# 12,162,000 BALE CROP THE WORLD'S CLEARING HOUSE

Chicago is the Central Figure of Time, and the Cynosure and Cesspool of the Universe—the apt characterization of George Warrington Steevens, the Celebrated English Man of Letters, Who Perished at Ladysmith, cut off in his prime. "His death eclipsed the gayety of nations"—We may say with Dr. Samuel Johnson. -Marry Marry Marry

the big old ciumsy city sprawling round the inland sea.
smiles a sumptuous siren, lures you

's a captivating lassie, shy and piquant as a bride.

And no matter where you wander you may not escape her spell.

Tou'll be homesick for old Halsted as the murmuring ocean shell,

As the storm-tossed sailor's yearning is for his native shore

You'll be longing for Chicago and State street's mighty roar.

Clearing House of every nation under-neath the sapphire sky.

Ten thousand factory whistles fling their challenge flerce and high;

Granary of hungry nations, famishing for meat and bread;

Chatelaine of western prairies o'er the Chatelaine of western prairies o'er the living and the dead.

When you move away from State street, you are merely camping out. Leaving home and friends behind you, jest and song and boyish shout.

Pro million people cluster in Chicago Always roaming like Ulysses, with a frank and free. Always trailing like a gypsy, questing for fair greensward goal.

Take me back to old Chicago, where they're always on a strike, Where there's always something doing, like Jim Bludsoe on the Pike, Oh the big old city calls me like a mother to her side. I have roamed a graceless truant, swol-len with rebellious pride.

Take me back to old Chicago far across the sundering sea.

Let me get in touch with Halsted—Bubbly Creek's the place for me.

What's the good of always roving like a swallow on the wing.

Sweeping like a stealthy sea gull always yearning for the spring.

Always roaming like Ulysses with a fierce and hungry soul.

Trailing like a swarthy gypsy, sashaying to the farthest pole.

Every man brags of his birthplace—Chicago is the town for me—
Oh the big old clumsy city, sprawling round the inland sea!

JAMES E. KINSELLA.

Registry Division, Chicago Postoffice.

## 1812 Prisoners

oners of war of 1812 at Dartmoor, John G. McNeel tells of an attempt to escape from the prison which rivals the famous attempt to escape from Libby prison:

"A committee was formed to watch both guard and prisoners, to see that no undue communication went on between them, and enough were told off to do the work while others rested, and all went on in the every day routine as usual. On the 20th, after taking most careful measurements, the digging was begun. A shaft was to be sunk in both prisons to a depth of twenty feet, and then at this depth a tunnel 250 feet long was to be begun. This would carry the excavation beyond the outer wall, which extended down six feet to the plane of the road outside. The work proggressed rapidly, but the difficulty was to dispose of the loose earth. It was done in this way: A little at a time was emptied into the stream which ran through the court at four miles an hour, each of the men emptying a small quantity when unobserved. They also obtained permission to bring some lime into the prison under the pretense of whitewashing the walls, whitewashing the openings. No. 5 being unoccupied, and no guard being posted there, digging was also begun in that prison. A large hollow spot was soon found, and large quantities of earth were removed to it. A lamp was kept lighted to expel the foul gas, and in a month the tunnel had grown to forty feet. In September the tunnel had much increased,

In his article on the American pris- | and the openings were so cleverly concealed that they were not discovered by the guard. They were so small at the top that but one man could squeeze in, although within the tunnel four could walk abreast.

> "On the 5th, to the horror of all, Capt. Shortland entered the prison with a large guard, and walking directly toward the hole, said he knew of the work in No. 5, but as his any person in the room was premitted informant had not told him correctly. then began to sound the entire floor with crowbars, but so carefully had the work been carried on that it was a long time before the openings were discovered. He then questioned many as to what they had done with the earth, but all answered that they ate

> "To prevent further attempts the prisoners were removed from the yard which inclosed Nos. 5, 6, 7, inte Saturday, was a surprise to more peothe inclosure on the north side which ple, perhaps, than any government recontained Nos. 1, 2, 3, but as there port of recent years. While a few of was no suspicion of the attempt in No. 4, that prison was left as it was The other tunnels were filled with large stones, and the captives were kept in No. 2, while this was done and then removed to No. 4, as No. 1 was badly out of repair. The prison ers did not give up all hope, but for the present kept very quiet. A court of inquiry was held, and several were tried, but as the penalty was death the evidence was not considered suf ficient to convict. Afterward the dis covery of the plan was thought to have been made through the turnkeys hearing voices in the tunnel."-Los Angeles Herald.

