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Late Afternoon Markets.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, Sept. 20.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific, xd	74½	73½
Duluth, common	4½	4
Duluth, preferred	9	8
Commercial Cable, xd	182	181½
Commercial Cable Company Bonds	107½	105
Commercial Registered Bonds	..	..
Montreal Telegraph	176	175½
Richelieu and Ontario	98	97½
Montreal Street Railway	224½	223½
Montreal Street Railway, new	219½	217
Montreal Gas Company	184	183½
Bell Telephone	175	170
Royal Electric, xd	141	140½
Toronto Railway	84	83½
Bank of Montreal	245	238
Ontario Bank	100	..
Ontario Bank	..	..
Bank of Toronto	240	234
Merchants Bank	180	170
Merchants Bank of Halifax	180	173
Quebec Bank	..	121
Union Bank	..	101½
Bank of Commerce	139½	..
Northwest Land pref	57	53
Montreal Cotton Company	145	142
Canada Colored Cotton	60	35
Dominion Cotton	92½	91½

SALES—Com Cable, 25 at 181; Mont. St. Ry. 17 at 223; Royal Elec., 75 at 144; Toronto Ry., 25 at 53½, 100 at 84, 25 at 84½; Bank of Montreal, 2 at 245; Merchants' Bank, 24 at 181, 25 at 183½; Mont. Cotton, 50 at 142½, 10 at 142¾, 2 at 142, 25 at 142½, Dominion Cotton, 9 at 92, 132 at 91.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, Sept. 20.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	245	238
Ontario	100½	98
Toronto	240	233
Merchants	185	179
Commerce	137½	135½
Imperial	193	191½
Dominion	293½	290
Standard	176	175
Hamilton	175	171
British America	131	128½
Western Assurance	168½	168½
Confederation Life	..	..
Consumers' Gas	..	210
Montreal Gas	195	193½
Dominion Telegraph	135	134
Montreal Telegraph	..	..
Northwest Land Company, pref	55	53½
Canada Pacific Railway Stock	73	72½
Commercial Cable Company	182½	182
Com. Coupon Bonds	106	104½
Commercial Registered Bonds	106	105
Postal Telegraph Company	..	..
Bell Telephone Company	172	170½
Montreal Street Railway	225	223
Montreal Street Railway, new	..	..
Toronto Street Railway	84	83½
Dominion Savings and Invest	78½	75½
Farmers' Loan and Savings	..	82½
Farmers' L. and S., 20 per cent.	..	..
Huron and Erie L. and S.	..	158
Huron and Erie, 20 per cent	..	..
London and Canada, L. & A.	160	..
London Loan	..	101
London and Ontario	95	..
Ontario Loan and Debenture	..	123½

SALES—1 p.m.—Ontario, 1 at 100, 1-3 at 99; Western Assurance, 50 at 169; Dom. Tel., 1 at 139; C. P. R., 25, 25, 50 at 72¾; Com. Cable, 25, 25, 1 at 182½; Reg. Bonds, 2,000, 8,000 at 105. 11: 0 a.m.—Ontario, 4, 3, at 100; West. As., 15 at 169.

COMMERCIAL.

Toronto Grain Market.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 20.—Wheat is steady at 83c to 84c for new west.

Manitoba wheat quiet at 96c for No. 1 hard afloat Fort William, and $1 at Goderich.

Flour—Dull at $4 25 for cars of straight roller west.

Millfeed—Unchanged, at $11 to $11 50 for shorts and $7 to $7 50 for bran west.

Rye—Steady, at 45c to 46c west.

Corn—Steady, at 30c for mixed and 31c for yellow west.

Oats—Firm, at 24c to 24½c for white west.

Peas—Firm, at 48c to 49c west.

Baled hay—Steady at $8 50, and straw at $5 25.

Eggs—Not any too plentiful, and the market is firm at 14c for fresh gathered.

Butter—Choice dairy is scarce and wanted; job lots are quoted at 14c here.

