THE WORLD OVER.

LATEST NEWS FROM EVERY LAND.

TO SAVE THE TIMBER.

SPECIAL LEAVE ASKED TO CUT AT ONCE.

Woman Crushed to Death by an Elevator —Genuine Surprise Party Prepared for Train Bandits—Runaway Engine Derailed and Fireman Killed.

Told In a Few Words.

—Commissioner Lamoreaux, of the General Land Office, has received many communications from homesteaders in the burned districts of Minnesota and Wisconsin concerning pine lands which they have taken, but which have not been finally patented or in which the title does not rest with the settler. Homesteaders are prohibited from cutting the pine until they acquire complete title. To this they make no objection, except in cases of fire, when the pine must be cut immediately or it will lose its value for lumber. In any section where the fire has raged and the bark of the trees are burned they must be cut the following winter or the worms at once begin their ravages, and by the second winter the trees are almost, if not wholly, destroyed. The settlers inquire whether the department cannot grant them permits to cut the timber on their land so that it may be saved. The commissioner says that such permission cannot be granted, and professional action will be necessary before the settlers, whose titles are not yet perfect, can cut and save their timber. It is expected that a bill will be introduced and an effort made early in the next session of Congress to grant the homesteaders the relief they ask for. Commissioner Lamoreaux made a tour of the burned section while he was in the Northwest. He says that there will be extensive lumbering in that region this year, as the owners know that they must cut the injured timber in order to save it.

—A horrible accident at the Beveridge apartment house, Chicago, Tuesday, resulted in the death of Mrs. A. A. Merrifield. She was crushed between the elevator car and the shaft door, and when an attempt was made to rescue her her mangled body fell to the foot of the shaft, a distance of forty feet. She died a few minutes later under medical attendance. Ed Dremond, the elevator conductor, is not charged with responsibility for the accident, but he is detained as a witness.

—Train robbers in Missouri were given a backset early Tuesday morning which they will never forget as long as they breathe. It was the neatest job ever done in the whole history of Missouri banditry, and it was all planned in Chicago not more than three weeks ago. An attack, of which the railroad officials had been forewarned, was made on the Denver express of the Santa Fe, carrying an express-car with considerable money in it. The train was flagged about three-quarters of a mile east of Gorin, a little town in the northern part of Missouri, and before the robbers had time to board it a volley from ten Winchester rifles belched out flame and lead into their faces. Panic-stricken they fled to the woods with a posse of sheriff's men and railroad detectives in hot pursuit. The robbers are doomed men, for there is no possibility of their escape. The name and address of every one of them is known.

—The Wabash Railroad's Omaha-St. Louis train was wrecked near Clifton, Mo., Tuesday morning. The engine became unmanageable and ran away for a considerable distance, until it was derailed. No passengers were injured, but Fireman Frank Keiser was thrown from the cab and probably fatally burt.

—New York Republicans, in State convention at Saratoga Tuesday, named the following ticket:

Governor.....Levi P. Morton
Lieutenant Governor.....Charles L. Saxton
Judge Court of Appeals.....Albert Haight

—In an address before the German Catholic societies in New York Father Schwenger said war against capital was justifiable if an employer could cast off a workman as he would a worn-out machine.

—John W. Stebbins, of Maryland, was elected Grand Sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, and Atlantic City was chosen as the next place of meeting.

—Mayor Bemis, of Omaha, scored a point in the impeachment proceedings by the overruling of the demurrer to his answer.

—Elliott defeated Carver by one bird in the concluding shoot of the series at Kansas City, thus regaining his title of champion.

—Barber T. C. Laflin, of Chicago, charged John Marquallo $7.10 for a shave and held a razor at his throat until he secured the money. He has been held to the Grand Jury.

—Receiver of the Florence, Ala., National Bank has begun suit to compel stockholders who reside in Illinois to pay their assessments.

—An engagement between Chinese and Japanese fleets is reported to have taken place off Yalo, both sides suffering severely. Each fleet lost three vessels.

—James W. Purdum, who captured the conspirator who had been detailed to kill Vice President Johnson in 1865, died at his home in Dansville, Md.

—Completion of the official count of the vote in the Ashland, Ky., district shows Owens received a plurality of 270 over Breckinridge.

—An English syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of all the street car manufacturing concerns in St. Louis.

—A gang of five negro burglars and safe-robbers, whose ages range from nine to fifteen, have been arrested at Lamar, Mo.

