

The Democratic Sentinel

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RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

DEMAND FOR PENNIES

PHILADELPHIA TURNING OUT 150,000 DAILY.

Wind, Snow, and Sleet Do Immense Damage at Chicago—Her Firemen Have One of the Most Stubborn Fights of Their Lives.

Stamping Out Coppers.
There are 750,000 one cent pieces outstanding at the present time and at the Philadelphia mint the daily output has been 150,000 pieces. The government apparently derives a profit of \$1.200 a day on this coinage, the seigniorage being at the rate of nearly 80 per cent. of the face value of the coins. This profit disappears, of course, when the coins are redeemed. Since August last there has been an exceedingly heavy demand for one cent pieces. Treasury officials attribute it to the growing custom in dry goods establishments and other business houses of marking down prices from round figures, which practice naturally requires a good supply of pennies for making change. The Treasury Department has received one order for 1,000,000 pennies from a cigarette manufacturer, who proposes to put one penny in each package of ten cigarettes, selling the package for five cents, making the cigarettes cost a fifth of a cent apiece.

RAVAGE OF THE STORM.

Chicago and Vicinity at the Mercy of the Elements.

One of the most disagreeable storms in the annals of weather bureaus descended on Chicago late Monday afternoon. It rained, it snowed, and between times sleet pelted down pitilessly. Untold damage was caused by the elements. What might have been the downpour of the mixture of snow and rain and sleet came heavier and the wind, which was gusty in the afternoon, rose to a gale. The streets, the pavements and sidewalks were flooded to a depth of three inches with slush. This was made more impassable by the impassable street car traffic was seriously interfered with; trolley lines were broken with the weight of the snow; telephone and telegraph wires were borne down, broken and crossed until half the wires in the city were made useless by midnight, and communication with the outside world was entirely cut off except at long intervals. Ends of broken trolley and other electrically charged wires dropped into the streets to the positive danger of passers. Numbers of accidents of this sort were reported from various parts of the city, and the operation of trolley lines in the outskirts of the city suspended early in the evening on many streets. Then, too, the lake was lashed to a seething caldron, and it seems a miracle that many boats were not lost at the harbor entrance, as a two days' storm had driven them all to that end of the lake, and snow obscured the harbor lights.

TO BOOM THE WEST.

Transmississippi Congress Begins Its Annual Session at Omaha.

Three hundred delegates were present Monday at the opening session of the transmississippi congress at Omaha, which was presided over by ex-Delegate to Congress George Q. Cannon, of Utah, who was elected president of the congress at the St. Louis gathering last year. The general object of the congress is the promotion of the welfare of the West, and under this head a vast number of questions have been scheduled for discussion and action. Among those are the irrigation of arid lands, the improvement of waterways and deep-water harbors, the construction and maintenance of levees on the Mississippi and its tributaries, discriminations in transmississippi freight rates, the necessity for a national banking law, restriction on immigration, methods for the relief of agricultural depression, the project for cable communication with Honolulu and the admission of territories to Statehood.

CHICAGO FIREMEN BUSY.

Have Two Ugly Blazes to Fight at the Same Time.

Fire completely burned out the interior of the five-story building at the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Randolph street, Chicago, Monday night shortly after 11 o'clock. Eight firemen occupied the building, which is owned by A. S. Trade. The loss will aggregate \$150,000. Though the blaze was confined to the Trade building, the firemen had to make one of the stubborn battles for which the Chicago firemen are famous. The gale was blowing fifty miles an hour, and in every direction were enormous stocks of goods stored in inflammable buildings. A second fire in Haymarket Square at the same time did several thousand dollars' damage.

He Wanted to Buy the Midway.

P. A. Riley, a well-known New York stock broker, went with his wife to see the Atlanta exposition, and suddenly developed a desire to minister to the spiritual welfare of the denizens of the Midway and began preaching religion to the couched couples. Then he wired his New York bankers for a lot of money, announcing that he was going to buy the Midway. He was placed in charge of physicians.

Taylor's Bondsmen to Be Sued.

J. L. Lockhart, State commissioner of public lands of South Dakota, who has been appraising the lands turned over by defaulting State Treasurer Taylor to secure the State against his thefts, has completed his work. The aggregate value of the land is \$75,000 and with cash turned in by Taylor leaves \$140,000 deficiency for the bondsmen to pay. They will be sued.

