

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. XVII.

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NO. 32

SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

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

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

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

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

Fur and Worsted Trimmings
in a full assortment at TAFT & CURDY'S.

The boys cut up their usual deviltry on Halloween.

S. A. Stearns spent last Sunday with his parents in St. Marys.

J. H. Fouch has moved to his new residence on the south side.

Rev. Riley, of the Baptist church, preached in Rochester last Sunday afternoon.

The tax this year will be \$4.25 on every \$100 assessed valuation. Last year it was \$3.45.

Miss Minnie Tomkins left this week for California, whither she goes in search of health.

Mr. Lou Kistler has bought the grocery store of H. L. Hering, and will replenish the same so that every one on the north side by calling on him will be able to replenish the inner man.

The M. E. Church ladies will give a big dinner Thanksgiving Day. They gave three shows at the church this week and have just given two suppers. It must be said that they commence the season with wonderful energy.

A man named E. J. Rathburn, a proof reader on the Chicago Inter Ocean, aged about forty years, died of consumption, last Saturday, on the H. W. Cheney farm, a few miles north of the city. He had been in Kansas about four months, hoping to get relief.

If you desire the best possible returns for your money, buy from B. T. Johnson, 212 1/2 Kansas Avenue, opposite Windsor hotel. Mr. Johnson, by fair and courteous treatment of customers, has succeeded in establishing a constantly increasing business. Go and examine his stock, it will pay you.

Burglars seem to be at work again. The coal hole has not been entirely abandoned.

Men in the Santa Fe Shops now work nine hours a day.

A telephone has been put up to Washburn College.

Dr. J. B. Hibben and wife have returned from their trip east.

The first issue of the Mail under its new publisher showed a decided improvement.

A bean bag social at the residence of E. P. Baker was a pleasant congregational affair last Friday evening.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe filled Unity pulpit last Sunday, in the absence of the Rev. Powell, who was in Colorado.

Pat Sherman has resigned as chief of police, after eighteen months service, to become depot policeman for the Santa Fe company.

Messrs. Stanley Bros. are putting up a brick building, corner of Gordon and Topeka Avenue, which will be used for a grocery store.

A very delightful musical entertainment was given at Unity Church Wednesday evening. Prof. Macdonald of the State University, led in the program.

Six miles of track are laid in this country on the Kansas & Nebraska road. Fifty cars of rails arrived this week. Trains are running from Fort Scott to Quenemo.

Mrs. Boehme, who was some time since adjudged insane, but was permitted to live at home, because so violent that it was deemed safe to confine her, and she was taken to the asylum.

Plans and specifications for a capacious brick and stone passenger depot for the Rock Island road, have been prepared. It is to be erected on First Street and the Avenue—the old stock yards.

Mr. George Stanfield, who has been leading clerk in Arnold's drug store, has been admitted to partnership. The new firm is a strong one, and the well earned popularity of the house will be increased.

The St. John Prohibition Club of Quenemo has passed a series of resolutions, denouncing the Quenemo Workman, edited by Cyrus Corning, a member of the State Committee, and Judge H. P. Vrooman, formerly of this city.

A young people's fair was given by the ladies of the New Jerusalem church, Tuesday afternoon and evening, at Library Hall, on which occasion the hall was illuminated for the first time by the Edison electric light.

The Free Methodist church was dedicated last Sunday and old fashioned revival services have been held during the week. The society feel deep gratitude to a generous public that has helped it secure a place of worship. It is located on Lake corner of Eighth street.

An organization of German voters in this city has been effected, with Herren Ed. Buechner and H. Von Langen as president and secretary. Concerted political action is the purpose sought by the organization, especially in regard to city affairs. It is said there are 900 voters in the city.

A \$900 fire invaded department headquarters last Friday night, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. In extinguishing it the beds were drenched with water, and the proprietor of the Windsor hotel took the fire boys in, and gave them free beds, nor would let them depart without breakfast. The boys will remember it.

G. C. Clemans delivered one of his characteristic harangues at Music Hall last Friday night, in which he endeavored to set himself right before the working men. Clemans is a political and social comet that flies off, no one knows when or where. He is a forerunner of evil among working men, but his erratic course renders his teachings quite harmless.

The Bristol Sisters chrysanthemum show will open at Library hall on the 9th instant, and continue four days. It will be a novel affair and the price of admission will be 25 cents. It will open at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, and be open afternoons and evenings until Saturday night. Saturday forenoon will be childrens day. In the afternoon the Santa Fe shops will be closed.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was one of the famous visitors to Kansas this week. She was attending the equal suffrage association last week, and remained in the city, delivering her lecture on "Greece Revisited" in Unity church Monday afternoon.

For half a century, Julia Ward Howe has been a historic woman. She was the author of our great national hymn, "The Battle Cry of Freedom."

At the Lane street Free Methodist dedication last Sunday enough money was raised to free it from debt. The dedication sermon was delivered by the Rev. G. B. Howard, a very large congregation being present. It is needless to say that the society feels very much encouraged with their work, and that pastor and people are thankful for the help that has been given them. Revival services are to continue under the leadership of Mrs. Wetherell, an evangelist from Michigan, assisted by the regular pastor, the Rev. G. W. Saunders. During the year past the church has largely increased its membership.

Progressive eucher parties have already begun.

Charlie Kistler clerks in his brother Lou's store.

County teacher's association will meet in Lincoln Hall on Saturday of this week.

Mrs. J. J. Westbrook of Montana, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wallace, her parents.

Capt. O. A. Curtis who has been for some months in the Indian Territory, has returned to this city.

Akeroyd Bros. have moved their stock of Agricultural implements across the Avenue to Arnold's old stand.

The High School lyceum began its regular weekly meetings, last Friday evening with an interesting and profitable program.

Mr. J. M. Crismon has moved up from Grantville, and will put in a stock of groceries in the new building between A and B streets.

Messrs. Babcock & Stone of the Kansas State Nurseries, are doing a heavy fall business, and are shipping trees by the car load.

The room recently occupied by the Akeroyd Bros. will be fitted up and used by the new bank about to be established on the north side.

The Rock Island grade is now complete from St. Jo to this city. It is expected that trains will be running to this city within ninety days.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was present at Chapel exercises at Washburn College last Friday morning, and made a short address to the students.

The calls upon the state secretary of the Y. M. C. A. are so great, that an assistant has become an absolute necessity, if important work is not to be neglected.

We have received from State Treasurer S. T. Howe, his last report. It is comprehensive and abridged, a rare virtue. He makes some recommendations that the legislature should carefully consider.

Equal Suffragists from all parts of the country were highly pleased with our city, and the pioneers like Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, who were here years ago, were surprised at the great growth of Kansas.

Freight from Omaha is coming to this city from the west by the way of the Blue River branch. When the Rock Island road is completed we will be quite independent of Kansas City and will probably have as good rates as they have.

An attempt was made by some of the prisoners in the county jail to escape Saturday night, by digging through the walls. In some way they had obtained possession of a pick, and were digging away when overhead. Another hour and they would have been free, having made a hole three feet long and two feet wide, and reaching the outer layer of stone.

C. C. Noy a colored barber formerly in the employ of H. A. Shatto of this city, has been arrested for bigamy. He was married to wife no. 1 six years ago in McPherson, Kansas. After living with her four years, he left her with relatives in Illinois, and came to Kansas, and married a daughter of W. H. Williams of North Topeka, and has lately been living at Junction City. His bond was placed at \$2000, which, being unable to secure, he was committed to jail.

