

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. XVII.

NORTH TOPEKA, OCT. 23, 1886.

NO. 30

SPRIT OF KANSAS.

G. F. KIMBALL, Editor.
Seventy-Five Cents a Year in Advance.
Two copies \$1.00.
Advertising \$2.00 an inch per month.
Entered in the Post Office at Topeka, for transmission as second class matter.

You Can Get for \$1.00

This paper one year and the Leavenworth Weekly Times.
Call up and see us. 431 Kansas avenue.

New Meat Market.

Mr. J. T. Long, 504 Kansas Avenue, has opened a meat market at 504 Kansas Ave. You will find fresh and salt meats, poultry and game. Give him a call.

Now is the time to give this paper a lift. Let every friend send in a few subscribers. We will give more local, county and state news for 50 cents, in clubs, than you have ever had for \$1.25.

At 510 Kan. Ave., you can have waves, frizzies and switches made in a few minutes and comings made up at very reasonable prices by Mrs. Norman, who has recently located here.

We are prepared to do the nearest kind of commercial and small job printing and can discount any office in the state in price.

Short-Hand Lessons Free.

A 24 page pamphlet mailed free to all who send their name and address on a postal-card to Reporters Bureau, Iowa City, Iowa.

For 25 Cents.

This paper until Jan. 1, and Dr. Foot's Health Hints, a 25 cent book.

Job Printing.

In connection with this office we have a select assortment of new type and other facilities for doing all small commercial and other printing. Additional facilities will be added as fast as possible. We ask the business men of North Topeka to give us their business and we will soon build up a creditable and profitable printing house on the north side. Nothing but their patronage and economical management is necessary, and such an enterprise is needed here.

Call and see us at 431 Kansas Avenue.

We are now the longest established of any printing house on the north side.

The new Masonic Temple on Quincy street will be three stories high.

The Mail draws liberally from the Minneapolis Housekeeper for its "Pencilings."

J. F. Burris celebrated his 54th birthday and his 30th wedding day last Friday.

We are at a loss to understand why the Democrat should try so hard to boom St. John.

The Topeka Steam Dental Establishment is turning out a lot of work. Last week, fourteen sets of teeth were made at \$3. a set.

Savage & Kerle at 178 Kansas Avenue, offer the latest fall styles and newest shapes in black straw hats at 50c, 60c and 75 cents.

Wm. Simmons, an old resident of the city, died suddenly Monday evening at his home, 204 Van Buren Street, of paralysis of the heart.

A Santa Fe workman fell down stairs at the St. Louis house, on Monday night, and broke his neck. He was drunk and leaves two young children.

Henry Koester, of the clothing firm of Koester & Trapp, died on Friday of Bright's disease. He was a well known and honored citizen and left many friends.

At Madame Marmonts Millinery rooms corner of Fourth and Kansas Avenue you will find a large stock of elegant millinery. Hats, both trimmed and untrimmed in endless variety and at bottom prices.

Byron Roberts, who has just entered upon his duties as County treasurer, was presented with a fine gold watch a few days ago by the officers of the Topeka Bank, of which he was sixteen years cashier.

A colored man named Thompson, who once worked for T. L. Sexton a mile and a half west of Washburn College, went there again a few days ago to get work. Not being successful, he asked permission to sleep in the barn, and was found there the next morning very sick, so that he died in a few hours.

The Gordon house property, was sold last week to H. P. Throop for \$55,000. Five years ago it sold for \$32,000 and the property is considered cheap at the price now paid, but its sale was desirable on account of the age of Mrs. Burtis, the late owner. It will be greatly remodeled and its proximity to the new Rock Island depot, will give it permanent popularity.

One week more of the campaign.

Ten cents for this paper three months.

H. M. Atherton, the popular photographer, will open a gallery in Salina.

A. J. Arnold is now in his new store.

Capt. Pond's little son "Bennie" is getting well.

The Union Pacific pay car went through this week.

Mr. Arnold will have the North Side Parlor Drug Store.

Early Wednesday morning, we were favored with a good rain.

Work on the north abutment of the Rock Island bridge, will begin at once.

F. O. Popenoe has gone to Chicago, as Secretary of the Anti-Saloon Republican Committee.

H. M. Atherton, the photographer, has secured the services of a first class St. Louis artist.

Why pay \$1.25 for one paper, when you can get the Leavenworth Weekly Times, and this paper both for \$1.00.

Calvin Reasoner, will speak in Luken's Opera house on the 28th—Thursday, of next week, on prohibition.

Another pay day has come to the Rock Island men. A good deal of money will be left here by this company.

Gov. St. John spoke at the Grand Opera house, Tuesday night, Col. Moonlight, at the same place, on Wednesday night.

M. S. Mullen has sold out his butcher shop, corner Gordon and the Avenue, and Mr. J. A. Givens of Indiana succeeds him.

Messrs. Ireland & Imbler have purchased the meat market, 307 Sixth street, formerly owned by Hunter & Throckmorton.

Michael White was thrown from his buggy Friday evening, and barely escaped serious injury. Two of his children, were both frightened and bruised.

Mrs. Smith's school room in the Quincy street building, with its convenient table and chairs for the little ones, and pictures, flowers, and a bird, is a perfect bower of beauty. One little fellow said, "O, mamma, our school room is a daisy!"

Elder R. L. Lotz, prohibition candidate for Congress, will speak at Luken's Opera house, next Tuesday afternoon, and at Richard, in the evening. Monday night he speaks at the Court House, at Tecumseh, Wednesday evening.

An error in H. M. Atherton's ad has caused him no little annoyance. Although he takes pictures cheaper than any one else, he does not make cabinets at one dollar per dozen, but makes the finest at \$2.00. Go and see, the half has not been told you.

Mr. N. C. Eaton, at 207 Kansas avenue, has opened a produce & commission store. Mr. Eaton is a gentleman of large experience in his business and those in want of anything in his line will find it to their interest to give him a call. His goods are first class in quality, and at very reasonable prices.

Last Friday morning the team of Mr. Jacob Murush, who lives six miles north west of this city, was burned with all its contents. One thousand bushels of wheat, three horses, two mules, feed mill, wind mill and other tools were burned, making a loss of \$3,500, insured for \$1,000. It was the work of an incendiary.

Mrs. Gregory and Mrs. Gibson have opened a boarding house at 228 Van Buren street and offer good board and excellent accommodations for \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week. Meals 20 cents. Those wishing to secure a good boarding place at very reasonable rates will do well to patronize them. They have a good cook and set a first rate table.

A. J. Arnold's new drug store will be one of the most attractive drug stores in the city. When he gets into the legislature he will favor such a change in the drug store law as will remove the saloon feature that now attaches to so many Kansas drug stores, and for that reason he should be elected. It is noticed that all the first class pharmacists are in favor of a change.

Mr. Wm. Bradbury and Miss Cora Metcalf were married Wednesday morning at the residence of the bride's mother, on Monroe St. by the Rev. Mr. Blakesley. Only relatives and intimate friends of the family were present. Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury make a short visit to Colorado, and on their return they will make their home upon their farm, two miles southwest of Topeka. That their lives may be filled with happiness is the hearty wish of many friends.

Mr. W. N. Angle died at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning and will be buried from the Kansas Ave. M. E. Church on Sunday, at one o'clock P. M. Dr. McCab will preach the funeral sermon, and the Masons and Odd Fellow and all other organizations of the city, including Marshall's Band, will be in attendance. Although Mr. Angle's death has been expected for weeks, the announcement was received with great sorrow by his numerous friends and acquaintances. He has been a resident of North Topeka for the last fifteen years. Mr. Angle was thirty-six years of age and unmarried.

J. P. More and wife are in Atchison.

Mr. Lyon has put a new show case in his drugstore.

The candidates are making themselves agreeable to the voters.

Mrs. F. C. Brown is now recovering from a somewhat serious fit of sickness.

Twenty five cents for this paper three months, and Dr. Foot's Health Hints, or Fishers Grain Tables.

Prof. Watkins, one of the most intelligent of the colored citizens of Topeka, presided at St. John's meeting and introduced the speaker in a very neat speech.

The American Protective Tariff League, has been organized with a Vice President, and Secretary in each state. W. A. Peffer, and J. G. Wood, head the League in Kansas.

Of course the Democrat's eulogies of St. John will deceive no one. There can be nothing in common between St. John and the Democrats, except while both are attacking the Republican party.

