

Wheat-Laden Steamer in

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 15.—A steamer belonging to the Steinhilber interests, of Cleveland and laden with 110,000 bushels of wheat, en route to Buffalo by the Capitol Elevator Company, sank yesterday afternoon, while off Knife Island about fourteen miles out of Duluth, almost without a moment's warning. None of the crew was lost.

Captain W. R. Dyer ordered the boats out, and began to launch the ship. They were packed on board the Standard Oil steamer R. Brown, and were brought back to Duluth.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

How Warsaw was Stripped to Bone

How Warsaw was stripped of her iron and copper and steel; how fortresses were dismantled and machinery destroyed in the last few days before the evacuation; and how hundreds of thousands of peasants swarmed into the city to take the place of the other hundreds of thousands who were leaving it, is graphically told by special correspondents of English papers who were witnesses.

Stanley Washburn of the London Times, writes:

"The enemy have gained possession of a desolate and depopulated city. Warsaw has been stripped of its wealth, of much of its machinery, and of all metals useful in war. Such plant as was too heavy to remove has been destroyed.

The exodus of the inhabitants seems to have begun three weeks ago and the greater part of the million citizens of Warsaw is now scattered throughout the interior of Russia. The mournful flight of the people of Antwerp must have represented considerably less than one third of the numbers of this extraordinary evacuation. There has been nothing like it since Napoleon's entry into the grim silence of an empty Moscow. The Germans possess the husk of Warsaw, but they have failed to destroy the indomitable armies of Russia.

"The copper wires of the telephone and telegraph service and the trolley wires of the tramways are being taken down, and for those who have been here watching the fate of Warsaw for many months the spectacle of the preparations to abandon it into the hands of the enemy is very depressing.

Bassett Digby writes to the Chicago Daily News:

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

"Most of the high court officials, together with the court archives, and treasure amounting to £3,187,500 were carried on the train, many of the refugees traveling in cattle trucks. It was impossible to induce many shops to accept paper money on account of the hoarding of silver.

Free transport was provided by the Government and measures taken to meet the needs of the less well-to-do. The police showed every kindness and sympathy to the unhappy people called upon to leave their homes. During many weeks freight cars had been accumulated in thousands on the streets, and during Friday, Saturday and Sunday train loads of refugees were despatched east as fast as fleeing men, women and children could be packed into the waiting trains.

"Some three hundred and thirty thousand, including nearly half the Warsaw ghetto, thus departed eastwards, while another third of a million of the peasantry came trooping into the Polish metropolis from the surrounding districts. Practically the entire rural population left their homes, and north, south, east and west came in ceaseless procession day and night to the shelter of the City. Dead tired dust-whitened peasant families came with cattle, portable good and chattel, thronging every road that converged upon Warsaw.

"It is reckoned that in the city itself tens of thousands of houses were instantly broken up. I know four cases of men worth more than a million rubles last month who are now nearly penniless. Simultaneously with the evacuation, all property likely to be useful to the enemy, especially was destroyed. Factories were metal machinery was removed feverishly stripped of their plants and the owners granted free transport for it to the east.

"Day and night one heard the muffled roar of dynamite factory plant that was embedded in concrete or too cumbersome to dismantle by other means. Every fragment of this dynamited metal was transported eastwards.

"The newspapers made their last appearance with the announcements of the evacuation, after which the linotypes were uprooted and the floors carted away. Police and soldiers visited every printing works and newspaper office, taking away fonts of type and dismantling presses. Hardly a ton of copper fittings was left in the factories; plumbers shops, ironmongery establishments, as well as household and hospital utensils and fittings, were taken away.

"Day and night gangs of soldier were busily employed stripping league after league of copper telegraph wires from their poles.

"Church doors flung open revealed the interiors filled with weeping praying Poles and Russians, amongst whom ministering priests in their gorgeous vestments. Aloft in the towers the huge bronze bells had been unslung, lest they should become food later for Krupp artichieves and Church plate, precious vestments and ikons are being transported into the interior.

"The telephone exchange was

dismantled and dynamo supplying power for street cars removed together with all wheels and detachable fittings connected with the tram service.

"Whenever possible troops were sent out to garner the crops in the surrounding country. Where this was impossible, the harvest was destroyed, villages being razed to the ground.



London Comment on Czar's Action

London, Thursday, September 9.—Commenting on the Czar's action in taking over supreme command of the Russian army, the London Times says:

"The Czar's action reveals the gravity of the hour. He typifies Russia more fully than any other European country is personified in its sovereign. He is the head of the army and of the church, possessor of supreme political power, the living emblem of the national resolve. His decision is worthy of a great sovereign with trusted military advisors at his side and upon them will devolve the practical execution of his commands, but his instinct as a ruler may well prove sounder than any cautious calculations, it might have withheld him from facing the political and military peril of the battlefield. Such a monarch may well instil new confidence into his sorely tried troops and steel their hearts afresh for victorious conflict with a redoubtable enemy.

The Chronicle says:

"Whatever the changes may involve they are clearly not the outcome of any flattering resolve on Russia's part. On the contrary they are the pledge of greater exertions and larger sacrifices. What is puzzling about them is the position of the Grand Duke Nicholas. Despite the Czar's cordial receipt to his cousin, it looks as if that remarkable man is for the time being in eclipse.

