

Shope Pioneer.

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HOPE, N. DAK.

It is a sad fact that the new woman is not taking a hilarious interest in leap year.

Just one-half the members of the present congress are college graduates. Time will tell whether they are better public servants than the other half.

A good football team, a rowing crew and a college yell seem to be the leading things, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, of too many modern universities.

TRULY, we do not half appreciate the good things in this life. When a man is in the midst of a sound and dreamless sleep he has no idea of what a good time he is having.

DURING the year 1895 53 railroads were sold in foreclosure, aggregating 13,129 miles of lines and representing a total bonded debt and stock of \$775,776,000, and receivers were appointed for 31 roads.

THE present year of grace, 1896, enjoys the distinction of being the last leap year of the 19th century. The year 1900, which ends the century, is not a leap year, and consequently February will not have the 29th day until 1894.

THE Corn Belie Fellows fiasco is a lesson to while girls that it is unwise to marry Indians with the idea of reforming them. Cora married Sam Campbell, an uncouth red man. The latter desired his wife for a squaw and has just been sentenced to jail for theft.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has announced that he will give \$50,000 a year for the embellishment of the museums and the art gallery in Pittsburgh bearing his name. The only proviso that he attaches to the gift is that two or more pictures by American artists be purchased each year.

LIBRARY student in Paris now wear "muzzles" when perusing the old books in the national library—"not because there is fear they will bite the old volumes, but to prevent the inhalation of the book microbes into their lungs." The germ theory is responsible for many curious things, and this is one of them.

THE Chinese speak of the Yellow river as the "Sorrow of China," and no wonder. It is estimated that its floods in the present century have cost that country 11,000,000 of lives. During the past 100 years the river has changed its course 22 times, and now flows into the sea through a mouth 300 miles distant from that of a century ago.

THERE is nothing in the history of the nations of the earth to compare with the development of the United States during the last 100 years. At the present time the aggregate wealth of this country surpasses that of any country on the globe. According to the census of 1890 the entire wealth of the United States was computed at \$66,338,000,000.

TAKING accurate photographs of the bones of the human body through the flesh and even through wooden screens is among the marvels of modern science. Prof. Roentgen, of Wurzburg university, has succeeded in securing several remarkable negatives. One instance is that of a man's ankle, wherein a bullet was imbedded. The photograph shows the bullet as it is lodged in the ankle, thus revealing what heretofore could only be learned by probing and the use of the surgeon's knife.

THE expert electrician who was charged with investigation of the plan for the electric propulsion of canal boats in New York and to watch the experiments with the towing system has made his report. The summing up of his work he says that "the electric towing system appears to present so many meritorious features that I have no hesitation in endorsing it as the system deserving preference over any other hitherto experimented upon."

THE amount of energy developed by the lightning stroke has been investigated in Germany. It was observed that a lightning discharge struck a wooden post of a house at Klausthal and fused two nails each about three-eighths of an inch in thickness. Then experiments showed that the same work required a current of 200 amperes and 20,000 volts to do it in a second of time, this representing about 7,000 horse-power. If the duration of the lightning stroke be taken as one-tenth of a second its energy must be estimated to be 70,000-horse power.

NIKOLA TESLA, a New York electrician, has invented an apparatus with which he says it is possible to cure any organic disease, including consumption. Hereafter, nobody need die except as the result of old age or accident, for the invention of Mr. Tesla will be within the reach of everybody. Inasmuch as the inventor will, he says, present the world with the fruit of his labors. The cures will be effected by means of a thorough shaking up of the human system. Mr. Tesla calls the treatment a system of mechanical vibrations, and his apparatus he calls an oscillator.

FROM statistics gathered by Henry Grinnell, of the United States geological survey, it appears that the negro population of the United States has succeeded better in agriculture than in any other calling. He finds that of 4,767,179 farms in this country 549,642 are occupied by negroes, and of this latter number 120,738 are owned by the occupants. The male negroes engaged in agriculture number 1,329,584, of whom 510,619 are independent farmers. Mr. Grinnell expresses the belief that there is little prospect of the race ever becoming an important factor in manufacture, transportation or commerce.