American Markets.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Sept. 20.—Wheat — No. 1 white, cash, 91c; No. 2 red, cash, 93c; Sept., 93c; Dec., 93½c.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Sept. 20.—Wheat—Cash, 91c; Sept., 93c; Dec., 93½c.
Corn—Cash, 27½c; Dec. 31c.
Oats—Cash, 19c.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Sept. 20. — Wheat, cash, 92½c; Dec., 89½c.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 20.—Spring wheat, No. 1 northern, new, 98c. Winter wheat, No. 2 red, 91½c; no grade, 90c to 93c.
Corn—No. 2 yellow, 31c; No. 3 yellow 33½c; No. 2 corn, 32½c on track.
Oats—No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 24½c; mixed, 23c on track.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 20.—Opening.—Wheat, Dec., 92c; May, 94½c. Corn, Dec., 30½c; May, 33½c. Oats, May, 23½c; Dec., 20½c to 20¾c. Pork, Dec., $8 55; Jan., $9 50. Lard, Dec., $4 77½. Ribs, Oct., $4 42½.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 20.

Flour—Receipts, 30,000 bbls; sales, 2,400 packages; state and western, firmer and quiet; city mills patents, $6 10 to $6 40; winter patents, $5 35 to $5 60; city mills clears, $5 35 to $5 70; winter straights, $4 85 to $5; Minnesota patents, $5 40 to $5 70.

Rye Flour—Firm; sales, 100 bbls; fancy $3 35 to $3 75.

Wheat—Receipts, 321,875 bu., sales, 2,200,000 bu; opened easier on cables but rallied very sharply on heavy covering by local shorts; May, 95½c to 96c; Sept., 98½c to 99½c; Oct., 97½c to 98c; Dec., 96½c to 97½c.

Rye—Quiet; No. 2 western, 51½c c.i.f. Buffalo.

Corn—Receipts, 56,000 bu; sales, 80,000 bu; quiet but firmer with wheat; Dec., 33½c to 33¾c.

Oats—Receipts, 192,000; dull; track white, 26½c to 26¾c.

Butter—Receipts, 7,875 packages; very firm; state dairy, 11c to 17c; state creamery, 13½c to 20c; western creamery, 12c to 20c; Elgins, 20c; factory, 9½c to 12½c; imitation creamery, 11c to 14c.

Cheese — Receipts, 9,129 packages; steady; large white, 9½c; small white, 9½c; large colored, 9½c; small colored, 9½c; part skims, 6½c to 7c.

Eggs—Receipts, 9,296 packages; firm; State and Pennsylvania, 16½c to 19c; western, 17½c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 4⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 15-16c to 4c; refined, firm; crushed, 5 11-16c; powdered, 5 5-16c; granulated, 5¼c.

Petroleum—Dull; refined, $5 65 to $5 70.

Coffee—Firm; No. 7, 7½c.

Hops—Firm; state common to choice, 1895 crop, 3c to 4½c; 1896 crop, 6c to 8c; Pacific coast 1895 crop, 3c to 4c; 1896 crop, 6c to 9c.

Lead—Strong; bullion price, $4; exchange price, $4 20 to $4 30.

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Trusses,
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Crutches, etc.
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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
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THAT ADAMLESS EDEN.

American Ship Wrecked on Easter Island—Half the Crew Settled Down With Native Wives.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The state department has received news that the bark Nonantum, of Seattle, Wash., with coal for Panama, was on May 27 wrecked on Easter Island. Eight of the crew subsequently reached Valparaiso, but seven remained on Easter.

Department officials say that Easter Island is an Adamless Eden. Half a dozen of the sterner sex are all that remain of the former male population, owing to the roving tendencies of their fellow-citizens. For a number of years efforts have been made by the inhabitants of the island to induce visiting traders and sailors to remain. The pick of a wife was one of the inducements held out.

A story went the rounds some time ago that a boat from Easter island, in command of a gray-bearded old man and with a crew of young women, intercepted a ship and held out the promise of a happy and prosperous career to any man who would return with them. It is believed at the department that the seven sailors were captivated by the prospect.

Worth $10 a Bottle.
Any person who has used Nerviline, the great pain cure, would not be without it if it cost $10 a bottle. A good thing is worth its weight in gold, and Nerviline is the best remedy for all kinds of pain. It cures neuralgia in five minutes; toothache in one minute, lame back at one application; headache in a few minutes, and all pains just as rapidly.

Gen. Lee goes back to Havana, Cuba, as United States consul to Cuba.