—One man was killed and three injured by a premature blast at Honeybrook colliery, near Hazelton, Pa. The first report that fourteen men were entombed was untrue.

—W. K. Vanderbilt's marble palace at Newport is being prepared for occupancy. It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have patched up their differences and will reside there this winter.

—Nelson Morris has resigned from the directorate of the whisky trust, and it is said other withdrawals will follow.

—An attempt was made at Lima, Ohio, to kidnap Frank Turbush, ten years old, whose parents are said to reside in Chicago. The kidnappers, one of whom pretended to be the boy's father, were overtaken and the boy recovered.

—Paris papers announce the engagement of Anna Gould to Prince Francis of Battenberg.

—A cyclone wrecked the towns of Jennings and Mining, O. T. Three persons were killed.

AROUND A BIG STATE.

BRIEF COMPILATION OF ILLINOIS NEWS.

How to Deal with Anthrax—Elgin Girl Wants $5,000 for a Broken Heart—Death of Gen. John A. Logan's Sister—Milk Market in the Dairy Belt.

Anthrax.

Anthrax has again made its appearance in the State, and the State Board of Live-Stock Commissioners publish the following concerning it:

The disease is fatal in a majority of cases. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and all warm-blooded animals are readily affected by it, and it is peculiarly dangerous from the fact that it attacks mankind by inoculation. All dead animal carcasses should be buried at once. The disease is caused by a certain form of bacterial life known as the bacillus anthracis. The bacillus is rod-shaped, and can only be seen with the microscope. While in the living animal these rods take up oxygen and yield up carbonic acid gas, which accounts for the condition of the blood of affected animals—blackness, imperfect coagulation and speedy decomposition. There are three forms of the disease: the apoplectic, acute and sub-acute. In the apoplectic, death is sudden. A horse may drop dead in the harness, or a cow may die while she is being milked. In the other types the progress of the disease is slower. In the sub-acute the animal may recover. The pathological appearances are veins engorged with black, tarry-like blood, bloody-colored water in the chest and abdomen, a red spotted appearance of the intestines, the spleen irregularly engorged with black blood, giving it a peculiarly mottled appearance. In many cases the lungs are completely clogged with blood. The large lymph glands are much enlarged. The liver in many cases is congested and greatly increased in size and weight. Medication is very unsatisfactory. Local tumors may be treated with strong liniments or carbolic acid lotions, and ten or twenty drops of this acid may be given to large animals in drinking water daily. In the sub-acute cases, iron preparations, sulphate of sodium, carbolic acid and stimulants may be given with beneficial results. External tumors should have free incisions and application of disinfectant lotions. The following rules prepared by Dr. M. R. Trumbower, State Veterinarian, should be carefully observed:

1. It admits that die with this disease should be immediately burned, not buried, for the reason that burial of such carcasses preserves the germ of the disease, as it has its primary residence in the soil.

2. No dead animal should be skinned, or in any way handled by persons with sore, wounded or scratched hands.

3. Dogs or hogs should not be allowed near a dead animal, as they readily contract the disease by eating the blood or flesh.

4. All animals—horses, mules, cattle and hogs—should be removed from the infested region to upland pastures, clear of any timber or stagnant pools of water. If this is not possible, they should be closely housed in darkened stables to exclude the flies. Work horses and mules, when out of the stable, should be covered by a sheet from head to tail to protect them from the flies. Flies frequently are the carriers of the contagion from diseased or dead animals to healthy ones.

By a strict observation of these rules the disease can be controlled to a very great extent, possibly completely eradicated.

Big Milk Contracts Let at Elgin.

The Illinois Condensing Company, of Elgin, contracted with dairymen for the milk supply for the ensuing six months. They pay 12 cents a gallon for the months of October, November and December, and 11 cents for January, February and March. At the condensing factory 250,000 quarts a day were contracted for, and at the bottling factory, 60,000. The company has the same price at the Carpentersville and Algonquin factories. At the former 250,000 quarts are used daily. The Elgin Butter Company made a contract for about 50,000 quarts daily at the same price.

Breach of Promise Case at Elgin.

Suit has been brought in the Circuit Court at Elgin by Miss Emma G. McCutcheon against Conrad Hubner for $5,000 damages for breach of promise. Both of the parties are well known. The defendant being a member of the firm of H. Hubner, Son & Co., boot and shoe dealers, and a young man of wide acquaintance. The plaintiff is a young woman of attractive appearance, and was at one time employed in the watch factory. The case promises to be full of sensational features.