Found No Arms on Board.

In view of the fact that the deputy collector of customs at Lewes, Del., to the effect that a thorough search had failed to discover arms, ammunition or men on board the Joseph W. Foster, the Secretary of the Treasury ordered the vessel released.

Mansfield Remembers His Lines.

Richard Mansfield opened his theatrical season at Philadelphia, presenting "Beau Brummel." It was Mr. Mansfield's first appearance since his long illness with typhoid fever.

Rothschild Brothers Fail.

Rothschild Brothers, dealers in cloaks, furs and gloves, at Chicago, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, naming Edward B. McKee, the real estate dealer, as assignee. The liabilities are about \$40,000; assets are scheduled at \$75,000.

Real Estate Dealer Slain.

A report comes from the New Perceps reservation in Washington that A. F. Hughes, a real estate dealer, has been killed in a dispute over a contested territory. It is true, this is the first fatality attending the opening of the reservation.

CAST UP BY THE WAVES.

Bodies of Drowned Sailors Are Washed Ashore.

Death in the pitiless, stormy waters of Lake Michigan came to the sailors and disaster and destruction to the ships that braved the elements. Half set out from port in the teeth of the gale of Tuesday and Wednesday. Wreckage from a number of boats has been washed ashore at various points on the lake, and while it is not positively known that any boats have been wrecked, four bodies were washed ashore Wednesday morning on the beach near Sarnia. Nothing is known there of any boat having gone ashore and it is possible that the bodies are those of fishermen who were lost in the gale. Battered and stormworn boats came into Chicago port bearing evidence of their struggles with the gale in decks swept clear of everything that offered any resistance to the wind and waves. Wreckage, supposed to be the remains of a boat, came ashore near Charlevoix, Mich., and the owners of the barge Ida Corning, Corning & Ryan, were fearful for the fate of their boat and its crew until informed by telegram that it had tied up at Bay City at night. The barge was wrecked along the Michigan shore at various points, but so far as known may be released from their perilous positions, and no lives have been reported. The life-saving crews were kept busy going on perilous missions of mercy, full of danger and hardship.

RAVAGE OF FLAME.

Fire at Chicago Causes a Loss of Over Half a Million.

Two big blocks owned by Warren Springer, at the plants of twenty firms, threw 700 persons out of employment and caused a loss of \$600,000. The fire burned for three hours. Four hundred women and girls on a sixth floor were in danger at one time of being cut off by the flames, but they were saved by the presence of mind of a policeman, and heroism of Chris Olsen, the elevator conductor. The firemen were threatened by the frequent falling of the tall walls and by explosions of oil. They had several runs for their lives, with narrow escapes, but they came through unscathed. The buildings were equipped with automatic sprinklers, but these were as helpless as garden sprinkling pots to stay the fire. There were also two fire walls, but the flames passed these barriers as easily as though they were but lath. Chris Olsen, when the fire broke out, knew his duty and stuck to his post until every man and woman in the building had been landed safely on the ground. Five trips the elevator made to the top floor were necessary to carry all down in safety. Other means of escape was cut off by fire and smoke.

SOAKED IN OIL AND BURNED.

Slaughter of the Queen of Corea and Her Attendants.

Chinese papers by the steamer Empress of China are bitter in their attacks on the Japanese authorities in Corea, whom they blame for the murder of the Queen. They assert that Japan is a nation pretending to be civilized, but it is the most barbarous on earth. The Queen was hung up by the hair and, after being tortured, abused, tied hand and foot, soaked in oil and burned in the rear of the palace, her remains being reduced to ashes, so that all trace might be lost. Thirty attendants of the Queen, it is alleged, were butchered, their corpses being left about the palace. When the place was attacked, of some 1,500 guards on duty only six remained at their posts, and they were quickly dispatched. According to Chinese reports, there were fifteen women of title in the court, the Queen, her mother and 130 ladies in waiting. They were nearly all soaked in oil and burned, while the men's throats were cut.

MORE MARINES NEEDED.

Present Strength Not Sufficient to Meet Demands of Increased Navy.

