

STATE OF MAINE IS STILL IN HANDS OF PROHIBITIONISTS

Although Republican was Elected for Governor his Majority was Near 17,000 Short of Previous Majorities. Some Explanations of the Great Break.

Democrats Made Re-Submission of Liquor Prohibitory Amendment Part of Platform while Republicans Endorsed Prohibitory Plan.

Portland, Maine, September 11.—The result of the election yesterday when the Republican plurality for Governor which usually approximates 25,000 was reduced about 8,000, while at the same time the total number of votes was greatly increased over the figures of four years ago, is attributed by the leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties to the popular feeling over the operation of the prohibitory liquor laws.

Although the Republicans re-elected Governor Cobb and all four Congressmen, and will have the working control of the State legislature the plurality was so generally reduced as to occasion surprise in many quarters.

Both Governor Cobb and Congressman Littlefield, in whose district the most vigorous battle of the campaign was waged, are of the opinion that the Sturgis law providing for enforcement of the existing prohibitory laws by the State liquor deputies, was the leading factor in the result. The Democrats made the re-submission of the liquor prohibitory amendment a part of their platform, while the Republicans stood squarely for the endorsement of the prohibitory plan and its strict enforcement.

The result was especially evident in the cities, the Democrats carrying all of 21 municipalities, with the exception of four smaller ones.

The vote of the country districts, however, where the re-submission idea has never gained any noticeable following more than offset the Democratic gains in the cities.

In the second district, congressional, where Mr. Gompers, president of the National Federation of Labor, conducted a vigorous campaign to defeat Littlefield, Littlefield's majority was reduced from that of four years ago by several thousand. The Congressman attributes the result not to the campaign against him but to the general sentiment regarding the Sturgis law.

A Puzzling Election. The election was one of the most puzzling in Maine's history. The city of Lewiston was one of the most important factors in reducing Littlefield's plurality for it gave to McClellan a vote of 1,430, in excess of that given to Littlefield. Four years ago Littlefield divided the votes evenly with his Democratic opponent.

Of more startling nature was the vote for Governor Cobb who failed to carry his home city, Rockland, where Davis received a plurality of 17. Augusta, the capital of the State, went Democratic by a small margin. Sixteen out of 20 cities in the State went Democratic, Hallowell, Gardiner, Eastport and Calais being the only ones to remain Republican. Two years ago when the candidates for governor were the same as this year Cobb carried 18 of the 20 cities, Waterville, the home of Davis, and Lewiston being the only cities in the Democratic column.

CONCERNING YELLOW FEVER.

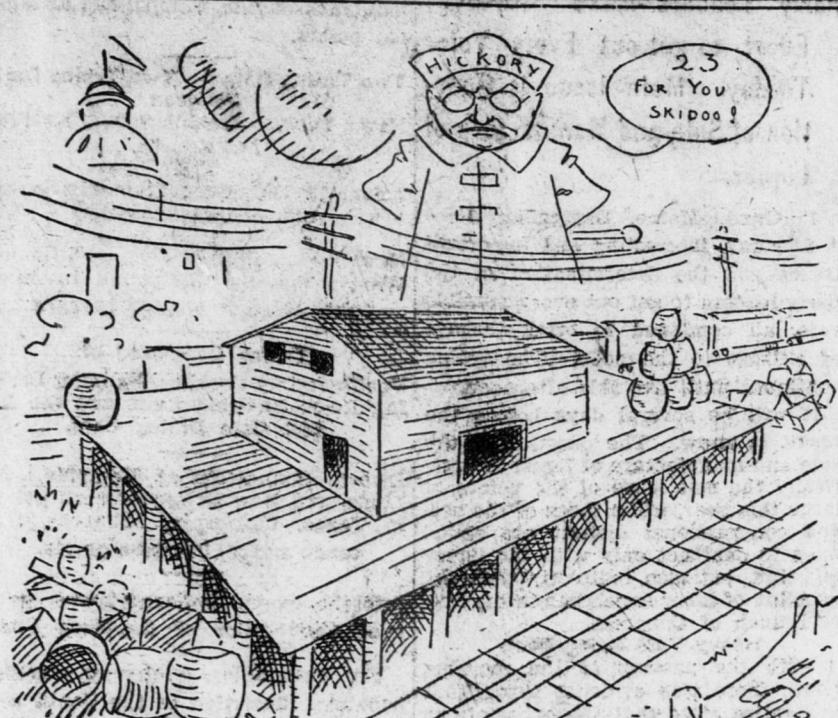
Tropical Countries Fast Ridding Themselves of Plague—An Encouraging Report.

