

IN HONOR OF COLUMBUS. AN EPOCH IN THE WORLD'S CIVILIZATION. The Four Hundredth Anniversary of America's Discovery. A Great Day at Chicago - Celebrations At Other Places.

In the presence of 100,000 people and amid the echoes of the largest chorus assembled in the history of modern times, the World's Columbian Exposition was formally dedicated at Chicago Friday, by dignitaries of the nation. The event was one well designed to inspire the loyalty of the American heart, marking, as it does, the first international exposition to be participated in by every civilized nation of the globe. The occasion was a truly significant event, the largest and most magnificent of the world's fairs of non-archaeological Europe. The inaugural ceremonies were a triumph to republican institutions—a triumph greater than all the stories of war. To the republic of the western hemisphere had been reserved the distinction of winning the good will and admiration of all the world through its kin, its emperors, its sultans, its mikados, its khans, its shahs have extended the hand of international fellowship to the American people and crowd, with their benediction and approval, the exposition to be held under the auspices of the United States government. The Columbian Exposition marks an epoch in the world's knowledge, the occasion of Friday marks an epoch in the world's civilization. It means that the petty jealousies of the past have been put away by enlightened nations of the earth and relegated to ages that have gone; and that upon neutral ground, nations, peoples, and religions are gathered together in a common humanity that makes brothers of us all. The scene presented by the vast gathering in the dedication of the building was one never to be forgotten. In many respects it was with it precedent. Everything was on the order of superlatives. The dedication hall, Manufacturers and Liberal Arts building, the largest ever erected, was gathered beneath a single roof. In the auditorium were probably more distinguished Americans than have ever been seen together on any commemorative occasion in the history of the republic. The great silent auditor of 400 years ago, in his way, was the pioneer of them all; who led the van of human thought and many daring and gave to the world a new continent and to prosperity imperishable reverence for Christ—our Columbus. This was the name that was on every lip, in every cheer and song, and in every prayer and benediction. The dedication of the building was a grand and noble thing, and time, that ripens and mellows the gratitude of nations, after 400 years, gives homage to his memory and name. The addresses of Mr. Chancy M. Depew, of New York, and Colonel Henry Waterson, of Michigan, were well received and accorded as highly appropriate to the occasion. The reception accorded the great Kentucky orator amounted almost to an ovation.

THE EARLY RISES. At 4 o'clock Friday morning a gun out in darkness on Lake front park was fired. That was the way to start the day. The fact that the day of dedication had been postponed was moving toward day light and things that should make it a day in history. As the dawn broke the skies were clear. At an early hour people began to move toward the "White City" of Columbian exposition. The great massing of people should be noted. At 8 o'clock there was a clatter of hoofs, the click of side arms along Michigan avenue southward, as the troops of the United States cavalry from the military camp at Jackson park were on the way to the Auditorium to escort the notable guests to the dedicatory ceremonies at Jackson park. Behind the troops were batteries of United States artillery, taking position near the Auditorium.

The Auditorium had been fixed as the rendezvous at which most of the dignitaries should take carriage and from which they should start for the fair grounds. At 8 o'clock the guests and their local civic escort entered their carriages and a start was made, cavalry, artillery, and mounted escorts taking up the march of attendance southward on Michigan avenue. On the way Vice President Morton's party and the joint committee on ceremonies joined the procession. Behind the Vice President's party in the procession were members of President Harrison's cabinet, Mr. Assistant Secretary Soley and Dawson and Lieutenant Depra. After these fifteen carriages containing diplomatic representatives of Italy, Russia, Turkey, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, Nicaragua, Mexico, Great Britain, Colombia, Brazil, Spain, Peru, France, the Argentine Republic and Chile. To people along the route the diplomatic corps, all glittering with brilliant uniforms and insignia of office, became the center of interest. Members of the supreme court of the United States rode next, but despite their high position they were scarcely known to the crowds, who were most alive to uniforms and trappings of military and high dignitaries. Mayor Washburne, with ex-President Hayes and Lyman J. Gage, were recognized and frequently applauded. After these came fifty-two carriages, containing members of the United States senate and members of the federal army and navy, represented by General Schofield, General John R. Brooks, General Frank Wheaton, United States Army; Captain A. G. C. Quay and Lieutenant Commander G. T. Hutchins, United States navy. Next was a line of carriages, bright with gold trappings. They were occupied by the governors and their staffs, of the states and territories of the United States, in the order of the state's entrance into the union. The executives of Massachusetts and New York, also officers, were most cheered as they passed along, each bowing his acknowledgment of greeting. After these rode the orators and chaplains as follows: Bishop Charles H. Fowler, of California; Hon. Henry Waterson, of Kentucky; Hon. Chancy M. Depew, of New York; Rev. H. M. C. Cook, of Philadelphia; and Mrs. Sarah C. Lemoyne of Boston.

