Kan. Hist. Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. XVII. NORTH TOPEKA, OCT. 9, 1886. NO. 28

SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

G. F. KIMBALL. EDITOR.

Seventy-Five Cents a Year in Advance.

Or Two copies $1.00.

Advertising $2.00 an inch per month.

Entered in the Post Office in Topeka, for ransmission as second class matter.

A target gallery has been opened two doors south of the post-office.

Petit jury fees of this county for eighteen months, amounted to $24,744.

Mr. Burgess has returned from her visit to friends in Missouri and Col. Bnrgess is less lonely.

Charley Heine. an employee in Myer's Bakery attempted suicide Saturday night. He is week of mind.

It begins to show a real railroad look around the depot grounds of the Kansas & Nebraska company.

Col. Stanton welcomes the return of Mrs. Stanton from a three months summer vacation at Manitou.

New Goods! New Styles in Millinery at MRS. GIBBONS, 1st door south Engine House, North Topeka.

Two boys, Will Jones and Ed. McIntosh were arrested a few days ago, for jumping on moving trains.

Judge Martin's son John, station agent at Strong City, will be married Oct. 24 with Miss Minnie Walkup, of Emporia.

The Democrat promises to put two society reporters on its staff after Oct. 15. We regret to see this paper growing dudish.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Place and Mrs. Wesley Edwards have returned from New York where they went with the remains of Mr. Edwards.

Complete short-hand self-instructer, $1.50. Specimen pages and lessons by mail free. Address Reporters Bureau, Iowa City, Ia.

The colored pastor of the Baptist church K. W. Carr, died of malarial fever last Friday night, and was sent to Tennessee for burial, having been embalmed by Undertakers Gibb & Lee.

C. F. Kendall treated the fire department to an oyster supper in recognition of their services in saving the Grand Opera House on Friday night, at the burning of Wier's Livery stable adjoining.

Geo. S. Wood, of the Merchants delivery lost a pocket book containing $240, on the north side last Saturday, and was fortunate enough to have it returned by an employee of Pacific hotel, who had found it.

J. F. Whitney, head miller at the Inter Ocean Mills, was quite severely injured by a stick that had caught in the machinery, which he was trying to remove. It struck him in the face, leaving a bad bruise.

Mrs. M. L. Norman, 510 Kansas Avenue manufactures of all kinds of hair work. Frizzes, Waves and Switches, made from your own hair. Combings made up to order. Wigs made and hair redressed. 510 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka, Kansas

New Meat Market.

Mr. J. T. Long, 502 Kansas Avenue, has opened a meat market at 502 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 from your own hair and combings made up at very reasonable prices by Mrs. Norman, who has recently located here.

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

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. Foote'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.

Our Boom.

We are grateful to the people of this side of the river, and northern Shawnee, for a veritable boom that is now upon this paper. It may now safely be said that it is now fairly in the lead, and we are sure that in a short time it will be recognized as the leading paper, not of this side only, but of Topeka.

How soon this may be will depend somewhat upon the citizens of the first ward. The room is here for a very extensive printing house and a firstclass daily paper. It can be made to pay. It is one of the prime necessities of the north side. We are now working to meet this demand. Nothing is needed to bring this about but the continued flowing of the tide that already seems to have set in our favor.

We say to the business men and citizens of the north side, "Give us your business, so far as we can meet your wants, and we will speedily grow into a position where we can bring this all about." We do not feel that this is asking anything unreasonable, but let this be the united and hearty action of all those interested in the welfare of the north side and it can readily be done within a reasonable space of time.

It signifies nothing that others have failed heretofore. We have met with a steady growth from the time the Spirit of Kansas was moved from Lawrence to this city two years ago. Before that time, it had become widely known outside of the state, and for many years it has commanded a profitable foreign advertising. Our present movement is simply one to give the paper more local importance but its old time established foreign business gives it an advantage that no other paper here has now, or ever did enjoy.

Our present increase in local subscribers ranges from seven to thirty a day with every indication that this rate will grow for some time, rather than diminish. We can say too, that this does not come from our support of the veteran local ticket, but it is mostly outside of any consideration of that kind.

It comes from the widespread opinion that but one good paper on this side is needed, and that events have shown that there is more to hope from this paper than any other, a conclusion we believe to be reasonable and natural under the circumstances.

You Can Get for $1.00

This paper one year and the Leaven worth Weekly Times.

Call up and see us. 431 Kansas avenue.

Migrations.

Dr. H. J. Canniff this week takes up his residence on the south side.

J. H. Foucht will soon move into his new residence on the south side.

David Overmyer is about to move upon his suburban property on the south side.

Oscar Krause will shortly move his leather store to the south side.

Parkhurst & Davis will move their wholesale grocery to Sell's new block south of the bridge, when it is completed.

Irving Hall returned from his trip east on Sunday last.

An immense stock of new overcoats now open at Taft & Curdy's.

Prize Company A. didn't go to Emporia this week to the soldiers' reunion, neither did Marshall's Band.

At the last meeting of the city council Mr. Melhado presented a bill for $5,000 damages for injuries from a defective sidewalk.

The democratic committee of this, the 40th representative district, will meet on Satuday afternoon Oct. 9. It is probable that it will end in the nomination of A. J. Arnold.

Mr. John Blivens, a wealthy stock raiser living just over the line in Jackson County, died of consumption on Tuesday. He was 55 years old, a pioneer settler and widely known.

Teachers' Meeting.

The first monthly meeting of the county teachers for the coming year was held in Lincoln Hall last Saturday with about fifty present.

Mr. Pemberton who occupied the chair read a paper on "A Course of Study for District Schools." It was thoughtfully prepared, and was discussed by teachers Shull, Barber and Supt. MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald followed with a lesson in language, during which he had a class of six write down a description of what they saw in a picture hung before them. This exercise is a good one, not only to draw out one's use of language, but one's power of observation also.

Among current topics discussed were the "Parnell Land Bill," "Bulgarian Troubles" and the Charleston Earthquake. The exercise was in charge of Mr. Pemberton and if well handled as this was, this discusson is always interesting.

Lessons in English literature by Mr. Larrimer, were begun, the purpose being to continue them. The subject was "Shakespeare" and was given a very instructive and interesting turn as each was called upon to give a quotation from the great author.

W. W. Wiley talked on the effects of alcohol, a subject which has been rather forced into the schools, and which will be well enough if school boards could be prevented from hiring teachers not in sympathy with the idea.

The opening of the question box by Miss Lizzie Davis, revealed half a dozen queries of more of less interest which were disposed of by the teachers, and the exercises closed by the reading, by J. D. Miller, of the critics report.

Mens calf Button $3.00 at Skinners 219.

J. S. Morse has received a full supply of coal.

Hiller & McGrew are adding a story to their grocery store.

The river is very low and the sand haulers are gathering in a harvest.

J. H. Foucht's flagstone sidewalk is one of the best in the first ward.

The richest novelties in Dress goods are to be seen at Taft & Curdy's.

The St. Jo branch of the firm of Parkhurst & Davis will be removed back to this city.

Taft & Curdy have opened a splendid stock of Dress Goods in all the leading styles.

Miss Jennie Hall, who has been quite ill for a week or more, is now getting better.

Go and see Savage & Kerle, they will not be undersold. Remember 178 Kansas Ave.

The starch factory in the eastern part of the city is feeling the general boom and is being enlarged.

Revs. Coe and Call are attending M. E. Conference at Osage City. The latter is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Flora.

Mr. T. H. Lodge, of the fire department has gone east to Montreal to visit his parents. His wife, now there, will return with him.

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

Charles Conkle, a nephew of our popular dry goods merchant, N. F. Conkle, has gone to Manhattan to attend the Agricultural College.

Interesting meetings are in progress at the Baptist church, under the pastorate of the Rev. Riley. Three converts were immersed one evening this week.

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, at bottom prices.

Mrs. John Webster died on the south side Monday night. She was a daughter of Mr. James Towne and formerly lived in Topeka. Funeral services were held on Wednesday in the Kansas Avenue M. E. Church, the Rev. C. Holman officiating.

Mrs. Metcalf has lately returned from an extended business visit to the east. She purchased while there, and is now receiving, one of the largest and best selected stock of millinery goods and novelties to be found in the city. Call early and look through the new stock, at 239 Kansas avenue.

The death of Mr. Dutton in Florida was received here with deep sorrow, on Monday. He formerly lived here, and was the father of Mrs. J H. Foucht. He once managed the Adams house and was proprietor of the popular Dutton house, next to the court house. He was a very successful business man and was beloved by all. He had held various public offices and was known in mining circles. At the time of his death he was managing a popular hotel at De Funniack Springs in Florida.

If you want a tin bucket or skimmer,
or dipper or pan,
Go to John Spear, the Ten Cent man.

Mens calf Bal $3.00 at Skinners, 219.

More local matter on inside pages.

Justice Hale went to Emporia this week.

Burglars are forcing the trade in revolvers.

Mrs. Metcalf, the milliner, has returned from the east with new goods.

A. K. Wilson retires from the management of the Grand Opera House.

J. Arrel Johnson, commander, calls a reunion Oct. 24—27, of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry.

Bernstein Bros., would feed their customers on sweet potato bull frogs. Ask thme about it.

Seven business blocks are going up on fourth street, between the Santa Fe and Kansas Avenue.

Probate Judge Harvey was called to Cincinnati last Saturday on account of the death of his father.

John Wear's livery stable next to the Grand Opera house, burned Friday night, and his insurance money was paid Saturday.

A small blaze was started at Central Mill Saturday morning but it was happily extinguished before serious damage was done.

Monday morning as Mrs. Taft was out riding, her horse become frightened and backed into a street car, to the serious detriment of a wheel.

The management decide to hold another fair next year, and to begin earlier and boom it stronger. Receipts this year were larger than expected.

On Thursday of last week Dr. Huntoon attemptad to enter the fair grounds when his right was denied by the gate keeper. Some difficulty followed, during which the Doctor was struck on the head and seriously injured, so that he has not yet recovered. The results may yet prove to be fatal.

Notice of the American Antiquarian.

Now that the Apaches are before the country in the light of hostile savages; it may be interesting to learn something of their history and customs. An illustrated article on this subject from the pen of an army surgeon appears in the September number of the AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN. This magazine makes a specialty of treating such subjects. Edited by Stephen D. Peet; Published by F. H. Revell, Chicago, Ill.

AN interesting paper by John Dimitry, entitled "A King's Gift," is one of the prominent features of the beautiful October Magazine of American History. It is the pleasant story of events in Louisiana about the time of the gift of that province to Spain, by Louis XV., of France who it seems, was heartily tired of his American domain. The Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman follows with fresh information on the subject of "President Lincoln and Colonization," together with an estimate of the losses sustained by the experiment at Hayti, shortly before Lincoln's death. "The Territorial Growth of the United States," by William A. Mowry, editor of Education, is an able and instructive essay which ought to be studied by every intelligent reader in the country: it is accompanied by a superb map in colors. "An Earthquake in Kentucky," by John James Audubon, a graphic discription of what the great naturalist experienced in 1825, will attract notable attention at this juncture; and an excellent portrait of Audubon is the frontispiece to the magazine. The second paper of General A. Eee, "From Cedar Mountain to Chantilly," develops one of the most trustworthy discussions of that campaign yet printed. Mr. Galloway's "Confederacy Within a Confederacy" is a singular record but intensly interesting. This magazine is grandly sustained and elicits the warmest commendations in every quarter. Published at 30 Lafavette Place New York City.