Was a Sister of Gen. John A. Logan.

Mrs. Anne Rogers died at Murphysboro from an overdose of morphine which she took. Mrs. Rogers was a sister of Gen. John A. Logan. It is not known why she took the fatal dose. Her friends claim that it was to relieve a pain in the head, from which she was suffering. Others think it was intentional suicide. She was 60 years old, and has two brothers living —Col. T. M. Logan, of Memphis, and James V. Logan, of Olney.

Record of the Week.

THE Indiana synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was in session at Decatur.

LAFAYETTE PECK, of Rockhouse, was killed by lightning while visiting in the country.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD of Illinois is in New York to consult physicians regarding his health.

DANIEL SCULLY, who for nearly a quarter of a century was a Justice of the Peace in Chicago, died of pneumonia.

ALVA ROBINSON, 17 years old, has been bound over to the Grand Jury at Mount Vernon, on a charge of horse stealing.

SUPERVISORS at Charleston will bring suit against the county officials for ten years back to recover alleged shortages.

BECAUSE the Chicago and Alton Railroad will not give them a new depot, business men of Joliet have boycotted the road.

BYRON W. PEET, 72 years of age, a prominent and well known citizen and resident of Desplaines, shot and killed himself while suffering from a cancer on his face.

FREE METHODISTS, in conference at Peoria, decided in favor of ordaining women as evangelists by a close vote.

THE Madison Car Company, Madison, which has been reorganized, resumed ope ati ns, furnishing employment to about 600 men.

CITY MARSHAL DONALDSON and M. E. Tobias were shot and badly wounded by John Jurik, whose wife they were taking to the jail at Kangley.

A 5-YEAR-OLD son of Charles Herstein, a farmer of Shillon Wally, fell on a broken bottle, cutting the arteries in his arm, and bled to death.

WATERWORKS are to be built at Gibson City.

MINERS of Burlington have struck against a cut in wages.

MRS. ELIZA M. STEERS, of Anna, fell downstairs and received injuries from which she died.

DR. SWAYNE B. L. MERRILL dropped dead at Chicago from heart disease. He had just returned from Ann Arbor.

ISRAEL UNDERWOOD, aged 68, a horse dealer living at Lena, was thrown from his buggy in a runaway and instantly killed.

ARRANGEMENTS are practically complete for the reorganization of the defunct Rockford Shoe Company as a co-operative concern.

OSCAR JOHNSON, living near Sycamore, 17 years of age, died with lockjaw. He had fallen, piercing his thigh with the tines of a fork.

STOCKHOLDERS of the Illinois Building and Loan Association of Bloomington pleaded unsuccessfully with Auditor Gore to cease his attacks.

NEARLY three hundred delegates were in attendance on the meeting of the Illinois Grand Lodge of Good Templars at Decatur. Reports showed a gain in membership.

FIRE at Benton Station, near Waukegan, caused a gasoline stove explosion destroying the Northwestern Sand and Gravel Company's boarding-house and adjoining buildings. Loss, $5,000.

THOMAS MURPHY and John Sternetzke, two farmers near Desplaines, met in Carl Wickes' saloon. A quarrel arose between them and they came to blows. Sternetzke was pounded about the face so severely that his attending physician thinks he will die.

HENRY RUPPEL, a leading boot and shoe merchant of Beardstown, committed suicide by drowning himself in the cistern at his home. He resided there twenty-five years. Domestic trouble, it is believed, upset his mind, and while thus disturbed he took his life.

THE bodies of Isaac T. Wolcott and his wife, Narcissa, were found Wednesday morning at their home near Chestnut. It is the general belief that murder and suicide were committed, as the couple had lived unhappily together. Monday the wife filed a bill in chancery praying for a divorce and injunction, at the same time going to her mother's with her three children. Infidelity, cruelty and profanity were charged in the bill. Wolcott was wealthy and high-spirited, and, smarting under the disgrace and trouble, committed the deeds.

