible Encounter With a Ferocious Beast.

A Butte, Mont., special says: Walter Blanckhard, better known as Zeke Walters, the animal man with Lehman Brothers' circus, was attacked in the lion cage by one of the lions, who felled him with a blow on the head with its paws, and continued the attack as he lay prostrate. Walters grabbed one of the bars of the cage, and drew himself to his feet, at the same time attempting to fight off the brute. Almost blinded by blood from the wounds in his head, Walters dragged himself to the door at the rear of the cage. Unfastening it he leaped to the street and fell unconscious to the ground. The door slammed shut after his exit, thus preventing the escape of the animals. Walter's back is terribly lacerated. The doctors say he cannot live.

Killed His Wife and Himself.

A special from Indianapolis, Ind., says: Robert Lash, a desperate character, went to 342 West Court street, where his wife is stopping, and calling her into the hallway, shot her, the woman dying instantly. Lash then went into the backyard and fired a bullet into his own brain. He died at once. The tragedy was the culmination of many quarrels.

A Jealous Horse-trainer's Crime.

Thomas Ninde, aged twenty-six, a horse trainer of Ypsilanti, Mich., shot Millie Young, a waitress at the Hawkins' House. Although Miss Young is seriously wounded, it is believed she will recover. Jealously on the part of Ninde is supposed to have been the cause of the deed.

Khalifa's Army Wiped Out.

A London special from Suakim, says: The last organized remnant of the Khalifa's army was defeated and its stronghold, Gedaref, captured on September 22, after three hours hard fighting, when an Egyptian force numbering 1300, under command of Colonel Parsons, routed 3.0 dervishes, of whom 500 were killed.

Three British officers were wounded and thirty-seven Egyptian soldiers killed and fifty-nine wounded.

PERSONAL NATURE.

A monument was unveiled at Quebec to Samuel de Champlain, the explorer.

The Emperor of China has published a series of edicts designed to extend Western civilization in his empire.

The oldest surviving officer of the Confederate Army—92 years of age, hale and hearty and in full possession of splendid mental faculties, Gen. M. J. Bulger, of Alabama, made the journey from Jackson Gap to Atlanta, Ga., to attend the great reunion of Confederate veterans.

J. W. Jago and John Kynaston were sentenced to terms of imprisonment in London for robbing the mails on the steamer Britannic.

Mr. Berlier, a French engineer, has projected a tunnel between Gibraltar and Morocco.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Former Ambassador Hay Sworn In—Attended a Cabinet Meeting.

A Washington special says:—Mr. John Hay went to the White House about 10 minutes before the Cabinet met Friday morning and was sworn in as Secretary of State by Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court. The ceremony was the usual one. The President and a few of the Cabinet members were present.

Invitations are being sent out to the diplomatic body in Washington to attend at the State Department a reception to be given by Secretary Hay, in order to establish formal relations with the representatives of foreign powers. The diplomatic room has been put in order for the occasion, and the introductions will probably be performed by Assistant Secretary Adee.

On leaving the White House Mr. Hay went to the Department of State and entered actively on the discharge of the duties of his new office, signing the official mail for the first time in his capacity as Secretary of State. During the afternoon he received the heads of bureaus, clerks and other employes of the Department, in many cases renewing acquaintances formed when he was Assistant Secretary of State a great many years ago. Although no appointment has yet been made, it seems to be settled that Mr. Spencer Eddy, who accompanied Mr. Hay from London, will be his private secretary in the State Department. He acted in that capacity for Mr. Hay while the latter was Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

SUIT OVER WAR BONDS.

Proceedings to Compel Secretary Gage to Recognize Subscriptions.

A Washington special says: Two mandamus cases were filed in the Supreme Court of the district of Columbia against Secretary Lyman J. Gage, growing out of the issue of bonds to carry on the war. In the first case, William H. Wharton, of Jersey City, sets up that he was a subscriber for $520 of the bonds. He empowered the Produce Exchange Trust Company of New York to make the necessary advancement on the bonds, he diag them as collateral. Thereafter, Secretary Gage refused to make this allotment of bonds on the ground, it is understood, that the subscription was not genuine, but was made in the interest of a third party. The second suit is instituted by George B. Wightman, and seeks to restrain Secretary Gage from settling aside the award of many small lots of bonds, aggregating $335,340, which were to be handled through the produce Exchange Trust Company. The court fixed the hearing for October 14. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, who was the predecessor of Mr. Gage, is the attorney for the plaintiffs. The cases are understood to be a test of many similar cases

THRILLING ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Explosion of 350 Pounds of Dynamite in a Mine Magazine.