It is a significant feature of the educational reforms now in progress that Mr. John C. Adams, a stenographer at Jackson, Miss., learned the art entirely by means of lessons by mail. If educators are able to teach an art by mail which requires so much manual training as short-hand, what may we not expect from the future in other arts and in science and literature?

Here is a broad field interesting to both teacher and learner. The University School of Short-hand at Iowa City, Ia., is now instructing over seven hundred pupils by correspondence. A test to determine fitness is given to all whose names are sent before the persons are enrolled as students.

We have received Lum Smith's Philadelphia Herald. The Herald has been shaking up the frauds for a year or two and has done a good work in exposing humbugs. The Herald is a monthly magazine at fifty cents a year. We send it free with this paper at 75 cents for both.

State of Kansas, } In the District Court of
Shawnee County. } said county.

Mary Ann Gennett will take notice that she has been sued in the above court by James R. 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 R. Gennett from said Mary Ann Gennett will be rendered accordingly.

Attest JAMES R. GENNETT,
B. M. CURTIS, by Gunn & Starbird,
Clerk District Court. his attorneys.

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 Pumbs, 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.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Ed. Buechner. City Meat Market.
Dealer in choicest fresh meats, poultry, game, fish, etc
406 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka.

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

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

GEO DOWNING Photographer.
Gold, Beveled Edge Cabinet Photographs for $2,50 per doz. until further notice.
The German Language spoken.
197 Kansas Avenue, Over Barnums. South Topeka.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.
The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

EARTHQUAKE IN VERMONT.

Battleboro Shocked.

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, provided the $1. subscription is sent before Jan. 1, 1887, and 10 cents is added to pay postage and packing in paste board box. Book can be seen at prominent bookstores and no one is asked to send the money until they examine the Magazine. Send for a free copy. Don't delay, because we give balance of 1886 free from time subsciption is received. Address, Frank E. Housh, Publisher, Battleboro, Vt.

Mrs. E. C. Metcalf, of 239 Kan. Ave. has just returned from the east with a large stock of fall and winter Millinery. Also a fine line of Hair Goods, in latest styles.

Political Pull

Is a rather uncertain thing to depend upon as a basis for obtaining the necessaries 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 agency for DR. FOOTE'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 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 28th St., N. Y. City and "first come, first served."

L. C. Brownlee, Plff. } In the District Court
vs. } Shawnee County, Kans.
Jennie Brownlee, Deft. } Petition for Divorce.

The State of Kansas to Jennie Brownlee:

You, the said Jennie Brownlee are hereby notified that you have been sued by L. C. Brownlee, for a divorce in the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, and you must answer the petition filed by the plaintiff on or before the 30th day of October, 1886, or the petition will be taken as true and a judgement will be entered against you and in favor of the said L. C. Brownlee, granting him a divorce and the custody of his minor son, Albert Brownlee.

L. C. BROWNLEE,
Plaintiff.

Attest, B. M. Curtis,
Clerk District court, Shawnee Co.. Kan.

ARE YOU GOING SOUTH?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays, and by which through trains are run. Before you start you should provide yourself 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 City to all points in eastern and Southern Kansas, Southwest Missouri and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Car, Kansas City 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. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of the "Missouri and Kansas Farmer," an eight-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free. Address,

J. E. LOCKWOOD,
G. P. & T. A., Kansas City.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER,
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE LIGHT RUNNING
SIMPLE STRONG
NEW HOME
SWIFT SURE
SEWING MACHINE
HAS NO EQUAL.
PERFECT SATISFACTION
New Home Sewing Machine Co.
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30 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
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FOR SALE BY

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the week ending Oct, 9, 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. BRACFORD.
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.

The Republican Ticket.

We this week raise the full republican state ticket. On the whole, from a very independent stand-point, no better result can be had than its election. On many very material questtions the republican party is essentially right. In some things it has clearly taken advanced steps.

Of course the only opposition lies in the democratic party. Between the two, no one who has ever been a republican can long hesitate. Even a mugwump republican might well say, "we asked for bread and ye gave us a stone," or to vary the phrase, "we asked for sunshine, and ye gave us Moonlight."

To be sure, there is a small scattered element in the state, known as the Third Party Prohibitionists. They have claimed to favor reform and to represent a high moral idea. In addition to the idea of prohibition they have taken up the Anti-Monopoly notion and make it equal if not paramount to the temperence question.

There are many independent citizens who had expected to find relief from the alternative of voting either the republican or democratic ticket.

As it turns out, the highest candidate on this reform ticket is shown to be, at least, a would-be land monopolist and speculator. In addition to this he is charged by his father-in-law with obtaining money fraudulently, and from papers on file in the Douglas county court, including his own reply, the case certainly has a very ugly look.

No new reform party can afford to carry such a weight. If the way to resume, as Horace Greeley said, is to resume, certainly the way to reform is to reform. But the state executive committee proceeds at once to apply a liberal coat of whitewash.

Nothing more would seem to be necessary to satisfy thinking men that in Kansas, at least, the third party is in entirely unworthy hands, and is actuated by motives that will not bear inspection.

It has been charged that the third party is an ally of the democracy.

This has been as often denied, but more than a year ago, it is well known that the matter of an open alliance with the democracy was broached in the Windsor hotel, at which it was proposed that the prohibitionists take up John Martin or Gen. Blair for governor, with the understanding that the democrats would endorse the same.

Nothing came of this however, but it is nevertheless true, that the first result of any considerable move in favor of a third party would be to benefit the democracy.

The only compensating thought lies in the hope that a subsequent triumph of the new party would give the people something better than the old. But this hope is gone when the new party starts off with smirched leaders.

Another straw may be seen in the fact that the organ of the Prohibition party, The Prohibitionist, of Columbus, carries at its head the name of Senator Colquit for Vice-President.

Mr. Colquit is not a third party prohibitionist but a partisan democrat, as A. B. Campbell of this city, is a partisan republican.

We therefore conclude that if we are to have any real reform in this state for the present, it must come, as it is coming in the Fifth Congressional district, and in this county, within the republican party with such independent non-partisan assistance as may be secured on the real merits of the case.

In Shawnee county we have the people rising to break up a local republican ring, and it is to be done without disrupting the republican party as the Tweed ring in New York, was broken without disrupting the democratic party.

The old vets are republicans. They are the republican crank that is to turn things over this year.

The colored vote is all in line.

Reports received at republican head quarters guarantee the usual majority.

Republican campaigners are now in the saddle all over the state.

Prof. Snow reports September as the warmest month in the past nineteen years.

We have no objection to a grand jury, but let it sweep clean. Suppose it investigate some of our county officers, for variety.

The Dickenson county republican convention last Saturday endorsed John A. Anderson, whereupon the Wilson men left the hall.

Charley Curtis keeps one command any how, if we may judge from his Garfield Park speech. He honors his father that his days may be long in office.

Gov. Martin has issued a quarantine proclamation forbidding the introduction of cattle into Kansas from Illinois, Ohio and Canada, on account of pleuro-pneumonia existing there.

Out in Indiana when they have a big thing they call it a "buster." The old vet movement in Shawnee county is a regular "buster," not only because it is a big thing, but because its purpose is to "bust" a currupt ring.

At the republican convention last Saturday to nominate a candidate for the 42nd district, a resolution to endorse the dude county ticket was introduced but owing to the opposition shown it was not voted on. Score one for the veterans.

We give it simply as an opinion that the republican papers of this city can ill afford to make war upon the old soldier. They are all republicans who have been republicans heretofore, but it is unreasonable to suppose that abuse can be heaped upon them without their resenting it, and if it is carried far enough it cannot fail to aleinate many from the party.

It is a little cool, even for October, for the Democrat to take paragraphs original with this paper and publish them as editorial. It would not matter in a paper outside of this city. It is a very common practice with many papers. The Commonwealth and the Mail have very few paragraphs not stolen and worked in as original, but then they go out of this city for their plunder, and so are not so brazen.

Labor Commissioner Betton has some interesting returns from the Peterton mines on the Santa Fe in Osage County. There are 23 families, averaging nearly six to a family. The miners are on a strike, and they return, presumably for a month, 18½ days work to each family, making an average monthy earning of $31.78. Expenses $36.50, leaving each family an average indebtedness of $4.72. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the miners are discontented and discouraged.

Public meetings will be held at the following named places in Menoken and Soldier Townships, under the auspices of the Shawnee County Veterans' Association.

DIST. No. 42.—(New School House.) Tuesday night, Oct. 12. Speakers: David Overmyer, R. A. Frederick, P. H. Coney and W. M. Hess.

ROCHESTER.—Thursday night, Oct. 14. Speakers: S. S. Lawrence, J. H. Collier, P. H. Coney and W. M. Hess.

MUDDY PRECINCT.—[Soldier Township.] Thursday night, Oct. 14. Speakers: David Overmyer, J. H. Moss. Frank Herald and E. N. Gunn.

HALF DAY SCHOOL HOUSE. Friday night, Oct 15. Speakers; David Overmyer, S. F. Grosch, R. A. Frederick and J. H. Collier.

FORBES SCHOOL HOUSE. Saturday night, Oct, 16. Speakers: S. S. Lawrence, P. H. Coney, J. T. Bradley and J. B. Evans.

WALLACE SCHOOL HOUSE. Saturday night, Oct. 16. Speakers: R. A. Frederick, F. S. Stumbaugh, W. M. Hess and E. N. Gunn.

Candidates will be at all these meetings.

By order of Committee,

W. M. Hess,
Chairman.

Police Court Wednesday Morning, Sept. 29.

Ed. Quin, drunk, $5.00.
Jack Williams, drunk, $5.00.
John O'Brien, drunk, $5.00.
Geo. Reiley, drunk, $5.00.
James Quigley, drunk, $5.00.

Not a saloon in town and not a good day for drunks, either. Melhaddo was locked up and so was his drug store. Of course the above unfortunates went to Kansas City for their whiskey.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF LEADERSHIP.

Let Us Reason Together.

NO. 1.

The supporters of the so-called regular county ticket charge the action of veteran soldiers in bringing out their ticket as indefensible.

Let us consider the question dispassionately and patriotically.

It has for years been affirmed and we may safely say, quite generally believed and known that what is termed a currupt ring has been managing affairs in this county. Now we are old enough in politics to know that in a certain sense, and to a certain degree, political affairs are usually managed by what may be termed rings. That is, they are managed by a few who interest themselves enough in politics to keep the political machinery in motion, and it is quite important that we have persons to do this. In very many, and we may say, in most cases this is done openly, fairly, and with only patriotic and worthy intentions. And yet there will often occur, under such circumstances, instances where individuals feel aggrieved, and complain of ring rule. We call these persons soreheads.

They are dissappointed because they do not get office, and the probabilities are that it is well that they do not. Public office in this country is not a thing to be bartered, nor is it a thing that any citizen has a right to claim, then it follows that he has no right to be offended if he does not get it.

We make a distinction between such political rings as we have mentioned, and those that we call "corrupt rings." We must recognize one fact, that the need of leaders seem to be one of nature's own requirements. A flock of wild geese will go astray with out leaders. A moving herd of wild animals must have leaders. A school of fish the same. So with bodies of men. An army without leaders is simply an inefficient mass of humanity. A church without leaders will degenerate into infidelity. Science without its leaders makes no progress. A town or community that thrives will have its leaders. So politics must have its leaders—its leaders in thought and its leaders in action. So we say that leadership is one of nature's demands, and as such is one of the features of progress.

