

OPEN DEFIANCE

Britons Not Pleasantly Disposed Toward Germany's War Lord.

SOUND A WARNING NOTE

Striking Article Advocating an Anglo-Russian Alliance Lets the Cat Out of the Bag.

If Germany Wants a Fight the Britons Are Not Unwilling to Accommodate Her.

London, Oct. 29.—The November number of The National Review will contain a striking article advocating the establishment of an alliance between England and Russia, mainly for the purpose of countering the alleged serious hostility of Germany towards Great Britain. The article is written anonymously, but it is stated that it is the joint contribution of writers who not only thoroughly understand the subject, but are on intimate terms with members of the cabinet, though The National Review distinctly disowns any government inspiration for the article.

Under the title of "British Foreign Policy," the article first of all asserts that the "naval policy and avowed hostility of Germany, to which even the British official world can no longer remain blind, will force us to keep on a war footing in the North sea a fleet as powerful and efficient as the Mediterranean or channel squadrons." Dealing with Germany's part in the intrigues against England consequent upon the South African war, it is stated that neither the United States, Japan, Austria or Italy have any time been even remotely implicated in these intrigues. The real origin of the South African war was "the want of a clear and definite policy in that part of the world."

Reverting from colonial to foreign policy the article forcibly traces the growing hostility to England, with a careful appreciation of Germany's growing naval and commercial strength. "She is already stronger at sea than either France or Russia," Buelow's avowed contempt for England is shown by quotations from his recent speeches. "It is galling to Englishmen," these writers state, "to reflect that Germany was rewarded for failing to raise Europe against us by Anglo-German agreement securing to Germany the revision of spacious territories to which she had no sort of claim."

The ill feeling existing between Russia and England has, it is declared, been perpetually fostered in Berlin, yet "of all the countries in the world the power which would have most reason to rue the substitution of Germany for Great Britain as mistress of the seas, would be Russia. If once the sea power of England were overthrown, Germany would be free to execute her hostile policy towards Russia, who is not less in her way than we are. No insurmountable difficulty, it is held, prevents Russia and England arriving at a basis of mutual understanding. "The late Emperor Alexander expressed his desire for such a settlement and the present emperor is credited with the same disposition." The fact of Russia being a party to such an agreement would give France a guarantee that her interests would be taken into due consideration, while our participation would afford a natural safeguard to the commercial interests of the United States. The effect of such an agreement would at once remove the danger of a sudden explosion, which must continue to hang over the whole world so long as the far east remains the powder magazine of international rivalries and conflicting interests, which it is at present.

A note of defiance is sounded at the conclusion of this important article. "The navy bill in Germany was carried through," it is stated, "with the avowed object of creating a navy which would be able to keep the North sea clear. We have no intention of clearing out of the North sea or out of any other sea. We seek no quarrel with any power; but if Germany thinks it to her interest to force one upon us, we shall not shrink from the ordeal, even should she appear in the lists with France and Russia as her allies. Germans would, however, do well to realize that if England is driven to it, England will strike home. Close to the foundations of the German empire, which has hardly emerged from its artificial stage, there exists a powder magazine such as is to be found in no other country, viz: Social Democracy. In the case of a conflict with Great Britain, misery would be caused to large classes of the German population, produced by the total collapse of subsidized industries; far reaching commercial depression, financial collapse, and a defective food supply might easily make that magazine explode."

William Is Hot.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—The German press is discussing in lively fashion the following utterance attributed to Emperor William. "If no commercial treaties are negotiated, I shall smash everything to pieces."

BELGIAN BLOWERS

Are Not Wanted In Indiana By the L. A. 300.