For the month of October there were forty-two convictions in the police court for drunkenness, the largest number in any one month since the prohibition law went into effect. The drug stores of the city have become little better than open saloons. One old saloon keeper is now proprietor of eight drug stores in this city, and others have more than one.

Some of these men admit that they have to make a liberal divide of the profits in order to get and retain their permits.

A little boy about five years old, son of Henry Bloet, engineer at the Vinegar works, was drowned in a vat of fermenting elder last Saturday evening. The little fellow had strayed from home, 166 Chandler street, to the place where his father worked, and without seeing him climbed a ladder to the top of a vat, and fell in. Being missed at home, search was made, but no trace was found, until the next morning, when his little hat was found floating upon the vinegar, which was seven or eight feet deep, and twenty five feet across. It was nearly an hour before the body was found.

A singular case was up before Judge Guthrie last Friday. The Monday before a young babe was found on the bridge, and taken to the sisters of charity. During the forenoon one W. E. Dennis in a state of drunkenness, called and claimed it as his father. It was taken to his home in Parkdale, and finally turned over to Mrs. Gorgan, who agreed to adopt it, to which the poor commissioner assented. Soon after this Father O'Reilly called and asked that it be given to the sisters. Mrs. Gorgan refused, and the father swore out a writ of habeas corpus, and the matter came up before Judge Guthrie. It appeared that the child's mother was a Mrs. Youcum, who has, until recently, been supported by the county. Its father is unknown. The infant was given to the sisters as having a prior right.

There is no more betting against John A. Martin.

J. N. Henry was taken ill very suddenly at his store on Tuesday, and had to be taken home.

An infant of Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Lynch, but four days old, died suddenly in a spasm, Tuesday morning.

Mr. J. C. Searle, father of justice R. H. C. Searle, died in this city Wednesday evening, at the age of 92.

The furnishing committee of the Y. M. C. A., solicit contributions to aid in fitting up the eight rooms of the association corner of eighth and Quincy streets.

The panorama show that was given for three nights at the M. E. Church, was superior to most of that kind of entertainments.

Dr. Swift's team of mules afforded a very lively runaway Tuesday afternoon. No person hurt, but the carriage will need another doctor's care.

On Tuesday a jovial lot of women belonging to Relief corps No. 2, paid a visit to the Silver Lake corps, and came back in the best of spirits.

While Claude Durham and Archie Bliker were playing in the Lincoln School grounds, a few days ago, Archie threw a clod that struck Claude in the eye, and probably destroyed the sight.

It is said there are about 1800 Knights of Labor in this city, but attendance at Assembly meeting has been very light, and the North Topeka Assembly has evidently gone up for the second time.

The new town of Hoyt upon the Rock Island, is having a boom like unto those that we hear about out west. The town company have one hundred acres that they expect to cover with buildings and are ready to take in all out doors.

At no time past has freight business on the Union Pacific been so good as it is now. General Freight Agent Tebbets was in the city a few days ago and said that the Union Pacific handles a good deal of freight for Kansas City from Chicago.

A whole family of gypsies, a mother, three children, two bears and three monkeys, were on the streets Tuesday. Some of them showed the animals on the street, while others were sent around to houses to beg,—beg for anything, from nickles to groceries or old clothes.

Mr. Herder, proprietor of the Vinegar works, where the son of Mr. Bloet was drowned, turned the contents of the vat in which the accident happened, into the creek, in the presence of the coroners jury. Over 9000 gallons of vinegar were thus destroyed involving a loss of \$1000.

A young lady living near Meriden, was taken with a sudden fainting fit while buying some goods in Davis & Sheetz's store last Saturday. She was a niece of a Mrs. Record, and was feeling well until a few minutes before the attack. It required nearly half an hour to bring her to herself.

Overcoats and Men's full Suits in immense lots at TAFT & CURDY'S.

Millinery.
MRS. E. HAPGOOD
Of 101 East 7th Street,
Offers her entire Stock of Millinery at

Greatly Reduced Prices
To close the business.

TOPEKA
STEAM DENTAL
Establishment.
245 Kansas Avenue.

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

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN OR HARM.
All Work Warranted.

ARE YOU GOING SOUTH?
If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the 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 Missouri, 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. R. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A., Kansas City.

The Recent Earthquakes

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

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

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

166 Kansas Avenue.

H. I. COOK & CO.

Kaufman & Thompson,

DEALERS IN—

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES,

128 Kansas Avenue.

Just received a new lot of California Fruit.

Country Produce bought and sold.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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

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

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.

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None genuine unless stamped with the above. Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storms. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND" send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 25 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

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

H. M. A. THERTON,
One Block from the Bridge. NORTH TOPEKA.

Election day was one of the most delightful of the season.

J. B. Evans was defeated for justice of the peace by Mac. Overton, by fifteen votes.

Notwithstanding all the newspaper advice given, it looks very much as if the people voted to please themselves.

A new front is to be put in the building recently occupied by Akeroyd Bros., and the work is so far along at this moment, that the other side of the street is more agreeable.

Saturday evening Mrs. Ryder met with an accident, that for a time threatened to be serious. She fell upon the pavement, corner of Quincy and Gordon, from which she suffered several internal injuries.

Mrs. Susan Parrish, who died at her residence 728 Jackson street, Sunday night, was buried in Rochester Cemetery Monday, at 10 A. M. She left an infant ten days old.

The Kansas and Nebraska will close the gap on that road within two weeks, and trains will be running to this city, by the first of December. The Rock Island, having their road graded to this city, are now vigorously pushing the grade westward.

Mrs. Emma Blake, who for months has been a sufferer from arsenical poisoning, died at her residence 412 A street, last Saturday night and was laid to rest in Rochester Cemetery Monday at 10 a. m. Mrs. Blake bore her severe suffering with great patience. Her husband will have the sympathy of many friends in his great loss.

It is dangerous to take buggy rides; Sunday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Masters were in a buggy near Coville's ice house, just beyond the asylum, when a gun was discharged about thirty yards distant, the entire contents striking them in the face. Mrs. Masters received eight shots and Mr. Masters two, which are painful though not dangerous. The lady was prostrated by the shock and loss of blood. The gun was fired by an unknown party from behind a bush, and is supposed to be accidental.

The committee on rules and regulations was requested by the Board of Education to investigate as to what constitutes successful vaccination and report a set of rules. If they can find out to the satisfaction of all, they are a clever set of people.

The sixth and seventh grades have been abolished in the colored school on this side, as there were only twelve scholars in both grades. The petition of colored citizens for a school east of the avenue on the adverse side, as the board thinks there is room for all the pupils in one school-house.

A splendid line of Cloaks, Short Jackets and Shawls, at TAFT & CURDY'S.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For the week ending Nov. 6, 1888.

When the Democrat stooped to conquer, it didn't conquer. The people resented the insult.

The liquor traffic, not simply the saloon, is the greatest enemy of the laboring men. It must be stopped.

Kansas will return to Congress a full republican delegation, with John A. Anderson in the lead.

The next time they run a reform ticket in this county it will not be under democratic auspices.

National Suffrage conventions have been plenty enough in Kansas within the past ten days, not less than four or five having been held.

The result of Tuesday's election will not convince the people of this county that very expensive steals have not been going on, that, too, at the expense of the tax-payers.