The responsibility of leaders increases with their intelligence, that of man exceeding that of animal. The instinct of the animal, the bird, and the fish is such that safe leaders are selected. Without this providential gift, man is more liable to fall a victim to incompetent or wicked leaders. An ambitious army leader, in a crude state of civilization, makes him self a dictator or a tyrant. At a later period, he might become only a king with constitutional limitations. A leader in Wall Street will become a monopolist, if successful, as they are seldom controlled by moral restraint.

A republican form of government offers a wider field for political leaders than any other. They are found all the way down from national to ward. They constitute a series or nest of rings, one within another. They may be legitimate and proper and are so just so far as their motives are pure and patriotic. If their natural abilities are used to serve the public good, they are worthy leaders and are really entitled to public gratitude. If these abilities are used to serve their personal ends, and if in this use they resort to corrupt means by which the people become debauched, then it is that their leadership should be repudiated and instead of being honored by the public, they should be held in public contempt.

This, then is the state of leadership as we find it in the republican party of Shawnee county at this time. This leadership is not a legitimate, patriotic one. It is believed to be a corrupt ring. The belief is not new. If the charge had never been made before, we might presume on a degree of innocense. The conviction, however, has been growing for years. The evidence is strong and cumulative. In fact, gross abuses are not denied. On the contrary they are specifically admitted by the friends of the ring. The Mail, paper partly owned by the candidate for county attorney, admits that the people have been outraged, but would shirk responsibility.

It offers no other defence.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Kids can afford to wait ten or fifteen year yet, by which time they will be a little more mature.

The impression that the movement to commit the Republican party to an anti-saloon policy has prohibition for its ultimate object is a hasty and mistaken one. In fact, it has no direct connection with or relation to that doctrine.—Globe-Democrat.

No doubt this is true of the movement as it is now but it is not true that it did not have prohibition as its prime as well as ultimate object, at the beginning. It is a very serious confession for a republican paper to make, that this movement for a whole year has been so lauded by prohibitionists, that is fathered by Albert Griffin, who claims to be even a better prohibitionist than St. John, has not prohibition even for its remote object, is in short, no prohibition movement at all. And Albert Griffin is the hero in a farce that may be call "Love's Labor Lost."

There is no doubt, however, that the above concisely expresses the relation of the republican party to the question. The party is not for prohibition. It is simply opposed to saloon dictation in politics. Anti-saloon republicans will stand by the party; will try to defeat saloon rule, but if they are themselves defeated they will not sacrifice the party to prohibition.

This point was distinctly made at the Chicago Conference and was agreed to by the leaders like Griffin. Of course it was a yielding of every essential principle announced in the original calls but after nine months active canvassing it was found necessary in order not to disrupt the party, but Mr. Griffin, in imitation of the king, marched bravely up the hill and then as bravely marched down again.

Possibly, however, there will remain some moral effect for which we should be devoutly thankful.

Some of the friends of the so-called Veterans Rights Union Ticket in Shawnee county are trying to make a point in its favor by reciting the building of the new jail without submitting the question to the vote of the people. We condemn that action as much as one can, and when the proper time comes, the Commissioners who did this will be looked after. But how a vote for the Veterans' ticket can reach that question we do not see. No one of the Commissioners who voted for the iniquitous measure is a candidate for re-election. A vote for the veterans' ticket neither endorses nor condemns the action of the county board.—MAIL.

Herein is a fatal admission. A wrong has been done the people. It is not denied, but specifically admitted. A plea of guilty is entered. But we are asked to condone the offence for the present.

This is not the way to reform. Our declining contemporary does not take in the situation. The veterans' movement, which may more appropriately be termed the People's Uprising, affirms that a corrupt ring has been ruling this county for years. This is not the first attempt to smash it. The outrage that the Mail admits to have been committed came about because of previous failures to break the ring. It is the ring that is primarily guilty and the soldiers movement is an effort to distroy this ring, and a vote for this movement is a vote to condemn the action of the county board.

If the people of the county are suffering from a mal-administration of its affairs, and the Mail confesses that they are, the thing to do is to apply the remedy at once, not wait for a more convenient season.

Turn the rascals out.

Let no guilty man escape.

Fight it out on this line if it takes all the century.

Unconditional surrender.

Riddling A Burglar.

Monday morning about 2 o'clock Councilman Frank Newland shot a burglar who had broken into his store room in Parkdale. The burglar made a hole in in the back door, through which he entered and had proceeded through the back room and had just entered the main store room when he awakened Mr. Newland, who was sleeping in a chamber directly overhead. Mr. Newland had a loaded shot gun containing an ounce and a half of No. 9 shot, and going to a small opening through the floor, he observed the light from the dark lantern which the burglar held in his left hand. Just as Mrs. Newland was soliciting her husband to shoot the man in the legs and not kill him, the report of the gun sounded through the building and the burglar fell forward with a great scream. The lantern was immediately extinguished and Mr. Newland went to the window and again fired the gun for an alarm.

On going down stairs the burglar's lantern, hat and shoes were found, but the man had escaped. The door by which he entered was covered over with his blood as was also the wagon in the stable and the stable door out of which he passed. The lantern was also shot full of holes. Almost the entire load of shot must have entered the burglar's arm and body, as but two shot holes could be found in a barrel near by.

In the morning they traced the burglar by the blood stains on the ground up the alley and out to Eighth street where it appeared that a wagon had backed up and taken him in. A lady who was awakened by the report of the gun, said that she saw three men carrying the burglar, two holding his body and one being at his head.

Cloaks, Wraps, Walking Jackets, etc. in the greatest variety at Taft & Curdys'

Silver Lake Rally.

The meeting at Silver Lake on Thursday, September 30th was a decided success.

Many of the town people being in attendance upon the state fair, the friends of the veterans ticket did not anticipate so large a crowd as assembled to listen to the speakers who addressed them upon county affairs.

About one hundred and fifty persons were present and the attention they gave to the speakers showed at least a desire to hear what could be said for the soldiers' ticket.

Charles Banks, an old Ohio soldier, was elected chairman of the meeting, and in a brief speech thanked the audience for the honor confered on him, and introduced as the first speaker, Col. Cloud, of the old second Kansas Regiment which so nobly did its duty at Wilson's Creek.

It is impossible for me to report the Colonel's speech in full, but for one hour and fifteen minutes he held the attention of all without any signs of waning interest, and with his facts and figures presented in his own terse and convincing manner, proved to the satisfaction of the audience that the voters of Kansas have always exercised the right of thinking for themselves and voting without regard to the crack of the party whip, and that it ill becomes some of those now supporting the fraudulent nominations of the so-called Republican ticket, to call the soldier ticket "bolters."

Col. Cloud was followed by Col. Frederick, who also as a boy volunteer had served in the 2nd Kansas. Col. Frederick made one of his best speeches and gave the "dudes" more "straight-from-the-shoulder" blows, than is ordinarily crowded into a thirty minutes talk, which seemed to meet the approval of the house.

Col. Bradley, candidate for county attorney, spoke rapidly for nearly one hour by facts and figures to prove upon the ring, who "by ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" seek to control the republican vote, the frauds that have been and are now being perpetrated upon the tax-payers of Shawnee county.

Col. Bradley was not a stranger to the people of Silver Lake, his acquaintance here dating back about eighteen years. The verdict was "The right man in the right place."

Capt. Needham presented his claims as candidate for District Clerk in a short and apt speech, directly to the point, and won the good will of all who heard him.

The exercises of the evening were interspersed with several songs and closed with a recitation by Col. Bradley of

"Up Lookout Mountain."

Three cheers for the "Veterans ticket!"

If this meeting is any indication of the spirit of the people, the Old Soldiers will have no cause to complain of Silver Lake on the day of election. X.

Politics are quite lively here. The meeting on Thursday night set the people to thinking and many who before were afraid the Veterans' Ticket was a trick in the interest of the democratic party, begin to admit that a man may be a good republican and yet vote against the court house ticket. The cry of mugwump used by men believed to work for money, has no weight with men who seek an honest administration of county affairs.

The whippers-in of the ring party do not deny that money was used to secure the nomination of the so-called Republican ticket, nor do they attempt to explain the court-house and jail contracts. Their only resource is to cry out "mugwump, mugwump!"

There were a goodly number of people in town on Saturday and the general feeling, as expressed quietly, that a change was desirable in the interest of the tax-payers.

Some few are very indignant that the Old Soldiers should present any claims to office, "because," as they say, "the republican party has done enough for the soldiers."

The irritability and ill-temper manifested by the ringsters, indicates that their fears are aroused, and they see the handwriting upon the wall. The Soldiers who whipped the rebels will beat the frauds at the polls in November.

Some of the Dudes are indignant because a few men have been summoned before the grand jury to tell what they know about the sale of whiskey, but the law is no respecter of persons and none but the guilty need to fear it, and it wont do them any good to kick. Just as well take your medicine and no squealing about it, for you don't "carry Silver Lake in your pockets" in a moral sense, any more than in a political sense. In fact, the people of Silver Lake are getting weary of all rings and propose to do some independent thinking.

Board of Commissioners.

The Board of county commissioners devoted Wednesday to the consideration of road matters.

Petition of Littlejohn and others for road in Soldier township, rejected.

Petition of L. L. Moore and others for road in Monmouth township adopted, and road ordered opened.

Petition of D. H. Thomas and others for road in Tecumseh township,—that part commencing at the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 3, town 12, range 18, thence east one-half mile to the southeast corner of said northwest quarter ordered open, balance rejected.

Petition of J. J. Kopp and others for road in Soldier township granted and road ordered opened.

Petition of Hopkins and others for road in Topeka township rejected.

Petition of J. L. Wood and others for road in Tecumseh township granted and road ordered opened.

Petition of L. L. Long and others for road in Topeka township granted, and road ordered opened.

Petition of A. A. Buck and others for road in Monmouth township granted, and road ordered opened.

Petition of Kemble and others for road in Dover township granted, and road ordered opened up.

Petition of Howey and others for road in Auburn township; action deferred until the January session.

Petition of B. F. Hubbard for road in Auburn township; action deferred.

Petition of H. C. Thompson and others for road in Auburn township, rejected.

The Kids are not yet strong enough to butt successfully against the veteran soldier.

Mens calf congress $3.00 at Skinners 219.

The Rock Island Company promises to run trains to this city by Jan. 1.

Esquire Dearborn, of Silver Lake, was one of our pleasant callers this week.

Mrs. Sheppard, of 744 Quincy street is low with malarial fever.

Messrs. Palmer & Robert succeed Mr. Guild in the marble business on seventh street.

Topeka will soon have Missouri river freight rates, and then will compete with Kansas City in the wholesale trade.

Frank Newland has demonstrated that a peppering of cold lead is good for burglars.

J. C. Watt went west this week in the interest of the wholesale boot and shoe trade.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association will be held in this City Oct. 26—28.

The Santa Fe will build an extension to the Gulf on the south and another to Chicago on the north.

The negro Krump, who killed Wallace, another negro, in Tennesseetown last winter, has been arrested in the south and brought back to this city, and the case will come up on the 14th instant.

The hotel building on the corner of Fifth and Adams street, has been bought by the Kansas & Dakota road, which will be enlarged and used for depot purposes for a time.