Col. Charles Heywood, commanding the marine corps, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, makes a strong appeal for an increase in the enlisted strength of the corps to meet the additional duties imposed by the increase of the navy. Col. Heywood estimates that 1,500 marines on shore are needed for the protection of the coast, the fleet, and Government property in their charge, a number 300 in excess of the marines now engaged in that duty. In addition to this, it is estimated that about 450 more men will be required for the new vessels now under construction.

DEATH TO SIX HUNDRED.

Boiler and Magazine Explosion on a French Ship, the Kin-Chow.

The Empress of China, just arrived from the Orient, reports cholera practically extinguished in Japan. All the Asiatic coast, when she sailed, was looking to Kin Chow, where a combined boiler and magazine explosion on the troop ship Kung Pai had killed 600 men. The death toll was 600 and unrescuable, and ordinary caution would have prevented the catastrophe.

Armenians Must Assist.

The Armenian Catholics have received a reply to the communication which was recently sent to the Russian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, M. de Neldoff. It is as follows: "The Armenian Constantinople are no reassured. They are threatened with no danger. In the provinces, however, there are regrettable conflicts, which in most cases were caused by the Armenians, who were ousted by their revolutionary committees. The result is terrible revenge upon the part of the Turks in the shape of horrible massacres of Christians. The Sultan has admitted the scheme for reforms submitted by the three great powers, and preparations are now proceeding to carry them out. To this end it is necessary that the leaders of the people should persuade the latter to desist from revolutionary attempts, and abandon the idea of foreign intervention, to put a stop to all disturbances and to co-operate in the re-establishment of universal peace, in improving the situation, and in the introduction of the new order of things. The administration at Washington will not take part in any joint action with European nations to compel Turkey to keep its promises to institute reforms. Neither will it assist in splitting up that country in the event of the Sultan failing to keep his promises. Such was the decision reached at the Cabinet meeting Tuesday. The situation was then thoroughly discussed. Minister Terrell's course was pronounced perfectly satisfactory and American interests will, it is believed, be competently looked after by him.

Mothers and Children Put to Death.

At Tampa, Fla., is in receipt of a letter from Havana giving details of atrocities said to have been committed by Spaniards in Matanzas province. Col. Melino, who commands a Spanish regiment in the event of the Spaniards being defeated. While soldiers under Melino were in retreat they met a group of women and children near a little town called Cayopino. As the soldiers passed the women made a moaning remark about the Spaniards. The remark was overheard by the soldiers, and so enraged them that they fell upon the women and children and butchered every one of them. There were ten women and about a dozen children in the group. The commander will likely be court-martialed and be made to pay the extreme penalty.

Are Illegally Detained.

Four men of New York, Geraldo Domenech, Severino Galvez, Brancie

Pena and Anthony M. Ruiz, claim that they are illegally held on board a British man-of-war at Nassau. They are accused of planning a military expedition to Cuba and protest their innocence. The news comes in a letter written by Ruiz to a friend in Brooklyn. When, with his three friends, he arrived at Langua, the commander of the British warship, Mr. Ridge, he writes, sent a force to take them on board and carried them to Nassau. At the time of writing they had been in Nassau more than two weeks, but their case had not come up for trial.

GO WILD OVER DEBS.

Thousands of Men Greet Him at Chicago.

When Eugene V. Debs stepped from the train Friday night that took him from Woodstock to Chicago he faced one of the most remarkable throngs of men ever brought together. There were 10,000 workmen crowded into and around the big Northwestern depot. They cheered, roared, sang, laughed and groaned. They stamped up and down the platform, surged against the coaches, swayed to and fro, brushed aside the policemen there to hold them in check, and in fact, went wild with the enthusiasm they worked up to the sight of the man they call their hero and martyr, and who had just been released from jail, whether he was sent by the Government of the United States for contempt of court, in disobeying strike injunctions. Debs has been placed in many strange positions, but he can never forget his reception in Chicago on his return from the Woodstock jail. For fifteen minutes after the big train reached the depot there was no sign or semblance of order in the mass of struggling men. Finally a way was cleared for the hero, and he came with Debs, and it squeezed its way, side the depot and started to move south across the bridge. Then the marshals shouted again, and the parade was fairly under way to Battery D, where a grand ovation was tendered the liberated leader.