The election of John A. Anderson in the Fifth district proves that the best way to reform is not under democratic auspices as was done in this county.

A traveler expresses a doubt that the valley of the Congo river in Africa, is worth developing, since it is a grassy desert. It has hardly been a generation since that was the opinion in regard to Kansas.

The Parsons Eclipse says that thousands of bushels of apples will be lost in Labette county for want of barrels. Why don't they "hoop up the coopers?"

John Walruff, the defiant Lawrence brewer, was arrested on Tuesday by Sheriff Fuller of this county, charged by the Shawnee county grand jury with selling liquor unlawfully.

The apathy shown in the late election in this county appears on the surface to be very remarkable. It may be all accounted for on the ground that the people were not satisfied with either ticket.

Van Bernet has for a ticket in 1888 at the head of the prohibitionists the names of St. John and Colquit. What would he say to substituting the name of the elder Taylor of Tennessee and Albert Griffin of Kansas, or even Fisk of New Jersey and A. B. Campbell, or J. A. Brooks of Missouri, and H. W. Blair of New Hampshire.

The best thing Chairman Richardson can do is to resign speedily his position at the head of the Prohibition State Central Committee. Other wise there will be buzzing about his ears. His ignorance of political affairs, supplemented by the most monumental pightheadedness has set the party back two years.

President Cleveland has suspended M. E. Benton, United States district attorney of Carthage, Mo., for speech-making and participating in the campaign in behalf of the democratic party. The president is to be commended. It is a grand step in advance, but one that democratic nor republican politicians will endorse. It will be a great gain for the people when no man holding office will be allowed to become an active politician. No man drawing a salary from state or nation should even be allowed to vote.

The day before election a letter to a third party prohibitionist of this city was shown us, from a leading republican of Lawrence in regard to A. M. Richardson, chairman of the state committee. The writer remarked that the republicans of Douglas county preferred to have Richardson remain on the committee because it helped them. Tuesday's result proved this to be true. Richardson and Branscombe have rolled up an increased republican majority in the historic county.

The Prohibition party in Missouri has fallen into a grave mistake by bad management.—Marshall Conflict.

The prohibition party of Kansas has also fallen into a grave mistake by bad management, but it will now proceed to remedy the mistake by a re-organization, that will leave out the incompetent leaders, that have brought it into contempt, and the socialistic notions that have driven from it a large class of the best prohibitionists.

Not Democratic.

Shawnee county is not democratic, nor will it tolerate anything democratic about it.

The attempt to reform certain abuses that are known to exist in the administration of county affairs, was made this year and a ticket known as the veteran's ticket was put into the field, composed of two democrats and three republicans. It was put forward as an independent ticket. Democrats refused to make any nominations and it was supposed they would vote for this reform ticket.

The result has proven that they did not do it, and further, that republicans who believe in a reform were not led off by the movement. It very early developed that the whole thing was a democratic dodge. It was not a movement for reform, but a bit of strategy to destroy republican unity by democratic leaders.

We were at first very much in sympathy with the movement. Hundreds of republicans in all parts of the county would today favor an honest effort to reform the abuses of the county administration. They were not satisfied with the late county ticket with perhaps the exception of county superintendent McDonald and surveyor Wetherbee.

But when the people want reform, they want reform, and not democracy.

The managers of the so-called veterans movement were democrats, whether republican veterans desired it or not. The Topeka daily Democrat was allowed to lead off and give tone to the whole thing. Early in the canvass it very frankly "let the cat out of the bag." As a reason why democrats should support the soldiers ticket, it argued that it would so break up the republican party that next year the democracy would come up victorious. To quote the most offensive utterance that could be made the Democrat said, "In Shawnee county this fall the democracy wisely 'stoop to conquer.'" No words more galling or humiliating than these could have been penned. It was equal to saying that the democrats of Shawnee county were not asked to assist the veterans because they wanted reform; not because they had any sympathy with the soldiers cause; not because there was anything honorable or praiseworthy in supporting the veteran ticket. On the contrary, it was humiliating for them to do it, but they could afford to stoop down to the old soldiers level, in mock humility in order to create a rout from which they could gain a victory another year. It was as coldblooded, heartless piece of political poltroonry as was ever enacted. At the same time to declare the purpose openly was as brazen a bit of political audacity as the most daring demagogue ever uttered.

And yet, after this monstrous confession was made the managers of the veterans movement permitted that paper to be its mouthpiece and representative organ. In view of these facts there can be no doubt that hundreds, if not thousands of republicans who are in sympathy with real reform, either voted the aright ticket, or refrained from voting at all.

As far as this paper is concerned, it did not for the last three weeks of the campaign feel like helping the democrats "stoop to conquer," hence it said but little.

The necessity for county reform remains the same. At the next election and at every succeeding election this issue should be made, but it does not want to be made in order to serve the democratic party as an ally to which it reluctantly stoops that it may secure such service.

Prohibition Party Notes.

The Prohibition party will now see to it that a change is speedily made in its leaders.

Citizens of Lawrence made up a purse of \$40 for Mr. Taylor, C. H. Branscombe's father-in-law.

It was a cruel story they sent out in regard to Branscombe's father-in-law. Even if Mr. Taylor had been a worthless drunkard, he was entitled to the money he had loaned.

The next prohibition party campaign will be better handled, and with "Stumbling Block" Richardson out of the way, there will be no reason why there should not be something like organization effected.

There must be no more socialism in the reorganized prohibition party.

One of the next moves will be a conference in this city of the third party prohibitionists of the state.

Two excursion trips to the Pacific have been arranged by the Union Pacific railway Company, leaving Kansas and Council Bluffs Nov. 17 and Dec. 8. The round trip to San Francisco will be \$60. For full particulars one should call on any of the agents of the Company.

Driving out Socialism.

The St. John Prohibition club of Quenemo, recently met and passed a series of resolutions in regard to the Quenemo Workman, and its editors, Cyrus Corning and H. P. Vrooman, from which we take the following.

1st. That they have never been endorsed by the St. John prohibitionists of Agency township. That all their calls for public meeting have been dismal failures in attendance, because of their known intimacy with socialistic treason.

2nd. It is known in this community that a part of the Workman outfit had been in training with Spies and Parsons just prior to the Haymarket riot, and are now going over the country disgracing themselves and this community as street brawlers.

3rd. Corning claims to be an anti-monopolist, but he is known here to have sold out twice to railroad monopolists in this county, besides he made a similar sale to the Republican party, and to get a circulation for his gimlet sheet, he next wormed himself into the prohibition party.

4th. He has proven himself a prohibition fraud, also; being known by us to publicly advocate temperance in Quenemo, and in forty-eight hours after, was seen on the streets peddling whiskey tickets, to get them voted for whiskey men. Such hypocrisy we hold in too contemptible to contemplate with patience.

5th. The Kansas Workman is regarded by the leading citizens of Quenemo and vicinity, as a standing disgrace, stigma and hindrance to the business, moral and religious interests of our commonwealth. Recently its columns have become so blasphemous, slanderous and libelous that a large number of its subscribers have ordered their paper stopped and many of our business men do not take it home, and will not allow it read in their families.

We deem it but justice to the cause of prohibition in this county (Osage) to publish the foregoing.

By order of ST. JOHN PROHIBITION CLUB.

