

TEMPLE PLAN WINS.

MISS WILLARD INDORSED BY W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Mrs. Carre Is Sustained—Resolution Adopted After Five Hours' Debate
—Miss Dow to Handle the Cash—The Very Latest Foreign News.

Miss Willard's Plan Adopted.
Miss Frances E. Willard's plan to raise \$300,000 for retiring the Chicago Temple bonds was indorsed by the W. C. T. U. convention at its meeting in Buffalo, N. Y. Miss Willard thus takes up the burden which proved to be too heavy for Mrs. Carre, and the majority of the convention wished the President godspeed in her great work. Here is the resolution which was adopted after a five hours' session: "Resolved, That we pledge our support and co-operation to our President in her effort to raise \$300,000 to be placed in the hands of Miss Cornell Dow, as custodian, who shall hold this fund until such time as there shall be enough money on hand to retire the \$300,000 of Temple trust bonds." The resolution was presented by a preamble, which was adopted by a parliamentary quirk, but allowed to stand by consent. This preamble coupl'd the names of Miss Willard and Mrs. Carre. A resolution setting forth that no reflection upon Mrs. Carre was intended was adopted by a rising vote at the close of the session.

RIOT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Lively Fight Between Strikers and Non-Union Men.
A riot occurred at Scottdale, Pa., in which Henry Gilespie, John Jordan, and Mammer Skemp, of the Scottdale Iron and Steel Company, were badly injured. The previous day a union man, Frank Keltz, was beaten into insensibility by non-union ironworkers and Keltz's fellow workmen vowed vengeance. Manager Skemp, fearing trouble when his men quit work, formed thirty or forty of them in line and marched up Pittsburg street. At Broadway a large crowd had gathered and four of the marchers with drawn revolvers stepped to the front and ordered the crowd back. Just then some one threw a stone into the crowd of non-unionists. This was responded to by a shot, followed by a regular fusillade, fully fifty shots being fired, nearly all coming from the non-union men.

INDIANS ARE LEAVING.

Colorado Settlers No Longer Fear an Uprising of Redskins.
It is reported from Riplay, Colo., on good authority that the Indians are getting out of the country as fast as possible. Warden McLean and Sheriff Wilber had been riding the country for days notifying the Indians to leave, and when the officers started back to Meeker the Indians were all moving out. These officials, as well as the settlers along the river from Riplay to Meeker, are satisfied that the Indians have left for good and very little uneasiness is felt on the part of the settlers. Warden have been stationed along the Utah line to report the first reappearance of the Indians.

England Fears Another Strike.

Instead of improving the labor situation in England is getting worse daily. The engineers' strike is not yet settled, and now comes the announcement of another great war, involving 200,000 cotton operatives. Necessity compels the owners of mills to insist on a 5 per cent reduction in wages, a reduction which, of course, labor leaders resist. The latter propose to extend the strike, but the owners won't have this. A cotton operators' strike on top of the engineers' strike would paralyze the greatest trade of the empire. The spinners and weavers will soon decide what they will do.

Hold Up by a Neighbor.

Nathan Stark, a prominent farmer of Mercer, Mo., was held up on the highway by Mrs. Sexton, a neighbor, who attempted to rob him. Stark resisted and Sexton shot and killed him. Sexton was taken to Princeton and placed in jail. The feeling against him is strong and an extra guard has been placed about the jail. Three others have been put under arrest in Mercer as accomplices. They are Sexton's wife of a week, her sister and a stranger. Sexton says he did not want to kill Stark, but the latter showed fight when held up. The robbers got nothing.

For the Good of Humanity.

It is proposed by the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco and persons who are convinced of the efficacy of Dr. Hirschfelder's oxytuberculin in the treatment of consumption, to secure the command for free distribution. Dr. Reilly of the Chicago health department has written to Dr. Hirschfelder, stating that he hopes soon to be able to use the contemplated cure for the benefit of the poor of that city.

Battles of Ballots.

Tuesday's election the Republicans were victorious in Ohio, Iowa, Massachusetts, South Dakota and Kansas, while the Democrats carried Virginia and Kentucky. Van Wyck (Tammany) is elected Mayor of Greater New York, Philadelphia chooses a Republican and Detroit a Democrat. Nebraska sticks to silver and Maryland probably returns Gorman to the Senate.

Big Wheat Crop in Prospect.

The prospects for crops in Argentina are splendid, and there is every indication that the yield of wheat will be very large.