Anderson, Ind., Oct. 29.—J. L. Denny, president, and George Ambros, secretary, of the new L. A. 300 organization of window glass workers, are in the city seeking the aid of the local workmen to keep a large number of imported Belgians arriving in small parties and coming direct to the glass belt. He argues that the imported workmen reduce the chances of steady employment for the local workmen; that it is difficult to associate or affiliate with the Belgians who came here without knowledge of the English language and unaccustomed to American ideas and, finally send every dollar back to their native land. Denny's argument is being received with much consideration here, notwithstanding that all workmen here belong to President Burns's old L. A. 300 organization.

It Was Not Murder.

South Bend, Ind., Oct. 29.—South Bend's supposed mysterious case of poisoning in the Webb family has been cleared. A post mortem examination of Charles Webb revealed the fact that his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Webb, and his sister, Cora Webb, were victims of asphyxiation. The coroner returned such a verdict and with the filing of the verdict Grant Webb was released by the police and the charges against him dismissed.

Stream Pollution Cases.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 29.—The state board of health is in session again to-day for the purpose of considering the stream pollution cases. The testimony that was offered last Thursday by the Yorktown farmers and the mill owners at Muncie is being viewed and a verdict may be reached, whether the permits shall be revoked. The board may also adopt a new policy in the matter.

To Stop Waste.

Alexandria, Ind., Oct. 29.—William Dillin, an employee of the Anderson Fuel Supply Company, has been arrested on a warrant sworn out by C. C. Matthews, deputy inspector, charging him with letting gas flow unobstructed from a three-fourth-inch pipe, from a well on the Vermillion farm, four miles south of the city. His trial will come up before Judge Tuedale this week.

Cigarettes Did It.

Clinton, Ind., Oct. 29.—Myron Beard, 17 years old, son of John Beard, a prominent farmer living five miles north of Clinton, committed suicide as the result of excessive cigarette smoking. Myron had declared that he intended to kill himself, as cigarettes were driving him crazy. He preferred death to insanity, he said. He shot himself in the forehead.

Manslaughter Verdict.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 29.—Ollie Funk has been found guilty of manslaughter and received an indeterminate sentence at Jeffersonville. He killed his brother-in-law, William Craig.

Interesting Prediction.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Regeneration of the Chinese government were predicted by Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, missionary bishop of Shanghai, in an address delivered at Grace Episcopal church. According to the prelate, the recent outbreaks in China are but signs of a coming revolution. The Chinese people, he said, were becoming eager for reform and the new generation would revolt in order to learn of the customs and habits of the people.

Only Newspaper Talk.

Santiago De Chile, Oct. 29, via Galveston.—It is officially asserted here (in view of the war-like rumors published in the British newspapers) that the relations between Chile and Argentina are perfectly tranquil and that there is not the slightest cause for alarm. The exciting difficulties will be settled amicably between the two governments. The only disquieting features are the utterances of the newspapers of Buenos Ayres. Nobody here contemplates war between Chile and Argentina.

Another Story of It.

Columbia, Miss., Oct. 29.—Six negroes were shot to death at Live Oak church, about three miles from Baitown, La., one white man killed and another wounded, and two negro women and a child were burned almost to cinders in Lott's restaurant, which had been fired by the whites to dislodge Lott and others, who were firing at the whites from behind the counters. The negroes have taken to the woods and no further trouble is apprehended at present.

And They Are Building.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—During an address at a recent meeting of the Fleet society in Hanover, Captain Von Weltheim, of the German navy, is reported to have said: "Germany's interests in the five republics of Central America, in view of American competition, can only be maintained when we have a fleet strong enough to say to the Americans 'hands off.'"

Burglars Burn a Village.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 29.—The business district of Cooksville, a village in this county, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. It is presumed that burglars started the fire, as many houses were robbed while the fire was at its height.

IN LEMLEY'S HANDS

Admiral Schley Now Being Subjected to Cross Examination.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The cross examination of Admiral Schley began yesterday before the court of inquiry and hardly more than a third of the ground was covered when the court adjourned. After Admiral Schley concludes



REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY BEING CROSS EXAMINED.

two other witnesses will be called in his behalf. Admiral Baker and Captain Thomas Borden. The latter was an officer of the marine corps aboard the Brooklyn. The judge advocate then will call his witnesses in rebuttal, of whom there are understood to be more than fifteen, and it is probable that Admiral Schley's counsel will call witnesses in sur-rebuttal.