E. G. LOUK, }
JAMES ROBINSON, } Com.
ASA CURL, }

We believe this to be the first official attempt to drive out socialism from the prohibition party. This paper took position in favor of this policy immediately after the Emporia Convention, where Vrooman made such an unseemly exhibition of himself as chairman of the convention, and when Corning by his objections to the nomination of J. W. Forrest for Governor, after it had been made, and which resulted in putting C. H. Branscombe at the head of the ticket, opened the way for all the disgrace that has since attached to the cause. Mr. Richardson, Chairman of the Committee, had been Corning's first choice, and he had nominated him with a great flourish. This socialistic phase was very prominent, and has been too much recognized by many leaders of the movement. This fact, with the fatal policy that has been pursued by Richardson and others in the general management of the party, makes a reorganization absolutely necessary. Steps have been taken for this purpose, and a call for a conference issued. Reorganization will be effected on a basis of Prohibition alone, in harmony with the National Party, and no special recognition will be given to any other idea. A thorough state organization, with headquarters in this city is contemplated with auxiliaries in every county and township, which shall be in constant communication with headquarters and with each other.

All who are in favor of such action will be furnished with further particulars, by sending their address to this office.

The Capital thinks Tuesday's election outlines the issue to be made in 1888. It thinks it will be the tariff. No doubt there will be a great effort to make this the issue. It has been forced for the last year. It means Blaine for the next republican candidate. But it is a false issue. It will become popular only as it is forced. There are far more vital issues than the tariff, and if the republican party consents, or even submits to the making this the leading question it will simply show the white feather.

□ We do not undervalue the tariff question. It is not without importance, but there is such a lack of unity of sentiment in regard to it, and such a variety of interests, and the question itself is so abstruse, that it is incapable of creating the cohesion and enthusiasm so necessary to party success.

Already a new road from Atchison to this city is thought of by the Rock Island company. It will be about twenty miles shorter from St. Jo than the line now building by the way of Helton, and twenty miles is no little thing when it comes to competition in freight business.

Thanksgiving day will come on the 25th instant

The reason why the dudes ran so well, was because they were so well heeled.

The old vets didn't win, but they caused a pile of money to be put into circulation.

It was a terrible revolt in the Fifth District. Kansas has very little use for Glick Republicans.

The next republican county convention will proceed with considerable discretion.

A little independence is a good thing as witness the election of Anderson in the Fifth District.

The prohibition vote in New Hampshire prevented the election of a governor by either party.

The next event of national interest will be the hanging of the Chicago anarchists in December.

Jehu Baker, who will succeed free trade Morrison in congress, is neither Judge nor Colonel, nor is his name John.

The Branscombe vote in the state will be less than that of St. John two years ago, judging from returns so far reported.

Leavenworth county has become one of the strongest of democratic strongholds. The saloons have done it with their little beer mugs.

It is hoped that Attorney General Bradford will now do what he made a pretense of doing before election—proceed to close up the saloons of Leavenworth.

When it came to the scratch the ex-saloon keepers of the Fifth District were woefully behind. It ought to be clear by this time, that the saloon is not in favor with Kansas voters.

The legislature just elected will be strong republican and one of the first things it will be expected to do will be to amend the liquor law so that no old saloon keeper in this city will find it profitable to own eight drug stores.

Garden City wants girls. They tried to induce a car load on their way to California, engaged as waiters, to get off there and help the lone bachelors of Finney county to set up house keeping.

A good many colored citizens of voting age were observed to have five and ten dollar pieces on Wednesday, and some of our shop-keepers will testify, that much to their credit, many little bills were settled. Another thing was remarked also. The labors of election day were so heavy, that it was hard to find a man to do an odd job on Wednesday.

Now that the excitement of the campaign have passed it will be profitable and interesting to note some of the inconsistencies that were developed. The Capital and Journal accused republicans who supported the veteran ticket of being bolters, yet both favored John A. Anderson's election to Congress from the Fifth district against the regular nominee. In this representative district a large number of leading republicans who denounced other republicans for supporting the veterans, openly deserted Mr. Bolmar, regular candidate for the legislature, and did their best for A. J. Arnold.

The Hon. Jehu Baker, late minister to Venezuela, beats Wm. R. Morrison of horizontal tariff fame, in the eighteenth Illinois district. Mr. Baker is one of the ablest and purest men in the nation, better fitted by nature for the senate of the United States than for the house. He beat Morrison in 1864 and again in 1866. While he was in Venezuela, the republicans of the district, knowing Baker's power, ran him once against Morrison, but he was defeated. This has never been the case when Baker could make a canvass. His removal by President Cleveland opened the way for his nomination for Congress, and he at once entered in vigorous canvass of the whole district. He is a powerful speaker, and incomparably the superior of Morrison in every respect. The latter's insinuation as to the methods taken to secure a majority for Baker, will pass for nothing wherever the latter is known, as he is notoriously above any of the dark ways of the demagogue. He wins his victories simply by the means of his intellectual force.

The Homes of Our Farmer Presidents.

The American Agriculturist issues another in the series of engravings illustrating the "Homes of our Farmer Presidents," sixteen by eighteen inches in size, and presented to all subscribers for 1887. All new names for 1887 which are immediately received are entitled to all of the engravings for next year and those issued this year. The Nov. number, with 170 illustrations and articles by fifty well-known writers, together with a proof of one of these engravings, showing what they are, sent to any address on receipt of six cents for mailing. Address American Agriculturist, 715 Broadway, New York. Price, \$1.50 per year; single numbers, fifteen cents.

We will club the American Agriculturist with the Spirit for \$1.50 per year, every person who immediately subscribes to receive the engravings for next year and this year also.

St. Nicholas for November.

This first number of the new volume is an early realization of the good things promised in the attractive prospectus.

Louisa M. Alcott, for instance, contributes a charming and characteristic story called "The Blind Lark." Then, some of the wonderfully clever tales that Victor Hugo, the great French poet and novelist, used to tell his favorite grandchildren have been collected, and are here put in to English for the first time by Brander Matthews, with capital illustrations by Reginald B. Birch.

There is also the opening chapter of "Juan and Juanita," the new serial by Francis Courtenay Bayler, which treats an unusual phase of boy and girl life. Out-of-door sports receive recognition in a spirited story of a Yale-Princeton football match, with the queer title of "Richard Carr's Baby." E. S. Brooks tells of another "Historic Girl" and her brave boy champion—the heroine becoming that "Good Queen Maud" of England who was in a way, the great-grandmother of the Declaration of Independence. There is a capital descriptive paper, abundantly illustrated, on "Boring for Oil"; C. F. Holder has some instructive and amusing "yarns." Palmer Cox has more poetry and pictures of Brownie life, this time "The Brownies in the Gymnasium." Helen Gray Cone has a beautiful "Dolly's Lullaby," set to music; a frontispiece by Mary Hallowell Foot, and other pictures by Sterner, Share, J. C. Beard, Rogers, Saedham, Drake and others.

Just what every lady wants. A magazine that combines the essentials of all others, and Demorest's Monthly certainly fills the bill. The November number of this popular magazine is at hand, and a fine number it is, containing a beautiful oil picture, "The Music Lesson," besides fifty other illustrations. Its literary departments are instructive as well as amusing, and its fashion department is just what is wanted in these hard times, as each number contains an order entitling the purchaser to select a pattern of any design in that number and of any size, thus saving the purchaser of a single number about thirty cents, and a saving of over \$3.00 to yearly subscribers. Our lady readers who wish to economize will appreciate this, for while they get the finest literary magazine in the world at only \$2 per year, they also get all the patterns they wish to use (free), from the recognized fountain-head of fashions. Subscribe at this office and get the Spirit one year free.