Five carriages containing the commissioners of the exposition came next, followed by five carriages, with several men for foreign powers. Thirty carriages were required to carry the Columbian commissioners at large and those of the states. The board of ladies managers, Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Trauman, of New York, at the head, followed, being recognized by the raising of the American flag along the route. Efforts had been made to have a woman representative from each of the original thirteen states of the federal union. Eleven states responded and their representatives were next in the procession. Then followed carriages containing boards of directors,

chiefs of departments of the exposition. The line of carriages and mounted escort left Michigan avenue at Thirty-fifth street, and proceeded to the boulevard and thence to Washington park. The show of state and regular troops was imposing. From the entrance of the park to the mid-way plain and thence to the great fair grounds the way was banked with the blue and brass of the United States military regiments. The troops were formed on the east front of the park, facing west in three lines. The troops passed in review and numbered 15,000 men. As the troops and carriages swung into line they proceeded through the mid-way plain to Jackson park and the world's fair grounds. On reaching the grounds the distinguished guests were regaled with a basty lunch near by and then escorted to the stage of the dedicatory building.

AT 1:45 O'CLOCK A GREAT CROWD went up from the multitude as the vanguard of distinguished officials and guests of the occasion appeared on the platform. At this instant a signal from the leader of the chorus 5,000 handkerchiefs were thrown into the breeze. Instantly the vast audience took up the cheering and 100,000 hands were extended to the skies and 100,000 handkerchiefs welcomed the dignitaries of the occasion. The scene was an imposing one. First came the diplomatic corps, followed in order by members of the cabinet, members of the supreme court of the United States, representatives of the church of Rome, military commanders, federal and state. Upon the stage of this vast building were now presented a larger number of generals and officers of the United States army than have ever assembled since the great review at Washington. The congress of the United States as presented by senators and members of the house of representatives followed next. A minute later governor of the state appeared. The center of the stage was a natural vantage point by those who were to participate officially in the ceremonies of the day.

THE EXERCISES BEGIN. When all was in readiness a signal from the leader ushered in the first exercise on the program—"The Columbian March," composed in honor of the day and event. It consisted of 5,500 voices, the rendition of the song. Bishop Fowler commanded silence and pronounced an invocation. At the conclusion of the prayer, Director General Davis advanced to the front and after the applause had subsided spoke briefly of the purpose of the exposition. As the director general concluded his address he introduced Mayor Washburne, who then addressed the guests of the day. Following the address of the mayor, President Palmer, of the national commission introduced Mrs. Sarah C. Lemoyne, of New York, who read selections from the beautiful dedicatory ode, written by Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago. The ode, "The Columbian March," was read by Mrs. Lemoyne and the chorus of 5,500 voices, carrying numerous flags and making a pretty display. All the schools and colleges of the town observed the day and suspended exercises.

The normal college and city schools of Florence, Ala., celebrated Columbus Day with joint programs. The exercises were highly entertaining and the celebration was attended by a large number of citizens. Over five hundred school children were in line and took part. Columbus Day was celebrated at Oxford, Ala., by the churches and schools. At the former special services were held and the latter paid respects to the memory of the great discoverer by appropriate exercises, followed by a holiday.