Chief of Merchant Police, Harlan, ran down a lot of choice Plymouth chickens this week, that were stolen from him last March, on the night of Manspeakers' fire. They were stolen and sold to parties in Veale's addition.

North Topeka has a first-class tailor and cutter in Mr. J. B. Ward, 431 Kansas avenue. Persons in want of good custom work should give Messrs. Ward & Son a call. They have a splendid line of the best and latest style of sample goods.

Burglars took a great deal of trouble to break into Riblet's grocery store, to bore into an old safe that was already unlocked and blow it open with dynamite and run the risk of being blown to pieces, all for thirty six pennies.

Col. Bradley, veteran candidate for county attorney, met his old friend Milton Nobles, the actor, a few days ago, when his company played here. They were in the same regiment from Michigan and were together before Vicksburg where Col. Bradley carried the colors so gallantly.

N. F. Conkle is now receiving a fine line of early fall and seasonable Millinery and the public is invited to call and examine the same. Mr. Conkle's established trade and reputation insures him his share of patronage, yet we feel like we are doing our readers a favor by advising them to give him a call.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars has been in session in this city this week. From reports, we judge that the Grand Lodge is in an improved condition. This is one of the best temperance organizations in the world. It would be a good thing for the young to have a subordinate Lodge in North Topeka.

Miss Emma J. Evans, formerly 259 Kan ave. teacher of art needlework and dealer in embroidery materials, may now be found at her new room 269 Kan ave, where she will be glad to meet her pupils and patrons. Miss Evans has exquisite taste and is thoroughly competent to impart instruction in any branch of fancy needlework.

Nystrom Bros in their new building next door to Babcock & Stone's hardware store, offer as fine a lot of firstclass Boots & Shoes as can be found in Topeka. Go and see them and be satisfied that you can save money by buying your boots and shoes of them, as they have no rent to pay and will give their customers the benefit of the money which has been going that way.

Bishop Vail and the standing committee of the Episcopal church in Kansas have called a convention to meet in Topeka on the 1st of December, for the purpose of electing an assistant bishop. The venerable bishop is now in his seventy-fifth year, and his duties are such as to require the help which he asks for, and which the convention will doubtless him.

Mrs. Gibbons, at 526 Kan. ave. N. Topeka, extends a cordial invitation to all to come and see her stock of fall goods, consisting of fine millinery. She offers a great variety of untrimmed hats and bonnets at prices lower than the lowest. Mrs. Gibbons is a lady of rare taste and judgement, and her work cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Call and be convinced that it will pay you to patronize her.

At a late meeting of the board of education, Mr. Jewell introduced a resolution forbidding the janitors in any of the schools to use tobacco in any form, on or about the school buildings or grounds.

Mr. Priddy thought that the resolution should apply also to the members of the board of education, about half of whom use tobacco, and also to prohibit the chewing of gum by the girls in the schools.

Mr. Knowles thought that janitors and the school girls should be allowed to indulge in tobacco and gum when ministers with large salaries chewed and smoked. The matter was finally referred to the committee on building with power to act.

The Commonwealth says of the ring county candidates: "They were all nominated in the usual manner." That is just what the people complain of. The "usual" methods have become unendurable. The use of money in securing nominations has become a little too frequent, and it is now proposed to stop it. If not successful this time the veterans will once more gird on their armor and go marching along.

Rev. R. S. Rudisell has been appointed pastor of the Carbondale Methodist church vice Rev. A. T Riley resigned on account of failing health.

No, sir, the Kids will not be elected.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE St. Ananias Club, of Topeka, has sent Wiggins a certificate of honorary membership in view of his truthful predictions of earthquakes and storms. The seal is surrounded by the words, "St. Ananias Club, Topeka," and in the center is another picture of the instrument known in ancient times as the lyre.

THE Kansas Retail Jewelers' Association recently met at Topeka and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. O. Kelly, of Abilene; first vice president, William Kassed, of Wichita; secretary, H. E. Fox, of Emporia; treasurer, Gus Buckland, of Osage City; executive committee, O. H. Baker and J. B. Hayden, of Topeka, and J. L. Bliss, of Atchison.

A POST-OFFICE has been established at Faulkner, Cherokee County, with Abner W. Brooks as postmaster.

AT the late rifle contest at Fort Leavenworth Corporal Michel, troop L, Fourth Cavalry, won the two first gold medals on the army team and five out of the six army medals offered by the Government. This has been done by no other man in the army since the competitions first began. Lieutenant General Sheridan presented the medals to him, and he received many congratulations from the officers present.

THE Sons of Veterans have sixty-five camps in Kansas.

A LADY member of the Patti Rosa troupe was recently robbed of $50 between Leavenworth and Atchison.

THE corn yield of Kansas this year is now estimated at 140,000,000 bushels and neither man nor beast need go hungry this year.

THE old M. E. Church building, one of the oldest structures in Topeka, has been torn down to give place to a new Odd Fellows' temple.

IT is now stated that Mr. Mullis, the engineer with whom Wirt Walton rode to his death, was not discharged from the employ of the company.

A DEADBEAT by the name of Frank Willard got a franchise from the City Council of Winfield to put in an electric l ght plant and then induced citizens of that town to buy his franchise. He stood off his board bill, borrowed a watch and pawned it, and finally "skipped by the light of the moon," leaving his wife and children in destitute circumstances.

ALL the buildings commenced at the Soldiers' Home in Leavenworth are complete, and are admirable and successful structures. Healthful homes are what the Government aimed to give its saviors, and it has succeeded. The barracks are heated entirely by the use of the latest improved appliances. On each floor are bath tubs, closets and a sufficient supply of hot and cold water. The ventilation is perfect.

ABOUT ten o'clock the other night parties in the vicinity of Peirrepont's lodging house in Topeka were attracted by cries of distress which were issuing from the house. An investigation of the cause of the outcry disclosed the fact that Charles Hinn, a lodger, had attempted to commit suicide by taking what he claimed was arsenic. Medical aid was summoned and the man's life may be saved. Hinn was a baker and had recently been discharged. This so discouraged him that he took the poison.

THE Santa Fe construction department reports that 265 miles of extensions have been completed under the name of the Chicago, Kansas & Western up to October, as follows: Great Bend and Rush Center, distance 35 miles; Mulvane extension, completed to Norwich, 34 miles; Independence extension, 41 miles completed; Chautauqua and Chanute extension to Benedict. The Larned extension will be completed to Burdette, 23 miles west, by October 15. The Indian Territory extension is completen from Arkansas City to the river and the bridge is completed and ready for the rails.

H. C. TOWSON, of Shelbina, Mo., jumped through a window of the Pullman car on the east-bound Santa Fe train at Pauline the other afternoon and was taken to Topeka, where he died. Himself, wife and son had been to California on an excursion and were returning home. Temporary insanity was the cause.

A DISPUTE over an admission ticket at the Topeka fair between Dr. Huntoon, county treasurer of Shawnee County, and Thomas Durham, gate keeper, led to blows which resulted quite seriously to Dr. Huntoon, his physician stating that one of his arms was paralyzed, a leg partially paralyzed, and it was feared his brain had been affected.

THE reunion of Kansas veterans commenced at Emporia on the 6th and fully 10,000 strangers were in the city. On Thursday night, the 7th, a grand reception was given at Masonic Hall, which was attended by all the prominent citizens of the city as well as many from various parts of the State. Governor Martin, Senator Ingalls and others addressed the veterans Wednesday afternoon. The Woman's Relief Corps was largely represented.

AT the late meeting of the Woman's Suffrage convention in Leavenworth Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Colby and Dr. Ruth M. Wood delivered stirring addresses.

A PENSION has been granted to R. S. Turner, of Belpre, and an increase to D. L. Chandler, of Junction City.

THE gross earnings of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad for the month of August were $1,341,950, an increase over those of the corresponding month last year of $98,042. The net earnings were $70.620.92, an increase of $7,007.05. From January to August, inclusive, the gross earnings were $6,586,428, a decrease from those of the same period last year of $65,519. The net earnings were $4,308,818, an increase of $23,230.

TOPEKA livery stables are of late in hard luck. A few days after the burning of Hank Lindsay's stables, the barns of James Wier, adjoining the Grand Opera House, were burned. There were twenty horses and numerous buggies and several sets of harness in the barn. Every thing but some harness was saved. Loss, $2,000; insurance, $400.

WINFIELD has let the contract for a $40,000 opera house.

TOPEKA had a successful fair.

ON the 29th the people of Topeka imagined that Wiggins' earthquake had really called to see them. It was caused by a terrific explosion in the Santa Fe shops, the large blow-pipe exploding while 150 men were at work, resulting in the scattering and tearing up of things generally, but fortunately no one was injured.

AN officer recently took Frank Turner to Topeka for trial, having arrested him in Wichita for passing counterfeit money. Turner had several counterfeit dollars on his person when arrested, and a quantity of babbit-metal, a ladle and other articles were found in his valise.

GENERAL SHERIDAN was recently at Fort Leavenworth.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Meeting of the Annual Convention at Richmond.

Governor Lee Makes the Address of Welcome—Response of Master Workman Powderly—Duty of the Organization.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 5.—The rapping of Master Workman T. V. Powderly's gavel at 10:15 yesterday morning gave the signal for the opening of the first session of the tenth annual convention of Knights of Labor, in the armory of the First Virginia regiment, in this city. He stood alone on a small, plain platform at the further end of the spacious room, and looked out upon the faces of the thousand delegates assembled from every part of this country, the representative of 1,000,000 men and women. The session was to be an open one, and in addition to the large body of delegates, there was as many others not of the order, as could find seats or standing room. The room looked like an immense banquet hall, with the tables formed of plain pine boards nearly the length of the room, in rows as close together as the possibility of moving between them would permit. On either side of these tables were seated the delegates.

While the sound of the master workman's gavel still re-echoed, General Fitzhugh Lee, Governor of Virginia, entered, escorted by William H. Mullen, master workman of Richmond district, and Tom O'Reilly, of the telegraphers' assembly, of New York City, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. Mr. Powderly introduced him to the delegates. When the applause that again broke forth at the mention of his name permitted him to do so, Governor Lee said:

"One of Virginia's greatest statesmen has said: 'We are told, gentlemen, the organization you represent is formed to elevate and protect the working class.' Why, who are interfering with your rights? Who tramples upon your privileges as American citizens? Organized capital, do I hear? Against that is war declared? Will it be war to the knife and the knife to the hilt? Or will there be peaceful conflict? Which, in your opinion, is necessary to promote the interests of both.

"The helm of the ship of this Republic is constructed by men of different and apparently irreconcilable views, and the constitution was only framed by a compromise of all the conflicting opinions. A compromise then gave us our constitution, and a compromise will solve the difficult problem of the hour which you have assembled here to grapple with. The battle, we are told, is one of labor against capital, but what class of capitalists are oppressing you, whose course is injurious to the lines marked out by the founders of the Republic.

"I divide capitalists into two kinds. I will go with you and give the command, 'Forward' and fight by your side against one of these classes. Make war against incorporated rascality and we will help you to ride it down. Combat great moneyed corporations that seek to control your Legislatures, Federal and State, by bribery and corruption, in order that they may get votes in the Federal halls of legislation for their benefit and not for the benefit of the people at large. We will march shoulder to shoulder with you in that. Organize against capitalists who furnish money to carry elections, then claim as their reward the selection of men upon whose shoulders shall be thrown the purple robe of the judiciary, and we are with you in that, but all capital, my friends, is not used in this way, nor for such vicious purposes.