"In his message to the army and fleet there is not a whimper of complaint or trace of resentment. Generously worded and devoutly loyal it reveals the high character of the man. None the less the Grand Duke's removal to the Caucasus wears the sinister aspect that we fear Berlin will rejoice at it and that by the world it will be regarded as proof that he failed as generalissimo.

"Such a belief will be grievously unjust to a very gifted and unselfish man. The Grand Duke

has not failed. There was no failure in Russian generalship, any more than there was failure in bravery in the part of the Russian troops. Insofar as the Grand Duke has not succeeded. It is because he had not the wherewithal to fight. He had many difficulties to contend with, for instance, from corrupt contractors and from subtle workings of Teutonic influences. The Grand Duke was a tower of strength. To him it is due that many a traitor and many a corrupt contractor were rewarded according to their merits."

The Daily News says: "The Emperor, in effect, has nailed his colors to the mast before the world. The most sanguine hopes of Germany can no longer give semblance of reality to any lingering doubt of the unity and resolution of Russia. On the military side, criticism must of necessity be restrained. It would be quite easy, but in the absence of anything in the shape of a convincing explanation from Russia, it is entirely futile to speculate on the cause of a transfer so dramatic."

The Daily Mail says: "We may take the change to mean that in the solemn passing hours through which Russia is now passing, the sentiment of religious enthusiasm and loyalty which only the Czar's personal presence can inspire is to be invoked, when all else that man can do has been done. It will not be forgotten that during the French advance to Moscow in 1812 Czar Alexander I. was present with his armies, commanding them personally until the eve of Borodino. Of the Grand Duke Nicholas. It will ever be said that he served the cause magnificently. Civilization owes him a debt of gratitude for the long months during which he held the Germans at bay and occupied the attention of nearly half their armies."

A STRICT ORDER

The following interesting notice appeared in the columns of an enterprising Minnesota newspaper:

"I have been instructed by the village council to enforce the Ordinance against chickens running at large and riding bicycle on the sidewalks.—Harry Shells, Village Marshal.

Fighting Against Loan To Allies

New York, Sept. 15.—The Anglo-French financial commission heard that German agents alarmed at the momentum gained in the last few days by the movement to lend Great Britain and France a billions dollars, to be spent for supplies here, had instituted a country-wide campaign against flotation of the proposed credit loan.

According to information which came to the commissioners' attention, the German attack on the proposed loan was launched from the cover of American citizen of German parentage, nativity or sympathies although in reality these citizens were not the prime mover in the agitation. The attack included not only the negative stand in refusing to participate which the agitators hope will be taken by banks with large lists of German-American depositors, it was reported, but embraced extreme measures against any banks with German American depositors helping in any way to finance the loan.

This campaign, according to reports regarded as reliable, contemplated heavy withdrawals, wholesale in extent from banks participating in the loan as

an expression of the displeasure of pro-German depositors.

Another method which was reported to be in favor with those opposing the flotation of the loan was the proposal to float a similar loan for Germany. The amount of the proposed German loan, the commission heard was to be half a billion dollars. It was designed, according to their information, not as a bona fide move to place that great sum at the disposal of the German empire here for Germany, unable to import American products could not spend it, but purely as an embarrassment to the Anglo-French commission.

London, Sept. 15.—Reports from New York of efforts by the Franco-British financial commission to establish a billion dollar credit on behalf of the Allies are received skeptically here.

The Times says in a financial article: "A good deal of water is likely to flow under the Brooklyn Bridge before any such proposal can become practicable. Well-informed people will note that gold in increased quantities is being sent to New York, and will pin their faith to its being used there for its proper purpose."

Too Small For the Job

The war is raging to and fro over the territory that supplies the world with leeches. Hence there is a leech famine.

But this leech famine would be very little felt if everybody was like Bill Smith's wife.

Bill's doctor prescribed the application of leeches for him and then calling at Bill's next day, he said to Mrs. Smith:

"Did the leeches arrive all right that I sent you for your husband?"

"Yes doctor," said Mrs. Smith, "but what was the good of sending them little things for a great big strapping feller like Bill? I just threw them out and clapped a ferret on him."

Grows Color Cottons

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 10.—Results remarkable seem about to be achieved by A. W. Brabham of Oclar S. C., who has succeeded in producing cotton which ranges in color from snow white to deep olive green. The planter asserts positively that black cotton sought for years by spinners and manufacturers is about to become a reality.

That the statements of Brabham are no dream is borne out in concrete fashion by the receipt in Savannah of samples of his color cotton. The exhibit has been framed and hung on the walls of the Cotton Exchange where it has occasioned general interest and comment. The seed used by Brabham in his experiments are those of the Egyptian staple. He had practiced the selection extensively and in four years had secured in regular order from the Egyptian seed a cream, tan, yellow, green light brown and olive green and bronze. He is sanguine that attainments thus far achieved warrant the assertion that black cotton is coming in the near future.

Scared For The Cat

Billy has a kitten and his little neighbor has a poodle, and both little boys often quarrel over the relative merits of their pets. One morning the owner of the little poodle dog was getting the best of the argument, for his pet had a bath each day, he declared and therefore was much cleaner than the kitten. But a bright idea saved the day for Billy. "Huh," he indignantly burst forth. "My kitten dry cleans himself four or five times a day."—Exchange.