A very large crowd came out Wednesday night, to hear Col. Tom. Moonlight, at the Grand Opera House. He made a strong speech, and was greeted with much applause.

A man and wife named Adams, were arrested in Parkdale, on Wednesday, on a telegram from St. Louis, on a charge of stealing a little child, which was found in their care.

Notice our full Silver Lake correspondence. We want more of it from other points. The most county news, for the last money, is our motto. Our sixty cents a year, or with the Leavenworth Weekly Times, both papers for \$1.00.

Gov. St. John made a great speech at the Grand Opera House on Tuesday night. When it comes to the prohibition question St. John will always have the advantage, until the republican party takes hold of it with far more sincerity than it has ever yet done.

Ex. Gov. St. John spoke to a good audience in the Grand Opera House, Tuesday night. He spoke well, and paid his respects to some of his favorites. As there are less than two score third party voters in this city, the applause that greeted him came from democrats, who were mostly interested in his appearance.

MARRIED.—On Monday, Oct. 18, by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, Mr. H. A. McNeely and Mrs. Katie M. Taft.

Go To McNeely & Townsend
For all kinds of coal.

Fourth and Adams, and Second street and R. R. Crossing. Telephone 83.

Good Investments.

The original investors in Bell Telephone stock are considered fortunate because the value of it has increased ten fold since they first invested in it. It is a safe investment, and one that will give satisfaction in more earnest words than do the purchasers of "Plain Home Talk" and "Medical Common Sense," hundreds of whom write that it is worth from ten to one hundred times its cost. An editor writes: "It contains more of value than any book on my shelves. A physician writes: 'It is without doubt the best and most interesting book I ever consulted. Here is a chance to invest \$1.50 for something that you will soon find will rise in value, and be worth many times its cost. It is especially interesting to those just married or about to be, and to persons who enjoy poor health.' Contents table free. Murray Hill Publishing Co., 129 East 28 St., N.Y. City.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly For November.

A very timely article is that on "The Great Fishing Ground, and its International Questions," in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for November. What all the perennial quarrel with our neighbors is about will be clear to any one who reads it. A young lady tourist on "A Visit to Fort Qu Appelle" carries us to an inland fort and admission in the Northwest. The never flagging interest in Charles Edward will stimulate many to read the very clever article on that prince. "Haidfeld House, the Home of the Cecils" describes and pictures one of the finest and grandest old and stately homes of England rich in historic associations. "An Ocean Swordsman," by Holder, is a stirring account of the swordfish and its capture. As good as a joint to Jena is "Duelling at a German University," and the "Trip to the Pyrenees" takes us to the mountains which cut off the Peninsula from ordinary travelers. It is somewhat of a satire, in the heated term just on us to read about "Getting warm," but, as winter is fast coming, it may be seasonable. The stories and illustrations are all good, and the number one to find readers for every article.

A Great Remedy for Catarrh.

In another column of this paper will be found an advertisement of a catarrh remedy, of which a sample is sent free to any sufferer of this scourge. B. S. LAUD-ERBACK & Co., the proprietors, are a responsible firm, and those who write them will receive prompt attention and square dealing.

The leading article in the forthcoming November Harper's is a strong treatment of "The Literary Movement in New York," by George Parsons Lathrop. Mr. Lathrop is a most competent critic, and holds a well-earned prominence among the rank of the writers whom he portrays. More over, he is a son-in-law of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and an example of the most fortunate of the literary brotherhood. He presents very forcibly the claims of the Empire Metropolis as a centre of literary energy. Beginning with the dawn of this century, Irving, Cooper, Hawthorne, Halleck, and Willis gave Manhattan Island an unrivalled eclat, he shows the constant growth of that influence. At the present day its galaxy of literary lights compares favorably even with the brainy city which likes to pose as the Athenian home of literature. Passing Bryant, Poe, Bayard Taylor, Richard Grant White, and John G. Saxe, of the last generation, there are no more lustrous names on the roll of living American authors than R. H. Stoddard, E. C. Stebbins, Joseph Miller, Julian Hawthorne, George William Curtis, H. H. Boyesen, Edward Eggleston, John Burroughs, E. P. Roe, Edgar Fawcett, J. B. McMaster, and the host of others who are building enviable reputations for coming time. Looking at the crowd of able poets, novelists, dramatists, historians, and journalists which cluster about New York, there appears abundant promise of creative writing for this age and the next. The development of literary growth here is traced with keen discernment. The characteristic diversity of New York productions is explained by Mr. Lathrop as due to the distractions of commercial activity, to the journalistic energies of the city, which direct a large proportion of literary force into the great magazines and dailies, and to the absence of international copyright, which renders it impossible for American authors to receive adequate compensation for their work in competition with the flood of cheap foreign books. One of the most interesting sections of the article is that unfolding the life and purpose of the numerous literary clubs of New York. Fifteen excellent portraits illustrate the article, and the frontispiece of the number pictures a group at the Authors' Club.

"THE RICE FIELDS OF CAROLINA" is the title of an illustrated article by Hugh N. Starnes, which is to appear in the SOUTHERN BIVOUAC for November. The methods prevailing on the rice plantations are described at length and all the various processes in rice culture are carefully illustrated. The subject is one of unusual interest and the article is the best of the series on Southern industries appearing in the BIVOUAC.

TOPEKA

STEAM DENTAL Establishment.

245 Kansas Avenue.

Fine set of Teeth only \$8. Both Upper and Lower, only \$15; warranted wear the same that would cost \$30 elsewhere.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN OR HARM.

All Work Warranted.

ARE YOU GOING SOUTH?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the shortest and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via one route that will subject you to no delays, and by which through trains are run. Before you start you should be conversant with a map and time table of the Gulf Route (Kansas City Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.), the only direct route from and via Kansas, southwest Missouri and Texas. Practically the entire route from the West to all Southern cities is served by Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Free Heating Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Cars to New Orleans. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Ft. Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville, and all points in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free. Address: G. F. & T. A., Kansas City.

In the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas.

Mary Ann Gennett will take notice that she has been sued in the above court by James H. Gennett and must answer the petition filed in said suit by the plaintiff on or before November 30th, 1886, or the petition will be taken as true, and judgment divorcing said James H. Gennett from said Mary Ann Gennett will be rendered accordingly.

Attest: JAMES H. GENNETT, Plaintiff.
B. M. CURTIS, by Gunn & Starbird, Attorneys.
Clerk District Court.

In the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas.

Notice.
O. A. Browning, def't.

You, O. A. Browning, are hereby notified that you have been sued in the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, by Emily Linscott, plaintiff, and must answer said petition on or before December 4th, 1886, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered against you, quieting a title to the west half (1/2) of the north east quarter (1/4) of section eight (8) township thirteen (13) range seven (7) N. in Shawnee County, Kansas, and forever barring you from setting up or claiming any title to the same, adverse to the plaintiff.

EMILY LINSCOTT, Plaintiff.
By H. H. HARRIS, her attorney.
Attest: B. M. CURTIS, Clerk.
By Robt S. Bell, Deputy clerk.

RUSSIA—Illustrated

History of, from the Earliest Times to 1877. By A. RAMBAUD. Translated by L. H. LANG. In two large 12mo volumes, Long Primer type, with numerous fine illustrations and maps. Fine cloth, gilt tops, Library style. Price reduced from \$18.00 to \$1.75.

Rambaud's is doubtless the best history of Russia in any language. Russian history begins almost in myth, proceeds into a wilderness of conflicting traditions, and emerges into a clear light only in comparatively recent times. It is studied with imposing personalities and striking events make it dramatic. The sufferings of a great people lend it pathos; the unrest of the present hour and the uncertain outlook for tomorrow invest it with deep interest. M. Rambaud puts the reader's mind fully in train to consider the situation of the hour.—Literary World, Boston.

The Period covered is from the earliest times to 1877. It is more interesting as told by M. Rambaud than any romance. It is a cloth of gold studded with diamonds, not of moral brilliance but of intellectual vigor and fascinating personality. Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great, Maseppa, Catherine, Nicholas, and other monarchs of iron will and broad ambition relieve the monotony of war, and the Maseppa of Byron comes in as a charming episode. The high civilization obtained without the adoption of a civilized form of government, leaves no room for surprise at the strength of Nihilism.—Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.