New Orleans, La., September 11.—One of the most encouraging reports of the present summer on the struggle to exterminate yellow fever was given out by Juan J. Fernandez, Consul General for Honduras. It indicates that the tropical countries from which it has been charged yellow fever infection has been transmitted to Southern United States, are successfully ridding their territories of the disease in Honduras with American surgeon in charge, the precautions have been carried almost to extremes.

As a result during the last two months in the communities where for the last year 50 or more cases of yellow fever were reported not one case has been reported during the last two months.

KILLED BY LIVE WIRE.

Two Men Killed Instantly by Coming Into Contact With Barbed Wire Fence Charged With Electricity. Rushville, Ind., Sept. 11.—Three workmen were killed by coming in contact with a barbed wire fence that had been charged with electricity from the plant of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Traction Company.



THE OLD EYE-SORE, THE FREIGHT DEPOT, HAS BEEN MODERNLY "IMPROVED" (?)—SEE!

SECY. SHAW AT STATESVILLE.

Statesville Donned Her Finest Attire For Reception of Secretary Shaw—Speaks to Large Audience.

Statesville, September 11.—Honorable Leslie M. Shaw and party consisting of G. L. Patterson of Concord, Spencer B. Adams of Greensboro, Spencer Blackburn, Charles H. Cowles of Wilkesboro, J. A. Ramsey, and Chassey Kestler of Salisbury, J. D. Dorsett of Spencer, arrived here at 10:20 on No. 11 and were met at the station by a large reception committee.

The order of the procession from the station to the hotel Iredell where the Secretary will stop, was as follows: First carriage Secretary Shaw, Mayor Steele, Judge Furches and Dr. Mott; second carriage, H. C. Cowles, Geo. H. Brown; third carriage, Congressman Blackburn, Judge Adams, N. R. Tustall, J. W. Cling.

Other carriages brought over the remainder of the party. The opera house has been beautifully decorated with evergreens and flags by the ladies of the city.

It was packed and Mr. Shaw began his speech at 1:30 p. m.

He was introduced by Judge Furches who was introduced by Congressman Blackburn and he discussed the issues in the same manner as they were treated at Salisbury and other points in North Carolina where he spoke.

The following gentlemen were on the stage with Mr. Shaw: Congressman Blackburn, Judge Adams, Mayor Steele, C. H. Cowles, H. C. Cowles, L. C. Wagner, Judge Furches, Collector Brown, Dr. Mott, Dr. Tustall, Postmaster Long, A. A. Whitener of Hickory and Messrs. F. Pool and H. T. Campbell of Taylorsville, and the members of the board of aldermen. After the speaking there was a public reception at the hotel Iredell where the public was invited to meet the secretary.

MURDER IS VEILED IN DEEP MYSTERY

No Clue as to Brutal Murderer of Mrs. W. K. Lewis. Her Body was Found in Closet in Horrible Condition. Motive Unknown.

Philadelphia, September 11.—The mystery surrounding the brutal murder yesterday of Mrs. M. K. Lewis, the young wife and mother, who was shot and killed at an apartment house in the uptown section of the city, is still unsolved.

Morris K. Lewis, husband of the slain woman, is a travelling salesman and was at Allentown, yesterday. He reached here today.

The detectives thus far have been unable to obtain any clue.