Union Pacific Railway Sold.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been sold to the reorganization committee for the sum of \$53,525,727.

Tin Horn Brings Death.

John Shaefer, a Covington shoemaker, 28 years old, was killed while celebrating Democratic victory at Cincinnati. He had been blowing a tin horn. The wind it in the air, it came in contact with an electric light wire, and Shaefer fell dead.

During Robbery of Diamonds.

The store occupied by the Diamond Merchants' Alliance on Piccadilly, London, was broken into by burglars, and diamonds, etc., to the value of \$75,000 were stolen. There is no clew to the thieves.

Combine Against Pope.

Landing bicycle manufacturers of the United States have banded together to make chainless wheels on the same lines as the new Columbia and will unitly fight Col. Pope should he sue for infringement. Their attorney declares that Pope's patents are invalid.

To Search for Andre.

Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, the well-known Antarctic explorer, will superintend an expedition, to be fitted out at the joint expense of Norway and Sweden, to ascertain whether any trace of Prof. Andre's balloon can be found near Prince Charles's Bay.

ANSWER FROM SPAIN.

Wordford's Note Does Not Call for a Defiant Reply.

President McKinley has had laid before him at Washington the text of Spain's answer to Minister Woodford. In company with Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Ade he went over the document with great care. As a result it can be stated from official quarters at the White House that the construction placed on the answer by the administration is that it is not defiant in tone, is not menacing and is not warlike. Under such circumstances those officials who are chiefly concerned in the negotiations do not feel that a crisis is near at hand, nor do they fear that the answer presents an issue beyond the power of diplomatic solution. On the contrary, the entire disposition in administrative quarters is to treat the answer as satisfactory in tone, and as a marked advance in the assurances Spain has heretofore given. Notwithstanding this official view, there are those who believe that the message is much stronger in tone than the officials will admit, and that it presents a ring message when he lays the case and all the correspondence before Congress a few weeks hence. From no authoritative source, however, can this belligerent view be confirmed.

BUSINESS IS RETARDED.

Bradstreet Reports a Slowness in General Trade.

Bradstreet's latest commercial report says: "General trade retains most of the features of a week ago, with a continued check to the movement of staple merchandise. At larger Eastern and central Western cities sales of seasonable goods have not equalled expectations, and at none of these points has the volume of business increased. At Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, New York and Providence, there has been a decrease in the volume of business in some lines. The Northwest continues to make relatively more favorable reports as to trade, although at Milwaukee and Minneapolis mild weather has checked distribution. Wheat is again above a dollar, on continued heavy exports. Our wheat export movement, aggregating more than 70,000,000 bushels within thirteen weeks, is unprecedented, and points to a keener appreciation of the statistical strength of wheat by European importers. Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 5,991,391 bushels, against 5,522,000 bushels last week. Exports of Indian corn amount to 1,589,193 bushels this week, compared with 1,177,000 bushels last week."

STATE FAIR DATES.

American Association Holds a Brief Meeting in Milwaukee.

The American Association of State Fair Managers held a brief meeting in Milwaukee. Dates for fairs governed by the association were fixed at the same dates as this year, with the advance of one day in each week. This leaves the dates as follows: Wisconsin, Sept. 21 to 26; Minnesota, Sept. 7 to 12; Iowa, Sept. 14 to 19; Indiana, Sept. 14 to 19; Nebraska, Sept. 21 to 26; Illinois, Sept. 28 to Oct. 3; Missouri, Oct. 5 to 10; South Dakota, Oct. 12 to 17; New York, Aug. 24 to 29; Ohio, Oct. 31 to Nov. 5; Michigan, Oct. 7 to 12.

FAIR IN THE ICE.

The news reaching San Francisco from the whaling fleet is discouraging. Nearly all the vessels have been caught in the ice and some of them may not last through the winter. Not since the winter of 1884, when the fleet was caught in the ice off Herald Island, has such wholesale disaster threatened. Fourteen steamers, bark and schooners with 1,000 hands are known to be in the pack, and only five of them are supposed to have more than two months' supplies aboard. A dispatch received by the merchants' exchange says: "The whaling steamer Orca and Belvedere, the whale tender Rosario and the whale tender Jeanie are frozen in to the west of Point Barrow and may be crushed in the ice. There are no provisions on the whalers, but as they are near land, the crews may be able to reach an Eskimo village."

TRUE BILLS RETURNED.