The History published is the most satisfactory history of that country ever brought before English readers. The history of the rise of this wonderful nation is remarkable. Its power of absorption and diffusion is phenomenal. "The World," said Napoleon once, "will one day be ruled by the Slav and Teuton races." The prophecy is under fulfillment. How the Russian Slavs expanded from the Baltic to the Pacific, and from the North Pole to the South Sea, is a story of conquest and empire.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Choice Books, 132 pages, 4 cents; Condensed Catalogue, free. The best literature of the world at the lowest prices ever known. Address, JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York.

(The Alden Book Co.; Clark and Adams Sts., Chicago; 430 Yonge St., Toronto.)

Clubs This

At the office of the Alden Book Co., 393 Pearl St., New York, a copy of the above PAPER may be had on extremely liberal terms, in combination with the paper, or a book worth reading is sent for our attractive terms.

The Recent Earthquakes

Have shaken the bottom out of prices and you can now get the following goods at H. I. COOK & CO'S at about your own figures:

Chain Pumps, Iron Cistern Pumps, Deep Well Pumps, Farm Pumps, Drain Tile, Sewer Pipe, Cheap Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges, Base Burners, for hard and soft coal.

We also manufacture all kinds of sheet metal works; do roofing, spouting and guttering. Call and see us at

166 Kansas Avenue.

H. I. COOK & CO.

Kaufman & Thompson,

—DEALERS IN—

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES,

128 Kansas Avenue.

Just received a new lot of California Fruit.

Country Produce bought and sold.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Ed. Buechner, Dealer in choicest fresh meats, poultry, game, fish, etc. North Topeka.

J. D. Pattison, Dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves, ranges, edge tools, etc. North Topeka.

W. H. Moody, Barber, Shaving, Shampooing and hair-cutting in first class style. North Topeka.

GEO DOWNING, Photographer. Gold, Revealed Edge Cabinet Photographs for \$2.50 per doz. until further notice. The German Language spoken. 197 Kansas Avenue, Over Baroums. South Topeka.

TOWER'S SLICKER

The Best Waterproof Coat.

I am now prepared to make as fine Photos as are made in the state, and am making the finest Cabinets for \$2.00 a dozen.

H. M. ATHERTON,

One Block from the Bridge. NORTH TOPEKA.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the week ending Oct. 23, 1886

Republican Ticket.

Associate Justice, D. M. VALENTINE.
Governor, JOHN A. MARTIN.
Lieut. Governor, A. P. RIDDLE.
Secretary of State, E. B. ALLEN.
State Treasurer, J. W. HAMILTON.
Auditor of State, TIM. MCCARTHY.
Attorney General, S. B. BRADFORD.
Supt. Pub. Instruction, J. H. LAWHEAD.
Member of Congress, THOMAS RYAN.

Veterans' Rights Union Ticket.
District Clerk, H. A. NEEDHAM.
County Attorney, J. T. BRADLEY.
Probate Judge, F. S. STUMBAUGH.
County Superintendent, N. MILLIKEN.
County Surveyor, Ed. F. VAUGHN.

Announcement.

I am a candidate for representative from the fortieth district, subject to the will of the people as it may be expressed at the polls. If elected, it shall be my endeavor to faithfully discharge the duties pertaining to the position to the best of my ability, and for the best interests of the people of the district.

A. J. ARNOLD.

The Leavenworth Times says we call Richardson's vindication "hog wash." Well, that's the idea but not the language.

The Leavenworth Times says it has been thinking of hoisting the straight prohibition ticket, but it is unable to find it. We suggest to the Times that it look in Brother Richardson's breeches pocket.

The Emporia Republican says that prohibition will be the issue before the country for the next few years, and that the tendency of the republican party is toward the abolition of the saloon. Unfortunately the abolition of the saloon does not indicate any great degree of prohibition.

We like a mugwump. He is a good and valuable factor in politics. He is a Kansas product, and not of eastern origin as some have imagined. If one would have prominence and secure office it is a sine qua non in Kansas that he have a mugwump record. Ingalls, Plumb, Gov. Martin, Anthony, Simpson, Hollister, et cetera, have all been royal mugwumps. The Capital is mugwumpiana now over the Fifth district and the woods up there are full of mugwumps. Most of those who are not mugwumps now, were afflicted that way four years ago with Judge A. S. Wilson for a leader. There are admirable features about Kansas mugwumpianism. It is as easy for one to throw off his mugwumpianity as for a chicken to shed its feathers, and when he gets through, like the chicken, he looks all the better for it.

The anti-saloon Republicans have issued another address. This is perfectly in order. It is at best a war of words against the liquor traffic, and the oftener it fulminates "Addresses" the more active will be the campaign. It is not prohibition that this movement is seeking, although there are good prohibitionists in it. No one need doubt the sincerity of those who led off in it. But it has been taken up by politicians, and now the prohibitionists who cling to it are simply deluded. The Globe-Democrat of St. Louis, no doubt expresses the opinion of the party leader when it says that prohibition is not even a remote subject of the movement. Its whole purpose has been reduced down to the idea that the saloon shall not be offensively prominent in the republican party as to drive the prohibitionists or temperance votes from it. Only this and nothing more.

Well Put.

The Journal, under the caption of "Those Pardons," makes the following very clear statement. It is probably as near the exact truth as anything we have had.

Gov. Glick attended to nearly all the cases of violations of the law and granted a pardon in nearly every case. During Glick's term of office there were very few convictions under this law—about 150.

During Gov. Martin's term—less than two years—there have been over 1,000 convictions.

Gov. Martin has not granted a single pardon where a single protest was filed by any citizen.

Our space is too much taken up with political matter, but the campaign will be over in two weeks when special attention will be given to local and county affairs. It will be our purpose to give the most local news for the least money.

St. John paid Father Baker his respects, and touched up the drug store law, in good style.

A Political Quack.

For a year past we have been trying to convince our third party prohibition brothers that the Rev. A. M. Richardson was a political quack. For nearly a year we have refused to make the Spirit of Kansas the organ of that party, or to advocate its cause in this state although it had been recognized and made the state organ by the central committee. We were led to this course from the conviction that under such stupid and ill managed leadership no good would come to the party, but its usefulness be destroyed.

For this course we have been roundly abused. The Chicago Lever thought our withdrawal would not be seriously felt. The Garnett Journal gave us what it called a "trouncing." Van Bennett's Prohibitionist accused us of selling out. All our protests went for nothing. Dr. H. J. Canniff secretary of the state committee, tried with us to stem the tide, but was driven to resign. Van Bennett joined the Vrooman-Corning socialists on the one hand, and allied himself to Richardson on the other, while carrying the name of a straight out democrat as his candidate for Vice President. At the same time he denounced the Spirit for saying that a republican Governor had not proved to be quite so black as we painted him in 1884.

But time does wonders in setting things to rights. The Emporia Convention bungled in making its candidate for governor. Out of spite more than anything else, it again made Richardson chairman of the state committee. Then came the expose of Branscombe's folly if not his crime. It was the latter's first impression that he should withdraw, as it was the first impression of every thoughtful man. But Richardson said no, and prepared the thinnest and weakest "vindication" that mortal ever penned. It was simply an open confession of weakness such as no man of the least political sagacity would have published. What is more strange this document bears the name of one who has had some political experience, and much information, Mr. J. C. Hebbard, who however, to our personal knowledge, has had no sympathy whatever with Mr. Richardson's administration. His part could have been official only.

The action of Richardson, now that the truth is becoming to be known, is denounced on all hands. In Lawrence, the home of Richardson, the feeling is strong. The "True Citizen" the third party paper there, denounces both Richardson and Branscombe. Rev. R. L. Lotz, prohibition candidate for congress from this district declares that he cannot be a party to any such whitewash schemes.

The feeling is rapidly settling down to the conviction that the Richardson regime was a gross blunder as the Spirit affirmed eight months ago, and the demand for his removal comes up from many points.

And yet the story has not all been told. The writer of the Branscombe expose, closed by intimating that there was another chapter quite as damaging to another prohibition leader, so-called. There was no enigma in this intimation to many of the better informed members of the prohibition party. Perhaps the conviction will become universal that the new party cannot afford to carry any more such burdens as have weighted it down to near destruction.

We shall see whether a party claiming to be moral shall conceal immorality; whether a party professing to be anti-monopoly and of the people will endorse folly if not intentional fraud, that its chief candidate may assume an aristocratic style and imitate the manners of an English baron.