The body of Mrs. Lewis was found by a policeman who had been called into the house by the proprietress, Mrs. Charlotte Kelly. The latter accompanied by her mother went sight-seeing yesterday and on her return in the evening was alarmed at the condition of the house. They found Mrs. Lewis' seventeen months old child in the hall spattered with blood, a policeman was called and found the body of the slain woman wedged in a closet where it had been thrust by the murderer. A bullet wound was found in the neck and a knife wound in the breast. The motive of the crime is unknown.

SMITH BROTHERS ON TRIAL.

Indicated for Alleged Peonage—Charged With Holding 4,000 Negroes in Slavery.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., Sept. 11.—The trial of Charles M. Smith, Pas. E. Smith and Rex Smith, brothers, of Sikeston, on the charge of peonage, began in the United States District Court. Three hundred witnesses are here. The charge against the Smiths is that they have held 42 negroes, four of them women, in practical slavery and made them work on 4,000 acres of reclaimed swamp land.

Warsaw, September 11.—The refugees from Siedlce declare that the principal plunderers were Reservists who passed through Siedlce Monday on their way home.

AN END OF BLOODSHED.

Warsaw, September 11.—The reign of bloodshed at Siedlce has ceased, at least for the time being. Troops are camped in the streets, and a systematic search of houses and persons is being carried on. The authorities have opened an inquiry into the events which led up to the outbreak and the subsequent reign of terror. There is great need for medical assistance for the wounded. According to the best information the number of persons killed in Siedlce is about 100.

MASSACRE OF JEWS ENDED FOR TIME BEING—ABOUT 100 WERE KILLED.

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BRYAN SOUTHWARD BOUND.

Makes First Stop on Southern Tour and is Warmly Greeted.

St. Louis, Sept. 11.—The reception committee, including former Governors Stannard and Bockery, National Committeeman Rothwell, Senator Stone and many other prominent Democrats greeted Mr. Bryan on his arrival this morning. St. Louis is the first stopping point in Bryan's itinerary of the South which will end in Indian Territory late this month. He will address a mass meeting at the Coliseum tonight.

After breakfast at the Hotel Jefferson Mr. Bryan held a general reception and later visited the Merchants' Exchange.

Trust Fighter is O. K. Mr. Bryan said he had not been following closely the oyster proceedings of Attorney General Hadley against the alleged oil combine, but referring to Attorney General Hadley, he said: "I'm right with anybody who fights trusts."

Washington, September 11.—Pay director Eustice B. Rogers has been appointed Pay-Master General of the Navy.

THE INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE IS VEXED

Whether to Name a Straight Party Ticket, or Nominating Hearst for Governor Agree to a Fusion with Democrats Still a Mooted Question.

New York, Sept. 11.—The much debated question of whether the Independence League, in its State convention which opens today shall name a straight party ticket, or nominating Hearst for governor, agree to a fusion with the Democrats so far as the remainder is concerned, was still undecided when the State committee adjourned at three this morning.

After hours of debate and when an agreement seemed hopeless, the State committee voted to refer the whole matter to the committee on resolutions, instructing that body to report to the convention upon the expediency of the league naming a straight ticket, fusing with Democrats, or accepting the proposition to appoint a committee to confer with the committee of the Democratic convention at Buffalo, this joint committee to choose the ticket on which the Independence League and Democratic party shall unite.

In the meantime the league to name no candidates, it being understood, however, that the candidate agreed upon by the joint committee shall endorse the principles represented in Hearst's candidacy.

The State convention will be called to order at noon.

Hearst's Name Applauded. The convention was called to order at 1 o'clock by the State Chairman Hinson. Every mention of Hearst's name was enthusiastically applauded, the cheering following the first reference lasting fully five minutes while several delegations marched cheering round the hall.

Gibraltar, September 11.—Steamer Prinz Adalbert, due here Wednesday, will call at Tangier to pick up and take to New York Paul O. Steyland, former president of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank at Chicago.

SECRETARY SHAW'S SALISBURY SPEECH

Spoke there Last Night to About 1000 People. Is Pleasant and Makes Good Impression. Was Introduced by Mr. Blackburn. An Outline of Speech.

