

Andover News.

WEDNESDAY NOV. 14, 1894.

Japanese mines produce in considerable quantities gold, silver, lead, iron, coal, sulphur and copper. The Chinese are getting most of the lead, adds the New York Recorder.

Home and Farm believes that the greatest aid to success in farming is cheaper production. This means that the crops should be increased by the use of fertilizers in order to decrease the cost of the labor. The larger the crop the lower the expense and the greater the profit.

It is said that horses are cheaper in Idaho, just now, than anywhere else in the world. Ordinary unbroken, ranch-bred horses have been sold at auction, in Boise City, during the last summer at seventy-five cents a head, and horses broken to harness and the saddle as low as \$2.50, although, as a farmer remarked, "if you want a good team they are surprisingly scarce."

The following table, showing the average railway charges for freight transportation per mile for different countries, has been carefully arranged for the United States authorities:

Country	Cents
United States	1.32
Germany	1.70
Austria	2.10
Belgium	1.54
Denmark	2.70
France	2.14
Italy	2.46
Luxembourg	1.90
Norway	3.02
Holland	1.52
Roumania	2.64
Russia	2.92
Finland	1.98
Switzerland	3.36
Average for Europe	2.02
Average in United States	1.22

"Jumping beans," says the Philadelphia Record, "threaten to become as great a fad with those who admire odd pets as chameleons were about a year ago. As most people know by this time, the movements of the beans are caused by a little worm inside. They come from Mexico, where a Chicago man has collected large numbers of them, and has cornered the market. The worms are said to be a species of chrysalis, and in time develop into butterflies. If the craze doesn't die out before the Indians and the jumping bean agents have collected all the worms, Mexico may be minus a species of butterfly at a certain season. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prohibited the sale of the chameleons, but has not yet taken any action for the protection of the acrobatic worm of the embryonic butterfly."

The religious newspapers are wrestling with the question of the "best one hundred books for a Sunday-school library." The New York Evangelist secured lists from many Presbyterian Sunday-schools, and these lists show some curious features. The favorite book, which appears upon ninety-one per cent. of the lists, is General Wallace's "Ben Hur." Mrs. Prentiss's "Stepping Heavenward" is second, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" ranks third, and Edward Everett Hale's "In His Name" is fourth. The great change that has come over the taste of the young reading public in thirty years may be seen in the utter neglect of the books that were once conspicuous on the shelves of every Sunday-school library. Among these neglected authors are the Abbots, who furnished the interminable "Rollo" books and the short histories and biographies; "A. I. O. E.," the English woman who wrote moral tales and who recently died in India at an advanced age, and E. P. Roe, whose semi-religious novels had so great a vogue a few years ago. In their stead we find the books of Louise Alcott, Kate Wiggin, Margaret Sidney and Mrs. Alden, the author of the "Pammy" books.

The stories of these writers are infinitely brighter than the prosy tales of the older authors. They are full of human nature and the moral is not dragged in, but is made an integral part of the story. In a word, the literary taste of this Sunday-school scholar of the period is to be considered.

THE "PETER'S PENCE"

Must Be Sent To Mgr. Satolli Hereafter.

Individual Contributions May Be Addressed Directly to the Ecclesiastical Text of the Letter Sent to the Apostolic Delegate—Various Seminars To Be Founded.

Washington, Nov. 12.—An interesting and important letter has been received from Rome by the apostolic delegate, Mgr. Satolli, to be forwarded by him to the archbishops, who are to distribute it to their suffragans. Heretofore the Peter's pence collected each year in every diocese have been sent directly by the bishops to Rome. Now those collections must be transmitted to the delegate. Moreover, any individual who wishes to make in his own name a more liberal contribution than he would ordinarily put in the diocesan collection, may do so by addressing it directly to the pope through the delegate.

Following is the letter of the holy father to the bishops: "Among other efficient means of fostering and proving devotedness to the Roman pontiff, one deserves notice—we mean the financial support given him that he may the more readily provide for the interests of the church. Since the days of the apostles the faithful have given in this matter a noble example which has continued through all the vicissitudes of time and events. This support is justly called Peter's pence. "Assuredly in these latter days when the rights of the Roman church are unjustly violated and its former means have ceased, it is a fact worthy of remembrance and commendation that Catholics of almost every nation have so warm in their attachment to the successor of St. Peter as to come in aid of his honorable destitution. In this concert the faithful of your great country deserve a meed of praise, for under the guidance and exhortation of their bishops they have given remarkable proofs of their ardor, of their faith and the native generosity of their hearts.