Meanwhile, we believe the Spirit of Kansas is better vindicated than the candidate

The Hattie Bruner Case.

The Topeka Commonwealth is a sharp old dodger. It is in for reform but always when it is safe. As a leader it says, "Go in, boys," never "Come on boys." It is always ready to fight the county ring when it can do so without hurting any body. The reform balls from its guns are always made of paper.

Not many months ago it was severe on the court house steal, and only a few days ago the North Topeka Mail, which is now the tail end of the Commonwealth, admitted the outrage, and in February, 1885, gave utterance to the following:

"Judge Guthrie, Sheriff Thomas and County Attorney Curtis seem determined to check it out without giving a single

word of explanation to the people in regard to their act in freeing a person who plead guilty to a crime for which we believe the highest punishment is five years imprisonment.

"One may talk with every business man in Topeka, with every resident of the county, without finding a single person to uphold their course. These officers know that, and know that the columns of this paper have been and are open to any explanation they desire to make, and yet no comes. We do not believe they can afford to keep silent. If a grand jury is called we do not believe that it can be so organized but what some one of its members will feel it to be his duty to probe the matter to the bottom."

Also the following:
"Another chapter in the Hattie Bruner affair. Her escape from punishment by permission of the court officers is considered a piece of high audacity, wholly inexcusable. Suspicion points directly to Mr. Curtis as being the man responsible for this woman's escape."
Now, if these officers were corrupt then, with no one to speak a word in their defence, will the Commonwealth rise and tell when their skirts were cleared. There has been no time since then when the people could give expression to their condemnation to what everybody condemned at that time.

When the Commonwealth goes out a hunting it always waits till the bear gets away before it shoots. That is the way it works reforms. The poor old thing hates to hurt anybody.

For the Legislature.

The most important ballot that will be cast by the people of Kansas this year will be that which elects the next legislature.

We believe this vote should be expressed by the most independent action. The most important single act to be considered by the next legislature will be the amendment of the prohibitory law. It is the almost universal conviction that the present law is a miserable failure. In many respects it is not so bad as the open saloon. In some respects it is worse. Our experience with the prohibition amendment is a success. What failures we have seen come from imperfect legislation, and as we believe, dishonest legislation. The present law was not an honest one. There was but little disposition to enforce the old one.

Prohibition has been used to serve party ends more than to prohibit the sale, and lessen the use of intoxicating drink. For this reason, among others, the true friends of prohibition should unite, without regard to party, and secure a legislature that will enact a sound healthy law in harmony with the constitutional amendment. The situation as it presents itself today is somewhat anomalous. The last legislature, in the name of prohibition, and to satisfy a popular demand for prohibition, enacted a prohibitory law that was not intended to prohibit. It was a piece of legislative trickery, a bit of politicallegerdemain, engineered by republican anti-prohibitionists and carried out by innocent prohibitionists whom they grossly duped.

There has developed a widespread conviction among the better class of those who opposed the amendment, of all political parties, that actual prohibition would be a good thing, and that it is practical. They are convinced of this because of what they have seen in the face of all the hypocrisy that has been practiced.

Added to this is the feeling among a class of anti-prohibitionists, that as prohibition is manifestly the policy of the state, it will be a good thing to give it as strong as possible. It is a case where the extremes are just 360 degrees apart, and so they meet at the top of the circle. This comes too, as a rebuke to the hypocrisy that has grown offensive to all decent observers.

This leads us to a consideration of the candidates for the legislature from the three districts in this county.

In the north side, or 40th district, we believe Mr. A. J. Arnold, who is announced as an independent candidate, should be elected. He is a prominent druggist of this city, a leading and enterprising business man, a democrat who voted against the prohibitory amendment but is convinced that from even what we have seen, it is an improvement upon the saloon system. He favors the repeal of the drugstore law, and the enactment of law placing the sale of intoxicants in the hands of state agents, unless an efficient and practical substitute is presented. Without detracting from the merits of Mr. Bollmar, we believe Mr. Arnold will be as sound on this question, and his superior as a representative of the great material interests of the district.

In the 41st district the candidates are Geo. W. Veale and Michael Heery. Mr. Veale has been noted as an extreme anti-prohibitionist, so extreme that he would at all times sacrifice his republicanism and become a whis-

key mugwump whenever the alternative presented. Michael Heery is not a prohibitionist, but is a straight-forward, honest growing man, and as prohibition is to be the policy of the state he would like to have us get all there is in it. He opposes the drugstore law as hypocritical. Of the two we prefer Heery.

In the 42nd district the candidates are J. B. McAfee, republican, and C. W. Bell, independent. We have already expressed a preference for Mr. McAfee, who has been long known as a staunch prohibitionist and a most worthy citizen.

We therefore announce as our candidates for the legislature the names of A. J. Arnold, Michael Heery, and J. B. McAfee, and ask our readers in their respective districts, to well consider if their election will not best serve the interests of the state.

A Thing to Reform.

The practice of sending or even permitting public officers to take part in political campaigns cannot be too severely condemned. Public officials, drawing salaries from the public treasury, owe their time and energy to the government. If they have nothing to do, and so have time to go out campaigning their salaries should be stopped, and if any office is a sinecure it should be abolished.

At a late democratic county conference a committee was appointed to wait upon U. S. Pension Agent Geo. W. Glick and Marshal Jones, to induce them to put in some work for Gov. Martin for Congress. When this committee waited upon the ex-governor, he pointedly told them that he would not go across the street to either elect or defeat Mr. Martin. We simply mention this act in order to commend it, without inquiring too closely into the motives that inspired it.

By way of comparison we note Mr. A. B. Campbell who is getting a good salary as we gather from Auditor McCabe's report, is giving the people's time to stumping the state. If he has a month to spare from official duty, we suggest, in the interest of the tax paying people of the state, that one twelfth of his salary, be returned to the people.

Instead of assaulting the saloons of Leavenworth, as he promised to do and as the people were led to expect Attorney General Bradford went off on a campaign tour.

Even John Waller, our old time Lawrence friend, now steward in the penitentiary, has left the poor prisoners to provide their own hash, and has gone forth to instruct his colored brethren in their duties as citizens, and all at the public expense, unless his salary is cut off during his absence.

These are only a few instances out of many that we might cite. The whole thing is wrong and unreplicable. It ought to be universally condemned. Any man drawing a salary from the people's treasury, whether national, state or county, owes his time to his employer, and has no right to leave his post of duty. More than this. It would be a wholesome practice to totally disfranchise every public official, and to prohibit his taking any part in political management, so long as he holds public office. This would do away with most of the machine work in politics. It would remove one objection to putting the railroads, telegraph and express business under government control, as the postoffice now is.

There would be no army of officials to stand up for the party in power. Only disinterested citizens would have the power to endorse or condemn an administration, and no others should be able to do it.

We are unable to forecast the result of the coming county election. Whatever it may be, the causes that led to the old soldiers movement will exist, and will continue until a thorough change has been made. No well informed, unprejudiced person denies the existence of a corrupt county ring. Such denials, are very seldom made except when election approaches and then prejudices exists. Our political leaders are quite willing to fight the ring at long range—that is, when an election is far off. But whenever it comes to close action there is always hedging. Party lines are tightly drawn, and it is party, right or wrong, first, last and all the time. We believe this to be bad policy. Some remedy should be devised. Abuses should be reformed. Parties should be kept pure and effective, but it does not seem possible when all attempt to reform abuses is left to be done during a campaign, which is the very time that it cannot be done.

We shall see how this works today.

That gross corruption has existed in this county has been admitted by all the leading papers and is universally believed. The republican county convention was this year a corrupt proceeding. The Veteran's Union movement was a somewhat spontaneous and crude attempt to discountenance it. It began without organization and with no well digested plan of action. It was practically a republican movement, but the democrats declined to make a campaign, and many of them joined with the veterans. This was enough to enable party leaders to appeal to party prejudice and to call it all a democratic trick.

Of course there is nothing to this, but a democratic paper has very officiously championed the movement, and sometimes very unwisely, and this has been taken up and a thousand times magnified by the opposition speakers, as might have been expected, and as they had a right to do.

If the people will not be hoodwinked they will commence the reform by electing the soldier's ticket. If they are wise, they will not permit the movement to die out after the election. The election of the soldier candidates will not make this unnecessary. A reorganization, from a strictly republican standpoint should at once be made, with a view to carrying on the work up to the time of another election.