### Frolic Fishes on

believed, says the Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette. But fish truth is even stranger than fish fiction, and right within the city limits may be seen weekly a sight that causes the spectator to rub his eyes and conclude that maybe Munchausen was not such a liar after all.

At the Olden avenue bridge adjoining a brewery the spectacle of a genuine "fish drunk" is evident any morning when the beer vats are cleaned and emptied into the stream. The prospect of a free 14-karat "toot" is alluring even to the finny tribe, and feeling that they are going to get something for nothing they congregate in large numbers and lay around waiting for the brewery to "treat."

When the foaming malt pours forth into the water you see a rush "a la Princeton." It is just like a beaming politician asking his "feller" citizens to "have one." Pickerel, eels, perch and catfish mingle in the festivities, and the meaning of the old saying, "He drinks like a fish," now becomes

The fish leap out of the water, dart at one another and throw themselves high and dry on the stones at the water's edge, not caring whether developments and beer.

Fish stories are usually not to be school keeps or not. When one less bibulous than his fellows starts to leave with the idea that there will be trouble in the family if he stays longer, his companions gather about him and coax him back for "just one

> As their jag begins to assume its the stream with an "Oh, my head!" aspect that makes the teachings of Carrie Nation look like a last year's almanac. Here it is that the East Trenton boy proves himself "Johnny on the spot," and, wading into the stream, picks up the "plain drunks' in baskets and shortly afterward they tims of their own conviviality.

As the stream of "Export" ceases from the brewery and the pure flowing water takes its place the fish gradually disappear from the surface and there is nothing to be seen of them till the next "social season," when the vats are again emptied.

Residents of this particular section of the city who have witnessed the above sight time and again say the fish come down stream in schools just before it is time for the weekly vat cleaning, and on coming to the Olden avenue bridge patiently await

### Boots Sleeps o n

Gen. Fred Grant always sleeps with | Some rascal had walked off with them his boots under his head when he is traveling on a train and quite frequently when he puts up for the night | later on.

in a strange place. The story of how he formed this habit came out one night several years ago when a fellow traveler beheld the general occupied in carefully tucking his foot covering underneath the pillows of his sleeping car berth.

"I guess I'll never break the habit," said the general in his slow, easygoing way, "no matter how much I'm laughed at, as you're doing now. But once it was no laughing matter to me, I can tell you.

"While the civil war was being fought I was a cadet in West Point. One summer time when vacation was close at hand my father promised me ast I could spend it in the field with a, and as soon as I was permitted teave the academy on furlough I the train south to join him.

from as in high spirits until I awoke ed to a night's slumber and starton my boots. To my horror high an hough I searched for them I slept upon them, and I've been doing they could not be found. | 20 ever since."

in the night and he had also helped himself to my hat, as I discovered

"I was in a nice dilemma and mat ters were helped only slightly by the porter scurrying around and finally raking up a pair of dilapidated rub bers and an old hat that looked as if it had been through a season's campaigning. But I had to make the best of the situation and when ! stepped forth into the cold world at Washington I must have presented an amusing spectacle as regards head and feet.