"Useless, then, to urge them to a further continuance of this custom. Our purpose rather, is to point out an arrangement which shall facilitate and, if possible, also increase their generosity. Not long ago, as you know, we thought proper to give your diocese and your flocks a special pledge of our affection in the establishment of a permanent apostolic delegation, so that there might be constantly in your midst one who should represent our person and manage your more important affairs in our name with our power. Now this institution naturally suggests the new arrangement we should like to make as to the Peter's pence. It is this: The collections for this purpose which each bishop orders in his diocese as well as the private contributions that individual Catholics may wish to make to the holy father in their own names, shall henceforth be forwarded to and placed to the credit of the apostolic delegate residing in Washington. He afterwards will remit the sums to us with itemized details. "Your generosity will be most acceptable and opportune just now, for the needs increase day by day with our growing solitude for the faith, and especially since the publication of our late apostolic letter on unity. We cherish certain projects by which we hope, not without good grounds, to foster and hasten that devoutly wished consummation, the reunion of Christendom. Such, venerable brother, is our wish in this matter: We know well and duly praise your willingness to respond to our counsels and desires. And now we lovingly bestow on yourself, your work, your clergy, your people the apostolic benediction as a pledge of God's choicest blessings that unfailing success may attend your pastorate.

"Given at Rome, in St. Peter's, the 16th day of September, 1894, the 17th year of our pontificate. "LEO P. P., XIII." The projects above referred to are seminaries to be founded at various points in the Orient, Athens, Smyrna, Corfu and others. The letter also, it is understood, implies that priests and people are expected to avail themselves of this opportunity to show their pleasure at the establishment of the apostolic delegation.

The transmission of this letter has been to some extent foreshadowed in United Press dispatches from Rome. It must not, however, be confounded with the forthcoming encyclical, which will appear in due course.

Manufacturers Organize. Cincinnati, Nov. 10.—A call has just been issued by the combined manufacturers of this city and region, inviting a convention to be held in Cincinnati on Jan. 22, 1895, to form a non-political, non-sectional National Manufacturers' association. The purpose of this organization will be to look after wholesome legislation for the encouragement of manufacturing and to secure favorable trade relations with foreign countries. The invitation is without limit as to ratio of representation of number of delegates.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Cars Filled With Anarchists in a Wreck Near Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Fifteen hundred anarchists went out to Waldheim cemetery yesterday afternoon to attend a demonstration in memory of Spies, Parsons, Fischer, Lingg and Engel, who were hanged for the part which they took in the Haymarket riot. Herr Most addressed the assemblage.

One thousand of the red bedecked men paraded the streets and marched to the Wisconsin Central depot, where they boarded a train of twelve cars. The train was wrecked at Fortieth street, however, and the passengers had some difficulty in reaching their destination. The place of the wreck was a junction. As the train approached it at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour, the engineer noticed that the switch was set for the wrong track and blew his whistle. As the front of the engine went over the switch, the switchman shifted his lever, sending the front trucks of the engine on one track and the other wheels on another track. The engineer and fireman jumped, but the engineer was probably fatally injured. The engine and first car is a total wreck. The car was crowded. The doors and windows could not be opened so no one could get out until after an exit had been cut. A number of passengers were cut and bruised. One man had his hands so badly mashed that his fingers will have to be amputated.

The anarchists reached their destination by walking a mile to Madison street and going out on electric cars. The cemetery was finally reached and wreaths of flowers mostly red in color, were placed on the graves of the five dead anarchists.

GREATER NEW YORK.

Many Assemblages Will Vote for Consolidation.

New York, Nov. 12.—Now that the votes of the localities interested have been pressed themselves in favor of a Greater New York interest in the question is transferred to the action of the legislature. It remains for the legislature of 1895 to carry out the expressed wishes of the citizens of New York, Brooklyn and the Staten Island, Long Island and Westchester towns embraced within the boundaries of the coming metropolis. In order that the prospect for favorable legislation on the subject of consolidation may be known a morning paper has made a canvass of the new assembly. To every one of the 128 members it addressed the question: "Do you favor Greater New York?" It has not been possible to obtain answers from all a number were absent from their homes. But a sufficient number of the assemblies have replied to make it fairly acted upon. Answers have been received from seven assemblies as follows: For consolidation, 48; against consolidation, 4; undecided, 25.

PORT ARTHUR INVESTED.

Japan's Victories and Progress Confirmed.

London, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Tokio states that the Japanese have invested Port Arthur, and that the two outermost forts on the land side have been captured. A dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported there that the emperor is suffering with a fever and is confined to his bed. A dispatch from Peking dated Tuesday and coming by way of Shanghai says that the emperor and his court are preparing to leave Peking for Sing-Janfu, in the province of Kiangsu, about 125 miles northwest of Shanghai. It is stated that 70,000 Russian troops are concentrating at Vladivostok.

The Choctaw Uprising.