Salisbury, Sept. 11.—Secretary Shaw spoke last night to probably 1,000 people. He was listened to attentively and makes a good impression. He was introduced by Congressman Blackburn. He spoke in part, as follows:

THE SPEECH.

Our political opponents lay much stress on the fact that some American manufacturers are sold abroad cheaper than at home. That the practice prevails to some extent all must admit but that it does not prevail generally on a considerable extent is easily established. A nonpartisan industrial commission was appointed by Congress in 1898, which, after spending more than three years in the investigation, filed its report in 1902, which was published in 18 large volumes. This report contains all available evidence on this subject. After making careful compilations from the data therein contained, Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, stated on the floor of the United States Senate in April, 1904, that approximately \$4,000,000 worth of American manufactured products are annually sold abroad cheaper than in our own domestic market. No one has ever attempted to disprove Senator Gallinger's conclusions, though our political opponents continue to speak of the practice as well-nigh universal. This \$4,000,000 worth can be far more than accounted for by the advantage given to exporters under the tariff laws, and it is quite likely the estimate is too low.

It has been the policy of the Republican party for many years to allow manufacturers who export their products the advantage of the cheapest possible raw material. The Dingley tariff law provides two ways by which exporters may avail themselves of this advantageous privilege. First, the law authorizes the manufacture of merchandise for export in bonded factories and permits to be transferred there to not only imported ores, iron, and steel milllets and other material free of duty, but also spirits and tobacco free of internal-revenue tax. During the fiscal year approximately \$10,000,000 worth of spirits and tobacco were thus used and the entire product exported and no duty or internal revenue paid thereon. Had this material been entered for consumption in this country, the duty and internal-revenue tax would have been a large amount, and, to the extent of this saving in the cost of the finished product the smelter and manufacturer could reduce his export price and still make the same profit.

Under the American scale of wages the value of ordinary American manufactures is about equally divided between material and labor. The conversion into finished products, therefore of \$10,000,000 worth of raw material consumed in bonded factories would justify the same amount of finished products cheaper than at home. I should not be surprised to learn that most of the output of these bonded smelters and factories is sold abroad below the price prevailing in the United States.

The other method provided in the Dingley law for allowing manufacturers who export their products the advantage of cheap material authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay back to the exporter of manufactured merchandise 99 per cent. of the duty which he has actually paid upon any imported material consumed therein. During the last fiscal year there was refunded to exporters of manufactures produced in whole or in part from imported dutiable material approximately \$6,000,000. The refund of duty averages about 5 per cent. of the value of the exported merchandise. This drawback provision, therefore, justifies the sale abroad of \$120,000,000 worth of American-manufactured merchandise 5 per cent. below the domestic price of similar articles. Both these provisions of the Dingley tariff law were enacted for the avowed and sole purpose of enabling the American employer to put his product on the foreign market at reduced prices. In this way he is able successfully to compete with rivals who always have the benefit of cheap labor and frequently of nondutiable material.

The articles on which drawbacks are allowed are numerous and varied. Last year drawbacks were allowed on 18 articles in which dutiable iron or steel was consumed; 9 articles in which dutiable imported lead ore or lead bullion was incorporated, 3 articles in which dutiable sugar or molasses was used, 12 different articles in which imported alcohol was used, several in which imported dutiable hides or leather was used, and no end of articles in which dutiable imported wool was used. Drawbacks were allowed on over 150 manufactured articles, in the production of which 50 different kinds of dutiable imported materials were consumed.

The policy of allowing drawbacks upon the exportation of manufactures into which dutiable raw material has entered is in strict harmony with the principle of protection. The protective principle avowedly and in fact gives the American producer an advantage within the American market, but no economic policy can give the American producer an advantage over his

foreign competitor in the foreign market.