We say this much by way of suggestion and say it purposely before the canvass is complete. More will be said hereafter, and we hope also to hear from others.

A Great Convention.

There has been several important religious conventions held this year, but probably the most significant is the General Episcopal Convention now in session in Chicago. In regard to it we take the following from the Massachusetts Ploughman:

The attention of all denominations is justly concentrated on the present session of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Chicago. Within a generation's life, a wide regard and attachment for worship for its own sake has grown up in this country, the metaphysical creeds having steadily lost their sharp significance and therefore their power to establish distinctions. The demand is more for a right and general expression of religious sentiment, which should be the chief motive and feature of worship, than it ever was before; and the liturgy of the Episcopal Church answers to that need more fully, as well as more readily, than any other known form of worship to which time has set the seal of sacredness. A single and all-embracing creed, which clearly and positively declares a belief in what is fundamental in Christianity, is enough to satisfy the needs of the popular conscience, while there is an universal shrinking from those barren theological controversies which have multiplied sects without advancing religion.

Among the legislative doings of the present convention of special interest is the unanimous report of the joint committee on marriage and divorce which was appointed by the last triennial convention. The report considers all the causes deemed sufficient in the various State laws for the granting of divorce, and proposes a canon greatly modifying the existing one on that subject. It provides that no marriage of any person under eighteen years of age shall be solemnized unless the parents or guardians be present or have given written consent; that at least two witnesses knowing the contracting parties shall be present; that divorce can only be recognized or granted on the ground of adultery, the guilty person being forbidden to marry again during the lifetime of the person from whom he or she was divorced. The remarriage of divorced persons is likewise forbidden under certain circumstances, and penalties are imposed upon the clergy for any failure to observe the strict letter of the canon.

The two most important subjects to occupy the convention are changes in the Book of Common Prayer, which were proposed at the convention three years ago, and Christian union. It is difficult to credit the oft-repeated assertions to the effect that certain changes will be made in the church liturgy, the sentiment of affectionate reverence for it as it stands and has become familiar by use being averse to any disturbance. A widely subscribed memorial asks the convention to the subject of Christian union, and it is devoutly hoped that the existing divisions among Protestants may be fore long be healed.

The publisher of THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE offers "Out of the Depths," one of the prettiest \$1.00 gift books which will appear on the market this season, as a Christmas Present to every new subscriber to THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE for 1887. FOOTER'S "PLAIN HOME TALK," which is sure to be a good paying business as long as he will devote himself to it. A really popular medical book such as "PLAIN HOME TALK" sells at all times and in all places, and often the best ground for an agency is that which has already been plowed over once or twice by an agent. There is room for all who will apply to the Murry Hill Publishing Co., 129 East 1886 free from time subscription is received. Address, Frank E. Housh, Publisher, Battleboro, Vt.

Silver Lake Items.

The Sabbath School recently reorganized at the Baptist Church, is steadily increasing in interest, and numbers under the direction of superintendent Cones, who, after a rest of nearly two years, returns to the work with his old time zeal unabated. Having secured the services of an accomplished clerk in his drug store, his time will be more at his own disposal than formerly, which he will devote to the Sabbath School, where he finds his most congenial employment. Success to the Sabbath School.

The case of the City of Silver Lake, vs. Esqr. Oliver, was dismissed by the court last Thursday. Esqr. Oliver had been arrested for failing to comply with a city ordinance, which requires all city dogs to wear a "tag." At the time set for trial, the plaintiff, the defendant, and the jury of twelve men who had been summoned to try the case, made default, whereupon the court in solitary and solemn dignity, pronounced judgment against the city for costs. So ends the farce.

Mrs. Sarah Banks, wife of Charles Banks, Commander of Silver Lake Post 207 died at 8:30 P. M. the 17th inst. Mrs. Banks had not been well for a month previous, but was not considered dangerously ill, until the day previous to her death, all the Physicians of the town were called to her bedside, but their efforts in her behalf were unavailing. She leaves six sons, (the youngest six years of age) to deplore her loss. Funeral Services at the Methodist Church on Monday P. M. were conducted by Rev. Mr. Rhodes, and the Relief Corps of Silver Lake, of which she had been an earnest member. The sympathies of the whole community, are extended to the afflicted family.

The people of Silver Lake are great admirers of fast horses. Our streets are in fine condition, and furnish an excellent track for training purposes, and we get frequent exhibitions of speed that do great credit to the horses. It is not deemed expedient for the City Council to formally repeal the Ordinance, prohibiting fast driving on the streets, so long as the statutes of the State of Kansas forbid it, but it is hoped no malicious person will interfere with the sports of our people by an unnecessary prosecution, under the State law, which would deprive our citizens of the enjoyment on the Sabbath of the pleasure of a tolerably fast drive.

The old soldiers ticket is gaining ground steadily, as the people become convinced of the mercenary means by which a part of the duded ticket secured its nomination. The cry that "the soldiers ticket is a fraud," has spent its force, and people no longer regard the assertion, that it is a "trick in the interest of the democratic party." The efforts of the democratic leaders in this Township to force the nomination of a democratic ticket, in the interest of the duded ticket, gives the lie to that assertion, and democrats, and republicans alike are rallying to the support of the old soldiers as the only honest ticket in the field. The dudes have no mortgage on the republicans of this town.

"Drink to Make you Work."

"I drank to make me work" said a young man one day. To which an old man replied:
"That's right; they drink and it will make thee work. Harken to me a moment and I'll tell thee something that may do thee good. I was once a prosperous farmer. I had a good, loving wife and as fine a lot as the sun shone on. We had a comfortable home and lived happy together, but we used to drink ale to make us work. Those two lads I have laid in drunkards' graves. My wife died broken-hearted and she now lies by her two sons. I am seventy two years of age. Had it not been for drink I might now have been an independent gentleman but I used to drink to make me work and, mark, it makes me work now. At seventy years of age I am obliged to work for my daily bread. Drink and it will make thee work."

Mrs. Day, of Quincy street, is ill.

Mrs. Ward, 801 Jackson street, is ill.

Conkle's store has been freshly painted.

Irving Hall is preparing for the Holiday trade.

Go to Kaufman & Thompson for good groceries.

The Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota track has got to Sixth street.

Hillar & McGrew are having a new floor put down in their grocery.

Go to Fred Brooks for bargains in almost everything, 131 Kansas Avenue.

Miss Baird, telegraph operator at the U. P. Depot, is visiting friends in Indiana.

The new photograph gallery near the Kansas Ave. Methodist Church, is about done.

The dry weather has ruined the buckwheat crop, but Downs will get a car load from Buffalo.

A blockade on the bridge caused a stampede among the street car passengers Wednesday evening.

Frost draws the burglars out. They visited Jas. Anderson's, corner Madison and Gordon, Tuesday night.

The Woman's Board of Missions is now in session at the Congregational Church, corner of Sixth and Harrison.

The November number of the SOUTHERN BIVOUAC will contain a second paper on Mexico, by G. C. Conner.

Political Pull

Is a rather uncertain thing to depend upon as a basis for obtaining the necessities of life. With the frequent changes of party somebody is sure to get left, so that on the whole any man of brains and ability is really fortunate if, by missing a fat public job, he is compelled to take up some such business as an agent for DR. FOOTER'S "PLAIN HOME TALK," which is sure to be a good paying business as long as he will devote himself to it. A really popular medical book such as "PLAIN HOME TALK" sells at all times and in all places, and often the best ground for an agency is that which has already been plowed over once or twice by an agent. There is room for all who will apply to the Murry Hill Publishing Co., 129 East 1886 free from time subscription is received. Address, Frank E. Housh, Publisher, Battleboro, Vt.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The Odd Fellows. At the late meeting of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., at Topeka, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year...

Newton has the largest carriage factory in the State, three flour mills, two foundries and machine shops. The city has waterworks, gas and street cars, fire department, two daily papers and a public library.

The Kansas Live-stock Sanitary Commission, in its late regular session at Topeka, decided to take action in the matter of quarantining and issued an order that the "rules and regulations governing quarantine and the care of cattle in Kansas..."

The new library and ladies' hall of Washburn College at Topeka were dedicated recently with appropriate ceremonies. The Boswell Memorial Library building is a handsome stone structure, built after the antique English style...