THE rich gold discoveries of Forty-mile creek in Alaska belong to the United States, and not to Great Britain. The 141st meridian of longitude has been actually determined by an employee of the British government and properly marked at certain places. Gen. Duffield, the chief of the coast survey, says it shows that but 16 miles of the creek as the bird flies and 23 miles as the water flows is in British territory, and that in this portion no gold has been discovered. The remaining portion of the creek and that in which gold has been discovered is in Alaska, and belongs to the United States.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Proceedings of the First Session. Washington, Jan. 23.—In the senate yesterday resolutions were introduced relative to the Armenian troubles, to enable the president to veto items in appropriation bills, and to enable congress to pass bills over the veto by a majority vote, and to create a national reserve. Senator Wolcott (Col.) spoke against the Davis Monroe doctrine resolution, declaring that the doctrine had been misapplied and that the administration foreign policy was ill advised. In the house no business of importance was transacted.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The three subjects most prominently before the public—the Monroe doctrine, finance and tariff—each came in for consideration in the senate yesterday. A bill was introduced to repeal the refunding act of 1870 and the specie payment resumption act of 1875. A favorable report was made on the bill authorizing construction of bridges over the Missouri, Mississippi, Minnesota and Illinois rivers. In the house the rules of the 51st congress were adopted.

Washington, Jan. 25.—After a brief but stirring debate the senate yesterday agreed to a concurrent resolution urging decisive action by the European powers against Turkey, and pledging to the president the support of congress in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection of Americans in Turkey and the redress for injuries to American persons and property. The first congressional bill was discussed. Adjourned to the 27th. In the house 13 pension bills were passed. Adjourned to the 27th.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Receipts from internal revenue for the six months of the current fiscal year aggregate \$76,807,822, a decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1894-95, of \$5,040,198.

The president and Mrs. Cleveland gave their annual reception to congress and the judiciary.

It was decided by the silver conference in Washington to put a national ticket in the field this year, and with that intent its adherents will meet in St. Louis July 22 next, to name date and place selected for the national political convention.

In the United States there were 373 business failures in the seven days ended on the 24th, against 412 the week previous and 363 in the corresponding period of 1895.

In Washington the 15th annual meeting of the American Forestry association opened. The president of the association, for the 17,564,800 acres of forests on public lands.

Exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 24th aggregated \$979,967,447, against \$1,062,791,224 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, was 6.6.

At his home in Washington, John Tyler died at the age of 70 years. The result of an investigation by treasury experts into the accounts of the state department in Washington was said to show a deficiency of \$61,000.

THE EAST.

The president of the American Red Cross society, Mrs. Clara Barton, and five companions sailed from New York on the American line steamship New York for Constantinople, where she will seek permission to enter Armenia to administer assistance to the needy and afflicted of that country.

Coal gas killed Ambrose West and wife, both over 70 years of age, in their home in Germantown, Pa.

It was decided by the Saratoga (N. Y.) Racing association to abandon the idea of holding a meeting this season. In New York William Foster, Jr., engaged in the business of mining and manufacturing, made an assignment with liabilities of \$500,000.

At the age of 91 years Mrs. Betsy Moody, mother of Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, died of old age at her home in East Northfield, Conn.

The schooner Falcon, which sailed from Gloucester, Mass., with a crew of 12 men November 23, has been given up for lost.

Coinage of gold at the Philadelphia mint since January 1 amounts to \$8,898,700, mostly double eagles.

Patrick McMahon while insane fatally injured his uncle and son, named Scott, in Germantown, N. Y.

In New York Philip Ripley, at one time one of the most widely-known newspaper men in the country, died at the age of 69 years.

The death of John D. Lawson, a figure in New York and national politics for over 30 years, and an ex-congressman, occurred in New York city, aged 76 years.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At the age of 80 years, Joseph H. Iteaton, major and brevet brigadier general, U. S. A., retired, died at Portland, Ore. He served in the Mexican war and war of the rebellion.

A building in St. Louis occupied by Alton & Co., dealers in musical instruments, was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$200,000, and five firemen lost their lives in the ruins.

At Sioux City, Ia., the Pacific Short Line bridge over the Missouri river, one of the largest structures of the kind in the country, was opened. It cost over \$1,000,000.

The prohibition party will hold their state convention at Eau Claire, Wis., on May 13 and 14.

A boiler exploded at South Charleston, O., killing Engineer Trimble and Fireman Waters and injuring 11 other persons.

The Iowa legislature in joint session elected William B. Allison to the office of United States senator for the fifth term.

At the age of 72 years George Ryerson, who was governor of Lower California from 1880 to 1885, died at San Diego.

Theodore C. Search, of Philadelphia, was elected president at the convention in Chicago of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The democratic caucus of the Mississippi legislature, nominating Congressman H. D. Money as United States senator to succeed J. Z. George.