HEAVY GOLD EXPORTS.

Last Saturday's Shipments Aggregate \$5,000,000.

Gold withdrawals Friday for shipment amounted to nearly \$5,000,000. This reduces the reserve to approximately \$82,000,000. The week's record of withdrawals from the treasury gold will nearly equal the big week last winter immediately preceding the last bond issue, but then \$500,000,000 was loaned to the government, and now are entirely different. Last winter a panic feeling prevailed on account of the uncertainties involved. The money centers were disturbed, funds were being locked up and interest rates were high. The situation was so threatening that a syndicate of bankers and financiers was enabled to exact extortionate terms for coming to the government's relief, the syndicate realizing a net profit of \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 of the transaction, according to the calculations of Senator John Sherman.

PORTUGAL'S MINISTER DEAD.

Senior Augusto de Segura Thedim Passes Away at Washington.

Senior Augusto de Segura Thedim, Portuguese minister to the United States, died at his residence in Washington of congestion of the lungs, after a short illness. Senior Thedim had been a sufferer from consumption for a number of years. He had a sudden and violent attack, and his physicians had hopes of his ultimate recovery, but Wednesday evening he grew suddenly worse and from that time sank steadily. His wife was at his bedside when he died.

HURD LYNCHED BY A MOB.

Taken from His Cell at Warburg, Tenn., and Strung Up to a Tree.

Charles Hurd, the negro who murdered Jasper D. Kelley, a young man, ten days ago, was taken from the jail at Warburg, Tenn., and lynched. A mob of 200 masked men gathered three miles from the jail and marched in fours to the prison. The negro was taken from his cell and a rope placed around his neck. He was dragged to an oak tree, 100 yards distant where he was swung up.

A Moonshine Raid.

United States Marshal Johnson and three deputies made an extensive raid on moonshiners in Wise County, Virginia, just over the Kentucky line, destroying a dozen illicit stills, with a capacity of 2,000 gallons. In a fight between the officers and moonshiners three of the latter were seriously wounded.

Civil Service Reform League.

The annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League will be held in Washington Dec. 12 and 13. Ex-Secretary of the Interior Carl Schurz, the president, will deliver his annual address on the opening night, and a reception will be given the next evening.

Golden Gate Well Protected.

The battery of dynamite which stretches along the bluffs south of Port Point for nearly a mile below San Francisco is now ready to deal out destruction to any invading navy that may appear within three miles of the Golden Gate.

Hayward Must Hang.

The Minnesota Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the Hayward case. The date of execution will be set by the Governor later.

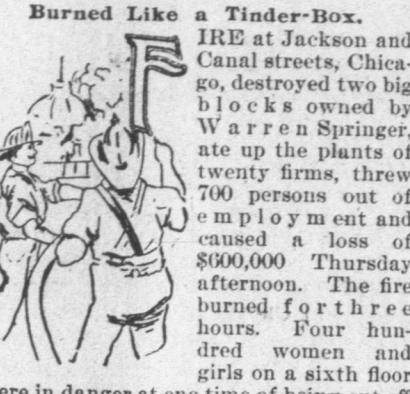
BREVITIES.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 55c to 56c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 21c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common growth to choice green hull, 24c to 40c per bushel. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 63c to 65c; corn, No. 2, 17c to 18c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 55c to 56c; corn, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 55c to 56c; corn, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 55c to 57c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; barley, No. 2, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 1, 37c to 38c; pork, mess, \$7.75 to \$8.25. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 57c to 58c; corn, No. 2, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c.

WIPED OUT BY FLAME

EXCELSIOR BLOCK, CHICAGO, TOTALLY DESTROYED.

Aggregate Loss Will Reach \$621,000—Plants of Twenty Firms in Ashes—\$300,000 Blaze in Woolen Exchange Block—Many Firemen Buried.