Ballou's Magazine for November has improved within the present year. It is one of the best printed monthlies of the day. It is mostly a story magazine; but its fiction is cheerful and bright. Its publisher understands how to make a readable book for the people. As the season is now approaching, when people are thinking of their winter reading, we would call their attention to this well-known and meritorious magazine, as worthy of their patronage. Price \$1.50 per year. Four subscriptions are sent for \$5.00.—\$1.25 each. G. W. STUDLEY, 23 Hawley St., Boston.

The November Magazine of American History has a superb frontispiece, the very finest of any of the magazines of the month; it is the notable portrait (almost unknown in this country) of Governor Thomas Pownall, from the celebrated Lord Orford painting, in England. It is accompanied by an admirable study of the versatile character, statesmanship, and works of the remarkable Pownall as the leading article of the number, by Robert Ludlow Fowler. This clearly and concisely prepared personal narrative is the more noteworthy at this time because of its wealth of fresh information—it presents much that is new even to the oldest and wisest of our historians and men of letters—and it is furthermore delightfully readable. Two of Pownall's pencil drawings of American scenery about the middle of the last century, are reproduced among the unique illustrations; also his home while governor of Massachusetts, and an original letter of his (never before published) disclosing the fact of his refusal of the governorship of New York. The second article of the number, "The Hermitage" a North Carolina home of great age, belongs to the popular series of "Historic Homes" for which this magazine is famed. Then we have a succession of bright and interesting papers—"The First Anarchist" by Arthur Dudley Vinson; "Braddock's Defeat" by T. J. Chapman, A. M.; "Virginian's Conquest of the North western Territory," by J. C. Wells; "The Split at Charleston in 1860," by A. W. Clason; "From Cedar mountain to Chantilly," the third paper in the valuable Civil War studies of General Lee; "General Pope Again" a sharp criticism on Pope's article in the Century, by Colonel Allan Stone; "Wall Jackson's chief of ordnance in the campaigns under review; "Margery Corbin," a poem, by George Houghton; and the several departments filled with choice and varied reading. There is not a dull line in the whole number. This periodical has fairly and justly earned its high position as "the best publication of its kind in the world." Price, \$5.00 a year in advance. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

The November issue of the SOUTHERN BYVOUAC is full of articles of general and varied interest. The article by Hugh N. Starnes, on the "Rice Fields of Carolina," describes very graphically one of the most picturesque features of Southern agriculture. It is fully illustrated, and from either a literary or industrial point of view is of more than passing value. James W. A. Wright contributes to the November issue of the SOUTHERN BYVOUAC a second paper on "War Prisons and War Poetry," in which he gives a number of the songs popular during the war in prison and out. The editors announce a series of papers relating to what is called the "The North-western Conspiracy" which will certainly excite profound and wide-spread inter-

est. The attempt to organize and arm the Confederate prisoners in the North came nearer success than most people imagine, and in this attempt the Confederate commissioners had the active cooperation of a number of well known Western politicians. The true story of the conspiracy is now to be told, and it will be substantiated by all the official papers.

There was a good deal that was encouraging to the labor reformers in the campaign of Henry George for mayor of New York, although he was not elected. It was conducted intelligently, and without trouble indicating good organization, and a determined purpose. Besides this, it developed strength that cannot be ignored, and proves the labor movement when conducted on a high plane, free from anarchy and socialism as taught in this city, is a power that every political party can be made to respect.

The defeat of A. J. Arnold, even by a small majority, was a surprise to his many friends. It is generally conceded that he would be elected, because of the cordial support that was given him by leading republicans not only in the city but in the country. He would have made a good representative, and so will Mr. Bolmar.

It may be said that the Santa Fe will have a line of their own into Chicago before another year is past.

It was found necessary to amputate the arm of Mr. Beans little girl, who fell from the Adams house steps on Sunday. It was so badly fractured that mortification set in before it would heal.

A large number of friends and relatives attended the wedding of Miss Tillie Bauer and W. F. Roehr at the brides home on the avenue. It was a very pleasant affair, and many valuable presents were received by the young people.

As two little children of Mr. P. H. Mosler were playing about the north abutment of the Rock Island bridge, with their father, last Sunday, one of them fell into the river, and after floating down stream a short distance, was rescued by a colored man.

TO ADVERTISE and meet with success requires a knowledge of the value of newspapers, and a correctly displayed ad. To secure such information, call on JUDICIOUSLY CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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THE COCAINE HABIT.

The Worst Slavery Known—New Revelations of Power.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

When cocaine was discovered the medical world exclaimed "thank heaven!"

But useful as it is, it is also dangerous, especially when its use is perverted for the deadening of pain for surgical operations, to the stimulation and destruction of the human body.

"It is the worst constitution wrecker ever known. It ruins the liver and kidneys in half a year, and when this work is done, the strongest constitution soon succumbs."

"Do you know of Dr. Underhill's case here in Cincinnati?"

"That leading physician who became a victim of the cocaine habit? Yes. His case was a very sad one, but the habit can be cured. I have rescued many a man from a worse condition."

"What, worse than Dr. Underhill's?"

"Indeed, sir, far so. Just in Hall, A. M., M. D., president of the State Board of Health of Iowa, and a famed practitioner, and Alexander Neil, M. D., professor of surgery in the Columbus Medical College, and president of the Academy of Medicine, a man widely known, Rev. W. P. Clancy of Indianapolis, Ind., from personal experience in opium eating, etc., can tell you of the kind of success our form of treatment wins, and so can H. C. Wilson, formerly of Cincinnati, who is now associated with me."

"Would you mind letting our readers into the secret of your methods?"

"Well, young man, you surely have a good bit of assurance to ask a man to give his business away to the public; but I won't wholly disappoint you. I have treated over 20,000 patients. In common with many eminent physicians, I, for years made a close study of the effects of the habits on the system and the organs which they most severely attack. Dr. Hall, Dr. Neil and Mr. Wilson, whom I have mentioned, and hundreds of others, equally as expert, made many similar experiments on their own behalf. We each found that these drugs worked most destructively in the kidneys and liver; in fact, finally destroyed them. It was then apparent that no cure could be effected until those organs could be restored to health. We recently exhausted the entire range of medical science, experimenting with all known remedies for these organs, and as the result of these close investigations we all substantially agreed, though following different lines of inquiry, that the most reliable, scientific preparation, was Warner's safe cure. This was the second point in the discovery. The third was our own private form of treatment, which, of course we do not divulge to the public. Every case that we have treated first with Warner's safe cure, then with our own private treatment, and followed up again with Warner's safe cure for a few weeks, has been successful. These habits can't be cured without using it, because the habit is nourished and sustained in the liver and kidneys. The habit can be kept up in moderation, however, if free use is also made, at the same time, of that great remedy."

"Yes, it is a world famed and justly celebrated specific! Like many other physicians, I used to deride the claims made for it, but I know now for a fact that it is the world's greatest blessing, having sovereign power over hitherto incurable diseases of the kidneys and liver, and when I have said that, young man, I have said nearly everything, for most diseases originate in, or are aggravated by, a depraved condition of the kidneys."