A CHARTER was recently filed for the Kansas, Colorado & Texas Railroad Company of Lakin, Finney County, with a capital stock of \$500,000, to run from Lakin to Tascosa, Tex., and Trinidad, Col.

MAJOR S. M., Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, gives the following synopsis of the forthcoming crop report of Kansas for 1888: Wheat—winter and spring...

PENSIONS lately granted Kansas veterans: Henry R. Crawford, of Junction City; William R. Lattimer, of Wabanssee; George W. May, of Fawn Creek; Zachariah Kramer, of Runyemede; Mary J. Reynolds, of Girard; Thomas J. Owens, of Blue Mound; Samuel Henry, of Wilmington; Ben. M. Tabler, of Wichita; John Frank, of Armourdale; Robert B. Kirkpatrick, of Woodberry; Mary B. Brown, of Longton; Hannah B. Thomson, of Marion; David A. Endalee, of Coeyville; Albert W. Thompson, of Marion; John H. Gaudon, of Delphos; Samuel Pierce, of Sedan; David Lake, of Clay Center; Ben. F. Devrick, of Larned; George P. Eddy, of Zenith; William Gummell, of Council Grove; Swan Olson, of Wauwatsburg; Henry Squires, of Prospect; William A. Duncan, of Lucerne; Daniel S. Snyder, of Ellsworth; Enoch G. Adams, of Leavenworth; and Oscar Van Valkenburg, of Republic City.

TOPEKA is to have a public park. A COLORED man named Lawson Thompson was found dead in the barn of J. L. Sexton, about two miles west of Topeka the other morning. He visited Mr. Sexton the previous night and wanted to be employed as a teamster. He was informed that there was not work for him, whereupon he asked the privilege of sleeping in the barn as he did not feel like returning to town that night. The privilege was granted him. The next morning he was dead.

By a majority of seventy-eight the voters of Junction City decided to issue \$50,000 in bonds for water works.

There are in the penitentiary fifty-six prisoners under sentence of death.

THE GULF DISASTER.

Further Particulars of the Fearful Texas Storm.

Its Fatal Work at Sabine Pass and Johnson's Bayou—Houses and People Swept Away—Over Two Hundred Victims—Destruction.

GALVESTON, Oct. 18.—Further particulars of the great disaster at Sabine Pass and Johnson's Bayou are constantly being received. Turkey buzzards are soaring over Sabine for miles around on land and water. It is one vast charnel house. The town is swept out of existence. What was a prosperous village last Tuesday is now the wreck of wreck and desolation, 127 persons missing and supposed to be dead. Only twenty-five bodies are so far recovered. There is not one sound house in the town of Sabine. The residences of Dr. Gilliland and Editor McClanahan are the only ones that can be repaired. Every other house is an absolute wreck. Innumerable touching and heartrending incidents are related by the survivors. One house containing fourteen colored persons was seen to go down with a crash and every one was lost. Incidents were related of husbands lashing their wives and children floating in the water and being killed by heavy logs being driven against them. The damage to property can only be estimated by the value of the town, for all is lost. The Sabine and East Texas railroad tracks were washed out for a distance of ten miles. The ties floated away and the rails are twisted like wires. Millions of dead fish were cast up by waves and thousands of birds are also strewn on the ground. A young woman in a perfectly nude state was seen floating around on a spar. She was rescued from Sabine. She was demoralized and could not tell her name. When the Government tug boat Penrose reached Sabine Columbus Martee was found rowing around the Delta looking for the bodies of his family; he said: "Myself, wife and three children were clinging to a floating roof which was gradually breaking to pieces. One of the little ones went and then another. I was holding the youngest and soon my wife said: 'Good-bye, husband, I am going.' I could not reach her. The boat sank before my eyes. I held on to the youngest child, named Pearl, some time longer. The child, addressing me, said: 'Papa, I'm tired; won't you walk with me?' The piece of roof I was on was now broken. She put both her little arms around my neck, gave me a squeeze and just then a wave dashed us off and I saw her no more. Great God! why didn't I go down too! He was pressed to go on board the Penrose, but refused, saying: 'Here among the lagoons are the bodies of my wife and children and here will I stop until I can find them.' No tongue can tell how the people suffered during the past few days. In many cases the dead ones were considered lucky ones. Late reports from Johnson's bayou bring the terrible intelligence that eighty-five persons are now known to be lost. And it is greatly feared the list will be swelled to a hundred or more, thus making the total number of victims by the hurricane fully 200. Reliable information from Johnson's bayou arrives slow, all roads being impassable and only two boats running to that section. The destitution of the survivors, of whom there are over 1,000 around Johnson's and Johnson's lagoons, is described as something awful. They lost every thing and are without food, drink and clothes.

ORANGE, Tex., Oct. 18.—The steamer Emily F. returned at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing 100 additional sufferers from Johnson's Bayou who are entirely destitute of everything that is necessary to sustain life. They were received at the wharf by the relief committee, who are doing all they can to make the citizens comfortable. Mrs. Edford and her children. The Emily F. will return to the bayou immediately to bring back 150 more persons who are waiting there and who are now homeless, penniless and without clothing. This town now has a large number of refugees from the section. One can only know the heartrending condition of these people by seeing and conversing with them. The corrected list of the drowned at Johnson's Bayou as near as can be obtained this morning is as follows: Whites—P. Galton, wife and grand son, eight children; Sam Brown, Joseph Luke, wife and seven children, four of Frank Tamer's children, Mrs. S. Galier and five children, Mrs. Joseph Luke, four of George Stephens' children, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and four children, Mrs. George Smith and four children, Mrs. Shell Wagley and four children, Mrs. Alfred Lambert and two children, Mr. Berry and daughter, Alphonse Degard, Mr. Smith and one child, Colored—Henry Johnson, wife and three children, Mrs. Jack Lewis, Dick Hambrick, wife and four children, and James Lewis. Only a few of these bodies were recovered on the trip. There are two steamers, two schooners and about twenty-five small boats doing active work in gathering up the suffering and burying the dead from Sabine Pass and the bayou. The steamer Lamar left to-day with a new crew and relief men for Sabine Pass. "Orange has thus far received not a single dollar to assist in taking care of all these people. The citizens earnestly request aid on behalf of the destitute sufferers. Contributions can be sent to J. Sanders, mayor of Orange."

BEAUMONT, Tex., Oct. 18.—Refugees from the flooded districts are constantly coming to arrive on every small craft that comes up the river. It is estimated by persons here who have been over the scenes at Sabine Pass, Johnson's bayou and Taylor's bayou, that the death list will exceed 250 souls. Eighty-five corpses have been recovered and buried around Johnson's bayou and fifty-four bodies thus far have been buried at Sabine, while sixty-six persons are still missing at Sabine, and these are of course dead, as it would be impossible for any human being to survive this long in the swamp and lagoons without food or shelter. An examination of the country back of Sabine and immediately in the vicinity of Beaumont shows that the salt water came back from the coast fully forty miles through the swamps, and hundreds of thousands of acres are still submerged by water that was forced back and has no outlet. This makes the search for bodies very difficult. Carcasses of thousands of drowned cattle, horses and fowls are strewn everywhere. It is known that the number of sufferers around Johnson's Bayou who have lost every thing will reach 1,200, while the Sabine sufferers number 300, one-half of whom are now in Beaumont.

Gypsies Not Wanted. NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Commissioner of Emigration Stars yesterday refused to allow forty-three gypsies, who arrived on the Netherlands steamship W. O. Scholten, from Rotterdam, to land, and ordered them to be taken back by the steamer. The Scholten will now have to board and keep them until she gets back to Rotterdam.

IN GENERAL.

A Miscellaneous Collection of General News.

Salisbury, Md., Receives a Scorching—A Fatal Railroad Accident in Nebraska—Heavy Failures—Other News Items of General Importance.