Farms and plantations in the lower Mississippi valley were inundated by heavy rains, fences destroyed, bridges swept away, and the damage to property was heavy.

In Chicago Henry C. Foster, a negro, 23 years old, was hanged for the murder of George W. Wells on October 4, 1895.

In session at St. Augustine, Fla., the National Editorial association elected K. H. Thomas, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., as president.

Congressman John C. Cowen, of Baltimore, was elected president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

The legislature of Mississippi elected D. Money as United States senator.

At Van Buren, Ark. George Ward, a Cherokee Indian, was hanged for murdering Henry Bacon in July of last year.

In Randall county, Tex., Joseph Wicker, his wife and two children attempted to ford a stream in a wagon and all were drowned.

Jacob Hobbs was sentenced at Princeton, N. J., to three years in state's prison, fined \$25 and disfranchised for five years for stealing three pocketknives valued at 75 cents.

In San Diego county, Cal., gold was found which assayed \$167,350 to the ton.

Herbert B. Gehr was awarded \$40,000 damages in the circuit court in Chicago against the Mexican Central Railroad company for false imprisonment.

At Coldwater, Miss., Rev. T. B. Harvegrove fell dead in the pulpit in the midst of his sermon at the Methodist church.

Andrew McDugan and George Thorne, both married, and residents of North Lawrence, O., were struck by a passenger train on the Fort Wayne road and instantly killed.

While temporarily insane John Goodwin, an aged and wealthy planter of Birmingham, Ala., murdered his wife and committed suicide.

Judge Advocate General W. L. Stark declared the Nebraska statute exempting state militiamen from federal service void in that it violates the constitution.

At McDonough, Ga., Hiram Lester died in his 129th year. He was born in North Carolina in 1768.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

News from Constantinople says that an offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Russia and Turkey.

During a mutiny off the American trading schooner Maria, Capt. Brown, Mate Herman Hohmann and a passenger were murdered by the crew.

Dispatches from the City of Mexico say that bull fighting has been interdicted in Mexico after the fulfillment of present contracts.

The sultan decided to allow Clara Barton to distribute relief in Turkey to the Armenians.

Advices from Russia say that 70 persons lost their lives by the burning of a theater at Erkerterioslav.

A mad soldier, armed with a knife, killed two patients and mortally wounded three others at the military hospital at Mons, Germany.

The death of Lord Leighton, better known as Sir Frederick Leighton, president of the Royal academy, occurred in London, aged 65 years.

The sudden death of Theodore Runyon, United States ambassador to Germany, of heart failure, occurred in Berlin. He was a resident of Somerville, N. J., and was 74 years old.

The newly-appointed captain general of Cuba, Gen. Weyler, sailed from Barcelona for Havana with a cavalry force of 1,000.

American residents in the Transvaal made an appeal to the United States for protection.

LATER NEWS.

George Baxter, a Minneapolis laboring man, the 27th, in a fit of jealousy and passion, battered his wife's head with a shapless mass with a hammer, and after gloating over his horribly brutal crime, coolly drew a keen razor across his throat until the blood spouted out and he fell. He failed to kill himself and when the officers came into the room acknowledged the deed.

An explosion occurred in a mine near Cardiff, Wales, the 27th, and fire immediately broke out. There were 54 miners below ground, and the explosion took place, most of whom were killed.

A family row at Jefferson, Mo., the 27th, between the Flecks and Browns, resulted in the death of John Brown, Jr., and John Fleck. George Fleck was shot through the back; John Brown, Sr., shot through the face, and Miss Tillie Brown, beaten with a club.

Mrs. Ida Hock, of Ridgewood, L. I., committed suicide the 27th by swallowing large quantities of Paris green. After administering the poison to her two children, William and Otto, aged 10 and 8 years. The children cannot recover.

The fight the 27th between Dan Crendon and Jim Smith at London, England, was won by Crendon in the second round.

The passenger train which went from Havana to Guanajuato, leaving the latter place for a return trip, was held up the 27th by insurgents near San Antonio and destroyed. The passengers were not molested.

The two senators from the new state of Utah, Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown, were on the floor of the senate the 27th for the first time. They were the center of an animated group in the rear of the chamber, where senators gathered to extend to them a warm welcome.

Mme. Modjeska's theatrical company was disbanded at Cincinnati, O., the 27th, on account of her sickness.