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claim to public confidence.

United States Pension Commissioner Evans estimates the payments for the year at $147,500,000, while the appropriation is but $141,263,880. The increased pension payments, he said, would be due chiefly to the fact that there were about 200,000 old claims pending, which it is the intention of the bureau to adjudicate as rapidly as possible.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a secret preparation. Any physician may have the formula on application. The secret of its success as a medicine lies in its extraordinary power to cleanse the blood of impurities and cure the most deep-seated cases of blood diseases.

Topics of Today.

Maxime Lepine, Riel's lieutenant in the rebellion of 1885, died at Duck Lake on Saturday from ulceration of the stomach. He was one of the leaders of the Metis.

* * * *

Civil service entrance examinations will commence in London on Nov. 9.

* * * *

At a meeting of Conservatives at Toronto Junction on Saturday afternoon Mr. J. P. Whitney, Mr. T. Crawford, M.P.P., Mr. Reid, M.P., Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., Mr. Clarke Wallace, M.P., and others delivered speeches. The attendance was smaller than expected. Nothing new was said.

* * * *

The Canadian Cabinet has unanimously declined to accept the offer of a company which proposed to work the Government claims in the Klondike on shares and send in drilled men who would act as volunteer police in the event of need.

* * * *

The Canadian Government will erect a telegraph line from the head of the Lynn canal over the summit to Lake Tagish. By this means communication between the Klondike and the outside world will be facilitated. The line will be available for the public, Government messages having priority.

LATEST FORECAST.

Fair, Very Cool, Frost—Warmer Tomorrow.

Toronto, Sept. 20—11 a.m.—Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours for the lower lakes region: Fresh to strong northerly winds; fair and very cool, with frost; higher temperature tomorrow.

Around the City

—Sheriff Brown, of Elgin, is in town today on business.

—The railway stations were crowded today with returning Fair visitors.

—The London Oil Company (limited), capital $3,000, in $50 shares, is incorporated.

—Mr. R. W. Scott, the new G. T. R. freight agent, began his new duties today.

—Wm. Kershaw, the baseball pitcher, leaves tomorrow for South Boston, Mass.

—Mrs. J. W. Edwards has returned home after a pleasant trip to friends in Manitoba.

—Mrs. A. McPherson, of Exeter, returned home after visiting friends in London West.

—R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue, opens his fall term in dancing lessons on Friday, Oct. 1.

—George M. Nichol, of Chicago, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wray, of the Britannia House.

—Miss Haddrill, of Lapeer, Mich., has returned home, after visiting Mrs. John Stevenson, of this city.

—Miss Lottie Harrison has returned home to Ridgetown after spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Thomas Link.

—Henry Lott, of London West, has been summoned to appear before Squire Lacey tomorrow for assaulting a child.

—John Beecham, who was charged before Squire Smyth on Saturday with assaulting Andrew Faulds, was on Saturday dismissed.

—Rev. C. H. Yatman, of New York, will conduct evangelistic services at the Auditorium next Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

—Mr. W. J. Bridgeman has been confined to the house for the past couple of weeks by illness, but is now improving in health.

—Mr. W. Haile, piano manufacturer, Hamilton, formerly of this city, who was nearly killed in a bicycle accident over two months ago, has recovered.

—Archbishop Walsh has returned to Toronto from Great Britain. His visit was purely for the benefit of his health, which has been greatly restored.

—George Clarke, of Lambeth, has been summoned to appear before Squire Smyth for using abusive and threatening language to his father, Geo. C. Clarke.

—Rev. A. G. Harris, of the London West Methodist Church, preached yesterday at the Ark, a Methodist church on the St. Johns circuit. The occasion was the anniversary of the church.

—Richard Murray was remanded by Squire J. B. Smythe yesterday for one week on a charge of trespass. He was arrested by Constable Sonley, sleeping in the straw stack on Robert Hill's premises.

Rev. Dr. Daniel has returned after sevreal weeks' holidays, and preached yesterday to large congregations at the First Methodist Church. The reverend gentleman looks as if he had received much physical benefit from his vacation.