Columbus day was a general holiday in Augusta, Ga. The banks, postoffice and exchange were all closed. The only celebrations were in the public schools, where special exercises were held. THE GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN RAILROADS will be located in Abbeville, the thriving and growing town of the Palmetto state. The town has donated the land asked for and \$15,000, and that has secured the location of the shops and all Abbeville is pleased with the result.

A Denver, Col., dispatch says: At the meeting of the democratic state central committee, Wednesday night, it was decided to withdraw the Cleveland electors and substitute therefor the Weaver men. There was some objection to this movement, but the orders of the national executive committee were finally submitted to. A Nashville telegram states that James Epps was arrested by Deputy Marshall Quinn, near Fayetteville, Tenn., on the charge of complicity in the killing of Deputy Collectors Mather and Caldwell and the wounding of Deputy Collector Spurrier in Lincoln county three weeks ago. Epps was jailed at Nashville. Very little is known alive, but is in a very critical condition. General W. G. Veal, of Ft. Worth, Texas, was shot and killed in the Confederate Veterans' hall at Dallas, Tuesday by Dr. R. H. Jones, of Dallas. Both persons are ex-Confederate veterans. Veal had come over from Ft. Worth to attend the reunion of the confederates, and while writing at a desk in the hall, Jones shot him through the head with out warning. Jones then surrendered to the sheriff, stating that Veal had insulted his wife twenty-three years ago and this was the first opportunity for revenge. A Raleigh special of Wednesday says: The prohibition party has nominated candidates for congress in four of the nine districts. These are: First district, R. B. Bonner; third, J. H. McNeill; seventh, M. H. McMill; eighth, M. W. White; ninth, J. G. Lindsay. Chairman James H. S. Stoughton, of the state committee claims that the party will pull this year at least 10,000 votes, and will probably nominate congressional candidates in all districts where there are now vacancies save the fourth. A general strike of warehousemen, pickers and drivers was inaugurated at New Orleans Monday and all the wholesale houses are affected. The strike is due to a refusal of the merchants to sign the tariff presented by the unions acting under the leadership of the American Federation of Labor. The chief difference is the contention on the part of the union that only Union members shall be employed. The merchants hold that they have the right to employ whomsoever they please and want competent and reliable men irrespective of their membership in the union.

Survivor's Association, city council, pupils of the city schools and young ladies of the various colleges. The night exercises consisted of a concert and tableaux at the opera house.

The Columbus day celebration in Chattanooga by the school children was a most notable event. A monster procession paraded the principal streets, in which white and colored children were escorted by Grand Army and Confederate veterans, and civil and military bands. Five thousand children were in line. The exercises of the day were conducted in the park of the courthouse, where 8,000 people listened to appropriate orations, poems and music. The day was celebrated at Atlanta, Ga., on a grand scale. Monster processions paraded the streets, one of which was composed of six thousand school children each bearing an American flag in hand. The air was resonant with music from many bands. The programme of the day consisted mainly of reviewing the troops and the singing of patriotic songs by the school children. Altogether Atlanta added fresh luster to the halo of glory which invests the memory of Christopher Columbus.

The celebration of the Columbus anniversary at Norfolk, Va., was the most imposing display ever seen in the history of the city. The procession was composed of a regiment of regular troops from Fort Monroe, marines and soldiers from the navy yard, Virginia volunteers, civic orders, Indian school children and Catholic societies of the city. There were over one thousand school children in line. The ceremonies ended at night by a brilliant display of fireworks.

Columbus Day passed away in Washington, D. C., more quietly than an ordinary holiday. The city was almost as quiet as on Sunday. The anniversary of America's discovery was observed in the churches and schools, but there was no elaborate observance of the day. All government buildings were closed, as were also banks, private offices and stores.