"People do not realize this, because, singular as it may seem, the kidneys may be in a very advanced stage of decomposition, and yet owing to the fact that there are but few nerves of sensation in them the subject will not experience much pain therein. On this account thousands of people die every year of kidney disease unknowingly. They have so called disorders of the head, of the heart and lungs and stomach, and treat them in vain, for the real cause of their misery is deranged kidneys and if they were restored to health the other disorders would soon disappear."

Dr. Stephen's experience, that can be confirmed by many thousands whom he has treated, adds only more emphasis to the experience of many hundreds of thousands all over the world, that the remedy he refers to is without any doubt the most beneficial discovery ever given to humanity.

Work For One Lady in Every County. The publishers of the Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn., wish to employ one bright lady agent in every county in the United States at good pay and permanent employment to an efficient worker. The Housekeeper is now very popular and will be even more so with the brilliant new editor in charge. The publishers offer special floral premiums worth \$1.00 and the last three months of 1887 free to all who subscribe now for 1887 at \$1.00 per year. These floral premiums are a specialty, over 70,000 having been sent out in 1886.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Population of Kansas. The following table, giving the order of the counties in reference to population, has been compiled from statistics in the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, collected for the forthcoming report of that department:

Table with 3 columns: Counties, 1885, 1886, Inc. Lists counties like Leavenworth, Shawnee, Sedgewick, etc., with population figures and percentage increases.

The total population is 1,408,748, an increase during the year of 230,000. The ratio of increase would give a population of 2,000,000 in the year 1890 when the census is taken for apportionment.

Miscellaneous. When the late National Woman's Suffrage convention was called to order at Topeka there were twenty-three states present, representing Kansas, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri and Washington Territory. Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell read the reports of the Ohio and New York associations, while Rev. Louis Banks reported that in Virginia the sentiment in favor of granting women the ballot was growing.

The other afternoon a little boy named Henry Bloet, son of the engineer at the vinegar works at Topeka, was playing on top of a large vinegar vat, when he slipped on a loose board and fell in. His parents not knowing what had become of him caused the city to be searched, but he could not be found. His father looked into the vat the next morning and saw the child's hat floating on top of the vinegar. Further search revealed the dead body of the little fellow.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Established, Ute, Sheridan County, Armstrong, S. Carter, postmaster. Postmasters appointed, Carridge, Cowley County, David L. Croft; Berry, Greenwood County, John A. Blair; Kilmer, Shawnee County, Charles Corson; Orchard, Lincoln County, James T. Miller; Twin Falls, Greenwood County, H. L. Hale; Whitson, Finney County, George P. Gregory; Yata, Ottawa County, F. W. Thorp.

One insurance company doing business in the State has become so thoroughly convinced that incendiaries are the cause of so many fires, both town and country, that it is said the company will employ Pinkerton detectives for the purpose of bringing the criminals to justice.

JOHN NOWERS, a farmer owning a farm six miles west of Leavenworth, started for his home the other night, and when in the edge of the city fell from his wagon and broke his neck. He was a single man and his parents reside in Platte County, Mo.

THE Woman's Suffrage convention, recently held in Fort Scott, resulted in the organization of the Bourbon County Suffrage Association. The following temporary officers were elected: Chairman, Miss Lucy E. Anthony; secretary, Mrs. E. G. Galloway; treasurer, Miss Bessie Randolph.

THE fifth annual convention of the Anti-Horse Thief Association of Kansas completed its labors at Parsons on the 28th. The convention was composed of nearly 200 delegates, representing forty-seven lodges. An effort will be made to induce the Legislature to pass a law giving each member of the association the authority of a deputy sheriff to protect him in case a horse thief should resist and be killed.

REPRESENTATIVES of the syndicate that recently purchased the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern, and who also control the proposed line between Leavenworth and Olathe, recently made a delegation of business men of Leavenworth to ascertain what inducements would be offered to build the line to Olathe, and also run the Wyandotte road, which cuts twelve miles south, into Leavenworth.

AUDACIOUS flames recently burned the Topeka fire lions in their den by attacking the headquarters of the fire department and inflicting a loss of \$500.

Prices all tools and agricultural implements under shelter.

FALL ELECTIONS.

What the First Returns Seemed to Indicate.

A Lively Fight in Kansas—Hewitt Elected Mayor of New York City—Meager Returns From All Parts of the Country.

First returns from the fall elections were very meager as to the actual vote cast, but the result was generally estimated from partial returns which are condensed in the most intelligible manner possible from figures received.

In Kansas the result looked favorable for the re-election of Martin for Governor, but Moonlight made some surprising gains in several counties heard from. He was reported as carrying Wyandotte by over 1,000 majority and Atchison by several hundred, and a heavy majority in Leavenworth. Not sufficient returns had been received, however, to give any thing definite as to figures. The First district elects Morrill (Rep.) to Congress. In the Second, Robinson (Dem.) was running Funston (Rep.) very close, with the result in doubt. In the Third district Perkins (Rep.) is elected. In the Fourth district heavy Democratic gains were reported, but Ryan (Rep.) was elected to Congress. Phillips (Rep.) and Turner (Rep.) were reported to have won some doubt. In the precincts reported Anderson (Ind. Rep.) ran ahead of Wilson (Rep.) Lowe (Dem.) was running close up to Anderson and the result was doubtful. The Sixth district probably elects Turner (Rep.) while returns from the Seventh were meager, with the chances in favor of Peters (Rep.).

There seemed to be little doubt of the election of the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge and other State officers voted for in Missouri. Returns were meager but indicated the election of twelve Democrats to Congress, with two districts favorable to the Republicans, and a chance for several of the others. Glover (Dem.) seemed defeated in the Ninth district by Frank (Rep.) by a small majority. In the Fifth (Kansas City) district the race was close between Warner (Dem.) and Harmer (Rep.) and it required the full returns to settle the matter. Legislature, Democratic.

Beaver (Rep.) elected Governor by from 30,000 to 40,000. Bingham (Rep.) is elected to Congress in the First district, O'Neill (Rep.) in the Second, Randall (Dem.) in the Third, Kelly (Rep.) in the Fourth, Harmer (Rep.) in the Fifth, Emmert (Dem.) in the Eighth, Helstead (Rep.) in the Ninth, Snowden (Dem.) in the Tenth, Buckalew (Dem.) in the Eleventh, Bound (Rep.) in the Fourteenth, Marsh (Dem.) in the Nineteenth, Twenty-second district, Guye (Rep.) in the Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thomas M. Bayne (Rep.) by 6,000 plurality.

The Congressional delegation from New York will probably stand fourteen Democrats and twenty Republicans. The center of interest was in the result for mayor of New York City. Abram S. Hewitt was elected by about 10,000 plurality, the vote being 107,000 for Hewitt, 90,200 for Henry George, 137,699; Theodore Roosevelt, (Rep.) 60,332.

Returns very meager. They indicated the election of six Republicans, Dunham, Mason, Adams, Hitt, Rowell and Cannon; and four Democrats, Lawler, Neese, Mori and Ditzell (Rep.) by 2,000. No definite returns had been received from the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth districts.

Democratic State ticket elected. In several districts the vote for Congress was very close, and in the Louisville district the vote was in doubt between Caruth (Dem.) and Wilson (Rep.) The Ninth and Eleventh were also close. Speaker Carlisle was returned with a largely reduced majority.

The Republican State Committee claimed the election of sixteen Congressmen—a Republican gain of six seats—conceded the election of five Democrats. The Democratic committee claimed the election of six Congressmen. The vote on State officers is about 15,000 majority Republican.