THE MARKETS.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern, Jan. 27, 77 1/2; No. 2 northern, 76 1/2; No. 3 northern, 75 1/2; No. 4 northern, 74 1/2; No. 5 northern, 73 1/2; No. 6 northern, 72 1/2; No. 7 northern, 71 1/2; No. 8 northern, 70 1/2; No. 9 northern, 69 1/2; No. 10 northern, 68 1/2; No. 11 northern, 67 1/2; No. 12 northern, 66 1/2; No. 13 northern, 65 1/2; No. 14 northern, 64 1/2; No. 15 northern, 63 1/2; No. 16 northern, 62 1/2; No. 17 northern, 61 1/2; No. 18 northern, 60 1/2; No. 19 northern, 59 1/2; No. 20 northern, 58 1/2; No. 21 northern, 57 1/2; No. 22 northern, 56 1/2; No. 23 northern, 55 1/2; No. 24 northern, 54 1/2; No. 25 northern, 53 1/2; No. 26 northern, 52 1/2; No. 27 northern, 51 1/2; No. 28 northern, 50 1/2; No. 29 northern, 49 1/2; No. 30 northern, 48 1/2; No. 31 northern, 47 1/2; No. 32 northern, 46 1/2; No. 33 northern, 45 1/2; No. 34 northern, 44 1/2; No. 35 northern, 43 1/2; No. 36 northern, 42 1/2; No. 37 northern, 41 1/2; No. 38 northern, 40 1/2; No. 39 northern, 39 1/2; No. 40 northern, 38 1/2; No. 41 northern, 37 1/2; No. 42 northern, 36 1/2; No. 43 northern, 35 1/2; No. 44 northern, 34 1/2; No. 45 northern, 33 1/2; No. 46 northern, 32 1/2; No. 47 northern, 31 1/2; No. 48 northern, 30 1/2; No. 49 northern, 29 1/2; No. 50 northern, 28 1/2; No. 51 northern, 27 1/2; No. 52 northern, 26 1/2; No. 53 northern, 25 1/2; No. 54 northern, 24 1/2; No. 55 northern, 23 1/2; No. 56 northern, 22 1/2; No. 57 northern, 21 1/2; No. 58 northern, 20 1/2; No. 59 northern, 19 1/2; No. 60 northern, 18 1/2; No. 61 northern, 17 1/2; No. 62 northern, 16 1/2; No. 63 northern, 15 1/2; No. 64 northern, 14 1/2; No. 65 northern, 13 1/2; No. 66 northern, 12 1/2; No. 67 northern, 11 1/2; No. 68 northern, 10 1/2; No. 69 northern, 9 1/2; No. 70 northern, 8 1/2; No. 71 northern, 7 1/2; No. 72 northern, 6 1/2; No. 73 northern, 5 1/2; No. 74 northern, 4 1/2; No. 75 northern, 3 1/2; No. 76 northern, 2 1/2; No. 77 northern, 1 1/2; No. 78 northern, 1/2; No. 79 northern, 1/4; No. 80 northern, 1/8; No. 81 northern, 1/16; No. 82 northern, 1/32; No. 83 northern, 1/64; No. 84 northern, 1/128; No. 85 northern, 1/256; No. 86 northern, 1/512; No. 87 northern, 1/1024; No. 88 northern, 1/2048; No. 89 northern, 1/4096; No. 90 northern, 1/8192; No. 91 northern, 1/16384; No. 92 northern, 1/32768; No. 93 northern, 1/65536; No. 94 northern, 1/131072; No. 95 northern, 1/262144; No. 96 northern, 1/524288; No. 97 northern, 1/1048576; No. 98 northern, 1/2097152; No. 99 northern, 1/4194304; No. 100 northern, 1/8388608.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE.

Gomez Expects No Mercy for Insurgents from Spain.

If Butchery and Cruelty Are Employed by Spaniards, No Quarter Will Be Shown Prisoners in the Hands of the Rebels.