"Let us make no war upon those who use their good fortune to alleviate the sufferings of mankind, whose eulogies are written in the hearts of thousands, on account of their generous donations and noble deeds, whose money is employed to whiten the ocean with sails and cause the wharves to be laden with commerce. Employers, as has been well said, have no right to lock out a whole shop full of hands to bring a few unwilling ones to terms, nor have they, in my opinion, a right to engage with other employers to fix the rate for them to pay or compel all to remain idle; but they have a right to exercise their just judgment as to what fair dealing and justice demand, and what they would be willing to give for work they want and afterwards, if sustaining the loss, to say they would not be able to give so much.

"Nor can it be admitted on your side that you have the right, by combination or otherwise, to prevent others working upon terms and conditions you have rejected if they desire to do so. The people of this country can never be satisfied until liberty of action is conceded to all."

When Powderly stepped forward he was received with loud applause. The General Master Workman expressed gratification at the welcome which had been given the Knights by the people of Virginia, and more especially the people of Richmond. Mr. Powderly, continuing, said:

"Men who owe allegiance to the Knights of Labor are engaged in a conflict, but it is in the war of truth against error. It is not, as many honestly believe and many more dishonestly assert, a war of labor against capital. It is a war in which the manhood of the American laborer is fighting for recognition. In this war it must be determined which shall rule, monopoly or the American people, gold or manhood. Our battles are not fought for the purpose of determining whether the individual shall rule state or empire, but to decide whether the people who are entitled to life, liberty and happiness shall live in the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties as becomes citizens of the Republic.

"No member must feel, as he turns away from the city of Richmond, after our work here is done, that he can safely or conscientiously thrust aside the grave responsibilities of the duties of our American citizenship. The popular disregard of political duty and toleration of continued political corruption will weaken our Government and destroy our liberties, for a worm can eat its way through an oak which storm or tempest could not bend. Political dishonesty will strike where lightning could never reach.

"While I condemn and denounce the deeds of violence committed in the name of labor during the present year, I am proud to say that the Knights of Labor, as an organization, are not in any way responsible for such conduct. He is a true Knight of Labor who with one hand clutches anarchy by the throat and with the other strangles monopoly. We are told that it is because of the importation of so many ignorant foreigners that anarchy has shown its head in our country. Rather it is true that because of the importation of foreign airs, manners and graces by the wealthy, we have forgotten what it is that constitutes true citizens of the Republic.

"Questions of wages or hours of labor, shop discipline or some other matter may cause a rupture here and there between the workmen and their employer, but they can readily settle it if mutual toleration and common sense be brought into the controversy, and once settled they should be allowed to rest. Continued reminders of past troubles often create new ones. To those who have fallen into such a habit, I would recommend the advice you so appropriately gave to the critic not long ago, 'Stop fighting when the war is over.'"

Bennett, of the Richmond district, moved a vote of thanks to Governor Lee, and after this was heartily and unanimously given, it was followed by a burst of rousing cheers for Virginia's Governor. All but the delegates then left the hall, and the convention then settled down to the practical work that had called them together, and in which they bid fair to be engaged for the next two weeks or more.

Second Day.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 6.—General Worthy Foreman Griffith called the session of the Knights of Labor convention to order at nine o'clock yesterday morning in the absence of Mr. Powderly, who was detained by business. It was then reported that the committee on credentials would not be ready to report until two o'clock in the afternoon and the convention adjourned until that hour.

Before the delegates left the hall, Mr. Powderly, who had arrived in the meantime, strongly urged them to avoid the use of strong drink while in Richmond. As individuals he had no right to dictate as to what they should do, but they were not here as individuals, but as representatives of a vast constituency. The eyes of the world were upon them and they would be judged by their conduct.

The convention went into session again in the afternoon at two o'clock. The report of the committee on credentials was then ready. It was very long and Secretary Turner said it would take four hours to read it, and it was thought doubtful whether consideration of the report could be completed and action on it taken that afternoon.

Until 5:30 o'clock the time was occupied in reading the long roll of over 800 names. The committee had reached a decision on all but eight or ten names, and these were referred to the convention itself. The report presented the unanimous protests made on behalf of the delegates excluded by the decision of the committee. Arguments were made for and against the acceptance of the report, and if the statements of delegates who left the hall during the debate may be believed the feeling shown on both sides in several instances was very strong. At length the report was accepted and it was decided that those whose names had been read from the roll prepared by the committee on credentials were entitled to seats. When this result was reached the others were requested to leave and quietly retired from the hall. The work of assigning seats to the remaining delegates then began, and was completed at 7:30 when adjournment was taken to nine o'clock to-day. Before adjourning it was decided that the sessions of the convention should be from nine to twelve and two to six p. m. daily until final adjournment.

During the afternoon session Mr. Powderly received a telegram from Terre Haute, Ind., signed by D. P. Sargent, saying that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen sent congratulations and best wishes and wished the order every success. The telegram was read and a committee appointed to send a suitable response.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

They Meet in Leavenworth—Addresses by Miss Anthony and Mrs. Colby.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 5.—The Woman's Suffrage convention opened in this city last night at the Congregational Church, which was filled with an audience composed principally of women. The platform was occupied by the speakers of the evening—Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Clara B. Colby, editor of the *Woman's Tribune* of Beatrice, Neb., with Dr. Ruth W. Wood, of this city, presiding. A banner bearing the inscription, "No distinction of sex in the right to vote," hung against the wall.

Miss Anthony was the first speaker, and opened her discourse by comparing the differences between the girls of this day and those of forty years ago. The girls of today enjoyed far greater freedom, and industries and professions were open to them. Nineteen years ago the Kansas Legislature debated the question whether the word male should be stricken from the constitution, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the speaker and Mrs. Stanton, the Rev. Olympia Brown and Henry B. Blackwell and his wife, Lucy Stone, who stumped the State, traveling mostly in lumber wagons, it was defeated, the vote at the general election resulting in 9,070 for and 18,000 against it. Miss Anthony then took a general survey of the world, proving by copious examples that disfranchisement always meant degradation. She dwelt particularly on the changed condition of the negroes. The speaker cited many examples to prove that women would be equally benefitted by the ballot, which meant self-respect, man's respect and an equality of rights in the laws. When the constitution should be so amended as to admit this the result would justify the labors and trials of years. Miss Anthony closed amid great applause.

Mrs. Colby next took the stand, her subject being "Lessons from History." Among other salient points she requested the women present to ponder the fact that the only disfranchised classes were felons, idiots, paupers, Indians, Chinese, children and women, and exhorted them to labor to throw off this yoke of moral slavery. Abraham Lincoln had said that no man was good enough to govern another without his consent; so no man should be considered good enough to govern woman without hers. Woman suffrage meant the dawn of a new day and equality before the law. Her remarks were heartily applauded and the session closed with music. The next meeting will take place this afternoon and evening, the principal speaker being Elizabeth Lyster Saxton, of New Orleans.

Removals and Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The President has appointed the following named postmasters: Conrad Dukes, Franklin Grove, Ill., vice T. W. Scott, resigned; Samuel L. Harvey, Centerville, Ia., vice E. C. Hayes, suspended; John Hornstein, at Boone, Ia., vice N. W. Simmons, suspended; George E. Rodman, Washington, Ia., vice William M. Bell, suspended. The President has directed the suspension of Berthold Greenbaum, United States Consul at Apia, Samoa, and will probably appoint his successor in a few days.

Percentage of Revenue

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Treasury Department has published a statement showing that with a population of 58,420,000 the net revenue was $336,439,727, being a per capita of $5.76, or .6 greater than the fiscal year of 1885, while the expenditures were $242,483,138, a per capita of $4.15, or .42 less than that of the previous year.

Troubles of a Millionaire.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Christopher Meyer, a millionaire ten times over and president of the Meyer Rubber Company, has been sued for breach of promise by Miss Annette Schenck, a descendant of an old Knickerbocker family and about thirty years old, while Meyer is sixty-eight. The plaintiff places her damages at $100,000.

KANSAS QUARANTINES.

Governor Martin Issues an Order Quarantining Against Pleuro-Pneumonia.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 1.—Late last evening Governor John A. Martin issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, Sept. 30.—Whereas reliable information has reached the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission of the State of Kansas that contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle has made its appearance in a large number of animals within the States of Illinois and Ohio, and the Dominion of Canada, and

WHEREAS, The cattle interests of State of Kansas are greatly endangered by the prevalence of this plague at points situated on the principal avenues of the live stock traffic of the country, thereby making it possible for the disease to become widespread; and

WHEREAS, An outbreak of this disease in the State of Kansas would seriously depreciate the value of our cattle, and close the markets of the world against our beef; now, therefore,

I, John A. Martin, Governor of Kansas, do hereby, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Live-Stock Sanitary Commission, declare and establish a quarantine against the introduction into this State of all animals of the bovine species coming from the States of Ohio and Illinois and from the Dominion of Canada, unless all such cattle are quarantined at the point of entry for a period of ninety days, and retained there until they shall receive a certificate of health signed by the State Veterinarian.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State. Done at the city of Topeka, on the day and year first above written.

By the Governor: JOHN A. MARTIN.
E. R. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

The Liquor Question.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5.—The annual town elections throughout the State took place yesterday. The vote was light. The returns indicate no material change. About half the towns in the State have voted no license.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady; XXX, $2.35@2.45; family, $2.60@2.75; choice, $3.10@3.20; fancy, $3.40@3.50; extra fancy, $3.60@3.80; patents, $4.00@4.35.

WHEAT—Weak and lower; No. 2 red, cash 74@74⅛c; November, 75⅞@75¾c, closing at 75⅝c; December, 76⅞@77⅝c; May, 86@87⅝c.

CORN—Active, but dull and lower, demoralized early in the session, and fell off ⅞@1c, but rallied ½@⅝c, closing ⅜@½c lower than Saturday. Sales ranged: No. 2 mixed, 33½c bid; October, not quoted; November, 33¾@34¼c, closing at 34¼c bid; December, 34⅝c; May, 38⅞@39¼c, closing at 39⅛c bid.

OATS—Dull and ⅛@⅜c lower; No. 2 mixed, cash, 26½c; November, 26⅝c bid; December, 27½c asked; May, 31⅝c.

RYE—Easy at 48½@48¾c.

BARLEY—Dull; prices ranged from 50@60c, according to quality.

PRODUCE—Butter, best grades quoted steady; choice to fancy creamery, 22@23c; dairy, 10@21c. Eggs, strong, fresh at 13½@14c.

PROVISIONS—Market is quoted active, but easy. Pork, lower at $9.50@9.62½. Lard, round lots steady at $5.75. Bulk meats, easy; loose lots long clear, nominal; short ribs, $6.70; short clear, $6.75; boxed lots, long clear, $6.62½; short ribs, $6.60; short clear, quoted at $6.85. Bacon, weak; long clear, $7.20@7.25; short ribs, $7.25; short clear, $7.50. Hams firm at $12.00@13.50.

WHISKY—Strong at $1.13.

CATTLE—Steady on good grades; choice shipping, $4.25@4.30; butchers' steers, $3.25@4.10; Texans and rangers, $1.75@3.80.

SHEEP—Firm for common to choice sheep at $2.00@3.90.