Thirty men, working the night shift in No. 4 tunnel, of the Morning Mine, Wallace, Idaho, had an almost miraculous escape from death when 350 pounds of dynamite in a magazine exploded. The first report was that eight dead and wounded had been recovered. Later it was learned that not a man had been killed or seriously injured the only casualty being the killing of a horse used to haul out the ore.

Thought a Burglar Was a Mouse.

Nora Gibbs thought she heard mice scamping through an upper room at the home of her father, in Chambersburg, Pa., while the father, also waking in the night, was sure a draught of wind had blown out a night lamp. In the morning both discovered that a burglar had secreted himself in an upper room, and that he had extinguished the lamp to avoid detection. The midnight prowler rifled the clothing of the family, stole three gold watches, $50 in currency and a quantity of jewelry.

Courted Fearful Death.

A Brooklyn, N. Y., special says: A man and woman, neither of whom has been identified, were instantly killed by being struck by a train in the Melbourne street tunnel of the Kings County Elevated Railroad in Brooklyn.

They were lying on the roadbed between the rails. The statement of the engineer gave rise to the theory that the couple had deliberately placed themselves on the track in order to commit suicide.

Five Killed in a Railway Wreck.

A special from Halifax, N. S., says: A special excursion train on the way to the Halifax exhibition from Pictou crashed into a working train near Stellerton. James Sproull, engineman; Michael O'Brien, engineman; W. G. Henderson, fireman; John R. McKenzie, fireman, and William Cameron, of Scotch Hill, Pictou county, a passenger, were killed. John McMillan, of Pictou, a passenger was injured.

Department of Porto Rico.

A Washington special says: The President has issued an executive order creating Porto Rico into a new military department, to be known as the "Department of Porto Rico," with Major General John R. Brooke in command. The headquarters of the department will be at Ponce until after the evacuation of the island by the Spanish army when it will be transferred to San Juan.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Japan buys our flour.

Leather workers publish a monthly.

Milwaukee boxmakers organized.

America has 60,000 union carpenters.

Brazil boasts an artificial ice plant.

American lathes are used in Russia.

Parisians eat 100,000 horses a year.

Brewers' National Union is thirteen years old.

Winston, N. C., is to have a tobacco fair.

Bob Fitzsimmons is a union horseshoer.

England has 40,000 union shoe operatives.

New York has a Workmen's Political League.

Coopers held a national convention at Chicago.

Chattanooga is to have a working girls' home.

Two Paterson (N. J.) theatres have been unionized.

Boston has a district council of city employes' unions.

New York unionists will boycott Maine lumber manufacturers that are fighting unionism.

London (England) plasterers demand 22 cents per hour.

Baltimore may establish a home products exposition.

Cleveland saloons must close at midnight after October 5.

The Postmen's Federation of Great Britain has 22,822 members.

New York union pavers get $4.50 a day (eight hours); rammers, $3.50.

Knights of Labor convention will be held in Chicago in November.

Canada's labor congress advocated a poll-tax of $5 upon Chinese.

Organization effected higher wages for over half a million British workingmen last year.

A St. Louis judge has legalized the boycott, following an English precedent.

Washington Central Labor Union discussed ways and means to aid the unemployed.

The two English unions of shop assistants (clerks) are in process of amalgamation.

The Lithographic Press Feeders' Association has withdrawn its delegates from the Central Labor Union.

Clothing stores, groceries, &c., were open on Sunday last at Cleveland. Clerks threaten to invoke the blue laws.

Miners in the west of Scotland have been conceded an advance of 12 cents per day.

New York Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Union and the Cornice and Skylight-makers' Union will probably consolidate.

BANK BLOWN UP.

Cashier Shot in the Face and May Not Survive.

ROBBERY IN INDIANA.

Amount Taken by the Desperadoes Variously Stated From Five to Fifteen Thousand Dollars—Robbers Made Escape on Hand Car—Reports That One or More of the Gang Have Been Arrested.

A despatch from Frankfort, Ind., says: The boldest and one of the most successful bank robberies that ever occurred in this section of the State was perpetrated at Flora, a small town ten miles north of this city. The bank is is a private corporation, with William Lannum acting as cashier. He was awakened by the noise of a terrific explosion, which shattered the windows in his residence, fifty yards from the bank.

Getting up and going to the bank, which was in a brick building, he found the entire building demolished. As he started inside he was fired upon by some unknown party with a shotgun, the charge taking effect in his face and blowing out one eye. The noise of the explosion aroused the town, and a great crowd collected. It was soon learned that the bank safe had been blown to pieces with dynamite, sections of it having been blown across the street. The robbers secured between $12,000 and $15,000.

Cashier May Die.

Cashier Lannum will probably die. The robbers made their escape on a hand car, which they left at Sedalia, five miles north of here.