Burned Like a Tinder-Box. FIRE at Jackson and Canal streets, Chicago, destroyed two big blocks owned by Warren Springer, and up to the plants of twenty firms, threw 700 persons out of employment and caused a loss of \$600,000. Thursday afternoon. The fire burned for three hours. Four hundred women and girls on a sixth floor were in danger at one time of being cut off by the flames, but they were saved by the presence of mind of a policeman. The firemen were threatened by the frequent falling of the tall walls and by explosions of oil. They had several runs for their lives, with narrow escapes, but they came through unscathed. The Springfield buildings were occupied by manufacturing concerns, and the flames spread so rapidly that the occupants had barely time to seize their belongings and a few personal belongings and escape with their lives. The buildings were equipped with automatic sprinklers, but these were as helpless as garden sprinkling pots to stay the fire. There were also two fire walls, but the flames passed these barriers as easily as though they were but lath. Chris Olsen, when the fire broke out, knew his duty and stuck to his post until every man and woman in the building had been landed safely on the ground. Five trips the elevator made to the top floor were necessary to carry all down in safety. Other means of escape was cut off by fire and smoke.



EXCELSIOR BLOCK ON FIRE.

splitting fire from every window. So much valuable property adjoining was threatened that the fire department turned out with thirty-five engines, the largest number called out in the city since the fire of five years. The fire broke out about 3 o'clock. Three hours later there was little left of the two Springfield buildings but parts of their walls, and their contents were all burned or lay in hot heaps of debris in the street. A young man, \$500 worth of property was saved by the occupants.

When it became known that hundreds of women were in danger in one of the tall buildings the crowd wanted to make a rush for it, but was held back by a detail of police from the Desplaines street station. Officer Thomas Brennan had gone into the building and had prevented a fatal panic by barring the stairway with a stalwart figure until he could reassure the frightened women and send them down the stairs in platoons. Even then some of them fell and bruised themselves in their hurry to escape, but as they poured out of the doomed building the crowd set up a shout for the women and the gallant officers who had saved them.

WOULD RETIRE GREENBACKS.

Secretary of the Treasury Declares His Policy in a New York Speech.

The address by Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, at the annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce was a plea for the retirement of the legal tenders. He took the ground that no change made in our currency system will afford relief unless it provides for the retirement, as the circulation of the legal tenders has a tendency to drive out of use and out of the country the very gold in which the Government is compelled to redeem them. His exact language was this: "No change that can be made in our currency system will afford the relief to which the Government and the people are entitled unless it provides for the retirement and cancellation of the legal tender United States notes. Anything less than this will be simply a palliative and not a cure for the financial ills to which the country is now subject." He added that "no other Government in the world is required to supply gold from its treasury to discharge the private obligations of its citizens."

Notes of Current Events.

A Sister of Charity in St. Vincent's Asylum, St. Louis, has been appointed a notary public.

The Senate Legislature has rejected the Davies commission's proposition to accept lands in severity.

Joseph Kilgore and John Jones were killed, and John Handley fatally wounded in a street duel in Birmingham, Ala.

Two pretty New York women are going to Atlanta in a twenty-foot rowboat. They are making the voyage to win a bet.

Five theaters on the Midway at the Atlanta fair have been closed on account of immorality. The proprietors were fined \$100 each.

A Salvation Army invaded a Muncie, Ind., theater and changed the variety program to a religious service. Four converts were made.

Details of the loss of the Italian bark Leopardo, off Cape Horn, by collision with the British ship Condor, show that only four of her nineteen men were saved.

The trials of the notorious Scatterfield whitecaps have begun at Anderson, Ind. Another attempt to kidnap Miss Hudson, the State's principal witness, has been frustrated.

Retail druggists of Kansas City will manufacture all the patent medicines consumed by the local trade in order to fight those manufacturers who supply patent medicines to department stores.

Assistant Secretary Reynolds, of the Interior Department, has decided that where a pension has been obtained fraudulently the attorney procuring the pension is not entitled to the fee and must refund it.

Citizens of Thompson Township, Ohio, are being terrorized by a lioness and two tigers, which escaped from a circus some time ago and traveled from Marion, Mo. Many sheep and calves have been killed. Farmers go to their field work heavily armed. Travel after night has been entirely stopped. A hunting party will be organized.

that floor with flame. The blaze spread rapidly and caught the woodwork that surrounded an air shaft in the corner of the floor, and which ran from the basement clear to the roof. It served as a chimney for the flame to leap to the floors above. The burning wood fell to the floors below and started the blaze among the material stored on them. In fifteen minutes after the first spark of fire was seen, the seven stories of the Excelsior Block were blazing like a furnace.