"I didn't have enough money with me to buy new boots and hat; neither was I armed with any letters which would give the shopkeepers confidence in me. There was only one thing to do, and I did it. I tramped around Washington looking up my father's friends, and when I found one poured my troubles into his ears and graciously advanced me the price of the articles of clothing I needed most. And you can rest assured that them, a not where I had placed when I took my boots off that night

Government Estimate Shows Enormous

A SENSATIONAL DROP IN PRICES

**Yield of Cotton** 

Greatest Surprise of Any Government Estimate of Late Years, Few Bears Having Even Talked as Much as 12,000,000 Bales,

Washington, Special. - Preliminary eturns to the chief of the Bureau of Statictics, Department of Agriculture, show a total production of cotton in the United States in the year 1904-1905, of 2 162 000 hales. Round bales have been ncluded in this estimate, and reduced to their equivalent in square bales. The estimate does not include linters. The estimated production by States will be made public Dec. 5 at 11 a. m.

In the preparation and issuance of the cotton report, Secretary Wilson gave a demonstration of the precautions taken to avoid advance informaion leaking out. Representatives Burgess, of Texas, and Ransdell, of Louisiana, were invited by the Secretary to witness the preparation of the estimate. The party was locked in the private office of the statistican, and the reports from all the cotton disricts were taken into the room. The loors were locked from the outside, and the Secretary then gave orders for the opening of the report. The estimate of the crop for the year 1904-1905 was then prepared and sent out, before to leave or communicate with any person from the outside. "In this manner the cotton estimates are invariably made," said Secretary Wilson, "and all auman injenuity is used to prevent leakage of information."

New York, Special.-The government estimate of the cotton crop, placing the yield at 12,162,000 bales, issued the more extreme bears had been talking 12,000,000 bales or over, the average opinion even in bearish circles locally, was that the government estimate would be under that figure.

The announcement was followed by another sensational break in prices. The decline that has been in progress now for over a month and carried the narket down from 11 cents to 81/2 cents, proved insufficient in the estimation of the trade to fully reflect the new condition of affairs, and a crop of the size reported. There was undoubtedly a big short interest in the market, but in spite of covering, prices declined neary half a cent in less than an hour of trading. January, which was sold around 8.56 during the forenoon, was depressed to about 8.10 and other months suffered in like measure. The market was very excited, with trading exceedingly active.

The official close was barely steady at a net decline of 52 to 57 points, with January, which had closed on yesterday mann, Weather Bureau. at 8,56, quoted at 8 cents, and March second stage they drift slowly down at 8.20. The business was enormous, and, in spite of additional wires secured for the day by some of the houses, there were many orders remaining unexecuted after the close of the market, when sales put it up about 600,000 bales. This, it was said, led to a considerable volume of trading in an unare sizzling over a kitchen fire, vic official way after the noon hour. Quoations on these transactions, so far as could be learend, ranged within about 3 points of the closing figures. March, it was reported, sold around

# \$100,000 Cotton Seed Fire.

Selma, Ala., Special.—The International Cotton Seed Oil Company's plant was partially destroyed by fire Sunday afternoon, and the seed, hull and meal warehouse are a total loss. Between three and four thousand tons of seed were lost. The total is estimated at \$100,000, practically covered by insurance. Spontaneous combustion in the warehouse is the supposed origin of the fire.

# Fatal Gasoline Explosion.

Pittsburg, Special .- In a fire which was remarkable for its rapidity and awful havoc, Mrs. Rock Berry and two of her children were burned to death Sunday evening. Rock Berry, the husband, and his son, Henry, and daughter, Annie Perry, were forced to stand in the street and witness the tragedy. The forceful though kindly efforts of the police kept them from rushing into the flames for their loved ones.

The fire is thought to have been caused by a spark from a coal stove setting fire to the carpet, which Mrs. Perry was cleaning with gasoline. The house was destroyed inside of ten minutes after the explosion.

# Killed By Neighbor.

Memphis, Tenn., Special.-A dispatch rom Sumner, Miss., says that Smith Murphy, one of the richest planters in the Mississippi delta, was killed there by Jerry Robinson, also a wealthy planter. The killing, it is said, is the result of an old feud, originating several years ago in the shooting of a negro whose services were claimed by both men. Robinson surrendered im-mediately to the sheriff. He is 2 years old; his victim was 35.

An Interesting Document Issued by the Department.

