QUEEN OF THE SEAS.

NEW LINER ST. LOUIS LAUNCHED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mrs. Cleveland Gives the Great Vessel Her Name In the Presence of an Immense Crowd—Description of This Craft Which is Expected to Be Queen of the Atlantic Ocean.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The St. Louis, the great American transatlantic liner, was started on her career today with more eclat than usually surrounds the launching of a vessel in this country.

Cramps' shipyards, the birthplace of this floating palace, as well as of many of Uncle Sam's magnificent warships, bore evidence of extensive preparation for this event, flags and streamers flaunting in the breeze and everything about the place being ship-shape.

Mrs. Cleveland arrived in the city this morning, on a special train, accompanied by a party of her own selection, including members of the cabinet, their wives and daughters, and a number of personal friends.

The party was met at the depot by an escort of several ladies and gentlemen and taken to the Cramps' shipyard, where the great ocean greyhound lay in its cradle ready for its sponsor to give it the name already selected by the company, and start it on its first plunge into the waves over which it is expected to be the queen.

A great crowd had assembled at the scene of the launching and Mrs. Cleveland and the party from Washington were heartily cheered on their arrival.

Preparations for the event were complete and no time was lost after the arrival of the distinguished party in commencing the ceremonies. The program included music, a brief patriotic address, and then Mrs. Cleveland, the great ship's little godmother, approached the bow of the vessel, and as the band struck up the air "America," said in a voice loud enough to be heard for some distance from the spot, "I christen thee St. Louis," at the same time shattering a bottle of wine by a blow upon the bow of the steamship.

A prolonged cheer rent the air as Mrs. Cleveland stepped back, the fastenings which held the great hulk were removed like magic, and after swaying an instant the big vessel slid from her ways into the waters, which parted into huge swells beneath the immense weight of the descending ship, then broke into gentle undulations upon which the great liner floated as gracefully as a swan.

The St. Louis is out and out an American vessel. Not only was it built by an American firm, but every piece of the great vessel is of American manufacture. It is, of course, steel from stem to stern, and American steel only is used. So the great liner will not only carry the American flag, but do it as an American-born vessel, down to the smallest rib in her body.

AMERICA ACTS FOR PEACE.

Proposes to Arbitrate the War Between China and Japan.

TOKIO, Japan, Nov. 12.—United States Minister Dunn has communicated to the ministry the substance of an important cipher cable proposition received from Secretary Gresham at Washington.

It suggests that if Japan will join China in requesting the president of the United States to act as mediator in settling the war, he will exercise his good offices in that capacity. A similar proposition has been sent to China.

The cable was received by Minister Dunn on Friday and was presented to a special meeting of the ministry. An answer has not yet been sent.

The propositions present a grave question to the ministry. They are urged on one hand by the popular sentiment to continue the war and crush China. On the other hand European powers are threatening to intervene. As between these conflicting influences the ministry find great difficulty in reaching a decision on the American proposition, but the prospect is that it will be accepted.

It is learned that four weeks ago France made a proposition to the United States to intervene.

General Clay's Marital Troubles.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—A Lexington special says: General Cassius M. Clay, aged 84 years, is having more trouble at Richmond, Ky., than ever in trying to be married to Dora Richardson, aged 15. His son, Brutus, is a very influential man in that county and has persuaded the ministers and civil officers against performing the ceremony. Squire Milton had promised to perform the ceremony, but like the officers last Saturday he declined to do so when the time arrived. The old gentleman being unable to get any clerical or civil authority to officiate at any price, announces that he and his portegee will go elsewhere to be married.

California's Valuable Purchase.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—M. H. De Young of San Francisco, director general of the California Mid-winter exposition has purchased for the memorial museum which will commemorate the success of that enterprise, one of the most valuable collections of relics of the Napoleonic dynasty that the world possess. The collection consists of over 800 medals, jetons and coins in gold, silver, bronze and copper and memorializes the leading events of the Napoleonic periods.

Civil Service Examinations.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—An open competitive civil service examination for general clerkships in the state service will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at Albany, New York city, Binghamton, Buffalo, Syracuse and Watertown. Limits of age, 21 to 50 years at time of application. A similar examination of applicants for the positions of assistant engineers, levellers, rodmen and chainmen in the department of the state engineer will be held at the Capitol, Albany, on Dec. 5.