Columbus Day was celebrated at Greenville, S. C., by the children of the white graded schools, who paraded the principal streets, carrying numerous flags and making a pretty display. All the schools and colleges of the town observed the day and suspended exercises. The question whether the Government should be revolutionized and made an armed conspiracy for the retention of plutocratic power is of far deeper significance than any question, however important, of tariff changes. The crying wrongs of the workman and farmer are not to be remedied, one let the Government be revolutionized. And that is the reason why many good citizens, who do not wholly agree with the Chicago platform on the tariff question, will vote for Grover Cleveland.—Lockport (N. Y.) Daily Sun.

The act of 1871 is to the force bill as a base to a giant. Yet even under this act, thousands of voters have been disfranchised and many others treated with the most wanton disrespect and insolence by men who were in no wise responsible to the people whom they oppressed and insulted. The people of the country should learn from this experience the need of a change in the control of the Government. The responsibility for the disfranchisement of the colored people, the spreading death, destruction and ruin throughout every nook and corner of the land.—Richmond Times. The party that defends Davenport is no better than Davenport, and its methods are no better than his methods. The force bill is the first step toward a crash upon the heads of the Republicans. The Republicans have, but it is temporarily put under cover by the cowardly Republican press for fear its unpopularity will lose votes for Harrison in November. All patriots who have faith in the blessings of peace and believe in the sovereignty of the people and the freedom of constitution in sight and kill the Force bill and forever destroy sectionalism by voting against Benjamin Harrison.—Toledo Bee. It was made an issue by the Republicans themselves, not by the Democrats, and they were content to let it sleep in death. It was brought to life by the Republicans, who began to hear from the country in advance of the November returns, and their dismay they found that they had blundered. It was too late then to get rid of the Force bill altogether, but they could do a bugaboo which no sensible man believes ever would be enacted into a law, even should the Republicans have the power to do this. It is a very nice and fine, but it is hardly probable that any one will be deceived by it. There is too much involved in the present campaign for any lover of good government to take chances. It will not do to trust the Republican party. The Force bill may be a dead issue in Southern States, but it isn't in Nebraska, and this is on the authority of no less a personage than the Hon. John M. Thurston. In addressing a mass meeting in colored men in Omaha last week Mr. Thurston told them that the Force bill is a dead issue, and that the Republicans who stand pledged to its passage. Said he: "I would rather see the last whirling wheel in our factories stopped, the last fire in the last furnace quenched, the last great workshop crumble away and its dismantled chimney stand a monument to a greatness that has decayed, than that a single colored man should be denied the means of the privileges accorded him by law, much less be deprived of his right to vote." Of course Mr. Thurston doesn't mean this, but it is right in line with a letter written to the meeting by Judge Crouse, and it only emphasized the oft-repeated statements of party leaders that the Force bill was never enacted by any sort of office in Nebraska, and it is not a rash assertion to say that one never will be.—Chicago Times. The broad meaning of the Force bill should be clearly understood. It is intended to keep up the vicious Republican majority in the South to stand for the negro vote which fails to materialize on election day. To this end the machinery to be employed is both costly and elaborate. Not one of the several thousand officials to be intrusted with the delicate and important work of executing the law would be elected by the people. From the Federal Judge, whose duty it would be to appoint the chief supervisors down to the deputy marshal every official would be appointed by the party in power. Each would be selected by officials not responsible to the people. The control of the elections would be taken entirely out of the hands of the people of the United States. This is the reason why Gen. Stevenson declares on the stump that the Force bill breathes destruction to the people. It would be impossible to dislodge the Republican party from power should it ever have the opportunity of reaping the