The Democrats had no regular opposition on the State ticket. The chief interest centered in the contest for Congress in the Seventh district, between Smalls (Rep.) and Elliott (Dem.). The Democrats made large gains, but the result was not reported.

Nebraska elects Thayer, Governor, and the entire State ticket and elects Laird (Rep.) in the Second and Dorsey (Rep.) in the Third district to Congress. In the First district the contest seemed close between Howe (Rep.) and McShane (Dem.).

The Congressional delegation will stand as follows: First district, Gibson, (Dem.); Second, Shaw, (Dem.); Third, Rusk, (Dem.); Fourth, Raynor, (Dem.); Fifth, Compton, (Dem.); Sixth, McComas, (Rep.).

Tennessee elects Bob Taylor (Dem.) over his brother, Alf Taylor (Rep.), by about 25,000 majority. The Democrats gain one Congressman, the delegation standing nine Democrats, one Republican.

Governor Rusk (Rep.) probably re-elected together with the entire Republican State ticket. The Congressional delegation will probably be seven Republicans, one Democrat and one Labor.

Minnesota. Votes very close on Governor, the Democrats claiming the election of Ames. The returns also seemed to be favorable to the election of three Democrats to Congress.

Latest returns indicated that the Virginia delegation in Congress will stand four Democrats and six Republicans, a net Republican gain of four Congressmen.

Ames (Rep.) probably chosen Governor. Seven Republicans and four Democrats elected to Congress, with one district in doubt.

Democrats reported to have carried the State. No reliable returns on Congressmen. Legislature in doubt.

Both parties claimed the State. Nothing definite on Congress. Both parties also claimed the Legislature.

No definite returns. Both parties were

claiming the State, but no estimate could be made on Congressmen.

Probably no election of Governor by the people, Cleveland (Dem.) receiving a small vote less than a majority. The Legislature will elect Hawley (Rep.).

Indications were that there was no choice for Governor by the people. McKinney (Dem.) elected to Congress in the First district; Gallinger (Rep.) in the Second.

Green (Dem.) elected Governor. Walter Phelps (Rep.) re-elected to Congress. Nothing definite on the Legislature.

Only light returns. Three districts elect Democrats to Congress. Three not reported.

The Democratic State ticket elected by about 100,000. Democratic Congressmen all reported elected.

Vote close and both parties claimed the State.

Congressional delegation all Democrats.

In addition to the above the returns showed the success of the Democrats in Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, and the Republicans carried Nevada. In the Second Congressional district of Rhode Island there was no choice. Bradley, (Dem.) received 5,426; Dixon, (Rep.) 4,849; Chase, (Prohib.) 852; Scott, 137.

OFFICIAL SHOT.

The Surveyor of the Port of New York Shot by a Discharged Knave.

New York, Nov. 2.—Surveyor of the Port of New York Beattie was shot about noon yesterday in his office, at the custom house, by a discharged inspector, who fired five or six shots. The surveyor's wound being serious. The surveyor's wound being serious. The surveyor's wound being serious.

He was taken to the Old Slip station house and locked up. He described himself as being seventy years old, married, living at 859 Sixth avenue. He said he had a long history of insanity, and that his victim was being cared for. The news of the shooting, greatly exaggerated, spread rapidly. A large squad of police had all they could do to keep the corridors clear. A number of physicians appeared, but the patient was not injured.

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Coroner Levy took the statement of Surveyor Beattie in the afternoon. He said the prisoner was removed from his post of duty by his recommendation, as he had illegally taken money from an emigrant guard. The surveyor was sitting at his desk when the door was thrown open and the prisoner entered with a pistol in his hand, exclaiming, "Now, by God, I'll teach you."

The building was occupied by a number of large firms. The Goodyear Rubber Company had the basement and first floor. The stock was valued at \$100,000; insured for \$62,000. The company's loss is \$50,000. Salisbury & Cline, agents for the Goodyear Manufacturing Company, Boston Belting Company, Gosamer Rubber Clothing Company and James Davis & Co. had the basement and front floor of 109. Their \$150,000 stock is damaged \$30,000; insured for \$60,000. Knight & Leonard, printers in the upper floors, lost about \$20,000; insurance \$48,000. William Wilson & Co., bookbinders and publishers, lost \$30,000 and have but \$13,000 insurance. C. M. Magill's printing establishment is damaged \$4,000; fully insured. R. G. Badeau & Co., publishers, and the Derby Paper Company also have small losses. The building was owned by Judge L. C. P. Freer, whose loss was about \$35,000, but it is believed to be fully insured.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 1.—A Connelville, Pa., special says: The fire at the Starkey mines near Mount Pleasant, which originated yesterday afternoon, is still raging and is hourly gaining headway. Flame and smoke, driven by a strong current of air, leap from the mouth of the shaft to the height of 100 feet above the ground. All efforts to check the fire have failed. A fire engine from Pittsburgh arrived last night and the work of flooding the mine will be begun at once. This will require several months. It is thought that the amount of loss can not be estimated, for the entire plant will have to suspend operations for several months, thus throwing 800 men out of employment. The daily output of the shaft was 1,500 tons, and in consequence of its being idle, it will result in the closing down of 600 coke ovens, or one-twentieth of the whole Connelville region.

New York, Nov. 1.—Jacob Schlot, twenty-eight years of age, arrived in this country to-day on the Sorrento. He was just walking away from Castle Garden when he was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Bernard on a warrant issued by Judge Donahue. He was charged with stealing \$1,500 from John Peterson, a butcher living in North Germany, by whom he was employed. He was identified by the absence of a finger on his left hand. Nearly \$500 was found in his possession.

Prince Louis Napoleon called at the White House on the 1st and paid his respects to the President. He was accompanied by his private secretary and Albert DeForster, secretary of the Italian legation.

DISASTROUS FLAMES.

A Destructive Sunday Conflagration at Chicago.

Hampede Among Gamblers—A Number of Men Buried Under a Falling Building—A Pennsylvania Coal Mine on Fire.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—A conflagration causing the loss of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars and probably several lives occurred in the Knight and Leonard six story building, 109 and 111 East Madison street, between four and five o'clock yesterday morning. The inmates of the dozens of gambling houses in this vicinity were unaware of the fire at the outset and it spread so rapidly headway that none had stirred from the tables until the lives of most of them were imperiled. Then a wild stampede ensued. The proprietors hurried gold and greenbacks into satchels, others shoveled ivory chips into bags, and a few rushed down stairs loaded with roulette wheels, faro tables and gambling paraphernalia of all descriptions. But these were the exceptions. The majority, dealers, and players, rose together and came tearing out of the buildings, many hatless and coatless and all frightened. After an hour's work by the firemen the flames were under comparative control. At that time six men, the insurance patrol were in the building putting tarpaulins over the stock of the Goodyear Rubber Company.

Suddenly there was a terrible crash, followed by a dense wave of smoke and sparks which ruffled out into the street so far that the firemen could not see the base of the building, burying the men of the insurance patrol in the ruins. A moment after the crash a detachment of firemen and insurance patrolmen, led by Chief Mitchell, rushed to the scene. The bodies of the imprisoned men could be heard above all the din. Hardly were the rescuers at work chopping and tearing away the fallen beams and splintered flooring when there was another crash, and a heavy piece of machinery fell from the third floor. It was a big tank in the building that no one was hurt and the rescuers continued manfully without a stop.