Breaking out in the afternoon of a raw, snowy November day, just as the first travel from the Union station to suburban points was about to begin, the fire created a tremendous sensation among the dirty ways of Canal street, in the dark depths of the station, and in the Springfield buildings themselves, where hundreds of men, women, girls and boys fled down the narrow stairways for their lives, and, finding themselves safely in the streets, laughed and clapped their hands for the joy of safety. Then they watched the shell pass more quickly than any building of its size in Chicago has ever turned before since 1871. The character of the interior construction of the Springfield buildings has always been condemned by the wage earners of the West Side and feared by the firemen of the city department.

SIX FIREMEN DEAD.

Horrible Results of Another Fire in a Seven-Story Building.

At 9:30 Friday morning fire which was the cause of death and the loss of property worth \$500,000 broke out in the fourth story of Kuhn, Nathan & Fischer's new building, the Dry Goods and Woolen Exchange, at 215 and 217 Van Buren street and 276 and 278 Franklin street, Chicago. The flames burst through the windows all along the front of the building, and in an instant the whole structure was a mass of curling fire. Jumping from the upper windows, a number of people were dashed upon the pavement and sustained fatal injuries.

Hanging between life and death, a score or more of shrieking, screaming girls clinging to the window casements of the building. With lightning-like rapidity engines and hose carts surrounded the blazing structure. In a twinkling every fire escape from the building was alive with helmeted firemen bent on saving the lives

WORK OF CONGRESS.

MEMBERS OUTLINE WHAT WILL BE DONE.

Some of the More Important Measures to Be Introduced by Senators and Representatives—The Ship Canal Project to Receive Attention.

Capital City Chat.

Washington correspondents. THE coming session of the new Congress promises to be full of interesting work for its members, and from first to last will hold the attention of people generally. With a view of getting advance information the members of both houses for a fair glimpse of the prospects for legislation of interest to the people. Answers made to these inquiries by Senators and Representatives substantially agree in the main in two things. One is that the revenue of the Government must be increased. The other is that the outlook for general legislation is poor. The session promises to be one of inactivity, enlivened by stage plays in the interest of parties and Presidential aspirants.

While there is general agreement that the revenues should be increased the manner of providing this increase promises to make a conflict between Congress and the President right at the start, for many Republicans insist that the revenue bill shall be drawn on protection lines, and there is an intimation of a possible conflict and even deadlock between the President and Congress on this question. The principal subjects singled out for tariff protection are lumber and wool. There are suggestions also of an increased tax on beer for the purpose of increasing the revenues.

Cuba, Venezuela and the Monroe doctrine promise to furnish sufficient material for discussion and for resolutions. The Nicaragua Canal, a railroad pooling bill and the Union Pacific situation will receive attention, as will also the pension question. An effort will be made to deprive the Commissioner of Pensions of the right to cut pensions arbitrarily or to reduce their allowances. It looks as if the question of retiring the greenbacks, as pressed by President Cleveland, as it probably will be, will overshadow in importance the silver question. It may be one of the leading issues in the next campaign. On the whole, very little legislation of importance may be expected.

SUNDAY SHAVING LAW INVALID.

Decision by a Chicago Judge that the Law Is Class Legislation.

Judge Gibbons, of Chicago, in a carefully written opinion, holds that the Coby law, which makes it a misdemeanor for a barber to shave a man on Sunday, is class legislation and is therefore invalid.



EFFECTS OF CLOSING CHICAGO BARBER SHOPS ON SUNDAY.

From the coming session of Congress. Fortunately the question is so divided between the two houses and the Executive that very little dangerous or disturbing legislation need be feared.

Treasury Stock Is Sinking.

Recent withdrawals of gold for export by New York banking houses have reduced the balance in the treasury to \$30,439,039, which is about \$11,000,000 below the lawful reserve, and within \$14,000,000 of the point where the danger point. The bullion in the vaults is valued at \$54,088,730 and the coin was \$88,073,048 before the withdrawals of Saturday, of which \$50,338,739 represents outstanding gold certificates. This leaves a margin of less than \$30,000,000 in coin available for the redemption of greenbacks and other United States notes. All the mints have been working steadily through the summer coining gold with the hope of escaping another such emergency occurred in February, when the gold had to be borrowed from trust funds to redeem notes and replaced with bullion.