Sheriff Must Answer for the Shooting at Latting.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., the grand jury returned the true bill against Sheriff Martin and his deputy for the Latting shooting. The true bill was indorsed by one for murder, for each man killed and for one for the victims considered callously. Thirty-six bills were found in the indictment for felonious wounding against the same defendants. The likelihood is that Sheriff Martin and his deputies will be tried together.

Austria and Hungary.

The present deadlock in the Reichsrath at Vienna, owing to the German obstruction, has created a critical situation, and some quarters a suspension of the Austrian constitution is believed possible. At a late session of the lower house, after an uproarious dispute between Dr. Kramer, the acting president, and the German opposition, the chamber adopted by a large majority the acting president's proposal to discuss the motions for the impeachment of the ministry at the morning sittings and to devote the evenings to the bill for the extension of the compromise with Hungary, the delay in adopting which is causing much resentment in Hungary and rendering the passing of the treaty by the Hungarian parliament extremely doubtful. In the lower house of the Hungarian parliament at Budapest, Baron Banffy, the premier, replying to Herr Francis Koschut, son of the celebrated Hungarian patriot, who urged the Government to "take advantage of Austria's trouble in the deluge in adopting which is causing much resentment in Hungary and try for Hungary's independence," declared that the ministry had no intention of turning Austria's difficulties unreasonably to the advantage of the Hungarians. "The union of the two countries," he declared, "must be regarded as indissoluble. Should the Austrian constitutional system break down—which God forbid—the Hungarian Government would be obliged to act independently regarding the joint questions of the customs and commercial treaty between Austria and Hungary, and of the charter and privileges of the Austro-Hungarian banks."

"All right, Parritt; we will speak of this again to-morrow."

"Good-morning, Sir," Wilfrid—good morning!" said the lawyer, as he accompanied the new baronet to the outer office, and opened the door for him with his own hands.

It was a false pride, but Wilfrid could not help pride as he walked through it, with the clerks bowing to him on every side. Which of them would have bowed to him a month ago, if he had been sent to Mr. Parritt with a message from Somerset House? But he was a baronet with a fine estate, and a rent-roll of seven thousand dollars a year, was a very different thing!

The man was just the same, but nobody would think so. And neither did outward objects appear just the same in the eyes of the newly-made baronet as they had done to those of Wilfrid Ewell; and this was the first time that he had seen him with his own hands.

The cottage walls looked dingy, and as if they needed paint; the cry of welcome from the old parrot in his cage in the veranda sounded like a discordant shriek.

Mrs. Warner's fantastic dress, as she appeared for an instant at the window, told the essence of vulgarity; even Jane, who ran to the door to welcome him with her grave, sweet smile, seemed more like a servant than she had ever done before.

He took her by the hand, but he did not kiss her. These married lovers had been compelled, from fear of discovery, to put a very strong control upon their words and actions, so that Jane neither expected nor desired such a demonstration on his part. But she was disappointed to see him enter with a frown upon his handsome face, just when she had thought it would be over-brimming with his new happiness.

"Oh, Will!" she exclaimed in a kind of whispered gasp as their hands met.

"Why do you wear that thing?" he answered, pointing to her Holland apron.

"You know I hate it."

right. I have not been in the habit of breaking my promises to you—have I?

What time is it? Let me see. By Jove! five o'clock; and I've had no luncheon. I thought I was feeling deucedly hungry."

She sprang to her feet immediately.

"How selfish of me, Will! Here have I been thinking of nothing but myself, whilst you were starving. What will you have dear? There is a cold pie in the house, and some lamb chops, and a bunch of lovely asparagus."

"I'll have some cutlets and asparagus, Jane; and tell the girl to go round to the wine merchant's and order in a dozen of the best claret. How soon will it be ready?"

"In half an hour, dear; but I must go and look after it myself. I am not to be a baronet's wife till you go to Lambcote. You told me so. And when I get there I will be very good, I promise you, and pretend I never dreamt of cook or cooked a cutlet in my life. But I must teach mother not to talk about it."

"Poor mother!" continued Jane, with affectionate pity, as she left the room; "how she will enjoy herself at Lambcote!"

As a vision of Mrs. Warner, arrayed in every color of the rainbow, and with her tongue going like a water-mill, doing the honors of his residence with her daughter, passed through Sir Wilfrid's brain, he shuddered and closed his eyes.