SALISBURY, Md., Oct. 18.—A fire which started in a frame stable about seven o'clock last night, swept over the entire business portion of the village. A brisk wind from the southeast spread the flames rapidly while the inhabitants stood by powerless to prevent the destruction as the dry frame buildings burned too fiercely to be checked by the small fire apparatus. Assistance has been asked from Crisfield and Wilmington, Del., but at a late hour last night it looked as though the entire village would be destroyed. It is impossible to enumerate the property lost, but a rough guess places the damage at over a million dollars. Stores with their contents were blocked by the flames and the streets are full of people whose houses have been destroyed. At midnight the fire was still burning fiercely and there seemed to be no hope of staying its progress. No lives have been lost as far as can be learned.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 20.—A construction train on the Nebraska and Colorado division of the Burlington & Missouri River railroad was thrown from the track nine miles southwest of Fairport, yesterday afternoon. The train was precipitated down an embankment twenty-five feet and six cars were totally wrecked. Five men were killed outright, and nine more or less seriously injured. The killed are Robert H. Marvin, Dewees, Robert George Burke, Leonard, Irish National League, the contractor, Robert Collins, England, and an unknown man, still under the wreck and supposed to be Dennis Hamilton, who comes from Michigan. John Fitzgerald, president of the Irish National League, was slightly injured. But one of the injured men is dangerously hurt. The wreck was caused by the engine running over a bull.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—W. R. Whitmore, a former partner of H. H. Powers & Co., broker, notified the Stock Exchange that he was unable to meet his contracts. The street estimates his losses at \$80,000. Powers says the firm dissolved last Saturday on account of transactions that came to his notice on that day. George D. Barre, more, William H. Loese and Horace Walker, composing the firm of Barre & Co., hops, made an assignment yesterday, with preferences amounting to \$85,000.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Dorr, Allison & Co., dealers in grain and flour, have made an assignment. They were selling agents for Lehard, Day & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., and the D. R. Sparks Milling Company, of Alton, Ill. Their liabilities are said to be quite large and are chiefly with the elevators from Paris, Terro, France, and the D. R. Sparks Milling Company, of Alton, Ill. The company attribute their failure to the short crop of wheat last year and the low price at which their product sold on the market. The liabilities are estimated at about \$150,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Late advices received by the Government from the Canadian Northwest state that black measles have broken out on one of the Indian reserves, and appear to be spreading throughout Saskatchewan. Seven deaths were reported from the Indian reservation at the Indian in winter is regarded as fatal as small-pox. The Indian agents report that unless it is stamped out before winter sets in there will be fearful mortality before the snow leaves the ground.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Fire broke out at 7:30 last evening, and at midnight was still burning. Whole blocks are a mass of burning debris. The fire originated in Chapman & Son's building on the southeast side of the square, once used as a grocery, but later used as a warehouse. The fire, which started in the second story, was caused by a gas stove. The wind blew from the east and south and clinders flew in every direction. The stores, drugs, dry goods, meat markets, hardware, in fact nearly every branch of business, were ruined. Fire companies were called out and the fire was extinguished. Charleston have been telegraphed for. The following business houses are burned, but the individual losses and insurance can not be learned: South Side, Gilbert's boot store; McConkey, books; William Campbell, hardware; Boyman & Gregory, furniture; two stores; Walter Ashmore, dry goods; W. R. Barber, hardware; Ed Conegan, dry goods and grocery; two stores; two empty store rooms, two more rooms filled with dry goods and a great many more small places. The total loss will probably amount to over \$300,000. As Barber's building was burning 300 pounds of powder exploded, causing great excitement, but no injury was done to any one. The fire is still raging and no outside help has come.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Henry George is about to add the management of a new paper to the burdens of his campaign. It will be called the Leader and the first number will appear to-morrow afternoon. It will give all the labor news and be devoted solely to labor interests. Its circulation will be obtained by the simple process of passing resolutions that every workman must take it or be boycotted. Lewis F. Post, a well known labor agitator and lawyer, will be editor-in-chief, and his able associates will include George Rev. Heber Newton, Father McElhin, James Redpath, Dr. Dealon, of Columbia College, Charles F. Wingate and Prof. Davidson.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 20.—For the first time Atlanta is a complete prohibition city. All the bar rooms closed on July 1, but several wholesale licenses held over. They have been expiring gradually until to-day, when there was only one in the city, and that would have expired six days from now, but by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State that store was also closed. Two weeks ago the city council passed a resolution allowing the city brewery to deliver beer in the city to residences on order. Mayor Hillier last night vetoed the measure, which makes the city absolutely prohibition. The city authorities are strongly prohibitionists and the law will be rigidly enforced.

ALLEN COUNTY LANDS.

This Important Kansas Railroad Land Case Opened in the Supreme Court at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Supreme Court of the United States reassembled at noon yesterday and without rendering any decisions, took up the land grant case of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroad Company against B. H. Brewster, Attorney General, brought here by appeal from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas and advanced on the docket by reason of the importance of the question at issue. Judge McCrary, of the counsel for the appellant, asked the court for an extension of time, which was granted, and Mr. A. T. Britton, also of the counsel for the appellant, opened the argument. By the bill of complaint in this case the United States claims against the defendant (the Kansas Railroad Company) the title to 20,733 acres of land situated in Allen County, Kan. These lands are all in odd numbered sections within the overlapping twenty miles indemnity limits of the grants made by the acts of Congress of March 3, 1865, and July 29, 1866, to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of railroads along certain defined routes in which the defendant, (by its former name, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company) and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, conducted their several roads. These two roads have widely separated initial points, viz.: Lawrence and Junction City at or near Fort Riley, but they come together down the valley of the Neosho river and cross each other at the town of Chanute, near the lands in controversy. These lands are now claimed by the railroad company on the one hand and by settlers under the homestead laws on the other. The United States circuit court, where the case was tried, held that the grants of 1863 and 1866 were wholly distinct.

Second—That the Neosho Valley road had not been constructed under the grant of 1863, and hence the legal title asserted thereunder must fail, and the title to the lands in controversy, viz.: Lawrence and Junction City at or near Fort Riley, but they come together down the valley of the Neosho river and cross each other at the town of Chanute, near the lands in controversy. These lands are now claimed by the railroad company on the one hand and by settlers under the homestead laws on the other. The United States circuit court, where the case was tried, held that the grants of 1863 and 1866 were wholly distinct.

Third—That construction by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Company, under the grant of 1866 and selection of the lands in suit by that company under that grant, did not give the equitable title, because the latter was selected by Mr. William Lawrence for the appellee and Mr. John F. Dillon for the appellant.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Assembly at Richmond—Reports Considered—Salaries Increased.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20.—When the general assembly of the Knights of Labor went into session yesterday morning no one could answer the question whether it would take its final adjournment or prolong its life until to-day. There remained to be disposed of the reports of only half a dozen special committees and the committees on finances, appeals and grievances. The committee on appeals and grievances obtained the floor when the general assembly went into session and still held it when the noon recess was taken. Their report related to matters of general discipline that were of little interest to the outside world. A committee was appointed which sent the following telegram to Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, at Quincy, Ill., where the Soldiers' Home was dedicated: "The General Assembly, Knights of Labor, annual convention assembled, both the blue and the gray, send you greetings on the occasion of the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy. May the duty so nobly done by your State be an incentive to other States to do likewise until every corner of the globe shall be the shelter of a home." At the afternoon session the General Assembly continued the consideration of the report of the committee on appeals and grievances and adopted a resolution deciding that members of the International O'grammarians' Union should elect whether they would remain members of the union or of the order of the Knights of Labor, but that they could not remain members of both. The report of the committee on finances was presented and adopted. It provides that the salary of the general master workman shall henceforth be \$5,000 a year, and those of the general secretary and general treasurer each \$2,000; and that the members of the executive board and the general worthy officers shall receive \$1,000 per annum, expenses while on duty. A resolution was adopted providing that when the assembly meets to-day it shall remain in session until its business is concluded.

WRECKED.

Several British Steamers Wrecked During the Late Storm.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The British steamer Artos, Captain Whitties, from New York September 29, for Bordeaux, was lost on Point de la Coubre at the northern mouth of the Gironde in last Thursday's storm. Wreckage of the steamer and part of her cargo was washed ashore. The British steamer Kate, Captain Durkee, from Savannah September 28, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown disabled. She shipped immense quantities of water and broke twenty-five steam pipes and her decks were much damaged. The British bark Rutland, Captain Casey, from Quebec September 15, for Greenock, has been abandoned off Lundy Island and the mate and carpenter were drowned. The other members of the crew were rescued and landed at Falmouth. A quantity of wreckage was washed ashore near Appledore marked "Castleton," and other names on the wreckage indicate that more than one steamer has been lost in that locality during the storm. Eleven persons were lost from the Norwegian bark Fredrickstad from Musquash, N. B., for Swansea, which was wrecked off Padstow. The mate was saved. Much damage was done by the hurricane on the northwest coast of France and many steamers were compelled to postpone their departure.