HOGS—Strong, but reacted 5c on all grades; butchers and best heavy, $4.40@4.50; mixed packing, $4.25@4.45; pigs, $3.00@4.00.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

FLOUR—Common good to prime, $4.40@4.60; choice to double extra, $4.80@5.10.

WHEAT—Light; sales 2,976 bush features and 130,000 bush spot; new No. 2 Chicago, 83c; ungraded red, 79@85½c; No. 3 red, 82c; No. 2 red, 83¾@84c; No. 1 red, 84½c; No. 1 white, 85c; No. 2 red October, 83¾@84c; November, 85½@85½c; December, 86 13-16@87¼c; January 88⅜@88⅞c; March, 91⅝c.

CORN—Spot lots weak and options ½@1¼c lower; sales, 920,000 bush features and 158,000 bush spot; ungraded mixed, 44½@46½c; No. 2, 45¾@46c elevator, 46@46¾c afloat; No. 2 white, 47c; No. 2 October, 45¾@46c; November, 46⅞@47¼c; December, 48@48¼c; January, 48⅝@48¾c.

OATS—¼@⅜c lower; receipts were 139,650 bush; exports, 360 bush; sales, 220,000 bush futures and 1,865 bush spot; sales of mixed western at 31@33c; white western, 35@41c.

RYE—No market.

BARLEY—No market.

PRODUCE—Butter, steady and demand good; choice western, 12@29c; Elgin creamery not quoted. Eggs, firm, good demand; western fresh, 20@21c per dozen. Cheese, quiet but steady; western flat, 10@10¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, mess dull and lower; the market for old is quoted at $10; new, $11@11.50; family mess not quoted; short clear back not quoted. Cut meats, steady; sales, none; pickled bellies, 6c; pickled shoulders, 6½c; smoked shoulders, firm; middles, dull; long clear, 7½c; pickled hams, $10.75@11 00; smoked hams, 12¾@11c; rib bellies, 7½c; clear bellies, $7.00; western pickled hams, to arrive, 10¾@11. Lard, fairly active; October, $6.18@6.24; November, $6.11@6.21; December, $6.13; January, $6.18@6.29; February, $6.25; city steam, $6.10@6.25.

CATTLE—Receipts were 156 car loads for the market; active and closed firm; common native steers $4.20@5.50; extra and fancy natives, $5.60@5.75; Colorado Texans, $4.20@4.50; Texans, $3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 13,500. Extremes, $3.75@4.90 per hundred pounds for sheep; common to choice lambs, $5.50@6.65; market is active and higher.

HOGS—Firmer for live hogs at $4 80@5.25 per hundred pounds.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.

FLOUR—Active and steady; Southern winter wheat flour, $4.15@4 50; Wisconsin, $3.90@4.00; Michigan, $4.00@4.25; soft spring wheat, $3.50@4.10; Minnesota bakers', $3 50@4.10; patents, $4.30@4.60; low grades, $1.75@2.75.

WHEAT—Easy. Sales ranged: October, 71⅝@72¼c; November, 73⅞@74½c; December, 75¾@76¼c, closing at 76⅛c; May, 82⅞@82⅞c; No. 2 red winter, not quoted.

CORN—Sales ranged: October, 34½@35c; November, 36@37c, closing at 36⅝c; December, 36⅞@37¾c, closing at 37⅜c; May, 40¾@41⅞c.

OATS—Easy; October, 23¾@24c, closing at 24½c; November, 25¼@25¾c, closing at 25½c; December, 26@26½c, closing at 26¼c; May, 30¾@30⅞c, closing at 30½c.

RYE—No. 2, not quoted.

BARLEY—No. 2, not quoted.

PRODUCE—Butter: On the Produce Exchange butter ruled steady; good to extra fancy creamery, 16@27c; choice to fine dairy, 15@20c; packing stock, quoted at 8@8½c. Eggs, easy and firm at 17c.

PROVISIONS—Pork: Sales ranged: Cash, not quoted; October, $8.65@9.62½; November, $8.67½@9.85; January, $9.82½@10.00. Lard, October, $5.75@5.77½; November, $5.75@5.77½; January, $5.87½@6.02½. Short rib sides, October, $6.62½; January, $4.97½@5.07½ Boxed meats, steady; dry salted shoulders, $5.50@5.75; short clear sides, $7.05@7.10.

WHISKY—Higher at $1.18.

CATTLE—Strong and 10@15c higher; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.60; cows, bulls and mixed, $1.50@3.25; bulk, $2.40@3.65; steers, not quoted. Sales, none.

HOGS—Market stronger and higher; rough and mixed, $3.70@4.35; packing and shipping, $4.10@4.65; light weights, $3.60@4 55; skips, $2.25@3 35.

SHEEP—Strong; natives, $2.20@4.25; western, $3.40@3.60; Texans, $2.25@3.25; lambs, per cwt., $3.75@4.25.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 5.

FLOUR—Weak; XX, 75c; XXX, 85@95c; family, $1.05@1.15; choice, $1.35@1.45; fancy, $1.55@1.65; patent, $1.95@2.05. Rye, $1.45@1.70.

WHEAT—Weak and lower; No. 3 red winter, 53c bid October; No. 3 soft winter, 58½@59c cash; No. 2 soft winter, 66@69c; No. 2 red winter, 61@63c cash; 61⅞c bid October; November, 62¾@62⅞c; May 72@72¾c.

CORN—Weak and lower; No. 2, 29@30c cash; October, 29c bid; November, 30½c bid; December, 31@31½c; May, 35¼@35¾c; No. 2 white, 31½c bid, 33c asked cash.

OATS—No. 2, 23c bid cash and October, November, 23c bid, 25c asked.

RYE—Nominal.

PRODUCE—Butter, firm; creamery, 18@23c; fine dairy, 15@18c; store packed, 12c. Eggs, firm at 14c for candled.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 11½c; breakfast bacon, 8¼c; dried beef, 11c; mess pork, $10.00; tierce lard, $6.00; clear rib sides, smoked, $7.10; long clear, $7.00; shoulders, $6.50; short clear, $7.65.

CATTLE—Steady; native cows, $2.00@2.50; shippers, $3.45@4.25; stockers, $2.00@3.20.

SHEEP—Dull; good muttons in fair demand at $2.25@2.75.

HOGS—Unchanged; fair to good packing $4.00@4.35; light, $3.05@4 00.

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History of, from the Earliest Times to 1877. By A. RAMBAUD. Translated by L. B. 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.*

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The History of Russia now 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 phenominal. "The World," said Napoleon once, "will one day be ruled by the Slav and Teuton races." The prophecy is under fulfilment. How the Russian Slavs expanded from small districts about the Upper Dwina and Dneiper and the Volga and the Oka until they dominate one-sixth the territorial surface of the globe, containing a population of 103,000,000, is most admirably told by Rambaud. The work is well supplied with maps, and well indexed.—*Pioneer Press*, St. Paul, Minn.

Russian history is full of cruelty, oppression, tyranny, and all sorts of crime, with few peaceful passages to note the advance of civilization. This very fact makes it dramatic and full of stirring incidents, and those who crave this kind of reading, or who desire to know the history of Russia for its own sake, will find M. Rambaud's volumes well suited to their needs. He has taken vast pains to make his history both full and accurate; his style is nervous and forcible, and he gives a graphic picture of the bloody centuries through which the Russian Empire rose. His book lifts to a great extent the veil of mystery that hangs over the origin and growth of Russia.—*Inquirer*, Philadelphia.

No Student of history and no observer of public events can afford to be ignorant of Russia—that Polar Bear which stretches one huge paw toward Constantinople and the other toward India—that "muffled destiny" of whose future no one knows save that it is to be great and must affect to a remarkable extent the condition of well-nigh the entire human race. No more weighty matter of debate exists among the nations than that which constitutes the "Eastern Question," and of this question the White Czar, representing territorially the greatest nation on earth and one of the strongest, most ambitious, shrewdest, far-seeing, and persistent, is the central figure. What is the best HISTORY OF RUSSIA in the English language? Undoubtedly that of M. Alfred Rambaud.—*Morning Star*, Boston.

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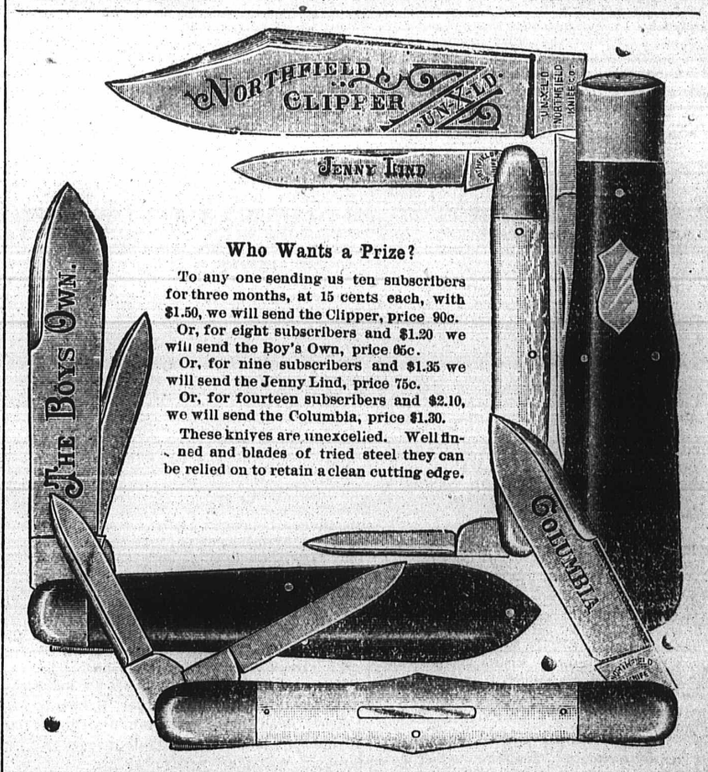

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VARIOUS TOPICS.

Assorted and Arranged for the General Reader.

A Serious Steamboat Disaster—Difficulty of Veterinarians—Beef Discriminations—Low Figures for Wheat—Other Matters.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—Shortly after noon yesterday the steamer La Mascotte, bound from Grand Tower, Ills., to Cape Girardeau, Mo., exploded her boilers opposite Neley's landing, burned to the water's edge and floated a mile below Willard's landing, where she lodged on the shore. Reports of the accident are very meager, and a full list of the killed and wounded can not be obtained. The towboat Eagle was in sight of La Mascotte when the explosion took place, and rendered valuable assistance, rescuing all who were alive. The Eagle took thirty-five persons to Cape Girardeau. No list of passengers could be obtained, as the register is lost, and the excitement is so intense among the survivors of the officers, that no one would tell who was on board. Among the lost are known to be Judge Hager and wife; Miss Kneigher, daughter of Christ Kneigher; William P. Wheeler and two children; Fritz Lird, all of Cape Girardeau; Charles Ansel, colored; two chambermaids; an unknown lady with two children. The bodies of the last three and one of the chambermaids were recovered and taken to Cape Girardeau on the Eagle. J. R. Perkins, first clerk; Miss Julia Rach, of Cape Girardeau, and the first engineer, Porter, are supposed to be lost. Out of the crew of twenty-four fourteen are saved, and the total loss of life is placed at between eighteen and twenty-two. Those known to be badly injured are: Lena Buchman, daughter of George Buchman, of Cape Girardeau; Lon Adams, the first mate. Among the saved are Captain J. B. Thompson, Henry Leonry, steward; James V. Donohue, pilot; J. J. Harlan, second clerk, and D. C. Martz, second engineer. La Mascotte was a new boat, having been built by Evansville, Ind., parties during the past summer at a cost of about $33,000, and especially designed for the packet trade between St. Louis and Cape Girardeau. The patronage received was more than satisfactory, the steamer making two weekly trips with heavy loads of passengers and freight. Captain Thompson considered her remarkably fast. She left St. Louis at four o'clock on Monday afternoon.