—The many friends of Mrs. J. McFadden, of Simcoe street, will be pleased to hear that she is convalescing after a three months' dangerous illness, under the efficient care of Dr. C. S. Moore, and Miss Annie Milne, graduate of the London hospital.

—Samuel Clarke, of Caradoc, has laid information against David Logan and Moses King, of the same township, charging them with stealing three cords of woods, valued at $6. Squire J. B. Smyth will hear the case Saturday morning.

—Pte. Fred. Vokes, of Wolseley Barracks, who deserted, gave himself up at St. John, Que., and was brought back here. He was given 120 hours at hard labor by court-martial this morning for conduct prejudicing good order and military discipline.

—The local police have received the description of two gold-filled watches found on the young men who were arrested at Ingersoll by Chief Skirving while beating their way east from this city last week. One is an Elgin movement, No. 4,141,785, screw bevel case, T. W. C. Co., No. 6,956. The other is a Trenton movement, 393,690, and an American screw bevel case, No. 520,029. These are believed to have been stolen.

—Mr. J. W. Hyman, of this city, is on a business trip to Sault Ste. Marie. Acording to a dispatch from that place, he has a scheme which he will work in the Lake Wa-Wa gold fields, and which may pan out well. His plan is to pump sand from the bottom of the lake adjoining the Mackey-Dickinson claim. The lake is from 15 to more than 100 feet in depth. Mr. Hyman says there is good reason to believe that gold will be found in paying quantities at the bottom of the lake. He is quite willing to spend some money to find out, and is now at the Canadian "Soo" for that purpose. He has purchased 4,500 feet of pipe, and will take a sand pump and an outfit to the field at an early date. He also has a scheme to organize a syndicate and have every member put up say $100, and from the proceeds grub stake from 20 to 50 prospectors who have had lots of experience. These prospectors will then determine whether gold exists in large quantities in Wa-Wa district. This is the most practical move made since the excitement began, adds the dispatch.

DIAMONDS IN HIS TEETH.

David Nathan, a boyish representative of a Montreal tobacco company, is among the guests at the Tecumseh House. He has spent considerable time in London during the past few months and made a number of acquaintances here. Some of his acquaintances have no doubt noticed a handsome diamond ring which he usually wore. It is a nice stone, well worth looking at, and Mr. Nathan doubtless solely for the purpose of keeping it safely, has had it very neatly and securely set in the gold crown of the second bi-cuspid on the left side of his upper jaw. The tooth cost in all about $100, and will no doubt add a sparkle to the young man's wit when he indulges in such.

THE GRAND JURY.

The following have been chosen to officiate as grand jurors at the assizes which open on Monday next, before Judge Armour: Alex. Achison, joiner, No. 7 Maryboro Place, London; J. I. Anderson, merchant, 13 Prospect avenue, London; Joseph H. Amos, yeoman, lot 17, con. 12, McGillivray; Hubert Ashplant, merchant, 466 King street, city; C. E. Anderson, gentleman, 66 Dundas street, London; J. T. Buttery, farmer, lot 26, con. 2, Adelaide; Alexander Douglas, yeoman, Ekfrid; David J. Donaldson, farmer, Caradoc; R. W. Jackson, farmer, lot 21, con. 9, London township; Duncan McArthur, V.S., lot 23, con. 19, East Williams; W. H. Murray, manufacturer, Strathroy, Ont.; Joseph Rosser, agent, 70 Main street, Ailsa Craig; William Webster, farmer, Mosa township.

Burns, the Bluffer.

The Oily Tongued Peddler Makes Restitution,

And Gets Off for a Heavy Fine and Imprisonment Already Undergone.

J. W. Burns, the peddler whose doings among farmers in adjoining townships caused no end of talk, and who was shot by Constable Geo. Wilson, of Strathroy, on July 22, while in the act of escaping from custody, has been released by order of the court. His trial was an expensive one.

Burns is the man who toured the country with a delivery wagon loaded with cloth, etc., and stated to farmers that he represented an English export house, which would open a branch concern in the locality where he chose to operate. He obtained notes from reliable men on the promises that they would be able to deal with the large concern, and procure supplies at wholesale prices. He left bales of cloth by way of convincing them. He bought stock, and had one farmer driving all over the township looking for another agent of the company, who would pay him for the cattle, but who never turned up. These notes he sold at a discount.