The Republican party from the time of its birth until now has protected the laborer who produces for the American market in every way possible for man to conceive. Republican legislation excludes Chinese labor primarily because the Chinaman refuses to live on the American standard. The coolie laborer is unpopular, largely because of his inexpensive habits. He neither feeds himself, clothes himself, nor houses his family as do Americans. Living on a lower plane, he can of course afford to work cheaper than Americans and his presence is a menace, not so much to American morals as to American wages and fails to contribute proportionately to the consumptive capacity of the country his presence is undesirable. The Republican party therefore says: "Unless you consent to be an American consumer you shall not be an American producer. You must be an American in both respects or in neither."

Republican laws against contract labor are of the same class. But for these laws manufacturers would go abroad, hire laborers at the European scale of wages, and bring them to this country under contract to work below the American scale. This was once permitted to the prejudice not only of labor but to the prejudice of the American farmer as well. Low wages compel poor living and poor living harms the farmer and the manufacturer also, for it restricts the consumptive capacity of the country.

The Republican party gives the American manufacturer for the foreign market, however, every possible advantage except that of cheap labor. No law can protect the American producer in the foreign market, hence the exporter of the product of American labor is given the cheapest possible raw material. If it be said that this is to the advantage of the exporter, I reply that it aids quite as much those whom the exporter employs, while those who supply the ordinary needs of these employed artisans are benefited also.

Perhaps I can make this drawback principle clearer by means of an illustration. The American producer of steel billets has a minimum protection of \$6.72 per ton. The producer of spikes and bolts has a protection of \$13.44 and \$33.60 per ton respectively. The American iron and steel manufacturing company of Lebanon, Pa., was paid last year in round numbers \$10,000 drawback on the exportation of \$75,000 worth of railway spikes and bolts produced from imported steel billets.

In effect the Government said to this concern: If you will consume \$35,000 worth of American labor in the manufacture of \$75,000 worth of spikes and bolts, there will be paid back to you as soon as you export your product \$10,000 of the duty which you pay on the billets consumed. This drawback enabled this concern to sell \$75,000 worth of spikes and bolts abroad for \$65,000 and make the same profit as if sold at home for \$75,000. It being impossible to protect the American producer of spikes and bolts in the foreign market, the law authorizes this refund to him on proof of exportation, with manifest intent that he shall sell his product abroad that much below the American market price.

In some localities there is a demand for the admission of hides free of duty, and the principal reason assigned is that it will enable the manufacturers of leather goods to export more of their products. Drawbacks were allowed during the last year, however, on larger amounts of exported leather produced from dutiable imported hides, and on shoes and belting produced from dutiable imported leather. One concern in Boston received \$16,000 in drawbacks on the exportation of sole leather produced from imported hides. Presumably this sole leather was sold abroad cheaper than at home. It could have been sold at home for \$75,000. If it were the same as the same amount of sole leather consumed at home, I repeat, it is the policy of the Republican party to give the exporter of manufactured products the benefit of the cheapest possible raw material. He must pay the American standard of wages for the labor consumed so that those in his employ may in turn consume American food products. American shoes, American clothing, American homes, and educate their children to the American standard, but whenever the product of this American labor is exported and thus put out of all possible competition in our markets, there is refunded to him the duty he has paid on the imported raw material.

We exported during the last fiscal year approximately \$70,000,000 of manufactured products exclusive of prepared and partly prepared foods. Of this total probably \$20,000,000 was produced in bonded smelters and factories, and no duty was collected upon the material consumed. On approximately \$120,000,000 a drawback of about 5 per cent was recovered. Thus it will be seen that nearly 25 per cent. of our exported manufactures leave this country costing the exporter less than corresponding articles which he places on the American market.

Very frequently the drawback thus allowed, though small, has made possible the exportation of American products. To what extent our export trade in manufactures is dependent on this wise provision of law under which American labor, while working generally for Americans, is enabled to perform some service for other countries, no one can tell. I am convinced that much more can be accomplished along this line by liberalizing our drawback laws. This phase of the question, however, I will not discuss at this time.