Boston, Jan. 27.—William F. Mannix, the Globe's star correspondent in Cuba, has interviewed Gen. Gomez in the field at Canito, 60 miles from Havana, and his sketch of the rebel leader disproves the recent reports that he was seriously wounded and was dying of consumption. He found him actively engaged and planning a bold attack upon Havana. Informed of the recall of Gen. Campos, Gen. Gomez expressed regret. He said Campos did not want war, but adhered to bloodshed. The people of Spain, he said, for Cuba, but for methods of warfare which Campos would not adopt. He continued:

"They wanted him to treat and fight the Cubans, not as men, but as dogs, to be shot down in the streets or murdered in dungeons. It is a sad day for Cuba that I love Martinez Campos, all Cubans love him, for it was his hand that stayed the bloodthirstiness of Spain. He wanted peace with honor, not peace with crime and barbarism. But the pressure was too great and the grand old commander was compelled to give way. His loyalty to Spain, which he questioned, he was more loyal to God and his manhood. We regret, because the change will mean more bloodshed and the world will mean the secret hunting of suspected revolutionists in the cities, the sending to the gallows of innocent men and women, the murdering of prisoners taken perhaps the murdering of 50,000 men.

"But the Spanish government must be wiser. Spain cannot ride roughshod over Cuban hearts as she did in the years from 1873 to 1878. Then the forces in the field were weak, and we could not, if we would, retaliate. Not so in 1896. The rebellion is spread from one end of the island to the other. We have a total force of nearly 50,000 men, and we have the eyes Cuba, but the Spaniards to make war upon the rebels. The cities in the interior are under martial law, and the world would sanction an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

"In this war we have made prisoners of over 1,700 Spaniards, while the enemy has not captured one-quarter that number from us. This is because we will be maintained, and it is easy to see how we could doubly avenge the cold-blooded murdering of our comrades and the world would sanction an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

Speaking of the movements of the different divisions of the army, Gen. Gomez said that Gen. Maceo would remain for some time in Pinar del Rio, where he was gaining many adherents. Banderos would keep the troops in Havana province busy, and Jose Maceo would command the army in the east. Gomez is pushing forward to meet reinforcements of 6,000 men under Sanchez, who are at Sancti Spiritus, and he intended to leave his wounded at hospitals in Cienago, obtain new supplies and return to Havana province.

"Do you intend to attack Havana?" he was asked, and his reply: "That remains to be seen," was in an implied tone. Every movement of his last week indicates that he intends a bold stroke upon the capital at an early date, before the new Spanish captain general can get settled.

More Fighting.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 18, via Key West, Fla., Jan. 27.—In the engagement that took place on the 11th inst. on the sugar estate Las Chivas, near San Luis, between a Spanish column, 800 in number, under Col. Sandoval, and 400 rebels under Col. Pancho Sanchez and Demetrio Castillo the Spaniards had nine killed and 54 wounded. The rebel loss was three killed and 11 wounded. There were captured 58 mules laden with ammunition and provisions.

On the 15th inst. 50 soldiers of the battalion Luchana left San Jose, Guanajuato, to meet the men grinding them in the sugar estates. They were suddenly attacked with machetes by a rebel party of 100 men under Capt. Wilson, of Periquito Perez' forces. After a severe fight the Spaniards ran away in great confusion, leaving ten killed and 24 wounded. The insurgents had one killed and six wounded.

On the 11th inst. 300 insurgents under Lora and Lora had an engagement with a Spanish column of 1,500 men under Gen. Gasco at Canao. Twenty Spaniards were killed and 94 injured. Nine Spaniards deserted and joined the rebels. The insurgents had five killed and 16 wounded. They captured 15 mules, 30 Remington rifles and 6,000 rounds of ammunition.

Gen. Weyler's Sails.

Barcelona, Jan. 27.—Gen. Weyler, the newly-appointed captain general of Cuba, has sailed from this port for Havana, together with a cavalry force of 1,000. A large crowd witnessed the embarkation of the general and the troops. They were enthusiastically cheered.

WINTER SPORT AT ST. PAUL.

Fire King's Assault on Fort Karnival Witnessed by 30,000 Persons.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 25.—Nearly 30,000 people turned out Friday evening to see the storming of Fort Karnival. Dorealis Rex was strongly intrenched within and supported by 1,200 members of the carnival clubs of St. Paul in uniform. The attacking forces were led by the fire king, ex-Mayor Eustis, of Minneapolis. The water company, by gambling which is going on in agricultural products to the detriment of business. While the grain gamblers (bucket-shop keepers) may bribe the farmers and local officers they cannot bribe Uncle Sam's marshals, and we must come down to actual delivery of every bushel of grain traded in on the board of trade in order to draw the line between speculation and gambling, plain and simple, between boards of trade and bucket shops."