advantages which this infamous measure would give it. There is no limit to the number of deputy marshals that may be appointed. They might be able to overawe the voters, and each one would be a Republican partisan anxious to do the dirty work necessary to secure his wages. Behind these men would be the Federal operation of the Congressional election in operation, would merely be a solemn force enacted for the purpose of keeping up appearances.—Atlanta Constitution. Should Harrison be elected there is little doubt but that a Republican House would be secured; and a House in political harmony with the Senate and the President would mean a new Force bill passed by Congress and signed by the President would mean a Republican majority in the future Houses of Representatives, no matter who the people might choose at the ballot box. As Senator Teller of Colorado described it, it contained the machinery to perpetuate a certain majority in Congress in the interest of the men controlling the machine. This would be its effect, and this is the design of its authors. The Force bill is nothing less than an attempt to defeat the free expression of the popular will; to gag the voice of the people for years to come. It is a link in the chain for binding the nation hand and foot in order to confirm and maintain the will of the monopolistic hands who, through a system of tariff robbery and fraud, are sucking the life out of the people and spilling the spirit of violence and the reckless hostility of a party towards popular institutions betrayed themselves more thoroughly than in this measure. If the people should give to the Republican party the power to pass this measure, they would find themselves completely at the mercy of the free traders who would be free to do as they pleased with the freedom of elections ruthlessly destroyed. It is re-awakened. When a leading Republican journal confesses that the only barrier against the Force bill is in the failure to elect a Republican President and Republican House of Representatives the most unwary voter should recognize the extent of the danger that threatens free elections.—Philadelphia Record.

Republicanism would rather have negro domination than the present condition. If it would conquer the South with a Force bill, it would conquer every Democratic State with its supervisors and marshals wherever it could. If it would prefer negro domination, it would prefer any sort of domination, and it would not mind the conditions where conditions are Democratic. The Force bill is alive.—Kansas City Times. In an account of the Democratic Club meeting in Cynthiana, Ky., May 9th, morey, who voted for Harrison in 1888, is reported to have said: "I regret who was the champion to speak, took the stand and made a good speech, advocating States' rights and denounced the Force bill in every forcible language. The major was cheered often, and he handled the would-be supervisors under the Force bill without flinching. He is far tariff for revenue only.—Kentucky Citizen.

The Third Party or Force Bill Party. The Georgia and Florida line was sharply drawn between Southern citizens who are willing to live under a Force law, and those who will resist to the last extremity. The enactment of such a measure. As far as the Force bill issue is concerned there is no third party. The People's party, so called, and the Democrats stood solid on the question; and an overwhelming and splendid victory they won! There is no longer any pretext upon which a Southerner opposed to the Force bill and to Negro Domination, but inclined to side with the All-American Populists on the issue of the Force bill, find a ground of unity to his State and section. The identification of the political interests of the third party leaders with those of the Force bill Republicans is complete, and in some quarters it is openly avowed. If any evidence were needed beyond the actual fusion in Georgia, it is afforded by the great declaration of Gen. E. D. White, the third party candidate for Vice President: "I am decidedly in favor of the appointment of Federal supervisors at each polling place, and the placing there, if necessary, of marshals. We are in this line of sentiment, and it is decidedly not the intention to give us a fair showing. For this reason we have decided to support the Federal Government, to protect our rights as voters through the medium of Federal supervisors. We invoke the power of the Federal Government. Our boasted liberty is the valueless unless we can guarantee protection to the humblest voter in the fact that his vote will be properly received and properly counted with which the scheming leaders of the Alliance movement in politics started out in this campaign, namely, that their party was not a whit behind the Democracy in its dread and abhorrence of Force legislation and Negro Domination, is thus deliberately cast aside. The white Southerner can vote the third party ticket in November without voting for a Force bill, for Federal interference in the elections of his State, for bayonets at the polls. If he has made up his mind to betray to that extent the welfare of his own people, he might as well deposit in the ballot box a vote for Harrison and Reid.—New York Sun.