Suppose Senator Gallinger's estimate to be correct that \$4,000,000 of American manufacture is annually sold abroad at prices lower than prevail in this country, what does it prove? We manufacture about 12,000 millions per annum, exclusive of prepared foods, of which \$4,000,000 is but one-third of 1 per cent. If Senator Gallinger's esti-

mate is correct then for every \$1,000 worth of output from our shops and factories about 30 cents worth is sold abroad cheaper than at home. The manufacture of \$1,000 worth of finished products necessitates the outlay of \$500 in wages. The proposition, therefore, may be stated as follows: For every \$500 in wages paid out our shops and factories 30 cents worth of the resulting products are disposed of in foreign markets at reduced prices.

Of our manufactures exclusive of prepared and partly prepared foods, we export but a small fraction above 5 per cent. In other words of every \$1,000 in finished products at the door of our shops and factories, the production of which has consumed \$500 worth of labor, practically \$52 worth is sold abroad, and the \$52 actually exported, a little over \$3 worth is sold below the American market.

The practice complained of is not confined to America, nor is it limited to countries where the protective principal prevails. Every government of Europe approves it and all, save one, encourages it. George Parish, editor of the London Statist, perhaps the largest economic journal published in the English language, was my guest at DeWitt, Iowa during the campaign of 1904. I introduced him to my office and he sat upon my platform. During the discussion of this subject I made the statement that every foreign government except England encourages the sale of manufactured products abroad cheaper than at home, and added that I was not certain as to the English policy and asked Mr. Parish for information. Promptly did he reply: "England does not encourage it, but people practice it." The practice is frequently referred to by writers on political economy as the English-German policy.

Special agents of the Treasury Department throughout Europe occasionally pick up two catalogues published by the same house, one marked "export" and the other "domestic." These catalogues will be identical in every respect except price, and the price for export will be from 5 to 25 per cent. lower than for the domestic market. They frequently get discount sheets applicable to the same catalogues but regularly offering to sell for export to the United States materially lower prices than at Trenton, N. J., a McCormick mower for \$36. This, he says, was the price at which anyone could buy, spot cash. He found the identical make and pattern for sale in England at 10 £ (\$48.40 our money), and in France for francs 275, or \$55. He found Smith & Wesson revolvers, which regularly sell in New York at \$10.50, for sale in Paris at the equivalent of \$15. He found the Douglas shoe advertised in every town in the United States for \$3.50 per pair, also popular in London, the metropolis of a free-trade country, at the equivalent of \$4.00 per pair, and in Paris at the equivalent of \$4.25 per pair. The identical Sorosis shoe, which sells in New York at \$4.50, is sold in London at \$5.25. My daughters, who spent the winter in Europe, wrote their mother who was to join them, to bring shoes for they could not get shoes as cheap in Paris. My friend says he found a Singer sewing machine at a cheaper price in Europe than in America, but he added that it was a machine made at their German factory, and of much rougher finish and inferior in every way.

But what shall be said of this practice as a policy? Is the practice bad per se? Who suffers because of it? Does the American laborer? Go ask the man who produces these export wares thus dumped abroad. I have been criticised for saying that I would prefer to have the American manufacturer sell his products abroad cheaper than at home rather than have the foreign producer sell his wares in American cheaper than at home. This is the same as saying that I would prefer to have the products of our factories close foreign shops rather than have the products of foreign shops close our factories. I wish all the world well, but if anyone has to be out of employment, if there must be suffering somewhere, then I will use my best efforts that it come not nigh my country. If, to accomplish this, I'll be necessary that I pay more for my shoes, more for my clothes, more for my typewriter, more for the barbed wire used on my Iowa farm than is paid for the same articles in Europe, then I will not object so long as the products of American farms, feed, and the products of American looms, cloth, and the products of American labor generally supply every need of those who produce these things thus sold abroad at reduced prices. I will consent to pay a little more than other countries for the products of American labor shall be put on foreign markets.

COLORADO CONVENTION.