Convention for Silver.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The silver conference Thursday decided to put a national ticket in the held for the approaching presidential campaign. The conference agreed to a declaration of principles and calls upon other irreconcilable of previous party platforms who are willing to support these principles and the nominees of the silver party to organize in the usual manner for that purpose. The national convention of the silver men is to be held at St. Louis July 22, the same day as the meeting of the populist national convention.

Crofton Asked to Resign.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Col. R. E. Crofton, commanding the post at Fort Sheridan, received an autograph letter from Secretary of War Lamont asking him to resign on account of the numerous scandals connected with the post and stating that he had conferred with President Cleveland, who would be very much gratified if he would resign. Col. Crofton refused to resign stating that his relative, Mr. Dupont, of Delaware, claims an election to the senate and that he counts on his influence to retain him in the service.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Annual Convention of the National Association at Washington.

Washington, Jan. 24.—At the opening session of the 25th annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage association Thursday, 100 delegates were in attendance, including the most prominent leaders in the movement from nearly every state in the union. Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester, N. Y., in calling the meeting to order, was heartily welcomed and the convention proceeded directly to the routine business of the association. The report of Rachel Foster Avery, of Philadelphia, who has been corresponding secretary of the organization for the past 15 years, gave many indications of the practical success of the movement, and instanced particularly the case of Utah, which was held to demonstrate the advisability of securing aid of political parties through plans in the hands of the women.

Mrs. Avery's reference to the woman's Bible led to a discussion rather livelier than is usual in a suffrage convention. Mrs. Colby moved the adoption of the report with the exception of that portion Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, of New York, earnestly championed Mrs. Stanton's book, declaring that much of the criticism of the woman's Bible arose from the deepest ignorance. When Mrs. Blake read every woman present, who had read the book, to hold up her hand only eight hands appeared and Mrs. Blake declared, in a caustic manner: "We are a nice body to pass criticism on a matter of this sort, now aren't we?"

After several addresses, severely commending the book, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Linton, of Ohio, moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which was carried by a vote of 59 to 16.

At the evening session Miss Susan B. Anthony, the president, delivered her annual address. It consisted principally of a review of the efforts made by women in the early career of the suffrage movement and the attempts on the part of the women of Rochester, of whom Miss Anthony was one, to force the government to grant the franchise to women.

HEART FAILURE.

It Carries Away Our Ambassador to Germany.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—Hon. Theodore Runyon, United States ambassador to Germany, expired suddenly and unexpectedly at one o'clock this morning of heart failure. Mr. Runyon had been in somewhat feeble health for some time past, but no immediately fatal results were anticipated.

(Hon. Theodore Runyon was born at Somerville, N. J., October 25, 1832. He came to France to study law in 1854, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. In 1868 he was made city attorney and in 1869 city counsel of Newark, N. J., a position retained until 1884, when he became mayor of the city. He was appointed in 1895 a commissioner to revise and codify the militia laws of New Jersey, and in 1897 was made brigadier general and subsequently major general of the New Jersey national guard.

At the outbreak of the civil war he was placed in command of the New Jersey brigade of volunteers. In 1865 he was democratic candidate for governor of his state, and in 1866 he was elected to the legislature. He was appointed by President Cleveland minister to Germany in March, 1895. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale, Rutgers and Wesleyan colleges.

THEODORE RUNYON.

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MUST BE SPOT CASH.

Movement on "Change in Chicago to Chicago."

Chicago, Jan. 27.—At a meeting of board of trade men Saturday the report of the subcommittee which has been formulating the plan of Robert Lindblom for trading in cash wheat and the exclusion of futures was approved, and if the plan is approved by the directors it will be put into operation after next May. The plan is that all trading in wheat shall be in cash property and that the board of trade cash grain dealers will be organized with a \$1,000,000 paid-up capital, to take care of the wheat and advance money on it. Mr. Lindblom made a vigorous speech in support of his plan, which he was convinced would be adopted by all the exchanges of the country in the near future, if only for self-preservation, in view of the powerful influences at work to suppress speculation in agricultural products by national legislation, such as the anti-trust bill. He said this bill was exercised in the last congress only by the exercise of the most tremendous influence by the Chicago and other exchanges. He added:

"The strong arm of the United States government will soon take hold of the gambling which is going on in agricultural products to the detriment of business. While the grain gamblers (bucket-shop keepers) may bribe the farmers and local officers they cannot bribe Uncle Sam's marshals, and we must come down to actual delivery of every bushel of grain traded in on the board of trade in order to draw the line between speculation and gambling, plain and simple, between boards of trade and bucket shops."

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