On Saturday morning Judge Edward Elliott presided at the division court at Glencoe, when Mr. McLeay, division court clerk and express agent at Watford, sued W. D. Taylor, of Ekfrid, for $30, the amount of a note made by Taylor in favor of Burns upon the latter's misrepresentations. The judge held that Taylor was not liable under the circumstances, and cautioned him to beware in future of olly-tongued peddlers.

On returning to London in the afternoon, Burns was brought before Judge Elliott for trial on six charges of fraud, and one of escaping from custody. He pleaded guilty to all seven. Burns arranged matters so that Mr. Craven, from whom he received a note for $96 50, and which was sold to a man in St. Thomas, would have his money returned to him. He paid $60 into court to be divided among Charles Taylor, Wm. Brown, Jas. Brown and Charles H. Shephard, of Metcalfe. This latter gentleman is the man from whom Burns got a note for $23 50 and bought cattle, while Shephard drove round the country looking for the agent. On this charge he was fined $35. He then paid $35 into court towards defraying the expenses of the prosecution, and returned $36 to Mr. McLeay of Watford, making $156 in all, independent of the note for $96 50, which he sold at St. Thomas.

The judge said considering he had been in jail two months, had been shot, and fined $10 for selling without a peddler's license, he would suspend sentence, and ordered the prisoner's release.

MINISTERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Meeting of the Local Association — Regret at the Departure of Two Esteemed Members.

The Ministerial Association met this morning at the Y. M. C. A. building for the first time this season, and elected officers. Rev. W. H. Claris was chosen president; Rev. J. G. Stuart, vice-president, and Rev. Richard Hobbs, secretary-treasurer. Resolutions of regret were passed at the removal from the city of Rev. Messrs. M. P. Talling and T. W. Charlesworth. Several of the ministers spoke of their high regard for the brethren about to leave, and expressed best wishes for their future success.

Both gentlemen, in reply, referred to the help and pleasure they had derived from their connection with the association. Leaving it was one of the chief regrets of each on leaving the city.

The following subjects for discussion at the meetings during the coming winter were suggested: "The minister's attitude toward social questions," "What should be the attitude of orthodox ministers to those who are unorthodox in relation to Christian work?" "The supernatural element in the Bible," "The Bible, its meaning and supremacy—a review of Canon Farrar's work," and "The second coming of our Lord."

Those present were Revs. J. G. Stuart (chairman), W. M. Walker, M. P. Talling, T. W. Charlesworth, J. W. Pedley, A. G. Harris, W. Moffatt, Ira Smith, George Fowler, W. J. Clarke and A. E. Lloyd.

Steamship Arrivals.

Sept. 20	At	From
Ems	Gibraltar	New York

Fuller & Wilson, dealers in domestic and foreign exchange, 29 Wall street, New York, made an assignment this (Monday) morning. The liabilities are as yet unknown.

Snow On the Trail

A Foot and a Half of the "Beautiful" Falls at Skaguay.

No More Progress There—Gold Seekers Must Look for Winter Quarters —A Dismal Outlook.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—A special to the Call from Hal Hoffman, dated Juneau, Sept. 13, says: "The first snow storm of the season swept over the mountains last night, which is one indication that the same thing is likely to occur at any time or likely to continue indefinitely. Small boats which arrived here today from Skaguay report that the snow fell one and a half feet deep on the Skaguay trail. This means that further progress cannot be made on that trail by the staggering thousands, and that the establishment of winter quarters must be begun quickly where not already under way.

The snow will render it almost impossible to make any progress with prospecting, to say nothing of the drifts that pile up from the winds. The snow storm may be said to stop further progress over both Dyea and Skaguay, unless such an unprecedented thing as a spell of dry, cold weather comes.

Already the indications begin to bear out the statement made in these dispatches four weeks ago that the trails to Klondike would be marked by collapsed tents, and the skeletons of the unwary and venturesome.