Evidences of Incendiarism.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 14.—Yesterday's fire at Caledonia was undoubtedly incendiary in its origin, as traces of combustible materials used in starting it were found. The loss is $75,000, covered by insurance. James Wilson, a merchant, was seriously burned and may die.

General Paine Withdrawn.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—General Paine, one of the best known yachtsmen in America has announced his intention of withdrawing from the American cup committee.

Hudson Falls May Sing Again.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—The Montreal Co-

YOUTHFUL MURDERERS SENTENCED.

Two Minors Who May Hang For Numerous Crimes.

LARNED, Kan., Nov. 14.—Harvey and Arnold, the murderers of Mayor Marsh of Kinsley, were taken before Judge Vandivert and pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree. The sentence imposed was imprisonment in the state penitentiary until such time as the governor decided that they should be hanged. The boys were taken on the first train for Leavenworth, but not until a mob gathered and threatened lynching.

Judge Vandivert convened court an hour before the regular time in order to frustrate the would-be lynchers. The boys are 17 and 18 years old respectively.

These murderers were brought to justice by a lucky accident. After killing Mayor Marsh they cut a wide swath as outlaws between here and Deighton, holding up several men and stealing several horses.

Finally they bound and gagged a farmer and robbed him. The farmer was found in his bonds on the highway after about 24 hours of suffering.

His description of the men led to their capture near the scene, and after their arrest articles of jewelry taken from the body of Mayor Marsh were found on them.

The mayor was held up as he was returning home on the night of Oct. 12. Thinking it was a joke he grabbed at the pistol of one of the robbers and the robber fired. Marsh died of his wounds the next day.

Shortage In a Dead Man's Accounts.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Nov. 14.—Expert Abbott, who was employed to make an examination of the books of the township clerk and those of the collector of taxes, made his report at the meeting of the council. He found, he said, that the accounts of the late Peter Alyea, the collector of taxes, who died in September, 1893, were $5,380 short.

THE MARKETS.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

Money at 1 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½ per cent.

Sterling exchange: Actual business in bankers' bills, $4.87¼@4.87¾ for demand, and $4.85¾@4.86¼ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.86@4.87 and $4.88@4.89. Commercial bills, $4.85@4.85¼.

Government bonds—United States 4s, reg., $1.12; do 4s, comp., $1.14; do 5s, 95½.

Railroad bonds—Pacific 6s of '95, $1.02.

Silver, 64c bid.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

FLOUR—City mills patents, $4.60@4.85; winter patents, $4.75@5.05; city mills clear, $3.25@3.65; winter straights, $3.50@3.70; winter extras, $1.80@2.40; Minnesota patents, $3.50@4.65; Minnesota bakers', $2.00@3.15; winter, low grades, $1.70@2.15; spring, low grades, $1.75@1.90; spring extras, $1.80@2.25. Southern flour: Common to fair extra, $1.80@2.40; good to choice do, $2.50@3.00.

RYE FLOUR—Superfine, $2.40@2.75; fancy, $2.80@2.90.

RYE—State, 58@59c; Jersey, 58@59c; car lots, 61@ 62c; boat loads, 57@58c bid delivered.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.60@2.00.

BUCKWHEAT—State, 52@55c; Canadian, 60@62c.

CORNMEAL—Yellow Western, $1.18@1.20; brandywine, $2.05.

BARLEY MALT—Western, 72@75c; two-rowed, 65c; six-rowed do, 60@65c.

BARLEY—No. 2 Milwaukee, 61@63c; two-rowed state, 60c; six-rowed state, ungraded western, 58@59c; No. 2 western, 60c; Canada, 64c.

WHEAT—Spot sales of No. 2 red store and elevator, 75c; afloat, 80¾@80⅞c; f. o. b., 80½c; No. 1 northern, 87½c delivered; No. 1 hard, 89½c delivered. Options: No. 2 red Jan., 80½c; Feb., 81½c; March, 81½c; May, 83½c; Nov., 76c; Dec., 76½c.

CORN—Spot sales of No. 2, 52c store; 51½c afloat; No. 2, 49⅞@50⅛c elevator; 50@51c afloat. Options: Jan. closed at 46½c; May 48½c; Nov., 47½c; Dec., 48½c.