Democratic State Convention Meets To-day to Name Full Ticket. Denver, Colo., September 11.—The Democratic State Convention met to nominate a full state ticket and two justices of the supreme court. Friends of Governor W. A. Adams, claimed he would be nominated for another term.

REDUCE RAILWAY FARE.

Erie Railroad Makes Reduction in Rate of Transportation. New York, Sept. 11.—The Erie railroad issued a notice beginning Nov. 15 the maximum "one-way" fares will be two and one-half instead of three cents per mile over the entire system.

Stationary Engineers Meet.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.—The 25th annual convention of the National Association of Stationary Engineers began with 500 delegates from all sections.

ONE OF THE MEANEST MEN IN THE WORLD IS NOW IN JAIL

Because his Wife Spent Six Cents for Household Necessities Without Permission of her "Lord and Master" she was Beaten Almost to Death.

When the Woman Confessed to Expenditure of the Sum her Husband Began Beating her With Axe Handle. Little Hope for Recovery.

Paterson, N. J., September 11.—The expenditure of six cents for household necessities without her husband's approval may cost Mrs. William Leonard her life.

She is now in the hospital in a precarious condition and her husband under arrest charged with beating her with an axe handle.

According to the story told the police by Leonard's ten year old son, Leonard became furious yesterday when he missed six cents which he had left in the house.

When Mrs. Leonard admitted that she had spent the money the boy says his father attacked her as she stood with a month old baby in her arms.

He felled her with an axe handle and kicked her as she lay on the floor until the police interfered.

CUBA AND UNITED STATES.

American Warship to Protect American Shipping and Commercial Interests.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The American shipping and commercial interests about Havana are to have the protection of the American warship in Cuban waters. While the government officials show an inclination not to discuss Cuban affairs beyond making public dispatches from the American charge at Havana, confirming the dispatches printed in the daily paper, there can be no doubt of the attitude of the officials that the cruiser Des Moines, which cleared from Norfolk yesterday is sailing on a State Department mission and it is rumored in official circles she will proceed immediately to Havana.

The Secretary, concerning the Des Moines, extends to all officials of the Navy Department, where it is said she has been sent on a cruise, for the benefit of the health of the sailors and marines.

President, it is rumored here, is responsible for the sailing of the Des Moines.

CUBAN SITUATION.

Prominent Men Join Insurrection—Battle Feared.

Havana, Sept. 11.—What appears to be a positive confirmation has been received of the report that Alfred Zayas, president of the Liberal party and vice-president of the Cuban Senate, is among a group of prominent men who have joined the insurgents outside Havana.

The Mayor of Moron, a province of Puerto Principe, reports a fight in his vicinity of rural guardsmen and volunteers with a band of rebels. They were later dispersed. The casualties are not known.

CHARTER GRANTED.

Number of Companies Chartered to-day by the Secretary of State.

Raleigh, N. C., September 11.—Charters were issued to the Greensboro Decorative Art Co., at a capital of \$50,000 by P. C. Baker, Abram Mendenhall and others. The Beaumont Grocery Co., was chartered at a capital of \$25,000 by N. W. Taylor, I. E. Ramsey and others, also Laurinburg Normal and Industrial Institute for training colored teachers at no capital stock.

NEGRO HANGED TO-DAY.

Joseph Gibson Pays Penalty for Murder With His Life. Philadelphia, Pa., September 11.—Joseph Gibson, colored, was hanged for the murder of William Sanders, also colored, during a quarrel over a card game.

Major Plicher Won Medal.

Buffalo, N. Y., September 11.—At today's session of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States Honor Sander's prize essay on "The Training of the Medical Officer of the State Forces to Best Quality Him for Local Service and for Mobilization with National Troops," was read. It was announced that Major Plicher was the winner of the medal.

Homeopathic Congress Meets.

Atlantic City, September 11.—The world's homeopathic congress began a scientific discussion of papers on nearly all subjects coming within the jurisdiction of the profession.

Revival in Great Britain.

The report prepared by David Dyce Brown, of London, showed that there had been a great revival in homeopathy in Great Britain. Reports from other countries are also of an en-