TERRORS OF A KLONDIKE TRIP.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Mr. Oren W. Weaver, acting commissioner of labor, today gives a graphic letter on the terrors of the trip across Alaska to the Klondike gold fields. The letter had just been received from Samuel C. Dunham, statistical expert of the government's department of labor, who has been assigned to make an investigation of the opportunities which the gold regions in the Yukon valley and adjoining territory afford for the remunerative employment of American labor and capital. The letter is as follows:

"I left Dyea Monday morning at 11 o'clock, and arrived at Lake Lindman Tuesday morning at 7. My four Indians started ahead of me, but I have seen nothing of them since the start from Dyea, and am waiting for them here. When I reached the foot of the summit,

A TERRIFIC STORM

was raging on the pass, and I presume the Indians went into camp somewhere on the other side to await better weather. It has been storming—rain, sleet and snow alternating—constantly on the summit since Tuesday morning, and the situation is aggravated by a piercing wind of 30 miles velocity. I had an awful experience coming across the summit. I started with my handbag strapped on my back, think that as it weighed 40 pounds I would carry it. I managed to struggle along to the head of navigation for canoes, six miles from Dyea, and was there forced to employ an Indian packer, paying him $10 to carry my grip to Sheep Camp, twelve miles from Dyea.

WAITING TILL THE CLOUDS ROLL BY.

"I spent the night at Sheep Camp, which is merely a collection of tents, and started for the summit at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, in a drizzling, cold rain. I employed a packer to carry my grip from there to Lake Lindman, paying him $16. At the foot of the summit we met perhaps 100 Indian and white packers, who had cached their packs on the trail above and were returning to Sheep Camp to await an abatement of the storm. We were warned that it was dangerous to attempt to get over, but as the wind was blowing the way we were going, we decided to go ahead, as I felt sure my packers had gone on, and I wished to be here when they arrived. The distance from the foot of the summit to the top is said to be three-quarters of a mile, but it seemed like five miles. The trail ascends at an angle of 45 degrees, skirting precipices where a mis-step would hurl one 1,000 feet below, crossing the face of

GLACIERS AS SMOOTH AS GLASS,

and in many places traversing the polished surface of great granite boulders hundreds of feet in extent. Every hundred yards or so mountain torrents, fed by the glaciers, and on the present occasion augmented by the rainfall, rushed across the trail, and had to be waded, the water often coming to the knees. Add to this a gale blowing 50 miles an hour, with sleet and snow rushing horizontally through the air, and the temperature at 30 degrees, and you will have a faint idea of the horrors of my passage across the summit. After struggling up a steep ascent of 25 or 30 feet, I would be forced from sheer exhaustion, to rest for a moment, but would scarcely stop before the chilling wind would cut me to the marrow, and I would have to continue my course to keep from

CHILLING TO DEATH.

Before I reached the summit I was wet to the skin, and my boots were full of water, and the added weight of the water made it almost impossible to proceed. I finally reached this camp, at the head of Lake Lindman, about 7 o'clock in the evening, having been eleven hours in covering twelve miles, so thoroughly exhausted that I could scarcely drag one foot after the other. I had a letter from a friend to a gentleman who is in camp here, and I was kindly received by him and made as comfortable as possible in his tent. As my Indians had not arrived, I had no change of underclothing, and was forced to accept his offer of a suit, and these, supplemented by half a cupful of rum, brought some warmth back to my body. I remained in bed all day yesterday, too thoroughly worn out to move. I had some fear of pneumonia, but with the exception of some soreness, am feeling fairly well this morning."

SUPPOSED DEATH MASK

Of the Murdered William Guldensuppe—Looking for Victim's Head.

New York, Sept. 20.—Coroner Haslem, of Newtown, in Queen's county, has in his possession a plaster cast, which he believes may be the death-mask of William Guldensuppe. It was found on Saturday night in a swamp a few hundred yards from the cottage in which it is alleged that Guldensuppe was murdered by Martin Thorn and Mrs. Nack.

The case is af plaster of paris, and the fragments, it is stated, show the outlines of human features. It was found by a little girl lying in the water at the edge of a pond, and beside it was found a pair of old overalls and a piece of carpet.

Mrs. Numheimer, the owner of the cottage, called at the coroner's office and said she could identify the carpet as a piece which had been left in the cottage by the occupants, prior to its having been rented to Mrtin Thorn. A number of men under the direction of Coroner Haslem have begun a search of the pond, with the intention if possible of finding other parts of the cast or the head itself.