ONLY a short session of the Illinois Chiefs of Police Union was held at Rock Island owing to the fact that so few cities were represented. It was determined to adjourn to Aurora, Nov. 2d. In the meantime a circular—which was drawn up—is to be addressed to the Chiefs of Police throughout the State, looking to the drafting of a bill to be presented to the Legislature providing for the appointment of a Board of Police Commissioners in every city and town in the State, containing a stipulated population. The object of the appointment of the commission is to have it control the police, thereby separating them from the demoralizing effects of politics, and in this way raising the standard and efficiency of police departments. There are now twenty-five chiefs in the association.

THE State Board of Equalization decided to raise the personal property assessment of Cook County 40 per cent. A scandalous state of affairs exists in the assessment of real estate in Chicago. In the year 1870, for instance, with a population of only 306,605, the assessed value on real estate was $223,143,870, and in 1893, with a population of 1,500,000, the total assessed value was only $189,000,000. While with a population five times as great the assessment is absolutely one-tenth less. The increase in the aggregate as cessed value from 1889 to 1893 is only $56,655,127, notwithstanding the fact that during this period building permits were issued authorizing the construction of buildings to cost $226,206,150. In the matter of personal property it is even worse. The total value of personal property as assessed for 1893 is only $2,000,000 more than that of the year 1870. With twenty-six years' increased property and a population five times as great as then only $3,000,000 is added to the entire value of personal property. Comptroller Ackerman said the trouble was primarily with local assessors. He was informed that while the assessor's salary was only $1,201 per annum a man would sometimes expend from $10,000 to $25,000 to secure an election to that office and then return from office well to do.

IRA DUBOIS, deputy sheriff from Peoria went to Chicago with duly signed warrants for four Chicago criminals. Friday evening he entered Powers & O'Brien's saloon on Madison street, and when he left the place he was accompanied by two men whom he marched to the Central station, where they were locked up. Sunday morning he went in search of the remaining culprits, and expected to find them in the same rendezvous. The right men were not there, so the deputy went outside and waited. The friends of Powers & O'Brien's knew what Dubois was after, so they concluded to trip him. Two detectives from the Central station entered the place about this time, and they were informed by some one in authority that Deputy Sheriff Dubois was a bad man and should be arrested. He had a revolver, and, besides, he was looking for two of Chicago's citizens. The officers acted at once. Deputy Sheriff Dubois was searched and the revolver found in his pocket. He was likewise supplied with handcuffs. He displayed his star and warrants, but it was of no use. His trial followed soon afterward and a nominal fine was assessed, Justice Foster confiscated the revolver, and Dubois was led out an angry man. He left for Peoria with his cantives, and if a life sentence is possible Dubois will see that the men get it.

DANIEL B. VERMILLION, Chicago, Assistant Claim Agent of the Illinois Central railroad, was arrested at Springfield on complaint of Inspector Shea, Chicago, and placed under $500 bonds on a charge of passing a worthless check.

THE case of W. J. Ray, City Marshal of Smithboro, and Robert Wilmonheld and James Wilburn, charged with the murder of William Sanifer in a saloon brawl in Smithboro last Christmas, was tried in the Bond County Circuit Court, ending with a verdict of acquittal of all the defendants.

FARMERS WILL MEET.

SOMETHING ABOUT THEIR NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Will Convene in Parkersburg, W. Va., in October—Delegates from Twenty-one Different States—Has No Political Platform and Is Not a Party.

Has Great Influence.

The Farmers' National Congress will meet in Parkersburg, W. Va., Oct. 3, 4, 5, and 6 next. Special rates are made by the railways and the hotels. At the annual meetings a wide variety of subjects is discussed by speakers from all parts of the country, and at the coming meeting addresses will be made by delegates from twenty-one different States. More than thirty-five States have been represented at each of the last five meetings of the congress. The congress met in 1889 at Montgomery, Ala., in 1890 at Council Bluffs, Iowa; in 1891 at Sedalia, Mo.; in 1892 at Lincoln, Neb.; and in 1893 at Savannah, Ga. The congress is composed of one delegate from each Congressional district and two at large from each State, appointed for two years by the Governors of the several States, and one delegate from each State Agricultural College, and one from each State Board of Agriculture. Delegates from one-half the States are appointed each year. The congress meets in annual session lasting four days, and has an executive committee, known as the National Board of Agriculture. This Board is composed of one member from each State and Territory.