Hartshorne, I. T., Nov. 12.—No hostile demonstration has yet been made by the Indians, but the mobilization of their forces continues. A band of sixteen passed through here at 9 o'clock Friday night and another numbering fifty passed three hours later. All were heavily armed. It is not known to which side these belong. The 200 who passed Friday morning though, were sent upon avenging the execution of Silan Lewis. It is said upon reliable authority that two large bands of Choctaws are in the neighborhood of the Jack Port mountains and that they are being constantly reinforced. The Choctaw district will be conquered at Wilburton Tuesday, when the twenty-six prisoners indicted for the same offense for which Silan Lewis was executed will be placed on trial.

Opposed to a Strike.

Princeton, Ill., Nov. 12.—A meeting of the coal miners of Spring Valley to consider a strike was held in the Opera house. It was called by the Driver & Co., men whose grievance is that three of their number were discharged because they absented themselves from work on election day without giving their employer the customary notice. The meeting adjourned until Tuesday without taking action. The rank and file of the miners oppose a strike at this time.

Dr. Parkhurst Ill.

New York, Nov. 12.—The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who has been suffering from a severe cold for some time, was not sufficiently well to occupy his pulpit in the Madison Square Presbyterian church yesterday. Dr. Francis S. Brown, of the Union Theological seminary, preached instead. The minister will leave to-day for Lakewood where he will remain two weeks.

The Calypso Sprung.

London, Nov. 12.—The British cruiser Calypso, of the training squadron, was sighted yesterday sixty miles north of the Canary islands. She parted from the rest of the squadron in a gale a few days ago and when the other vessels reached Las Palmas without her much anxiety for her safety was felt.

WILLING TO MEDIATE.

United States' Proposition to China and Japan.

Influenced by Sentiments of Friendship for Both Countries—If the War Is Prolonged England May Interfere and Prevent Further Aggression on the Part of Japan.

Washington, Nov. 12.—A complete history of the position taken by this government with reference to the China-Japan war is as follows:

On Tuesday last, Secretary Gresham, acting under instructions from President Cleveland, telegraphed Minister Denby at Peking, that this country would, if desired, arbitrate the differences between China and Japan. On the same day another dispatch, also inspired by President Cleveland, was sent by Secretary Gresham to Mr. Dun, the United States minister at Tokio. This dispatch, after stating the willingness of the United States to mediate between the two countries proceeded at considerable length to define our position. It added that in making this suggestion the United States were influenced only by sentiments of friendship for both the contending parties; that no consideration of territorial aggrandizement entered into the question; that our interests in the east were not materially affected by the war and that the attitude of this government could not be open to any other construction than that of an earnest friend of the two nations interested.

Since these dispatches were sent the state department has received assurances that China will accept the proposition. Nothing meanwhile has been heard from Tokio, but it is shrewdly suspected in administration circles that the Japanese government will take no action until they have first been apprised of China's intentions. In other words, the Japanese feel that they have all the advantage at present and they will not move in the matter until satisfied that China is willing to make peace on terms satisfactory to them. These terms are well understood. They include two conditions—the independence of Korea and a war indemnity sufficient to compensate Japan for the expenses incurred by her since hostilities began. Japan, it is understood, is satisfied that if President Cleveland be chosen as arbitrator he will act fairly with both parties and that he will fix the indemnity at such a figure as will satisfy Japan.

As to the amount of cash it is not likely that Japan will accept the mediation unless \$100,000,000 is offered. This will about represent what Japan has actually spent on the war. She does not ask for exemplary or punitive damages, as the term is used in law, but merely the damages which will reimburse her outlay.

When France paid Germany an indemnity for the Franco-German war it represented not only what Germany had spent but exemplary or punitive damages as well. Japan does not expect this, but she will insist on actual damages. This is roughly figured as follows: Japan had a reserve fund of \$25,000,000 on hand when the war began. This has been spent. Then she negotiated a war loan of \$50,000,000 yen (a yen being about equivalent to our one dollar). This makes \$75,000,000 actually used in the war. Besides this, Japanese citizens have contributed large sums. The total outlay, including obligations incurred, is estimated at about \$100,000,000. The extra session of the Japanese diet resulted in a law authorizing a war expenditure up to \$150,000,000, but this limit has not been reached.

Meanwhile, Great Britain is making every effort with the co-operation of France and other continental countries, to bring the war to a close. Thus far she has been unsuccessful, and she has been equally unsuccessful in her desire to secure the co-operation of the United States in a joint intervention. The belief is expressed in diplomatic circles that if the war be prolonged much further England may interfere and forcibly prevent any further aggression on the part of Japan. Such a step would involve the latter country in war with Great Britain, for now that the Japanese have their fighting blood up they will not be balked in their purpose of punishing China, unless prevented by superior outside force. For this reason, therefore, Japan it is thought may the more willingly consent to arbitration, although the fact is indubitable that she will consent to arbitration only if she is satisfied that the proposition made by the United States.