The crowd present yesterday while hardly so large as on Friday last when Admiral Schley told the story of the battle off Santiago, showed unabated interest in the proceedings. Nothing sensational developed, and the only outburst in the court occurred when Mr. Rayner, Admiral Schley's counsel, objected to a line of inquiry of the judge advocate designed to criticize Admiral Schley's alleged failure to formulate a plan of battle, with the declaration that as Admiral Sampson was in command his junior had no right to plan an order of battle.

Want Him for President.

Rich Hill, Mo., Oct. 29.—A Schley club has been organized here by some of Admiral Schley's Democratic admirers. Strong resolutions endorsing him for the next Democratic presidential nomination were passed.

Miss Stone Still a Captive.

Constantinople, Oct. 29.—Those who have been in hourly expectation of news regarding Miss Stone and her companion, have again been disappointed. Nothing definite has yet been reached in the dealings with the missionaries' abductors. A point which is much discussed by those who are interested in the case is what shall be done if the brigands insist on being paid the £25,000 (Turkish) which they at first demanded. Scarcely half that sum is available thus far, and it is believed that should an agreement on reduced terms be impossible, the offer of a less sum than £25,000 (Turkish) will be withdrawn even at the cost of the life of Miss Stone.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

It is expected that the Schley Court of inquiry will conclude its sittings the last of this month.

The Tennessee Conference expelled the Rev. R. A. Cherry from the ministry on the charge of fraudulently collecting insurance money.

In his annual report Gen. Nelson A. Miles gives the total strength of the army at \$4,429,229 of these men are in the Philippines.

The war department has been informed that Philipps Foutz, a soldier convicted of murder in the Philippines and under sentence of death has escaped.

England is agog over the reports about King Edward's condition. One paper states that he has had three operations in a week for cancer of the throat.

Gen. Chaffee has notified the war department that he has forwarded thirty-six field guns to Honolulu on the transport McClellan which left Manila on the 16th inst.

An American citizen and a British citizen were arrested and threatened with loaded rifles and bayonets by a party of Cossacks outside the Russian lines at Niu Chwang.

The executive committee of the German National Liberals has adopted a resolution favoring higher agricultural protection, but within such bounds as would leave long term treaties possible.

The Right Rev. Thos. J. Conaty D. D. rector of the Catholic University at Washington has received the brief from Rome conferring upon him the honorary appointment of titular bishop of Samos, a famous port in the Ionian Archipelago.

Julia Marlow will make a four weeks tour of the South beginning Feb. 17. She is to receive for the 25 performances a guarantee of not less than \$2,000 for her share, the largest guarantee ever paid since the famous tour of Booth and Barrett through the south.

Hazing Ends Badly.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., Oct. 29.—Carolus Weber, a student at the Concoria Lutheran College, will probably lose one of his hands as the result of a hazing. Weber was locked in a room just before recitation hour, and, rather than miss his lecture, leaped from a window. He fell on his hands and a pile of broken glass. The tendons of his right hand were severed at the wrist. All the arteries were also severed and the surgeons who dressed the wound say that there is little doubt that the hand will have to be amputated.

At Cross Purposes.

Elizabethtown, Ind., Oct. 29.—The arrival of three suspicious strangers in town caused two men, armed to the teeth, to be placed on guard at the bank. At midnight two of the town boys saw the watchmen on top of the bank, and mistaking them for burglars, attempted to capture them. An exchange of shots and bloodshed was averted by accidental recognition of each other, just as the crisis was reached.

DANGEROUS FISHES.

THEY ARE NOT ALL CONFINED TO THE SEAS THAT ARE SALTY.