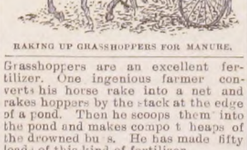
The Congress has no political platform and does not seek to form a political party. Its delegates come, not as politicians, but as farmers. This is one reason why the Farmers' National Congress is not so well known as the Alliance or Grange. The annual meetings are attended by hundreds of farmers not delegates. These meetings are not unlike the meetings of a national farmers' institute. The range of subjects is wide and the speakers are from every section of the country. Those who are to deliver addresses at the Parkersburg meeting are from the following States—we give them in the order in which they appear on the official program: District of Columbia, Nebraska, New York, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Kansas, Georgia, California, Ohio, Texas, Michigan, North Carolina, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Maine, West Virginia, Alabama, Indiana, Missouri, Connecticut. The addresses are limited strictly to twenty minutes each. Several of the speakers are women. Many of the delegates bring their wives and daughters. The officers elected at the last meeting for the ensuing two years are: President, Hon. B. F. Clayton, Indianola, Iowa; Vice President, Maj. G. M. Kyals, Savannah, Ga.; Secretary, Hon. John M. Stahl, Quincy, Ill.; First Assistant, Col. W. G. Wildy, Atlanta, Ga.; Second Assistant, Capt. T. J. Appleyard, Sanford, Fla.; Treasurer, Hon. Henry Hayden, Indianola, Iowa.

The Farmers' National Congress is working for rural free mail delivery, legislation against adulteration, measures to stamp out infectious live stock diseases, the enlargement of the work of the weather bureau, rural telephone lines, good roads at bearable cost, fuller agricultural statistics and reliable crop estimates, better supported and managed experiment stations, the rational systematic improvement of waterways, and legislation affecting railways that, while preventing abuses, recognizes that the interests of farmers and of railways are closely related and interdependent. As each delegate is a man of prominence and influence, known to the Congressman from his district and the Senators from his State, the national legislature usually grants what the Congress resolves. And the character of those prominent in it is a guarantee that it will be kept up to its present high position.

WORST DROUGHT IN YEARS.

Western New York Almost Literally Burning Up.

The worst drought in years in Western New York is now being experienced and already the loss of crops has been very great. But the most serious features of the drought is the grasshopper pest. Grasshoppers have stripped the pastures and meadows and are now attacking the tops of potatoes and even the grape vines. The number of the insects is almost incredible. When the farmers go into the fields to destroy them they are compelled to wear masks. Some farmers take a horse and plow and try to bury them.



RAKING UP GRASSHOPPERS FOR MANURE.

Grasshoppers are an excellent fertilizer. One ingenious farmer converts his horse rake into a net and rakes hoppers by the stack at the edge of a pond. Then he scoops them into the pond and makes compost heaps of the drowned bugs. He has made fifty loads of this kind of fertilizer.

Milch cows are being sold for a song because fodder is so scarce. Hay fields lie burned and blackened, crops have been destroyed and even trees are short of foliage. In several cities a water famine is feared and the greatest economy in the use of water has been ordered. Because water for sprinkling is denied many lawns are being ruined.

STARTLING FIGURES.

Twenty Per Cent. of America's Corn Has Been Cut Up for Fodder.

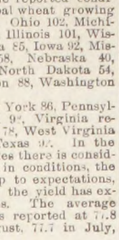
The report of the statistician of the agricultural department for September shows a falling off in the condition of corn to 63.4. This is a decline of 5.7 points from the August and 31.6 from the July condition. The change is marked in nearly all the great corn States. The present condition is 75 in Kentucky, 70 in Ohio, 55 in Michigan, 80 in Indiana, and 75 in Illinois, 51 in Wisconsin, 60 in Minnesota, 40 in Iowa, 50 in Missouri, 45 in Kansas, 15 in Nebraska and 10 in South Dakota. In most of the Southern States the condition has risen and a good crop is certain. In addition to the unfavorable prospects arising from the low condition of growing crop reports from eight States, show of an aggregate of 40,873,934 acres planted there has been cut up for fodder, or abandoned, 16,506,000 acres, or 38 per cent., which is a little over 20 per cent. of the entire area planted in the country. The percentage cut up or abandoned by the States reporting is as follows: Indiana 28, Illinois 10, Wisconsin 21, Iowa 35, Kansas 51, Missouri 16, Nebraska 81, South Dakota 81. The condition of wheat, considering both winter and spring varieties, when harvested is 85.7 against 74 last year and 85.3 in 1892. The reported condition for the principal wheat growing States is as follows: Ohio 102, Michigan 91, Indiana 103, Illinois 101, Wisconsin 92, Minnesota 85, Iowa 92, Missouri 91, Kansas 58, Nebraska 40, South Dakota 32, North Dakota 54, California 88, Oregon 88, Washington 67.