OATS—Spot sales of No. 2, 32c; No. 2 delivered, 34c; No. 3, 30½c; No. 2 white, 37@37½c; No. 3 white, 35½c; track mixed western, 32½@34c; track white western, 33@40½c; do class, 35@45½c. Options: Jan. closed at 34½c; Feb., 32½c; May, 35½c; Nov., 30c; Dec., 32½c.

HAY—Shipping, 55@57½c; good to choice, 60@67½c.

PORK—New mess, $14.00@14.50; extra prime, $13.50; family, $15.50@16.00; short clear, $14.00@17.50.

BUTTER—Western dairy, 11@16c; creamery, 15@25c; Elgins, 26c; imitation creamery, 13@18c; state dairy, 12@16c; do creamery, 18@25c.

CHEESE—Large, 8@9½c; small, 8½@11c; part skim, 5@7c; full skims, 2½@3c.

EGGS—State and Pennsylvania, 22@24c; Western, 17@22c; western fresh, 19 after close, 20@22c.

POTATOES—Long Island, $1.75@1.87; sweets, $2.50; Jersey, $1.60@1.80; New York, $1.50@1.60.

Buffalo Provision Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, old, 79½c; do new, 80½c; No. 1 northern, 68½c; No. 2 red, 86½c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, 57½c; No. 2, 56½c; No. 3 yellow, new, 56c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c.

RYE—No. 2, 54c in store, track, 55c.

BARLEY—No. 1 western, 61@63c; No. 2 do, 58c; Minnesota, 60@61c; Canada, 61@66c.

FLOUR—Spring wheat, best patent, per bbl., $3.90@4.10; low grades, $1.75@2.00; winter wheat, best family, $3.00@3.50; graham, $2.90@3.25.

BUTTER—State creamery, 24@25c; western do, 24@25c.

CHEESE—Fancy full cream, 11@11½c; choice do, 10@10½c; light skims, 8@9c; skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—State, 20@21c; western and southern, 19@20c.

East Buffalo Live Stock Market.

EAST BUFFALO, Nov. 13.

CATTLE—Extra export steers, $3.35@3.40; good do, $3.15@3.25; choice heavy butchers', $2.90@3.05; light handy do, $2.35@2.65; cows and heifers, extra, $2.65@2.80; calves, heavy fed, $2.75@3.50; veals, $6.50@7.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Choice to extra wethers, $3.25@3.50; good to choice sheep, $3.00@3.15; common to fair, $2.25@2.50; choice to extra spring lambs, $4.10@4.25; common to fair, $3.25@3.50.

HOGS—Heavy, $4.80@4.95; medium and mixed, $4.80@4.85; Yorkers, $4.75@4.80; stags, $3.50@4.00.

Buffalo Hay Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.

No. 1 timothy, per ton, $13.00@——; No. 2do, $12.00; common mixed, $10.00@——; baled hay, $12.00; loose straw, $10.00; baled do, $7.00@8.00.

Utica Cheese Market.

UTICA, Nov. 13.

CHEESE—Large white, 21 lots, 761 boxes, 10c; 1 lot, 75 boxes, 10⅛c; 3 lots, 194 boxes, 10⅛c. Large colored, 28 lots, 2,055 boxes, 10c; 1 lot, 40 boxes, 10⅛c; 4 lots, 384 boxes, 10⅛c; 5 lots, 403 boxes, 10⅛c; 6 lots, 577 boxes, 10⅛c. Small white, 7 lots, 452 boxes, 10⅛c; 1 lot, 80 boxes, 10⅜c; 2 lots, 150 boxes, 10⅜c. Skims, 4 lots, 328 boxes, 9c; 11 lots, 786 boxes, 9⅛c; 1 lot, 128 boxes, 9½c. Small colored, 3 lots, 270 boxes, 10⅜c; 3 lots, 185 boxes, 10⅝c; 4 lots, 278 boxes, 10⅝c; 1 lot, 70 boxes, 10⅝c. Total, 6,244 boxes; lots, 98.

BUTTER—Creamery, 20 packages at 26½c; 35 no at 26½c.

Little Falls Cheese Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 13.

CHEESE—Six lots at 9c, 1 lot at 9⅛c, 10 lots at 9½c; 1 lot at 9¾c; 1 lot at [illegible]; total, [illegible] boxes.

IN MISCHIEF.

His lily limbs all limp and lax,
His rosy face as white as wax,
Love lay just by the river's brim.
The minnows they were scared at him,
Till shy sweet Daphne came that way,
Kissed him and cried, "Attack as day!"
Then he sat upright [illegible] "Good!
But it's fun—this j[illegible] p[illegible]."
—Ka[illegible]'s Washington.