The observation of the phenomena of nature has engaged man's attention from remote antiquity. His early efforts to interpret the wonders of the heavens, and especially the intricate and apparently arbitrary changes in the atmosphere, resulted in the acceptance of the supernatural rather than the true explanation of things. Thus arose the first crude sciences, the oldest of which-Astrology-assumed a causual connection between the stars and conjunctions of the planets and man's actions, both individual and collective. Although these first efforts to understand nature were honest, the apparently natural love of man for the mysterious, and the mental slavery resulting therefrom, ultimately formed a serious hindrance to the growth of real knowledge concerning the phenomena of nature, the baneful effects of which have hardly yet been overcome in scme lines of thought.

One science, Mcteorology, the science of the weather, which has made its chief advancement only during the last fifty years, is still retarded in its progress by the trammels of superstition. We still have groundhog experts, weather sharps, and long range forecasts, people who pretend to believe that they have an infallible system of predicting the weather, storms, floods or droughts for months or even years ahead, and who foist their predictions upon the public for the benefit of their own pockets. Like the charlatans who not long ago swindled, some people with a process of obtaining gold from sea-water, these weather fakes also keep their methods secret, and strange to say they find some people willing to believe their preposterous claims, the publication of which is calculated to be positively injurious to agricultural, commercial and other industrial inter-

The Weather Bureau, a department of the National Government whose services are for all, bases its forecasts upon actual instrumental observation of weather conditions throughout the United States, and is scientifically investigating the laws controlling atmospheric phenomena. Its forecasts are for a definite time and place, and are issued for only two or three days in advance, rarely more, because the expert forecasters of the bureau understand the futility of attempting long range forecasts in the present status of the science. Though occasionally missing a forecast, the Weather Bureau rarely fails to give timely warning of radical weather changes which are of practical importance to the interests of the

country. It speaking well for the people of North Carolina that the press in this State so generally refrains from disseminating harmful long range weather Misstatements by private weather forecasters should be entirely suppressed; weather forecasts in almanzes, etc., are worthless. As a true knowledge of meteorological phenomena is of great importance to man in all the activities of life, people should rather place their faith in the Weather Bureau, the operation of which cannot fail to be of greater and greater benefits to the people as the science of Von Hermeteoroi

# News of the Day.

Thirty thousand Socialists demonstrated against Herr Lueger, mayor of Vienna, on the eve of his sixtieth birthday. The burgomaster recently described the Socialists as a lot of ragamuffins. October 23 they gathered in the Ringstrasse opposite the Rathaus. shaking their fists and waving sticks and red handkerchiefs. A charge by 1,-000 police finally dispersed them.

Archbishop S. G. Messmer, of Milwaukee, did not attend the funeral of Archbishop Elder in Cincinnati on election day because he said his duties as a citizen prevented his going.

Mme. Francesca Janauschek, famous as an actress, died at Amityville, L. I.

Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, vicar of St. Agnes' Chapel, Trinity Parish New York, was elected at Lacaster, Pa., as Protestant Episcopal Bishop ally died down. The light faded steadof the new Diocese of Harrisburg, Pa.

Rev. Dr. Charles E. Woodcock, of Detroit, Mich., accepted the offer to become Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky.

Father Vandeven was consecrated at New Orleans and Father James L. Davis was consecrated at Davenport, Iowa, as Coadjutor Bishop of Daven-

Organizers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union made their reports to the national convention in Philadelphia. The World's Fair at St. Louis. which

closed Wednesday, is pronounced a financial success. luride district of Colorado has been

declared off. Joseph Leiter, the wealthy owner of coal mines at Zeigler, Ill., and his Bishop Chandler, of Atlanta, Bishops attorney have been indicted for bring- Galloway and Wilson for the same ing armed men into the State in defiance of a new Illinois statute.

The creditors of D. J. Sully, the for mer "cotton king," came to an agreement, and a settlement now seems

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick agreed in New York to pay in cash the claim for \$190,000 held against her by Herbert D. Newton.

Thomas E. Watson, lately Populist candidate for President, made an ad-dress at Crawfordyille, Ga., in which he bitterly assailed the Democratic party and the "Solid South."