DIFFICULTIES OF VETERINARIANS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Three things have stood in the way of disposing of the distillery cattle supposed to be infected with pleuro pneumonia; first, the owners of the herds opposed the commission; second, the State had not money enough to pay for the sound cattle under quarantine; third, the packing interests demanded protection from the sale of the slaughtered herds. But the persons who were most anxious for a quarantine have had enough of it, and the scare which has gone abroad is almost as bad on the stock interests as the actual sale of the meat would have been, and a proposition has been formally made by the State commission to divide all the cattle under quarantine into three classes, as follows: Sick and condemned cattle, which shall be totally destroyed at their owner's loss; those which are not actually diseased and yet not fit for market, which shall be disposed of at the expense of the State; those which pass muster as being perfectly sound and healthy after careful examinations before and after slaughter by the veterinarian, which shall then be turned over to the owner to be disposed of by him without any expense to the State except tha of the slaughter. It is thought that this proposition will be acceptable to all concerned as the best way out of the existing condition of affairs. State Veterinarian Caswell will go to New York on other matters, and Dr. Salmon is going to Canada for a few days, and until the above proposition is generally accepted so the slaughter can begin, every thing will remain as it is under strict quarantine. A steer which died at the Empire distillery last night was burned this morning before the officers examined it.

DRESSED BEEF DISCRIMINATION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The Illinois Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners were in session yesterday on the matter of railroad discrimination regarding dressed beef rates. There appeared before the commissioners G. M. Swift, E. C. Swift, D. E. Hartwell, H. C. Gardner, C. Culver, E. P. Ripley, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad; C. H. Chappell, of the Chicago & Alton, and William Sage, of the Rock Island, all of whom gave their testimony in the matter of discrimination in rates against dressed beef in favor of those on live stock. According to the decision of Judge Cooley the difference between rates on dressed beef and live was as 70 to 40 or 75 per cent. increase for the dressed beef, but the railroads are now making an increase of nearly 200 per cent. on dressed beef as against live cattle, and the State board are asked to make a rule in the matter. The hearing will be continued to-day.

LOW FIGURES FOR WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Yesterday wheat sold at the lowest figure of the year—73⅝ cents for November—and, as a scalper remarked: "Not a pound of wheat is owned by anybody in the world that does not show a loss." The deal was seemingly friendless to-day. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were heavy and promised to be large in the near future. Cables came in weak, and private foreign advices declared that the breadstuffs trade was apathetic in the extreme, and that Liverpool markets were oppressed, with heavy offerings of American flour at lower prices than had ever ruled before. Some traders explained this on the theory that New England capital, which was largely invested in flour consignments, was being drawn in as rapidly as possible, public confidence having been badly shaken by recent defalcations. Seaboard advices were not at all encouraging.

THE ANARCHISTS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Salomon, one of the attorneys for the anarchists, completed his arguments for a new trial this morning, and was followed by his associate counsel, Messrs. Zeisler and Foster, the former of whom devoted himself chiefly to the criticism and denunciation of an instruction which Judge Gary, unasked by either side, handed to the jury, that if advice and encouragement to murder were given, and if murder were done in pursuance thereof, then those who gave such advice and encouragement were guilty of murder. Mr. Foster dwelt upon the impossibility of securing a fair and impartial trial with a jury who acknowledged themselves prejudiced. He said there was in such a case no need having a State attorney or of hiring men from the outside to assist him. Too much praise for his management of the case had been given to Mr. Grinnell. The case would just as well and just as successfully have tried itself.

LYNCHED.

The Murderer of the Logan Family Finally Lynched.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Wallace, the murderer of the Logan family of five persons, father, mother and three children, was taken from the jail at Steeleville last night by a mob and lynched. He had been taken to Steeleville from Cuba, Mo., where the horrible crime was perpetrated, for safe-keeping, for fear that he would be summarily dealt with by the enraged citizens of Cuba. Friday morning, Oct. 1, a mob gained entrance to the jail, seized Wallace, and dragged him from the jail and hung him up. He was cut down after being allowed to hang for a short time, in order that a confession might be forced from him. He refused to own up to the crime. Before the crowd could hang him up again the sheriff gained possession of him and hurried him back to his cell. Last night, however, a second and more successful attempt was made to mete out justice to the murderer. A masked mob of about one hundred men quietly gathered around the jail at midnight and demanded entrance of the jailer. This was refused and the mob battered down the doors and a delegation of their members was sent to bring out the prisoner, while others were detailed to guard the roads leading to the scene. Wallace was awakened from sleep and dragged out to the infuriated mob. He was asked if he had anything to say. He responded by strongly protesting his innocence, still adhering to the story that it was the negro Vaughn who was guilty. This angered the mob more than ever, and with a shout they produced a rope, one end of which they placed around the murderer's neck. The other end was thrown over a limb of a tree which stood near the jail. The prisoner still protested his innocence and appealed for mercy, but without avail.

HENRY GEORGE.

He is a Very Popular Candidate for Mayor of New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—At Henry George's headquarters to-day a huge pile of letters were opened and read. Many of them contained donations in the shape of $5 or $10 bills from business men who have become interested in the George campaign. The preparation of campaign literature is progressing slowly. Two pamphlets are now being prepared. One is the story of Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday, paraphrased by Mr. George in his book on protection and free trade. It contains an ingenious statement in simple language of the tariff question from a free trader's stand point. Another is a story made up from the social problems of Captain Kidd. These pamphlets will be sold at two cents each for the benefit of the campaign fund. They will be ready by Tuesday night. A novel design for a George badge has been made. It is to be a mechanic's crank and will be worn in answer to the slurs cast upon the George movement. Mr. George's speech at Cooper Union to-morow night is looked for by his followers with great eagerness. It will be a master effort and will doubtless become a text for future organizations. Mr. George makes careful preparations for his speeches, usually dictating them beforehand and then by having them re-read to him, fixing them in his memory. When he reaches the platform he follows this dictation with religious care, less some carelessly used word should give a wrong impression.

ANOTHER APACHE OUTBREAK.

The Half-Brother of Geronimo on th War Path.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—A special dispatch from El Paso, Tex., says: "News has been received here which confirms what has been feared for several weeks—that the hostile Apaches are still out, and the capture of Geronimo did not end the Apache war. Lieutenant Britton Davis, recently of the United States army, now manager of Cerroletto's ranch in the State of Chihuahua, says eight hostile Apaches raided the ranch during his absence and drove away twenty mules. He started in pursuit, and after following the thieves for several days, came up with them only sixty miles from this city, in the State of Chihuahua. He was amazed to find that they were Apaches, ten in number. A sharp battle ensued, but none of the Lieutenant's party were seriously hurt. Lieutenant Davis says Old Mangus was the leader of the thieves. Mangus has been for twenty years the terror of the border. He is regarded as a far abler tactician than Geronimo, and is imbued with a deeper hatred of the whites. Mangus and Geronimo are half-brothers. Lieutenant Davis says he has pursued Mangus and his band to within twenty-five miles of El Paso, where he abandoned the trail. Davis thinks the hostiles are by this time in New Mexico, and that they intend to make a raid through New Mexico and Arizona, thence into Sonora."

DEAD IN THE BRUSH.

The Body of a Well-to-Do Stranger Found Dead Near Wyandotte, Kan.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 6.—Two ladies walking through a hazel brush thicket on Patrick Bradishe's farm, five miles west of Wyandotte, made a ghastly discovery yesterday. As they were walking along slowly they were horrified to find the partially decomposed body of a man. The stench was frightful, and the ladies retreated as rapidly as possible. They reported their horrible discovery to the coroner of Wyandotte, and Undertaker Raymond went after the body. There is, perhaps, not such a lonely spot in Wyandotte County as the place where the body was found. When the undertaker arrived and pushed his way through the thicket a half dozen buzzards, which had been gorging themselves on the body, flew away. The skull of the man, which had been picked clean of flesh by the buzzards, lay several yards from the body. The body itself was badly decomposed, but the apparel indicated that the dead man had been well to do. The clothes were broadcloth, the shirt a fine linen one, and the shoes were made of the best calfskin. Nothing was found to furnish a clue that would lead to the dead man's identity. The body was removed to the morgue. An inquest will be held to-day.

Dengue Fever.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 5.—There now prevails in this city an epidemic of dengue fever which is unprecedented. It is estimated that there are at this time over one thousand cases under treatment. The disease, while of a painful add prostrating character, is by no means malignant or dangerous, there having been over 1,500 cases without one of them terminating fatally.

Successful Strike.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 5.—The journeymen plumbers, after a strike of two weeks, returned to work this morning upon the terms submitted by them last Friday. All but one firm conceded the demand.

HYGIENIC KNOWLEDGE.

Why Everybody Should Study the Unalterable Laws of Nature.

There are about two hundred and fifty diseases recognized by medical science among the ills that affect humanity, of which about one hundred figure as direct causes of death in the bills of mortality. The general grouping of diseases has been the same from the beginning of medicine, though the advance made in medical science adds to the number of recognized minor types, through a more careful analysis of symptoms, and a more thorough knowledge of causes.

While it is true that certain groups of symptoms are recognized as indicating the presence of certain diseases, yet it is also true that there are hardly any two cases of the same disease that present exactly the same phenomena. Symptoms that are prominent in one case may be entirely absent in the other. Hence it is that a course of medicine that would act promptly and efficiently in one case may be only partially successful in another, or even, perhaps, fail entirely to accomplish a cure.

The advances made of late years in medical research have led to a less entire dependence upon dosing, and to the paying of much more attention to hygiene. For a very large class of ailments, the beginnings must be sought for in a neglect of the laws of health on the part of the sufferer. Impure water, bad ventilation, lack of personal cleanliness, errors in diet, the drinking habit, and other similar health-destroying habits, are responsible for a very large share of the physical woes of humanity. Medicine may give aid when the system is suffering from an attack of disease invited by improper habits of life, but if the same causes are still operative it is only a question of time when a second attack will supervene.

Hence a knowledge of hygienic laws is a necessity to all who would preserve their health and keep their bodily and mental powers at the highest degree of activity. It is true a person may often defy nature's laws in more than one particular for years, without any apparent harm; but there is no doubt but that the duration of life is finally shortened thereby. In point of fact the violation of laws of health is universal. And while the violator may not be conscious of the evil he is doing to himself, the mischief is going on; the springs of life are slowly but steadily being sapped, the constitution is gradually being undermined, and when disease comes the patient either succumbs entirely, or sadly realizes the fact, when it is too late, that good health is gone forever, and life, for him, must be passed in a state of semi-invalidism.

There is an error widely prevalent that there is something in the way of medicine that will cure every disease. It is an utter fallacy. There is no specific known to medical science for any one disease. That is, there is no medicine that will cure that disease every time. Quinine, for example, is of the greatest value in malarial disease, yet every physician has met with cases in which it failed utterly. The cure itself depends upon the recuperative powers of the system. Medicine may aid this in various ways: but if the constitution is broken down, and those recuperative powers exhausted, medicine can do no good.