In the East, New York 86, Pennsylvania 91, Maryland 94, Virginia reports 78, Tennessee 78, West Virginia 93, Kentucky 92, Texas 90. In the principle wheat States there is considerable improvement in conditions, the crop being fully up to expectations, and in other the yield has exceeded expectations. The average condition of oats is reported at 77.8 against 76.5 in August, 77.7 in July, and 87 June 1.

GUBERNATORIAL WINNERS.

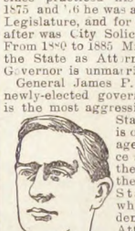
Governor Cleaves of Maine, and General Clark of Arkansas.

Governor H. B. Cleaves, of Maine, re-elected by the Republicans, was born in Bridgeton fifty-three years ago. He was educated in the public schools and at the Bridgeton Academy. He worked on the farm and as a lumberman and in 1862 enlisted as a private in Company B of the Twenty-third Maine Volunteers. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he re-enlisted in the Thirtieth Maine Veteran Volunteers, and a few months later was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company F. He was mustered out of service at the close of the war, having won the reputation of being a brave officer. He returned to his native State, studied law and has since practiced his profession. In 1875 and '76 he was a member of the Legislature, and for two years thereafter was City Solicitor of Portland. He served in 1885 as Mayor. Mr. Cleaves served the State as Attorney General. The Governor is unmarried.



H. B. CLEAVES.

General James P. Clark, Democrat, newly-elected governor of Arkansas, is the most aggressive man in that State. Although he is only 38 years of age, he has been successively active in the lower house of the Legislature, the State Senate, of which he was president, and finally as Attorney General of the State. From this latter office he next steps into the Democratic nomination for governor, which, in Arkansas, is equivalent to an election. He is the ideal Southern gentleman, firm, decided, aggressive and independent as a result of three qualities, perhaps, uniformly successful. He already aspires to the seat in the United States Senate now held by Senator Jones, whose term expires in 1897. During the preliminary canvass, Mr. Clarke declared that he could beat any man in Arkansas for governor and he entered upon an exceedingly vigorous campaign to prove the soundness of this statement. The Democrats elected their entire State ticket, and Clark, for governor, had nearly 20,000 majority.

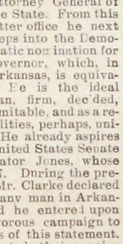


JAMES P. CLARK.

IS NOW A POPULIST.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, Has Served as a Republican Since 1873.

John P. Jones, of Nevada, who has left the ranks of the Republican party for the Populists, has served in the United States Senate as a Republican since 1873. He was born in Herefordshire, England, in 1830, but was brought to the United States before he was a year old. He was educated in Ohio, and in the early part of the California excitement he went to that State and engaged in mining. Subsequently he became a member of the State Senate. In 1867 he went to Nevada, and since then has been engaged in the development of the mineral resources of the State. He took his seat in the United States Senate March 4, 1873. His present term does not expire until 1897. In 1892 he had served in the Brussels Conference as a United States delegate under the appointment of President Harrison. Senator Jones' conversion to Populism is formally admitted in a letter to Enoch Strother, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Nevada.



JOHN P. JONES.

The Centennial of the Silver Dollar.

The silver dollar of Uncle Sam will celebrate the centennial anniversary of its birthday on Oct. 15 next. On July 18, 1794, the Bank of Maryland deposited at the Philadelphia mint French coins of the value of $80,715 for exchange into silver dollars under the act of 1785. The first lot of the finished coins was delivered on Oct. 15, 1794. There were 1,758 of them in all, and they were the precursors, the first waves of the vast coinage of silver dollars that has been put out upon the country during the one hundred years that have elapsed.

STATE TREASURER L. V. STEPHENS of Missouri is made defendant in a suit filed by W. B. Stevens, who says he gave $10,000 to Stephens to pay off a mortgage and he failed to do so. He also says Stephens failed to return the money.

SEVEN THOUSAND visitors aided the people of Grand Junction, Colo., to celebrate peach day. Specimens of astonishing size were exhibited.

LAWLER THE WINNER

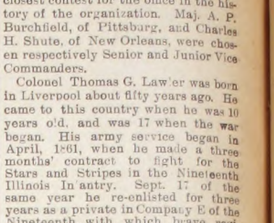
CHOSEN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE G. A. R.