Afternoon Cables.

Russia Will Have a Fair Surplus of Wheat.

Rebel Tribesmen Attack a Flying Column of British Troops.

French Force Worsted by the Troops of Chief Samory—The London Globe on Arbitration.

A FRENCH FORCE WORSTED.

Paris, Sept. 20.—It is officially announced that the troops of Chief Samory, the African chieftain, whose territory adjoins the Kingdom of Ashantee, surprised and routed on Aug. 20 a French detachment of native troops sent to occupy territory which Samory had offered to evacuate. The French lost two officers and 44 men killed.

THE LONDON GLOBE HEARD FROM.

London, Sept. 20.—The Globe this afternoon, in an editorial on the future futility of arbitration with a power "which disregards alike the legal prescriptions and ordinary courtesies of civilized nations," says: "Lord Salisbury has treated the United States with a kindness they do not deserve, always wearing the silk glove, until America has forgotten the existence of the iron hand beneath it. The idea of our being afraid of a fourth-rate power like the United States could only have occurred to one who suffers from a severe attack of swelled-head. America has lost all sense of proportion and has forgotten she plays a minor role in the affairs of the world."

THE EMPERORS MEET.

Buda Pesth, Sept. 20.—Emperor William of Germany arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, and was welcomed by Emperor Francis Joseph, the cabinet ministers and the civil and military authorities.

CROP SITUATION IN EUROPE.

London, Sept. 20.—The Mark Lane Express, reviewing the crop situation, says: "Though the Russian wheat crop is under the average, the best judges credit Russia with being able to export a surplus of quite 8,0000,000 quarters.

TRIBESMEN ATTACK A BRITISH COLUMN.

Peshawar, Sept. 20.—Advices from Hangu say that 2,000 tribesmen on Thursday last, attacked a flying column of British troops at Sodda. The fighting lasted two hours. The British loss consisted of only two men killed and four men wounded.

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

Constantinople, Sept. 20.—It was officially announced today that peace between Greece and Turkey has been signed, and the ministers of war and marine have so notified all the Turkish military and naval commanders. Most of the European sovereigns have congratulated the sultan upon the conclusion of peace.

Lodges in War Times

A Lodge Where Yank and Rob Met on the Level.

Probably the Strangest Masonic Gathering on Record.

Grew Out of a Snake Charmer's Trick —He Was a Prisoner in a Rebel Stockade—A Lodge on Folly Island, S. C.

"If Charter Oak Lodge is in existence in New York," said a man from up the state, "it ought to have the furniture of a lodge which was held during the war in the field. It was on Folly Island, S. C., and had its charter and special dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Indiana. There were in camp on the Island the Thirteenth Indiana Infantry and the One Hundred and Twelfth and the One Hundred and Sixty-Ninth New York Infantry. Soon afterward the First New York Independent Engineers moved down, and they built a rustic Masonic temple. The altar and chairs and furniture were made of the wood of the island, and some of the furniture made of the natural twist and bend of the wood was unique. The floor was covered with what is known as pine needles, and the mosaic carpet was a tent fly, on which squares were painted. The globes at the entrance of the temple were 15-inch mortar shells, and they rested on two sawed-off palm trees. I know that all this furniture was sent to Charter Oak Lodge in New York." When this was told, a man whose manner and talk located him from the South said:

"I was present at a meeting of a grand lodge that was held in the woods of Texas. The floor was the sand. There was but one globe, and that was the sun. And the strangest part of all was that the men who formed that communication were Confederates and Federals. I place the Confederates first because they were holding the stockade in which several thousand Federals were prisoners. It was in the Red River country. We had a lot of clever Yanks in that stockade, and they were nearly all intelligent. Many were of the first enlistment. It was funny how the stockade, sentry and prisoner, built up a brotherhood unlike anything, I reckon, that happened during the war.