Hence it follows that the wisest plan is to conserve the natural powers of the body by scrupulously observing hygienic law, and thus prevent disease from obtaining a hold upon the system. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure;" and it is easier to prevent sickness than to cure it when it has once attacked us.—*Toledo Blade.*

FEEDING SORGHUM.

The Successful Experiment Made by a Kansas Agriculturist.

I feed sorghum fodder to my stock (horses, cattle and sheep) freely, once, twice or three times a day, depending upon its abundance relative to other feed. Last winter sorghum composed the bulk of my rough feed, as I only had some ten tons of hay, four tons of millet and a little wheat straw in addition to my sorghum; there were over eighty tons of that. With this feed and a small amount of grain I carried through the winter eleven head of horses, seventy-two head of cattle and forty-two Cotswold sheep. These animals were not nearly starved through the winter—coming out "by the skin of their teeth;" they were in a thrifty and growing condition. I should, perhaps, add here that my horses and a large portion of my cattle had the use of a warm stable, which should account for something in solving the feed problem. I usually feed sorghum in bulk. When I feed meal or mill stuff, I pass a portion of the sorghum through my straw-cutter and mix it with the provender; in this condition my stock relish it, and it is most excellent for them. To be brief, feed your sorghum fodder as you would timothy or clover hay. I think it is equally as nourishing, and I have never used any dry fodder that will keep the bowels of my stock in so natural condition as sorghum does. Feed freely with our prairie hay; it will counteract its binding tendency.

In the dairy, sorghum is a most excellent food, and in connection with more concentrated food, as millstuff, corn or oatmeal, it will develop the best possible results your cow is capable of reaching. In conclusion, I will say that this wonderful forage plant for Kansas is as well or better adapted for horses and sheep as it is for cattle, and, if it is properly cured, they will eat it clean and thrive upon it.—*W. A. Ensign, in Kansas Farmer.*

—Tomato soup: To one quart of boiling water add one quart of tomatoes; boil again and put in one teaspoonful of soda; and as soon as it has ceased foaming, add one pint of milk, four rolled crackers, butter, pepper and salt and serve very hot.—*The Household.*

—A deposit of blood agate has been discovered near Cisco, Utah. It covers a territory three miles square.

DRESS MATERIALS.

Bright, Glowing Colors Shown by Most of the New Fall Goods.

Already new dress goods are shown, and some, indeed all of them as yet seen, are lovely. Serges of all qualities will prevail. They are the rage in London, and our merchants have seen to it that we are not to be behind our French and English sisters in having the very choicest patterns to select from. Indeed, superb and superior goods have been manufactured expressly for this market, leading houses having exclusive designs for their customers, many of whom select from sample cards, and sometimes can arrange matters so that no other dress like their own will be seen in the city.

An exquisite piece of fine silk and wool dress material shows a stripe of heavy Ottoman cord, alternating with a stripe of various fancies in velvet. About an inch and a half space in the next stripe is a body of silk plush. This is followed by an inch of narrow velvet and Ottoman bands, and then comes a space filled in with pile after pile of silk loops, which are cut open, forming a narrow fringe, which is full enough to set out almost straight. This combination is repeated in this stripe, which alternates with the stripe of plain Ottoman, each one being an inch and a half wide. This fabric is in one color. Dark blue, garnet, brown and black are the only colors yet noted.

Such rich, showy materials, in large stripes and plaids, will be much used for dress skirts, made entirely plain, without even a foot plaiting, with bodice and draperies of the prevailing ground tint, the bodice cut in the jaunty riding habit style. Buttons will be a large item in the fall dresses and are shown in metal and mixed styles, bronze effects being particularly admired. Oxydized buttons will also be favored, and buttons with pearl ornaments set on metal. The new round ball rosary buttons come in various sizes.

Some of the serges closely resemble the suitings worn by gentlemen, in color and combinations, but of course not as heavy in quality. A very pretty piece of goods has a tiny stripe of a bright color on brown, blue, red and green, and other patterns show a heavy cord outlining a small check, and these are in one color. There is also a very neat and stylish class of goods in lovely quality of fine wool, in dark grounds, with an odd sprinkling of bright colors in subdued form. This will make very stylish shopping dresses and suits for general wear.

Astrakan bourette suitings in bright cardinal promise to be a leading novelty. They are shown in two rich square blocks of fine chevron weave, framed by soft, silky rings of Astrakan. The alternate block has the chevron running in an opposite direction with the same framing of curls. This gives a very striking and stylish effect. The same goods also appear in black and white. There are also gray and white bourettes that are very attractive. A few brocaded and figured woolens are seen.

Striped velvets and plushes are a leading feature in elegant novelties. They come in solid colors and in various tints and shades, showing a number of tones in one stripe of about an inch wide. Both cut and uncut pile is formed into stripes or alternate blocks and the effect of arranging tints and colors in these goods is surpassingly beautiful. The brocaded velvets are gorgeous. Long pile goods with plain and cashmere centers show large and showy patterns. There are brocaded plushes in new designs that are very rich looking and the prices are comparatively moderate. All shades and colors are represented in plain velvets, which promise a rage for the entire season. Rich silk and velvet costumes are being imported, and velvet and lace combinations will find favor. Velvet will also be used for dinner dresses, and many of the handsome plain wools will be combined with velvet.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

PRESERVED FRUITS.

How They May be Kept in Good Condition for an Indefinite Time.

In order to keep preserved fruit in condition it is necessary that the jars be air-tight, and that they be kept in a cool, dark place. Atmospheric air is "extremely insinuating," and it will penetrate even by microscopic openings, and thus injure the product of labor performed in the torrid summer days in a kitchen with a temperature considerably over one hundred degrees. The top of every jar with a screw or rubber fastening should be sealed with bottle wax. Jelly glasses should be secured with bladders, or with paper dipped in white of egg and pressed about the glass without a wrinkle. Many persons take the precaution to wrap every glass jar or tumbler in paper, and then pack each of them in sawdust or sand, so that they will not be affected by light nor by atmospheric changes. The closet in which preserves are kept should not be damp, nor should it be in close proximity to the kitchen. In winter the temperature must be a degree or two above freezing point. It is always well to keep preserves in a closet by themselves, so that it need only be opened when necessary to store each new addition of jars. Thus the atmospheric changes are reduced to a minimum and the fruit will remain in good condition.—*N. Y. Commercial-Advertiser.*

Winter Shelter for Sheep.

We ought to have good shelter provided by the time winter comes, if we can provide such shelter. But suppose it is practically impossible for us to build barns and well constructed sheds? We can do this for our sheep in the vast majority of instances. We can set crotched posts in the ground, rest a rail or piece of timber in the crotches and place poles, boards or something of the kind on the rail, one end resting on the rail and the other on the ground, open toward the south. If we have not rails or poles enough to do that we can use fewer poles and rails and cover with hay or straw. Certainly that is a shelter cheap enough, and it is better than none.—*Western Rural.*

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

—To kill moles an Illinois farmer puts strychnine in pieces of liver the size of a hickory nut, placing the pieces at different points in their runs.

—Numbered with hot weather drinks that have found favor in the hay field and elsewhere among farmers, are sweetened water with a dash of pure cider vinegar in it and oat meal water.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—Fruit that can not be sold may be dried, evaporated, made into cider for vinegar or jelly. In this manufactured form it can be kept as long as necessary and sold when a fair price can be obtained.—*Albany Journal.*

—To protect young fruit trees in unfenced lots or along the roadsides, drive three stakes around the tree and wind barbed wire around them close enough to keep an animal's teeth away from the tree.—*N. Y. Times.*

—A man in Ashfield, Mass., has died from the effects of Paris green. He mixed it and applied it in his fields with his hands, using flour for the purpose. Breathing the compound introduced the poison into his system.

—Little girls wear hats to match their gowns now as much as their elders do. A drawn or plaited hat of nainsook or muslin goes with each gown, and they are so simple that a skillful mother or elder sister may do all the little one's millinery with little trouble.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—In order to guard against flies the stable should be thoroughly cleaned often. A sprinkling of the floors with a mixture of a teaspoonful of carbolic acid and two gallons of water will disinfect the stalls, while the manure heap will also receive an application with advantage.—*Western Rural.*

—A good way to keep string beans, writes one farmer's wife, is to salt them down. Wash the beans, pack a layer in a keg, then place a layer of salt over them with a little pulverized alum added; continue in this packing as closely as possible. When wanted for use, soak the beans over night before cooking.

—Farmers as a rule do not like to feed grain in summer to the cows, says the *New Yorker*, yet the practice pays well where there is any market for the butter and milk. Although grass may be a valuable food for cows, yet there are different varieties, and many of them are not readily eaten by the cows in the pasture.

—Never use coarse litter, as it pays to cut it with a cutter, and the animals will enjoy it better, while its fine quality will render it more capable of absorbing the liquids. All bedding should be used as much for its absorbent quality as for bedding purposes, and the labor of passing it through the cutter will more than be repaid when it comes to the time that the manure is to be hauled, as it will then be fine and easily handled.—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE FARM BARN.

Why It Should be as Near Perfect and as Comfortable as Possible.

When there is nothing in the way of having a first class barn the farmer should build one. Some times money is lacking, and in such case we must put up with what we can get. It is only in exceptional cases that a mortgage should be placed on a farm for the purpose of making improvements. A mortgage is an uncomfortable thing at best. It is always at work, as the poet expresses it. But the necessity and profitableness of a good barn ought to be recognized by all. There is not only a great deal of comfort to be derived from caring for stock in a commodious building, but it costs less to keep stock through the winter in a well built and well operated barn than it does in one that is a mere apology for a barn. It is sometimes said that a farmer, if he can not have both a good house and a good barn, ought to consider it a duty to secure the barn and let the house take care of itself. We confess that there is a very strong argument to sustain the proposition, though we should hardly care to adopt it. One thing is certain; if he has a good barn he will sooner make the money to provide a good house. But the health of the family is the most precious possession of the farm, and it should not be endangered from any cause, which it is if the house is seriously defective. Pennsylvania is noted for its elegant barns and very ordinary houses. But a house that does not look very well may yet be very comfortable.

There is one thing, however, that we may all do. If our barn is not just what we wish it was, we may stop up the cracks, and with a trifling expenditure of time and money make a very imperfect building comparatively comfortable. Have the cracks battened so that the wind can not enter. Do not try to batten the cracks with feed, and the wind and cold must be kept out, or the cracks must be battened with feed; that is to say, the exposed animals must have more feed to keep up the necessary heat. There is one way of making a cheap barn or stable warmer which costs but little. It is to line it with building paper. Still another way is to board up on the inside and fill with chaff. Both these plans will insure a good deal of warmth and save feed.

It is, of course, understood that in nothing that we have said do we mean that stock shall be pampered. It is possible to keep stock too warm. More properly speaking it is possible to keep them in barns and stalls that are so badly ventilated that the temperature is not only too warm, but the air is wretchedly bad. Better have no shelter at all than foster such an evil. We mean precisely what we say, better have no shelter at all. There is not a particle of doubt that it is altogether preferable to permit animals to run out all winter than thus to poison them They may pretty nearly freeze to death, but that will be pleasant compared to all the sufferings that come from steadily breathing vitiated air. The milch cow needs more protection from the cold than a fat steer does, for she must be kept from being chilled, or the flow of milk must decrease. Just how much warmth should be assured will therefore somewhat depend upon the kind of stock.—*Western Rural.*

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