RED-HOT RESOLUTIONS FEDERAL SUPERVISORS Wanted by Populists and Republicans of Richmond and Wilkinson Counties. Petitioners from republicans and third party men in Wilkinson and Richmond counties (Ga.) have been furnished to Judge Pardee, of the United States court, asking for the appointment of federal inspectors to "guard and scrutinize the congressional election" next month. That petition bears the signature of well-known republicans and third party men, and was forwarded to Judge Pardee by District Attorney Marion Erwin, who vouches for the genuineness of the papers, as is his duty. Judge Pardee has acted promptly upon this petition and has called on Chief Supervisor Bicket, in Savannah, to hold himself in readiness to accompany the United States Marshal, of the Augusta district, to open court in the southern district of Georgia to appoint federal inspectors. The judge's order is as follows: EXTEND STATES COURTS COURT, Fifth Judicial District, New Orleans, October 25th—H. K. Clark, Clerk of United States Circuit Court, Savannah, Ga.—My Dear Sir: Enclosed are petitions from Wilkinson and Richmond counties, Georgia, for the appointment of the appointment of supervisors of election and deputy United States marshals which please the Hon. J. H. Pardee, of the Georgia district of Georgia to open court in the southern district of Georgia to appoint federal inspectors to open court in the southern district of Georgia to open court in order to appoint federal inspectors to open court as contemplated by the act of the United States.

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By the Premature Explosion of a Loaded Gas Pipe. A frightful explosion attended the Columbus celebration at Los Angeles, Cal., Friday night. A large number of people, including many children, had gathered around the gas pipe, which was being used to explode a piece of six-inch gas pipe loaded with powder. The contrivance exploded prematurely and caused dreadful havoc. Seven persons were killed outright or received injuries from which they died soon afterwards. A number of others were seriously injured. Theodore Rapp was near by holding in two little daughters, aged four and five. Both girls were killed. The dead were Frank E. Ford, aged fourteen, Agria Cohen, aged eight; Louis Olen, aged thirteen; Antonio Soghetto, Victor Casino, two daughters of Theodore Rapp, Herman Cammet, and B. B. Bunker received injuries that will probably prove fatal.

TELEGRAPHIC CLEANINGS. The News of the World Condensed Into Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs. Interesting and Instructive to a Class of Readers. In a fire Wednesday, in a two-story building at Cleveland, O., James Shannon, his wife and two children, aged six and four years, were burned to death. Harry Vase Millbanks, the duelist who gained considerable notoriety through his connection with the Coleman-Borrows scandal, died Monday at Davesplatz, in Switzerland. The steamer Orange Nassau arrived at her dock in New York City, Thursday morning from the West Indian ports, and bringing confirmation of the threatened revolution in the West Indies. A special from Potsville Pa., says: Work was stopped at all the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron companies' collieries Wednesday, owing to the scarcity of water and the freight blockade on the Reading system. According to a Washington special of Wednesday, the manufacturing industries for the city of Richmond, Va., for the month of August, 1891, show the average wages per hour had increased from \$2.14 in 1880 to \$3.80 in 1890, or 77.57 per cent. A New York dispatch of Tuesday says: Rev. Dr. John Hall, and Rev. Dr. Robert Russell have resigned from the board of directors of the Union Theological Seminary as a result of the complication following the seminary's dispute with the Presbyterian church. It is said that the directors will withdraw. A Madison, Wis., dispatch says: The appointment bill as adopted by the democratic caucus, with a single exception, passed both houses Wednesday evening, all the democrats voting for it except Senator Krueger and Assemblyman Neal Brown. The law gives the democrats a majority of 12 or 14 on joint ballot. The supreme court of Indiana, on Wednesday, rendered a decision declaring unconstitutional the registration law. The registration features of the law were made to apply chiefly to the commercial travelers and the residents of the state absent in the employ of the government. The grounds on which the law is held to be in violation of the constitution is that it is class legislation. Stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at a meeting in New York Tuesday, voted to increase the capital stock to \$13,800,000 to \$100,000,000. At a subsequent meeting the directors will take action as to the disposition of the new stock. It is understood, however, that \$8,500,000 of the extra stock will be given as a credit dividend and the remaining \$5,300,000 will be held in the treasury. A locomotive boiler exploded Wednesday morning at Palis, a small station on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad, west of Birmingham, Ala. A local freight stopped there as usual and the engine was being used to switch some cars, when the boiler exploded. Harry Monroe, the engineer, and a William Church, fireman, were blown to pieces. Conductor Frank Block was wounded, but not fatally. The New York Herald of Wednesday has published the report of a special official investigating committee, it is said, has made some interesting discoveries about certain transfers of property that may lead to criminal proceedings against well known men hitherto identified with the management. A directors' meeting was called to hear the report, but nothing was given out. It was said that the report will be deferred for the present.