A dispatch received here from Camden states that two of the Farmers' Bank robbers have been captured with the larger part of the stolen money.

Indianapolis, Ind., (Special).—Out of a mass of rumors regarding the capture of the robbers who raised the bank at Flora, the most reliable is that only one man has been arrested, and he is in the county jail at Delphi. A dispatch from Delphi says there is no clue positively to the criminals yet except that furnished by this one man, and that is to the extent that he had on his person two watches and $280. If the watches and money prove to be those taken at Flora, it will fasten the guilt of the prisoner.

HAVOC AMONG "IMMUNES."

28 Deaths Since August, 20 Among Force Stationed at Guantanamo.

Guantanamo, Cuba, (Special.)—Two deaths from yellow fever, one from pneumonia and twenty-five believed to have been caused by malaria, have occurred since August 20 among Colonel Ray's "immune" troops and the companies of the Third Volunteers, numbering 640, now here.

The condition of the troops is improving. The men are now given fresh meat, a number of head of cattle having been purchased by Colonel Ray at $75 each.

General Perez and 300 Cuban troops have arrived and are receiving rations. They are waiting instructions from the junta to disband.

The city, it is believed, has less than 1,000 rations, and the condition of the residents of the country districts is bad, owing to lack of clothing and other supplies. The country people are not allowed to enter the city. They are in need of medicines and treatment, and the aid of the Red Cross is wanted.

PRISON DOORS OPENED.

Blanco at Last Orders Release of Political Offenders in Cuba.

Havana (Special).—The official Gazette publishes a decree signed by Captain-General Blanco, and bearing date of September 27, granting pardon to and ordering the release of all prisoners now undergoing confinement on the island.

Orders have been given to the Spanish forces at Holguin to march to Gibara, concentrate there and hold themselves in readiness for shipment to Spain. The troops at Puerto Principe are ordered to go to Nuevitas, those on the Jucaro-Moron trocha to San Fernando and those at Manzanillo to Cienfuegos.

The third and fourth divisions of the First Army Corps will embark at Mantazas and the first and second divisions of the same corps at Havana. The forces in the Province of Pinar del Rio and the division engaged in the defence of Havana, with General Bianco and his staff, will also embark at Havana.

The Spanish provisional forces organized here will be incorporated in the ranks of two expeditionary troops of the army returning to Spain. A part of the "motolidados"—irregular troops—will be disbanded.

Each battalion is authorized to sell the horses, mules and oxen belonging to it. A special commission is appointed to oversee the sale by auction of the cavalry horses and the mules of the commissary department.

At a meeting of the Havana city council a communication was read from the colonial secretary of justice, directing that of the $50,000 delivered by the Spanish bank to the city treasurer, a sum be applied to the payment of the salaries of city officials long due. The order of the secretary was overruled by the council, which authorized the mayor to apply the entire sum to the payment of more urgent obligations. The council also decided to reclaim the ground belonging to the city, which had been given to the cultivation zone during the war.

Spanish Flags Captured by Dewey.

A Washington special says: Two valuable souvenirs of the capture of Manila were received at the Navy Department from Admiral Dewey. One is "the official flag of Manilla," sewed to which was a memorandum, showing that the flag was "hauled down August 13, 1898, by Flag Lieutenant Brumby and Signal Boys Stanton and Ferguson, of the flagship Olympia, after the surrender of the city to the combined naval and military forces of the United States." The other souvenir was "the flag of the Spanish armed transport Cebu, captured at Manila, August 13, 1898." These flags were turned over to the chief clerk of the Navy Department for transmission to the Naval Academy.

A New Lord Mayor of London.

Sir John V. Moore, an alderman of the city of London and senior partner of Moore Brothers, tea merchants, has been elected lord mayor of London, to succeed Horatio David Davies. He was born in 1826, has represented the ward of Candlewick since 1889 and was sheriff of the city of London in 1893-94.

Tariff On Books Sent to Porto Rico.

A Washington special says: By order of the War Department, books printed in English are to be admitted into ports of Porto Rico under the control of the United States at 2.50 pesos per 100 kilos. Under Spanish rule a discriminating duty of 13 pesos was charged on English books.

Lead Production of United States.

A Washington special says: Returns to the geological survey show that the total production of lead in the United States from all sources during the past six months was 156,113 net tons, as compared with 289,598 tons during the year 1897 and 264,794 tons in 1896. This includes soft lead, hard lead and the metal obtained by smelting foreign base bullion and ores in bond. During the first half of 1898 there were exported 33,439 tons of lead from foreign base bullion refined in lead, and 7,308 short tons of lead from foreign ores smelted in bond. Reports from nearly all the important producer show a decline in stocks from 17,608 to January 1 to [illegible] tons on July

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