# LONG RANGE WEATHER FORECASTS. END OF GREAT FAIR FOR THE OPEN SHOP

of Glory

## MANAGEMENT HIGHLY GRATIFIED

Closing Exercises Held in the Plaza of St. Louis, Exposition President Francis and Gov. Dockery Delivering the Principal Addresses-Mr. Francis Says the Fair Has Consumed His Entire Time For Four Years and is the Work if His Life-Final Day Designated "Francis Day" in His Honor-Closing Scenes Impressive.

St. Louis, Special.-The Louisiana

Purchase Exposition has ended. The stupendous and magnificent exposition. whose tendrils of interest have extended into every portion of the civilized world, and even into aboriginal recesses, bringing within the gates of St. Louis millions of visitors from throughout the entire world, has run its course, and now passes into history as probably having comprised the most representative collection of the resources, industries, art, people and customs of the world ever assembled. The best order has been maintained throughout; there have been a few fires, but all were of small moment, with the exception of the destruction of the House of Hoo Hoo, and the partial destruction of the Missouri Building, recently. The former was immediately rebuilt. No loss of life has occurred during the exposition from accidents. St. Louis has proffered most gracious hospitality to the world, and has been accepted.

Throngs of visitors have poured in to attend the exposition with the expectation of being pleased and satisfied. They have departed amazed and gratified. The opinion has been expressed at all times, on all sides and without reserve, that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been a success. man probably most prominently known in connection with the World's Fair is the president, David R. Francis, and it was deemed fitting that the final day should be designated as "Francis Day,"

in his honor. "This exposition has been the work of my life," said President Francis. "It has consumed my entire time for the past four years, but every hour has been an hour of pleasure to me. I have exhausted my stock of adjectives in trying to describe this fair. It is as difficult to do it justice as it is to paint the fily."

The closing exercises were held at the base of the Louisiana Purchase monument, in the plaza of St. Louis, where were held seven months ago the exercises that formally opened the gates to the world. The principal speeches delivered were by Governor Lockery, of Missouri, and President

President Francis, in his address, spoke of the lasting influence of "which marks a new epoch in the intellectual and industrial advancement of the world and the dawn of a new era in the industrial relations of governments and people." In conclu-sion he said: "May the enterprise with which we have been connected for nearly seven years past bring into still closer brotherhood all the nations and all the peoples who have participated in it. May it deepen our patriotism. Providence that smiles upon us."

Promptly at 4 o'clock all the great exhibit places were closed and visitors were excluded. In the Palace of Agriculture onslaughts were made on some of the exhibits, where the settings were composed of straw and fragile material, and for a time general demolition was threatened, but prompt action in affecting a general ejectment put a stop to the threatened turmoil.

Steadily the white bulbs silhouetted the exhibit palaces against the night. periodically the illumination of the Terrace of States surmounting Festival Hill changed from white to red, then to green, and then black and white. Over on Agricultural Knoll the great floral clock clicked off the minutes of the departing pageant. And in the night rang out the tones of the massive bell, as the midnight hour was tolled by the great clock. Instantly a hush seemed to pervade the entire grounds. The glowing electric bulbs slowly began dimming, the pulsations of the great engines that drove the cascades graduily, diminishing until but a faint glow was perceptible. Suddenly there was darkness, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition had passed into the chronicles of history.

# Gift to Methodist Church.

Nashville, Special .-- The late millionaire philanthropist and dry goods merchant of St. Louis, Richard M. Scruggs in his will just filed, makes specific bequests of \$481,000. Large amounts are left to the Methodist Church, South for the foreign missions. To W. R. Lambuth, Secretary of the Board of Missiones of Nashville \$5,000 are left The strike of the miners in the Tel- for a girl's school at Hiroshima, Japan; Bishop E. R. Hendricks will get \$5,000 for missions and the same sums are left to Bishop E. E. Hoss, Galloway and Wilson for the same purposes.

# Live Items of News.

Some striking figures are contained in the annual report of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

The President and Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt returned safely to Washington from St. Louis.