A NEVADA JOKE.

How a Wag Played It on an Innocent Visiting Sportsman.

Nothing can be more interesting in an ordinary way than the fate of practical jokers. Shooters and sportsmen generally will appreciate the latest from Eureka, Nev. Bent on landing game, a visitor held forth in his hotel with regard to his ability to bring quail to earth. Among the audience was a wag, who, being a sport himself, was desirous of testing the foreigner's ability as a shot.

"We do not shoot quail," said he, "we bag them, and if you want to go out you may do so tonight and see better fun than any gun can furnish."

Accordingly the anti-dismal gunner journeyed out from a small hotel in Nevada to see the extraordinary plan by which quail could be "bagged" at night time. The party walked two miles into the hills and arranged a trap by laying down 30 pieces of candle in V shape. "Into this," they explained, "we drive the quail, and one of us holds a sack at the end of the V, into which the quail run." By a previous arrangement an argument was commenced as to who should have the honor of holding the sack and securing the birds while the remainder did the hard work of beating them toward the trap.

When the point was apparently settled, one of the party said: "No, this is not fair. Mr. de —— is our guest, and as such is entitled to hold the sack." Generously enough, to the boasting sportsman was given the honor of holding a bag bound at the mouth to a hoop so as to catch the birds. All the others left to beat up quail. For three hours the visitor faithfully held that sack, and when the last candle burned out he found himself in the midst of a lonely valley, which was full of deserted shafts and other dangerous holes, two miles from any house and surrounded by a darkness which resembles a stack of black cats. When he arrived at this hotel and found that his companions had been there enjoying the joke for hours, he simply went to bed and wept. He sold his gun next morning and left for California—a state where, he says, "people would not do such a thing."—San Francisco Call.

Dress of Montenegrin Women.

The dress of the women throughout Montenegro varies but slightly, and there is no distinction of rank exists the only difference between the garments of the rich and the poorer classes consists in the superior fineness of the materials used, or in the quantity or quality of the ornaments. Their dress is simply a long flowing white chemise, girdled by a black sash. Black and white are the national colors of the Montenegrins. Some of the women wear a heavy leathern girdle set with three or four rows of large carnelian stones, some times fastened in front by a massive antique silver clasp. A simple piece of black cloth is an addition worn on the head by the older matrons. Montenegro is everywhere mountainous. As a precaution against invasion there are no roads, and carts are unknown. The goods of the country are carried to Cattaro by the women, aided occasionally by males. They are knit together in clans and families and have many feuds among themselves. The men are armed even when engaged in agricultural operations.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Failures.

"Do not for one instant forget," said a prominent artist, addressing his pupils, "that so called failures are only milestones on the road to success. With each one passed there is just so much of the weary, inevitable journey behind you, and you are just so much nearer the goal." A comfortable theory which it would be well if we were philosophical enough to apply to all our undertakings. If young people, too, could only be taught to count their honest failures as so many premiums paid to experience, how much discouragement would be saved and how many ultimate triumphs won! Parents and teachers do not half appreciate the value of a failure, which with tact and kindness is turned to good account, and which in the end may be far more beneficial than a success. Children should early be trained to consider them not in the light of discouragements, but as the best incentives possible.—New York Tribune.

Curative Cold Bath.

People who have nervous prostration, headaches, the blues or dyspepsia, who take cold easily, who are subject to irritability, who lead sedentary lives, who need their wits about them all the time, and who are not making the progress they desire, should get addicted to the cold bath habit. It is not only cleansing, but curative, stimulating, encouraging and invigorating. It is brain brightening, nerve soothing, blood quickening and the best treatment ever taken for the complexion, digestion and disposition.—New York World.

Kid Killing.

Herod's slaughter of the innocents was not a circumstance to the kid sacrifice offered yearly for the hand of fair woman. In round numbers 9,600,000 kids and lambs are slaughtered to supply the necessary stock for one famous French manufacturer. One skin in good condition yields three gloves, but the average is about 1¼, or a pair and a pair of thumbs.—New York News.

The Bible contains 3,566,480 letters, 773,692 words, 31,173 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 "books."

TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION.

In Fitting Spectacle Bows to the Face Both Must Be Considered.