The Alligator Gar Is One Fresh Water Species That Is Feared In The South—A Mysterious Monster That Inhabits A Michigan Lake.

So far as any danger from the game is concerned, fresh water fishing has always been looked upon as about as safe as any sport in the world, and the fresh water fish has gone on record as harmless and nonresistant. But there are instances now and then when the fish turns the tables. The inhabitants of Osceola county, Mich., who live in the neighborhood of Lake George, an inland water about three miles long are almost superstitiously afraid of a certain fish that inhabits that lake. No one knows what sort of fish it is, and opinion locally is divided as to whether it is a giant muskellunge or a sturgeon.

Spearing parties had now and then reported seeing a very large fish without being able to strike it, but no one gave credence to the tales until one night several years ago, when a party of sportsmen from Chicago went on the lake spearing in charge of an old resident named Armstrong.

Armstrong was the only one that returned to tell the story. He said the party was spearing in shallow water when they saw an enormous fish that resembled an overgrown pickerel. Two of the Chicago men were standing in the bow, and at first supposed the fish to be a log. Then one saw his mistake and struck with all his might. The fish gave a dart that made the boat jump as though a steam engine were pulling it. If the man had let go of the spear, all would have been well, but he hung on, and the fish gave a mighty flop to right angles with the boat. The man still held to the spear, with the result that the boat capsized, and the men found themselves standing in mud and water up to their waists.

The light went out when the boat upset, and the night being dark and cloudy, no one of the party had any idea of the direction to be pursued in reaching shore. The shallow water occupies a large part of the lake, and they could wander in any direction without being able to tell whether or not they were nearing shore. Armstrong said afterward that nothing could equal the awfulness of the experience that followed. They made their way in one direction after another and wandered round and round, going half way to their knees in mud at every step.

To make matters worse a cold, steady, drizzling rain began to fall. They were soon numb to the marrow. Then one of the sportsmen dropped without a word, and no one went to his help. Little by little the three that remained were separated. Armstrong says he himself became unconscious after a time and remembers nothing that happened until he was roused by feeling solid ground beneath his feet and finding that the water was more shallow than it had been. He kept on and fell upon the shore. Then on hands and knees he crawled to camp and gave the alarm. Search was at once made for his companions, and their bodies were recovered. Since that time the big fish with a scar on his back has twice or thrice been seen by spearing parties, but they have passed it by.

There is one species of fish in the south that is feared only little less than its salt water contemporary the shark. This is the alligator gar. It grows to enormous size and has a bill hard and bony and much broader than the bill of the common gar of northern waters. One who goes out upon the lakes of Louisiana and Arkansas will see them jumping and splashing like enormous trout. Their usual food consists of fish, and they not only make endless trouble for those who go fishing with minnows, but have been known to round up and tear to pieces bass which the sportsman has hooked. Bathing in the lakes is considered dangerous.

A negro was sitting in the stern of a boat on a lake near Helena, Ark., letting his feet hang over the stern, when a gar grabbed him by one leg. The man hung to the boat until rescued, but his leg was horribly attacked. The fish had been known to attack in like manner negroes who went swimming in the Mississippi below New Orleans. One spring the writer was visiting a rice plantation on the "lower coast" of the Mississippi when an old negro came walking to the house and said his five-year-old boy was dead. He had been playing at the edge of a bayou and was lying on the bank extending his arms into the water when a gar came with a rush and, grabbing the youngster by the arm, pulled him into the water. A young negro with a shotgun was standing near watching for ricebirds. He ran to the bank. The fish found it had undertaken a bigger task than it could well manage, and a wild struggle was in progress between the gar and the dying child. The negro shot the fish, but the child died before it could be taken from the water.—New York Times.

The Right of Defense.