Kansas contributed a figure of John J. Ingails for Statuary Hall, in the Capitol. The New York State Court of Ap-

peals declared the Eight-Hour law un-

constitutional.

World's Exposition Goes Out In Blaze | Movement Among Employers Against Labor Organizations

# A NUMBER OF TALKS ARE MADE

Citizens' Industrial Association Takes Steps to Fight the Boycott, Limitation of Apprentices and Other Labor Union Measures-Will Discriminate Against Neither Union Nor Independent Labor-Steps Looking to Organized Effort-President Roosevelt Alleged to Have Assented to a-Remark That Responsibility Must Be Put on Unions.

New York, Special .- Plans for organizing the employers of labor in this country to combat the labor unions were considered at Thursday's session of the Citizens' Industrial Association convention. Among the several addresses delivered was one by Daniel Davenport, of Bridgeport, Conn., executive agent of the American Anti-Boycott Association. Mr. Davenport's topic was the purpose and work of the American Anti-Boycott Association. He told of the suits against the United Hatters, which, he said, had been of great moral effect in bringing home to workers responsibility for the boycott. John Beattie, a representative of the Master Painters and Decorators' Association, speaking of the labor situation in New York, said: "Recently I asked President Roosevelt, as an American citizen, to use his influence to put the responsibility on labor unions, and he

"'That's the thing that is needed.' The report of the committee on resolutions as adopted re-affirms the objects as adopted by the Chicago and Indianapolis conventions of the Citizens' Industrial Association, and again declares for "the open shop." De-manding only good faith and fair dealing, it discriminates against neither union nor independent labor.

"The freedom of the apprentice and the right of the individual to have a trade and follow it.

"The right of private contract, with equal obligation upon employer and employes. "The right to work, limiting the

hours of labor whether of brain or of the hand as a matter of mutual agreement, not a subject for arbitrary legislative enactment." The resolutions direct the executive

committee to take the necessary steps to secure a proper channel of activity for the correction of interested organizations with the Citizens' Industrial Association of America. The resolutions oppose the limitation which the trade union sets upon the number of apprentices in any shop and favors the establishment of public artisan schools giving a diploma which shall be the evidence of the right to begin to prac-

The resolutions finally condemn the policy of trade unions in prohibiting membership in the State militia, as disloyal and dangerous.

H. F. Thompson, of Birmingham, Ala., said in part: "Politically you Ala., said in part: speak of the solid South, but there is something solid in the South besides that. It is the 'open shop.' That is fair to labor, because it asks nothing but merit and skill. There are cities union shop in them. Chattanooga one of them. We are prepared in the South to protect the 'open shop' with the same strength as we protect the sanctity of the home, and we beg of you to do your duty as patriotic citizens and make the North and the West and the East just as solid against trades unionism as we have made the South.

David M. Parry, of Indianapolis, was re-elected president of the association. President Did Not Say It.

Washington, Special .- It was authoratatively stated at the White House that the President did not make the remark attributed to him by Mr. Beattie, of the Master Painters' ciation.

# Colored Industrial Schools .

Lynchburg, Special.-The better element of the negroes in Lynchburg began a movement for the establishment of an industrial home and orphans' school of domestic science in this city. They have secured a building in which to begin operations and the school will be opened as soon as possible. It is the intention of the promoters of the project to add a reformatory to the home.

# Telegraphic Briefs.

John W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, reports estimated receipts for the present fiscal year as \$230,000,000.

It is believed either Rear-Admiral Davis, Chadwick or Sands will be the American representative on the Anglo-Russian commission to investigate the North sea affair.

Attorney-General Moody declares guessing contests conducted by publications are forbidden by the Anti-Lot-

Private John Smith, of the Army Hospital Corps, who married a negress was dismissed from the service by the war department on the ground that she has another husband living.

# Favors Hague Proposition. -

Washington, Special-Mr. Hioki, the Japanese charge d'affaires, called at the State Department and informed Assistant Secretary Loomis that the Japanese government had received yesterday the invitation of the American government for a second conference at The Hague, and that the invitation would be promptly presented to the Diet. The intimation is that the proposition meets with Japanese