Closest Election in the History of the Organization—Pittsburg and New Orleans Capture the Vice Commanderships—Encampment Business—Finances of Order.

Majority of Eleven Votes.

Col. Thomas G. Lawler, of Rockford, Ill., was elected Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, by a majority of 11 votes over Col. I. N. Walker, of Indianapolis. It was the closest contest for the office in the history of the organization. Maj. A. P. Burchfield, of Pittsburg, and Charles H. Shute, of New Orleans, were chosen respectively Senior and Junior Vice Commanders.

Colonel Thomas G. Lawler was born in Liverpool about fifty years ago. He came to this country when he was 10 years old, and was 17 when the war began. His army service began in April, 1861, when he made a three months' contract to fight for the Stars and Stripes in the Nineteenth Illinois In antry. Sept. 17 of the same year he re-enlisted for three years as a private in Company E of the Nineteenth, with which brave regiment he participated in all the fire and fuss which the Army of the Cumberland was failed to pass through. He was honorably discharged Sept. 17,



COLONEL THOMAS G. LAWLER.

1864, his rank at that time being Sergeant. On receiving his discharge he returned to Rockford, where he has ever since made his home.

VETERANS DYING OFF.

Reports Show that Death Is Decreasing the Ranks of the Grand Army.

After the business session of the encampment had been called to order Wednesday the delegates were welcomed on behalf of the citizens executive board by Chairman Daniel C. Ripley and also by W. C. Quincy, Chairman of the Committee on Invitations and Reception. Governor Pattison welcomed them on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, while Mayor McKenna, of Pittsburg, and Mayor Kennedy, of Allegheny, performed the same pleasant duty on behalf of their respective cities. Major Burchfield then presented the Commander-in-chief with a gavel of great historic interest. It is made of wood from Fort Sumter, Appomattox, Gettysburg, and Libby Prison, and is bound with metal from the historic cannon. It is thus symbolic of the opening and the closing of the war.

Commander-in-chief Adams in his address spoke at length on the subject of pensions, stating that, while it was a question of a great interest and he "disliked to consider money matters in connection with our services to the government, the disabled condition of a large proportion of our comrades forces it upon us." He continued:

By a vote of the last encampment a test case was ordered to be made in the United States courts, and as that one already begun by Judge Long covered all the point, it was directed that no other should be instituted. In reply to the message of the President, which stated "that thousands of neighborhoods had their well-known pension frauds," the pension department of the order has hunted down all reported cases. Very few frauds were discovered, and when found were not cases where soldiers had made false statements, but where some dishonest agent had worked a poor, ignorant widow, and put the money thus obtained in his pocket.

The membership of the order, he said, is as follows:

One year ago there were in good standing 397,223. There have been gained during the year: By muster-in, 16,752; by transfer, 6,354; by reinstatement, 14,936; by reinstatement from delinquent, 2,634. Total gain, 39,661. Aggregate, 436,884.

There have been lost: By death, 7,283; by honorable discharge, 4,756; by transfer, 7,182; by suspension, 34,855; by dishonorable discharge, 154; by delinquent reports, 16,671. Total loss, 67,901. Number remaining in good standing June 30, 1894, 369,083.

These figures show that the G. A. R. has reached the beginning of the end, and each succeeding year will show a gradual decrease in our membership. The long-continued depression in business has caused many suspensions, and these we hope to regain when prosperity returns, but it will be impossible for us to recruit our ranks as fast as our members are mustered out by death.

During the year the Grand Army has not forgotten the great work of charity, and has expended $293,780 for relief. While it has lost in membership, the interest in the order has not abated, but has grown stronger. The little bronze button was never worn with more pride than it is to-day, and the enthusiasm of comrades in Grand Army work is everywhere apparent.

The organization has $16,000 invested in United States bonds, 4 per cents., due in 1907.

The next national encampment will be held at Louisville.

IN the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, the decision of the United States Circuit Court of New Jersey in the Edison-Westinghouse infringement case in favor of Edison was reversed and the case remanded, with directions to enter a decree dismissing the bill of complaint.

IN his annual report Grand Master Sargent condemned the Pinkerton Journal and asked approval of his course in the Pullman strike.

ABE DILLER shot and killed Emery Smith near Rulo, Neb.