"No," he thought, "that cannot be. What I promised Jane when I married her, and believed that this cottage would be our home for life, must not be allowed to stand in the way of her own advancement. Her slender chance with the county families would be ruptured at once, unless her mother is kept in the background. We must get someone to live at the cottage and look after the old lady instead. How extraordinary it seems to remember what Parritt declares—that after all this time of apparent security, Jane is actually not my wife! I wonder if she will be cut up when she hears it! But I shan't tell her, until I am prepared to repeat the ceremony. She is not, perhaps, in every particular what I would have chosen for Lady Ewell, but she is a very handsome, intelligent girl, and there is no doubt of her affection for me. And hang it all! after a couple of years, man could scarcely be such a sounder and more honest a man as the marriage. It would be too mean! But I wish Parritt hadn't put the notion in my head."

Which proved that, in whatever light his conscience might regard such a contingency, Sir Wilfrid's inclination meant to have a fight for it when the time arrived.

(To be continued.)

THE CHIN AS AN INDEX.

Can You Tell a Person's Character by the Shape of His Lower Jaw?

A writer in the St. Louis Clinique, writing of the chin as an index of character, says:

"Protruding chins characterize men and women of the get-there type. Successful people usually carry their chins thrust forward, with compressed lips. This chin, if heavy, with broad rami and swelling masseters, indicates fighting blood."

"A retreating chin shows lack of force mentally, morally and physically; usually of the yielding sort; soon discouraged; desires protection; small executive force. The development of other faculties often makes up for this defect."

"A small, well-rounded chin, with mobile and red cushion of flesh upon it, indicates a pleasure-loving owner. If dimpled, all the more so, for dimpled chins belong to coquettish people. People with dimpled love to be petted and loved; like admiration and praise. Generally fickle. Usually this chin is healthy, recuperative and long-lived."

"Broad chins signify nobleness and large dignity, unless very thin, when if with it there be thin lips of bloodless kind, you find cruelty."

"Square chins with little flesh denote firmness and executive ability. These make good haters."

"Drunkards usually have a circular line about their chins."

"Slovenly chins are the reign of the chins."

"Long, thin chins are poetical, stable and delicate in constitution. Such people are subject to bowel derangements. If thin through the angles of the mouth, too, they are prone to tuberculosis. Generally short-lived."

"Medium chins, with a suggestive bifurcation in the center, with small mounds of flesh on either side, characterize generosity, impulsiveness, cheery natures. (The same sized chin with a dab of flesh just under the center of the lower lip, indicate meanness, selfishness, brutality.)"

"No one feature can be taken in judging character. Often development of other faculties of mind or feature entirely governs. In each case take the 'totality of indications' before judging."

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

Not many years ago in New England God-fearing women smoked and were not ashamed. Jorevin de Rochefort, who traveled in England in the seventeenth century, wrote as follows: "The supper being finished, they set on the table half a dozen pipes and a packet of tobacco for smoking, which is a general custom, as well among women as men. It is a custom in England that when the children went to school they carried in their satchel with their books a pipe of tobacco, which their mother took care to fill early in the morning, it serving them instead of a breakfast, and that at the accustomed hour everyone laid aside his book to light his pipe, the master smoking with them, and teaching them how to hold their pipes and draw in the tobacco."

And others tell us that at the same period it was the custom to offer tobacco pipes to women of high or low degree in the theater. Did women smoke on account of the reason given in King James' "Counterblast to Tobacco?"

Moreover, which is a great injustice, and against all humanity, the husband shall not be ashamed to reduce thereby his delicate, wholesome, and clean complexioned wife to that extremity, that either she must also corrupt her sweet breath therewith, or else resolve to live in a perpetual stinking torment!"—Boston Journal.

THE SAME THING.

Farmer Nubbins (shouting across the garden fence to his next-door neighbor) "Hey, there! What are you burying in that hole?"

"Neighbor—Oh, I'm just replanting some of my garden seeds."

Nubbins—Garden seeds, eh? Looks to me mighty like one of my hens."

Neighbor—That's all right. The seeds are inside of her.—New York World.

"If I said so, my dear, it must be all



CHAPTER III.

The solicitor was leaning back in his chair thoughtfully with a paper-knife.

"I am sorry to hear this, Sir Wilfrid," very sorry, because I presume—forgive me if I offend you, sir—that as you did not care to announce your marriage to your late father! Lady Ewell is not, perhaps, quite in the same position as yourself."

"She is not," replied the young man, curtly.