Having selected a pair of frames with a nose piece of the right height and spread to bring the glasses into the proper position, and having had them fitted with glasses made in accordance with the oculist's prescription, the optician now proceeds to fit the completed spectacles to your head. You might put them right on and wear them off just as they are.

But, no; he reaches over and pinches the bows over your ears himself. Then he tries the spectacles gently, as they rest upon your nose, taking hold at the outer ends of the frame, where the bows hinge. Not just right. He takes them off again and smooths the bows out between the tips of his fingers and changes their shape a little and tries them again. Better, but not just right yet. He takes them again and smooths out and bends in a little more. You observe as he bends them to you, as he does this time, that the bows have not only been changed somewhat in shape, but that now they vary in sweep and curve. You put them on and find that they fit perfectly and very comfortably. He touches them and finds them right and says so.

"But the bows are not alike," you say.

"No," says the optician, "but they are now made to fit. Your ears are not just alike. One of them is a little bigger than the other, and they are not placed exactly alike on the head."

"What!" you say, and he says: "Yes. There are very few of us that are perfect or just alike on both sides."—New York Sun.

SMITH WAS IN LUCK.

Drew on the Sultan, and, Thanks to the Rothschilds, Got $10,000.

A large operator and speculator of St. Louis, whose account with one friendly bank had been often temporarily overdrawn, wanted $10,000 once for a certain deal, his balance in bank at the time being less than $100. The cashier suggested that he should draw upon some party not too near St. Louis. Smith said he did not know whom to draw upon. "Oh, any one," said the obliging cashier, "as long as the party is far enough away—that will give time to turn around." Smith drew at sight for $10,000 on the pashas of Turkey.

The draft was duly forwarded by the bank, reaching New York, estimate it was sent to a London correspondent. It then came into the hands of the Rothschilds, who forwarded it to their Constantinople branch, where it was duly presented for payment to the sultan's chamberlain, the latter bringing it to his highness. "Who is this John Smith?" said the sultan. "Sup'thinks," replied the chamberlain. "Do we owe him anything?" "No," replied the other. "Then I'll not pay it," replied his mightiness. "One moment, if I might advise," said the astute counselor. "This draft cannot trouble the Rothschilds, with whom we are making a $3,000,000 loan. Would it be safe under the circumstances to dishonor it?" "Pay it," said the sultan, and it was paid, and no one was more astonished than John Smith of St. Louis and the quick witted cashier.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Jews In Samarkand.

One of my first visits was to the Jewish rabbi. I was pleased to hear from him that his co-religionists in Samarkand are not under the same objectionable sumptuary laws as in Bokhara. In Russian Turkestan the Jews are on a good equal privilege with the Turks. For instance, a Turk may open a shop in the Russian part of Samarkand, but a Jew may not. Over a pleasant meal of pistachio nuts, raisins, bread and milk this the rabbi told me much about the Jews of central Asia.

They are Sephardim, it appears, not Ashkinazim, as in Russia and Poland. The rabbi and all his people in Samarkand are of the tribe of Judah. When I ventured to speak to him of the hypothesis advanced by some misguided people, that the Jews of central Asia were descendants of the 10 lost tribes, he scouted the idea. "We all know," he said, "that we are of the tribe of Judah."—Good Words.

Danger at Sea.

A skipper had taken on a green farmer lad just before sailing. The rural youth had seen no shipping, nor yet had his eyes beheld ships, save only the one upon which he found himself embarked. He was, however, familiar with the village life near his own home, and of all the shops that which most delighted him was the one in the window of which were shown jars of colored liquid, and the interior of which contained a mausoleumlike soda fountain. The first night out the lad, being off duty, was gazing over the bow out into the darkness when he saw some at least two gleaming, luminous globes of color, one green, the other red. Rushing back to the skipper, he called out excitedly "Say, cap'n, yer better turn the ship around. We're gettin' durned near a drug store."—New York Recorder.

Mechanical Progress.

In the year 1883, when the first contract was signed for the increase of the United States navy, there was not a single mill in the country that had ever made plates required in the specifications. There was no foundry suitable to turn out the castings for the same and no plant that could make the armor plates. Since that time there have been brought forward shops and yards that can produce in any quantity and of the highest quality any work in steel, brass or iron that the new navy demands.—Hardware.

Human Curiosity.

When strangers meet two horses, the one [illegible]

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