General Sanders Arrested.

Pueblo, Col., Nov. 12.—"General" J. S. Sanders, of commonwealth fame, was arrested here on a warrant charging him with grand larceny. He pleaded guilty and was placed under \$300 bonds, which he furnished. The party stealing a Rio Grande locomotive and running it over the Missouri Pacific tracks last May to Horace, Kas., where he and his followers were overpowered by deputy United States marshals and arrested. Sanders was held in the United States court at Wichita for three weeks before the election and made speeches for Gov. Waite and the populist ticket.

Holcomb Governor of Nebraska.

Omaha, Nov. 12.—Complete official returns show the election of Judge Holcomb, Republican, for governor by a 2,000 plurality over Major Republican. Friends of the latter have decided not to contest the election.

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MINING TROUBLES.

Arbitration Hoped for in the Pittsburgh District.

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 12.—The Illinois coal operators are hoping the threatened strike in the Pittsburgh district may be averted by resort to the method of arbitration provided for in the Columbus agreement of June, 1893, which brought the big strike to an end. According to that agreement, the Interstate joint board of arbitration is to decide whether or not the scale of the Pittsburgh district is being generally recognized and observed, and until the board has decided that it is, the year ending next may be waived in Illinois, Indiana or Ohio. Indiana operators insist that the Pittsburgh operators are wrong in announcing that they will arbitrarily reduce wages of Nov. 15 because two of the larger operators are not observing the terms of the agreement of June 12. It is better that they suspend operation. The officials of the miners' organization of Indiana also are hoping there will be no strike. In this state the desire is for more work at the present scale although the Indiana organization at first bolted the action of the Columbus conference.

POPULAR TO THE END.

Over 8,000 Persons Take a Look at "King" Kelly.

Boston, Nov. 12.—Yesterday all the was mortal of poor Mike Kelly was gently lowered to the grave by the who had been near and dear to his throughout life. Not for many a day has the funeral of one man so largely attended as that of Kelly. For four hours a steady stream of people filed slowly into the rooms of the Boston lodge of Elks of Hayward place and did the dead man honor. Peacefully he reposed in a magnificent casket, half buried beneath floral decorations placed there by loving hands. Around the room were wreaths and crosses and costly pieces of floral work contracted by friends. Men, women and children came, looked reverently on the features of the dead man, and silently gazed away to make room for others. Something like 8,000 people came and thousands more would have come had there been time.

KILLED BY HER BOARDER.

Henry Powell Commits Murder and Then Shoots Himself.

Rochester, Pa., Nov. 12.—Henry Powell shot and fatally wounded Mrs. S. McLaughlin and then killed himself at Vicary, two miles north of Rochester. Mrs. McLaughlin is supposed to have been the cause of the crime. Mrs. McLaughlin was a widow with three children and Powell boarded with her. Powell was married and the father of a family, but did not live with his wife. Saturday night after Mrs. McLaughlin's children were put to bed three shots were heard down stairs. An investigation shows that Powell had shot the woman twice in the head and then put a bullet through his own brain, dying instantly. Mrs. McLaughlin cannot live. She came here from New Cumberland, Pa., and had intended moving to East Liverpool so as to be rid of Powell's attentions. The dead man was employed in the Freedman oil refinery.

Desperate Negro Robbers.

Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 12.—Max Dunham, a thirty farmer on the Pleasantway road, upon returning from the Seventh Day Baptist church was to the barn with his horse, after leaving his wife at the house. As he was leaving the barn a heavy-built negro attacked him and tried to strangle him. He managed to make an outcry, when another negro came from the house and escaped with Mr. Dunham's horse. Going to the house, Dunham found that the second negro had assaulted Mrs. Dunham about a leg, inflicting terrible wounds about her head, when she refused to tell where her money was kept. He fled when he heard Mr. Dunham's cries for help. The woman's condition is now very dangerous.

Another Manicure Expected.

London, Nov. 12.—The Daily News hears from Odessa: "Another manicure is expected after the funeral. I gather from all sides that the regret for the deceased is a feeling of relief that his hair, which has been removed, and his iron curtain has been removed. A heavy between hope and fear whether Nicholas II. will lead the press with equal weight or relieve it of its poisonous influence."

WEIRD MYSTERY.

Tracing a Dark Crime.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON, M. D.

CHAPTER X.

Tracing myself of the first opportunity I took it out of my pocket. The inclosure was speedily in my hands. I was surprised at what I found. I looked at the last time refuse to believe you the interview you so impudently demanded. The past has not been my mind. I am inexorably drawn to you to-day, and to-morrow I shall dare address me again in any way. Never dare upon you as one dead. I look upon you as one dead. ALEXANDER ROBINSON, M. D.

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