"One of the prisoners was a long-haired Yank who was noted for playing tricks. He was a sort of magician and used to entertain the officers of the stockade with his performances. One afternoon, after he had exhibited his art in handling snakes—we had trapped some for him—the commander of the stockade asked the Yank if he could tame any snake, and the Yank said he could. The commander said he would bet him a dinner that he couldn't, and the next day was set for the trial. All the officers and men not on duty were there, and the Yank appeared, stripped to the waist. A big black snake was turned out of its captivity. The Yank had a forked stick. He fitted the fork over that snake, just back of its head, and quicker than I can tell it, and held the snake in the sand until he grabbed it where he had fitted the stick, and then he twirled Mr. Snake in the air and lashed it about until the snake was tired out. The stockade gave the Yank the rebel yell, and the commander shook his hand. As I was the commander's chef I had to prepare the dinner. It consisted of navy beans, fat slices of salt bacon, hard-tack, two tin cups of whisky, and some long green smoking tobacco for pipes. The dinner was served in the shade of the stockade.

"When it was over that Yank carried away with him a pass from the commander. It created a good deal of gossip for a while, for it permitted the Yank to pass out of the stockade, without guard, whenever he wanted to. The only promise he was asked to make was to be inside by sunset. And he never failed.

"I must tell you of a trick he played on some of the guard, and then I will tell you how he got the pass. He was on the outside of the stockade one morning when he saw some of the Johnnies cooking breakfast. They had eggs. And eggs were a luxury in those days. The Yank stopped by the mess and said he was very fond of eggs. One of the Johnnies replied, 'You ought to get some.' The Yank said he thought he would, and that the ones he saw would suit. The Johnnies said they guessed not. The Yank looked on sullenly as the luxuries were being prepared, and when they were placed on the tin the Yank called out: 'I like eggs!' and as he said it he pulled a live snake from the coffee sack which he wore for a shirt, and placed it by the eggs. The Johnnies scampered away, and the Yank had an egg breakfast.

"Not long after the incident we were informed, those of us who were up in such matters, that a grand lodge would be held in a specified clump of woods, beginning on a certain day. I was a high roller in my lodge at home, and as I was close to the commander of the stockade, who was away up in Scottish Rite, I had important functions in the lodge of the wilderness. Whom should I see most conspicuously seated on a bee-gum but our Yank snake charmer? He was the most efficient man in his place I ever saw. And our commander, who was a judge, said that he had never met a brighter Mason. I also recognized in that lodge a number of our Yank prisoners. I knew then how the snake charmer got his pass. And I knew why he was so often at the commander's quarters, and why they were so intimate. That was the only grand lodge ever held out of doors.

"Gentlemen, you couldn't have made that stockade fight one another after that if Lee and Grant had gone there in person and ordered it. I have heard and read a good many stories about when and where the war closed. That part of the war which had been waged in and about that section of which I have told you closed when that grand lodge met. It was in the last few months of the struggle, anyway. But I remember when the time came to discharge the Yanks our commander and that Yank embraced, and, as they turned their backs on one another, each one put a hand to his eyes.

"A few years ago I was sitting in the corridor of the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago watching a fashionable crowd file by an entrance on its way to the opera. I saw one man whose hair was like snow, and whose evening dress was correct. I asked the clerk if he knew him.

"'Yes,' was the reply, 'That's Jo Day, one of our regulars, and the swell tailor of the city. Best dressed man in town, always. Has more suits than anybody. Changes his dress as many times in a day as his wife changes hers. But a good fellow all the same.'

"'Jo Day,' I said to myself. 'The Yank snake charmer of the rebel stockade on Red River, and the man who helped to run the grand lodge in the wilderness!'"

METAPHORICALLY?

A venerable and pompous bishop reports the London Telegraph, was having his portrait painted, and after sitting for an hour in silence thought he would break the monotony with a remark.

"How are you getting along?" he inquired.

To his astonishment, the artist, absorbed in his work, replied:

"Move your head a little to the right and shut your mouth."

Not being accustomed to such a form of address, his lordship asked:

"May I ask why you address me in this manner?"

The artist, still absorbed in his work, said:

"I want to take off a little of your cheek."

HELD UP IN COURT.

Not long ago a man was being sworn as a witness before a Glasgow bailie, who was well known as being very strict.

"Hold up your right arm," commanded his worship.

"I canna daet," said the witness.

"Why not?"

"Got shot in that arm."

"Then hold up your left."

"Canna dae that, either; got shot in the ither airm, too."

"Then hold up your leg," respended the irate magistrate. "No man can be sworn in this court without holding up something."

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