Trade is in Good Condition, Though Prices are Low. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "There is still no cloud in the business sky, unless the state of the foreign trade be one. All home trade is of enormous volume, making an aggregate of bank exchanges outside of New York thus far in October never equalled in the same month of any previous year, the excess over last year being about 14 per cent, and over 1890, when international transactions were the largest on record, the excess this year thus far is about 9 per cent. Prices are low but merchants are pressing for more business at the same rates. All domestic industries are crowded with orders and works, as a rule, are fully employed, many being pushed to overtime by the urgent demand resulting from an unprecedented distribution of goods. Merchants are fairly supplied and there is reason to hope that some relief from the excess of goods will be obtained. Exports in September were but \$82,948,276 in value, against \$82,045,085 last year, a great decline, due mainly to the fact that last year's movement was far beyond all precedent. The cotton exports were 21,000,000 pounds less, and the average price 7.23 cents against 8.37 last year. The money markets are nowhere stringent, notwithstanding the unusual delay in returns from the west or from Europe. In this market money has risen from 5-12 to 6 per cent on call and there is a more active and firmer market at Chicago, but nothing like monetary stringency is reported from any quarter. The treasury has taken in \$400,000 more gold than it has paid out during the week, and has out \$100,000 more silver out has added to the circulation \$2,300,000 in notes. Reports from Chicago serve this week to indicate the tone of business at the west. Merchandise sales in leading lines are larger than last year, and a great number of buyers in town. Buiness in dry goods and clothing is expected to be brisk early next week. Collections are good, real estate dealings heavier, amounting to over \$3,000,000, and bank clearings 60 per cent larger than last year. Receipts of all kinds of products are increasing, mostly in the line of live stock, which shows a slight decrease. At other western ports transactions are enormous and several report the railroads blockaded by the amount of freight offered. At the east business has been more active since the great celebration, and in volume never equalled. Textile manufacturing continues to expand, and many fully equipped in recent years. In printing cloths there is something like a corner, and three and five yard sheeting, the chief production, is sold into January, and silk goods are dearer. Claims against woolen looms never were so large and orders seem to increase about in proportion to the enormous distribution. In boots and shoes the season is theoretically closing, yet the business is large and the work all busy, and some cannot meet their orders in six weeks. Many orders come daily by mail with urgent demands for immediate use, so that stocks are well cleared out and many hands have been working overtime for months. The iron industry feels the impulse of increasing the demand, especially for plates of structural forms, such work being in all crowded and a greater demand from shipyards is expected, while the market for bar is moderately good. Notwithstanding the large production of pig, the market is stronger and some grades have slightly advanced. Speculation has not been very active except in cotton, of which 92,800 bales have been sold and the price advanced an eighth.