Prince Napoleon.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Prince Napoleon and party, of France, arrived in the city at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, via the Burlington route, from San Francisco. The Prince's traveling companion and physician is Dr. M. Michela. He will remain here a few days and then travel eastward, stopping at Niagara on route to New York.

Andrew Carnegie III.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 20.—Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire iron manufacturer, has been lying ill at Cresson for several days and his condition was so bad to-day that the attending physician thought it was doubtful to permit him with the death of his brother Thomas.

FATAL TERMINATION.

The Chicago Strike Ends in a Killing by Pinkerton's Men.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The stock yards strike, which promised to pass into history as a bloodless one, has been attended by a sacrifice of human life. Terry Begley and another man being mortally wounded by Pinkerton men yesterday afternoon and some one hundred and fifty of the latter being arrested to await disposition on a charge of murder, but all but six were released. Armour & Co.'s imported workmen, three or four hundred in number, went out yesterday morning. They had made up their minds that they did not care to remain any longer if the old hands were to come back. The report of their fears was communicated to Mr. Cudahy, who assured them of protection if they desired to stay. They had concluded, however, that while protection might protect for awhile, the other butchers would ultimately make it so unpleasant for them that they would be unable to work there long and that they had better quit at once. A train was dispatched for the strike at twelve o'clock the last. A non-union man had left the premises. As they were being loaded on the train the chief clerk at Armour's main office told the men to remember their numbers on the rolls and assured them if at any time within the next two years they wanted work they would be given the preference.

The men were put on the Lake Shore train, the butchers in the front cars, the Pinkerton guards who had been relieved from duty in the three and four o'clock trains, their rifle muzzles pointing out of the windows. There was a stop at Halstead and Fortieth streets to attach other cars, and the train was switched back some little distance. Quite a crowd of curious people had assembled, and as the train of the men and assured them if at any time within the next two years they wanted work they would be given the preference. The men were put on the Lake Shore train, the butchers in the front cars, the Pinkerton guards who had been relieved from duty in the three and four o'clock trains, their rifle muzzles pointing out of the windows. There was a stop at Halstead and Fortieth streets to attach other cars, and the train was switched back some little distance. Quite a crowd of curious people had assembled, and as the train of the men and assured them if at any time within the next two years they wanted work they would be given the preference.

AN ELECTION ORDER.

The Attorney General Issues an Order to United States Marshals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Department of Justice has sent a copy of the following circular letter to each United States marshal: SIR: In pursuance of a letter of the 5th inst. from the President directing the Attorney General to take charge of the supervision of special deputy marshals, the performance of their duties and their compensation together with the compensation of supervisors at the Congressional election in November next, your attention is directed to the provisions of sections 24 and 26, chapter 70 of the revised statutes. Under sections 24 and 26, revised statutes, you are directed to employ deputy marshals, to preserve order, prevent frauds and enforce the law in connection with the election. You should be discreet men, impressed with the importance of an honest franchise. The manner of discharging these duties by yourself and your deputies is largely left to your discretion. In matters involving questions of law you are directed to consult the Attorney of the United States for your district for needed information and advice. It is assumed that the duties can be performed without infringing upon the rights of any citizen, in a manner that shall be a display of authority. It is not expected that supervisors and marshals will receive compensation for more than five days' service, and they should be so employed. Within this time all can be done, it is thought that need to be. You need vigilant men who are conscientious, who are before payment each deputy, marshal and supervisor will present to you his commission, oath and badge of office, with a return of the duties he will perform. The duties of these officers will be to perform the duties of the marshals as set forth in the executive order mentioned.

In a circular letter to United States District Attorneys on the same subject the Attorney General invites their attention to the letter addressed to the marshals, and asks them to assist the marshals in the execution of this law without friction while it maintains the right of suffrage intact.

Candidates for Congress.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The following New York Congressional nominations are reported: First district, Republican, Richard C. McCormick, ex-Governor of Arizona; Seventeenth district, Republican, Stephen T. Hopkins; Sixteenth district, Democrat, Leonard D. Sackett; Twenty-eighth district, Democrat, Jeremiah McGuire; Eighth district, German Independent, Timothy J. Campbell. In the Second district, the Republicans endorsed J. J. Donovan, the labor candidate, while the Third district "Deacon" S. V. White and in the Twelfth W. Bourke Cochran were nominated, the former by the Republicans and the latter by the Germans.

Jake Sharp Arrested.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Police Inspector Byrnes this morning arrested "Jake" Sharp, of Broadway railroad notoriety, at his home in West Twenty-third street, on a bench warrant issued on an indictment found against him by the grand jury for bribing "boodlers" to vote for the Broadway railroad franchise. James Blumhord, president of the Broadway railroad, was also taken into custody.

Fig Iron Boom.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—There is an excited boom in the Middlesborough pig iron market. Thirty-two shillings per ton is freely offered, but refused. 33s 6d being asked. This is a rise of 1s on the late minimum for warrants. Steel is stiffer owing to an advance in hematite.

A BRIEF CAMPAIGN.

After Holding Out One Week the Chicago Strikers Give Up the Fight for Eight Hours.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The strike of the packing house workmen was formally ended yesterday afternoon. The strikers held a mass meeting on the prairie about three o'clock at which between 12,000 and 14,000 men were present. A proposition to return to work on the ten hour plan was carried almost unanimously and the strike was declared at an end. Shortly afterward Mr. Barry, the Knight of Labor delegate, waited upon Mr. Armour and said the men would return to work in the morning without making any conditions. The packing house owners will keep all their new men and, by running the houses up to their full capacity, expect to be able to retain in their employ nearly all their old men. By the time the meeting was about to be called to order by Mr. Barry this proposed surrender had been divulged, and it was with the greatest difficulty the men were successfully quieted to permit Barry's voice to be heard. He stepped to the front of the stage and took a sheet of paper from his pocket. The crowd gushed its contents and a shower of grains and hisses followed the movement. Not in the least shaken back the delegate came down upon the table with a gavel in so decisive a manner as to restore sufficient order for the hurried reading of the following order: To the locked out employees of the Union Stock and Bond Exchange, Brothers and Sisters, hereby ordered to resume work, ten hours a day, on Tuesday, October 19, 1888, at seven o'clock, above mentioned. I, J. J. Donovan, Member General Executive Board Knights of Labor.

Christians in Convention.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19.—Three hundred members and delegates to the National Christian convention assembled this morning at the First Christian Church, corner of E. tenth and Locust streets. General Drake, of Iowa, presided over the convention.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19. FLOUR—Quiet and firm: XXX, \$2.95; XXXI, \$2.90; XXXII, \$2.85; choice, \$3.10; extra fancy, \$3.25; patent, \$3.40. WHEAT—Strong and higher: No. 2 red, \$1.25; No. 2 white, \$1.20; No. 3 white, \$1.15; No. 4 white, \$1.10; No. 5 white, \$1.05; No. 6 white, \$1.00; No. 7 white, \$0.95; No. 8 white, \$0.90; No. 9 white, \$0.85; No. 10 white, \$0.80; No. 11 white, \$0.75; No. 12 white, \$0.70; No. 13 white, \$0.65; No. 14 white, \$0.60; No. 15 white, \$0.55; No. 16 white, \$0.50; No. 17 white, \$0.45; No. 18 white, \$0.40; No. 19 white, \$0.35; No. 20 white, \$0.30; No. 21 white, \$0.25; No. 22 white, \$0.20; No. 23 white, \$0.15; No. 24 white, \$0.10; No. 25 white, \$0.05; No. 26 white, \$0.00; No. 27 white, \$0.00; No. 28 white, \$0.00; No. 29 white, \$0.00; No. 30 white, \$0.00; No. 31 white, \$0.00; No. 32 white, \$0.00; No. 33 white, \$0.00; No. 34 white, \$0.00; No. 35 white, \$0.00; No. 36 white, \$0.00; No. 37 white, \$0.00; No. 38 white, \$0.00; No. 39 white, \$0.00; No. 40 white, \$0.00; No. 41 white, \$0.00; No. 42 white, \$0.00; No. 43 white, \$0.00; No. 44 white, \$0.00; No. 45 white, \$0.00; 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