In the course of a trial an English judge is reported to have said: "The laws of God and man both give the party an opportunity to make his defense, if he has any. I remember to have heard it observed by a very learned man upon such an occasion that even God himself did not pass sentence upon Adam before he was called upon to make his defense. 'Adam,' says God, 'where art thou? Hast thou eaten of the tree whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldst not eat?' And the same question was put to Eve also."

Modern Preachers.

ARE THEY TO BE TRUSTED AND BELIEVED?

The only value of the question in the headline is to bring home the fact that of all classes of testimony, that offered by the clergy would be most promptly accepted without doubt or cavil. The clergy stand for truth and right, and thousands follow them living up to the



same precepts of rectitude. These followers are no whit less truthful than their leaders. Yet because the preacher is a leader it is natural to give weight to his statements. His very position and responsibility to his people and the world at large not only forbid the thought of untruth in him, but lend emphasis to any voluntary declaration of fact which he may make. If a pastor says to one of his congregation who is coughing, "I cured a very bad cough once by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," he could offer no stronger endorsement as to the value of that well-known medicine as a cure for coughs; and if such a pastor makes for the time the world his parish, and puts out the same testimony he is only enlarging the scope of his beneficence. For if the world at large knew and was persuaded of the wonderful curative powers of "Golden Medical Discovery" in cases of diseases of the respiratory organs, it would mean a great increase in the general health and comfort, not to say a probable saving of a great many lives.

"AS TRUE AS GOSPEL."

It is "as true as gospel" that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures coughs, bronchitis, weak and bleeding lungs and such diseases of the respiratory organs as through neglect or unskillful treatment may find a fatal termination in consumption. It is also true that the limit to a possibility of a cure cannot be set. When people who have had four score hemorrhages of the lungs are cured by the use of the "Discovery," there is certainly hope for one who may have had ninety hemorrhages. When some one is taken from the condemned cell into which the local practitioner has shut him, and from a weak, emaciated

wreck restored to rugged health by the use of the "Discovery," it is impossible to shut the door of hope on any one however weak he may be. It is the record of such cures which has given Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery a pre-eminence among all preparations for the cure of diseases of the organs of respiration.

"I desire to send you this brief, unsolicited testimonial," writes Rev. Joseph H. Fesperman, of Barium Springs, Iredell Co., N. C. "In 1898, one of my daughters was suffering on account of a severe cough, hectic fever, wasting of flesh and other symptoms of diseased lungs. I promptly gave her Dr. R. V. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with gratifying success, and she now enjoys excellent health. This experience caused me to recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines to my neighbors, who, without exception, used them with favorable results. This being true, I hereby heartily endorse your medicines."

It can be truly said of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery that it always helps and almost always cures. Ninety-eight per cent. of all who use "Golden Medical Discovery" are perfectly and permanently cured. The remaining two per cent. though not cured acknowledge appreciable benefit. They cough less, eat better, sleep better and are better for the use of the "Discovery."

THIS IMPORTANT POINT.

While extreme cases of disease are cured by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery," the important point is not to neglect the slight cough. From such neglect fatal results have come to many thousands. It is useless to try the mere "cough medicine," or palliative, which soothes but does not cure. The one thing desirable is to be cured quickly and permanently, and it is in such cases that the "Discovery" proves its value.

"I took a severe cold which settled in the bronchial tubes," writes Rev. Frank Hay, of Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kansas. "After trying medicines labeled 'Sure cure,' almost without number, I was led to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took two bottles and was cured, and have stayed cured. When I think of the great pain I had to endure and the terrible cough I had, it seems almost a miracle that I was so soon relieved. That God may spare you many years and abundantly bless you is the prayer of your grateful friend."

Men or women suffering from disease in chronic form are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence is held in strict privacy and sacred confidence. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

This offer of free consultation by letter places at the disposal of the sick the skill and experience of nearly a score of the best physicians who are associated with Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician, to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Accept no substitutes for "Golden Medical Discovery." No other medicine is "just as good" for diseases of the organs of respiration.

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