The shipments of gold last week amounted to \$3,267,000, and it is expected that they will reach \$5,000,000 this week unless something unusual happens to affect exchange. It is believed, too, that the flow eastward will continue at the rate of \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 a week during the remainder of the year, and after the first of January, when dividends are payable, it will be even greater. The best authorities anticipate a depletion of the treasury gold to \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 before Feb. 1, unless some action is taken to stop it or replenish the reserve by the sale of bonds. No aid can be expected from the public revenues. The deficit is piling up larger and larger every month.

The exports in October were only \$12,000,000 in excess of the imports, while they were \$23,633,135 in excess during the corresponding month last year. For ten months of 1895—ended Oct. 31, the balance of trade in our favor was only \$31,119,749, while during the corresponding period in 1894 it was \$96,601,396, and this difference is not sufficient to settle balances in Europe and meet mercantile obligations. Secretary Taft, therefore, went to New York last week to confer with the bankers of that city concerning this situation, and he was advised by every one that it would be necessary for the treasury to issue another loan in order to maintain the Government credit until Congress takes some action. The same syndicate that has been supporting the treasury all summer and manipulating exchange so as to prevent the withdrawal of gold is willing to come to the relief of the Government again on much better terms than they demanded last February, but stipulates that action be taken at once before public confidence is unsettled and the reserve is reduced below the danger point. They agree to furnish \$25,000,000 in gold coin in exchange for \$20,000,000 par of 4 per cent. bonds, and it is believed the President will accept their offer without taking the risk that he did in the year, and then call upon Congress for permanent relief.

The New York bankers told Mr. Curtis that while the Government can place bonds at the rate of 3 per cent. now it will be compelled to pay at least 3 1/2 per cent. if the reserve is reduced below \$80,000,000, and if the administration gets into the same fix as was in last February he will be compelled to make another contract similar to that made then with the Morgan-Belmont syndicate.

Cartier's Two Hats.

The Hon. Thomas H. Carter, the member of the United States Senate from Montana and the chairman of the Republican National Committee, wears two hats. The change is made, when the Senator crosses the 88th meridian of longitude. One is of the broad, sombrero

er contract similar to that made then with the Morgan-Belmont syndicate.

Cartier's Two Hats.

The Hon. Thomas H. Carter, the member of the United States Senate from Montana and the chairman of the Republican National Committee, wears two hats. The change is made, when the Senator crosses the 88th meridian of longitude. One is of the broad, sombrero hat, about the complexity of a dun-colored mule, and carries around the crown outside a strap of leather, which may be tightened or loosened to accommodate the head. The other is the hat he wears in Montana, where he is one of the boys, drinks his whiskey straight, chews plug tobacco, greases his boots and uses double negatives and other forms of bad grammar. But as he crosses the 88th meridian this hat is folded up carefully and tucked away in the pocket of his gipsack, so that he may resume it when he reaches the same point on his next journey westward. At the same time Mr. Carter folds up his frontier manners and lays them aside to keep until they are needed again. His other hat is a sleek and glossy example of the stovepipe variety, cut after the pattern of that which the Duke of Marlborough wore at his wedding. This hat only wears in the East, when he puts on a bold face, white shirt, and his manners are those of a prosperous New York banker. While he wears this hat he shaves and has his boots polished every day, he abstains from chewing tobacco, smokes expensive cigars, and his vocabulary is gauged to the Boston standard. But once in awhile Senator Carter gets tired of the frills and formalities that go with his silk hat and takes a night off. He releases himself entirely from his eminently respectable obligations and relaxes all over. He gets out his old dun-colored hat, puts on a common-looking overcoat, dubs the polish upon his boots with a wet towel, shoves his necktie around under his ear, musses up his hair and whiskers and his shirt, gets a big plug of tobacco and leaves the gilded halls of the Holland, Waldorf and Fifth Avenue hotels and goes to a cheap chop house where you can buy a plain but wholesome dinner for 40 cents and most of the patrons eat with their knives. I met the Senator there the other evening and to my inquiry he responded: "Yes, by gosh, I've been high-toned as long as I can stand it and I'm laying off tonight."