THE IAMS CASE. Officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard Being Prosecuted. The cause of the commonwealth against Col. Alex. L. Hawkins, Lieutenant Col. J. R. Stone, and an anonymous W. S. G. of the Tenth Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, was called in the criminal court at Pittsburgh, Pa., Thursday. Judge Porter presided and Judges McClung and Ewing sat on the bench with him. This is the famous Iams case. On the day Erick was shot, Private Iams, of the Tenth Regiment, was cut off his tent and given three cheers "for the man who shot Erick." His remark was overheard by Lieutenant Colonel Streator and for the offense Iams was first tied up by the thumbs and then his head was shaved and he was drummed out of camp. He then presented charges against the officers of the regiment for assault and battery and aggravated assault. When the case was called the courtroom was crowded with military officers. Young Iams was present and showed no ill effects of his treatment, his hair having grown long again. Judge Porter decided in favor of the prosecution and his decision on the question of quashing the indictments. WORLD'S FAIR RULES Which Will Govern in Conducting the Great Exposition. A Chicago special of Wednesday says: The general rules governing the conduct of the Columbian exposition have been issued. The gates will be opened to employees at 6 o'clock a. m. on October 8 o'clock a. m. unless in case of some special exhibition or event, when they close not later than 11 o'clock p. m. Admission will be in all cases 50 cents per head, except in that of children under six years accompanied by parent or guardian. These will be admitted free of expense, amount of power will be furnished gratuitously to exhibitors, but where a large amount of power is required a charge will be made. The exposition will exert reasonable care for the protection of exhibitors, but will not stand responsible for any loss or damage. No patent medicines or nostrums whose merits are unproved will be accepted for exhibition. Catalogues will be printed in English, French and Spanish, and will be published by the exposition exclusively. SAUNDERS' MURDERERS. Break Jail at Orlando, Fla., and Make Good their Escape. The train robbers, Futch and Floyd, the two who confessed being implicated in the scheme by which Express Messenger Saunders lost his life last June, escaped from the Orlando, Fla., jail Friday night. There are two cages in the jail, the upper one having been occupied by the men who escaped. A lower one by the other accused of train robbery, but about a dozen negroes. Some time in the night the two prisoners succeeded in opening the door of their cage, made a hole in the brick wall at a point where the water pipe passed through below the window. The door of the cage was opened by keys made from melted soap. Stafford, the most famous amount of power will be implicated in the robbery referred to with them though they offered to liberate him. Deputy Sheriff Puckett once gave Floyd some shot to use for medicine, and they could not be found in his cell. THE TALE OF A TAG. A woman not a thousand miles from Richmond was, without doubt, the most fortunate of the (last Sunday) in seven counties when she discovered a coming out of church, that her brand new hat was adorned with a tag, whereupon was inscribed the legend, "Reduced to \$2.75."—Richmond Review.

Humorous. The man who knows it all has lots to learn. A fat butcher should be an anomaly, for he is perpetually taking off flesh. It isn't the man who blows most who finds it easiest to raise the wind. "A word for a blow," remarked the blacksmith, who had just ordered his boy to start the bellows. "It appears in railroad accidents the first and last cars are always the ones injured." "Why not leave them off the train?" It is hard to please everybody. Some men complain because they are bald, and others because they haven't the price of a hair-cut. There was a fisherman polite whose canners were so fine, whenever he went to catch a fish, He'd drop him first a line. A quarter of an inch difference in the width of one's shoes may turn an open-hearted philanthropist into a cranky and self-centered pessimist. Jeannette—Does Miss Boardman get her lovely complexion from her father or her mother? Gladys (sweetly)—From her father. He's in the drug business. Mr. Nagley—I suppose you think you never made a mistake since you was born. Mr. Nagley—I can't say that, but I haven't made many since I was married. "In heaven there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage," quoted Miss Wallflower. "How heavenly!" exclaimed Mr. Larimer, who is a confirmed old bachelor. Baron—Then the obstreperous beggar whom you turned out of doors was coarse and abusive? Valet—Abusive, my lord? He might have worn your lordship himself. She may have a little of this world's pelf, But life still she has a bring, And that's when she has a day to herself To go out prying things. "Mabel, this question of marriage is a serious one that I hope you have considered well?" Mabel—Oh, dear, yes, auntie, I have worried myself sick already about my trousseau. Young Wife—What do you think of my pie-crust, Jack? Jack (who doesn't wish to be as severe as the case warrants)—Very nice, my darling; but didn't you get the shortening in lengthwise. Mother—Mary, go up in the attic and get that photograph of Mrs. Grimson and put it in that new frame on the piano. Mary—Why, mother, what do you want to put that homely old thing there for? Mother—She is coming to visit us tomorrow. At a small town in Kent a gentleman employed a carpenter to put up a partition, and had it filled with sawdust to deaden the sound. When it was completed the gentleman called from one side to the carpenter on the other. "Smith, can you hear me?" Smith immediately answered: "No, sir."

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