George Furnell was the first man out. He came up through a hole which had been made in the sidewalk. He was slightly injured. William Darby also managed to crawl out of the ruins with only slight injuries. The rescuing party found Captain Hume pinned down under a fallen beam and wedged in between two boxes of goods. He was rescued with both legs crushed and his left foot turned completely around. F. L. Mullins was dragged from under two heavy beams. He was cut about the head and his body fearfully bruised.

Gus Boergman was being held down by a heavy piece of printing machinery, so that all efforts to release him seemed fruitless. The imprisoned man clutched convulsively at the iron bars and wheels, begging his comrades to kill him, as they could not get him out. The sewer of the basement had become choked up and the immense amount of water thrown into the building was rapidly rising under Boergman's eyes, while the flames were gradually eating their way toward him, and Chief Sweeney ordered an engine detached from a fire plug and set to work pumping the basement of the floods from the other engines, whose efforts were redoubled against the fire. The waters had just reached Boergman's chin when they began to go down and the flames commenced to die. With the aid of jackscrews the machinery was at last raised and Boergman, who for nearly three-quarters of an hour had given himself up for lost, was carried to the hospital. One of his legs is broken and an arm is shattered, but it is thought he will live.

C. Papineau, aged thirty, could not be found, and after a long search was given up for lost. It was not until eleven hours after that his body was found. In the recovery of the corpse another fireman was fatally injured and a patrolman seriously wounded.

The fire and the fall of the roof had damaged many telegraph and telephone wires. Gangs of linemen were sent to the roofs of adjoining buildings to straighten the tangled wires. They were requested to wait until the firemen found Papineau's body, but the wire workers did not comply. While pulling a heavy cable over a wall a piece of jagged iron cornice was dislodged. It fell to the basement and struck Fireman Samuel McGovern in the small of the back and while his companions picked him up policemen hurried to the roof and intercepted the linemen. While helping to carry out the wounded man William Corneil, of the insurance patrol, fell through a hole in the broken sidewalk and was so seriously injured that he had to be taken to the hospital. McGovern was horribly mangled by the cornice and is dying. Eighteen of the linemen were put under arrest but were afterward released.

The building was occupied by a number of large firms. The Goodyear Rubber Company had the basement and first floor. The stock was valued at \$100,000; insured for \$62,000. The company's loss is \$50,000. Salisbury & Cline, agents for the Goodyear Manufacturing Company, Boston Belting Company, Gosamer Rubber Clothing Company and James Davis & Co. had the basement and front floor of 109. Their \$150,000 stock is damaged \$30,000; insured for \$60,000. Knight & Leonard, printers in the upper floors, lost about \$20,000; insurance \$48,000. William Wilson & Co., bookbinders and publishers, lost \$30,000 and have but \$13,000 insurance. C. M. Magill's printing establishment is damaged \$4,000; fully insured. R. G. Badeau & Co., publishers, and the Derby Paper Company also have small losses. The building was owned by Judge L. C. P. Freer, whose loss was about \$35,000, but it is believed to be fully insured.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 1.—A Connelville, Pa., special says: The fire at the Starkey mines near Mount Pleasant, which originated yesterday afternoon, is still raging and is hourly gaining headway. Flame and smoke, driven by a strong current of air, leap from the mouth of the shaft to the height of 100 feet above the ground. All efforts to check the fire have failed. A fire engine from Pittsburgh arrived last night and the work of flooding the mine will be begun at once. This will require several months. It is thought that the amount of loss can not be estimated, for the entire plant will have to suspend operations for several months, thus throwing 800 men out of employment. The daily output of the shaft was 1,500 tons, and in consequence of its being idle, it will result in the closing down of 600 coke ovens, or one-twentieth of the whole Connelville region.

New York, Nov. 1.—Jacob Schlot, twenty-eight years of age, arrived in this country to-day on the Sorrento. He was just walking away from Castle Garden when he was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Bernard on a warrant issued by Judge Donahue. He was charged with stealing \$1,500 from John Peterson, a butcher living in North Germany, by whom he was employed. He was identified by the absence of a finger on his left hand. Nearly \$500 was found in his possession.

Prince Louis Napoleon called at the White House on the 1st and paid his respects to the President. He was accompanied by his private secretary and Albert DeForster, secretary of the Italian legation.

A Wonderful Broken Neck. BARABO, Wis., Nov. 1.—John A. Hamilton, the stock man of Evansville, who fell from a car at this station October 23 and broke his neck, from which resulted a complete paralysis of the body, from the neck down, died at his home Thursday night. A post mortem examination was held Saturday by Drs. McKinnon and English, of this city, assisted by the doctors of Evansville. The examination showed that the spinal cord had been broken and entirely disconnected. How the man lived a week in such a condition is a mystery which the doctors can not fathom. The case is without precedent.

Shot Dead. VINITA, I. T., Nov. 2.—D. D. Hall while attending a funeral in this Nation a few days ago was shot and instantly killed by Henry Kettney. Both were citizens of the United States, and a writ from the Federal court has been asked for: Hall married the former wife of Kettney, and trouble originated as to the custody of the children, the father claiming both. Hall was unarmed and was shot without any provocation, as he made no especial objection, regard to the other taking the remaining child.

The Attorney General Gives an Opinion Against Their Use by Banks as a Basis of Circulation. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—In answer to a request from the Treasury Department, Attorney General Garland has rendered an opinion that National banks would have to deposit interest-bearing bonds to secure their circulation, and that three per cent. called bonds can not be used. The matter was brought up by the First National Bank of North Bend, Neb., which, when notified by the Comptroller to exchange called bonds for interest-bearing bonds, alleged that it had complied with the revised statutes by once depositing interest-bearing bonds for their circulation. The question presented, the Attorney General declares that at the time the act of 1863, under which the National bank system was introduced, was passed it was of vital importance to increase the demand for bonds, and it was plainly intended that the banks should have no bonds on deposit except such as were current. He quotes at length the recommendation of Secretary of the Treasury Chase in December, 1862, in regard to the proposed National bank system, and declares that it was the intention of Congress that deposits of bonds by the National banks should be kept interest-bearing during the whole period of deposits, as was positively shown by section 6 of the act of July, 1862, "to enable National banks to issue interest-bearing bonds for their circulation," in which it provides "that the provisions of this section shall not apply to bonds called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury nor to the withdrawal of circulating notes in consequence thereof."

"This language," concludes Mr. Garland, "it would seem, leaves no doubt that it was the intention of Congress that when the bonds deposited to secure the circulation of a bank are called for redemption, payment of the interest-bearing bonds for the existing deposit of bonds called for redemption, the proceeds of the latter must be applied to retiring the circulation secured by it."

LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION. Judge McCue's Opinion Favorable to the Officers of the Saratoga and Portsmouth. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Judge McCue, Solicitor of the Treasury, has given an opinion to the Secretary in regard to the wines and other articles brought from abroad by the officers of the United States steamers Portsmouth and Saratoga. He declines the articles in question into three classes, as follows: Certain wines purchased abroad by the caterer of the mess and in use for consumption aboard the vessel by the members of the mess or their visitors; certain articles, including wines, gloves, clothing, etc., brought for the use of persons other than the officers bringing them; other articles, including wine, gloves, clothing, etc., brought for the officers' own use. In regard to the first class, the Solicitor holds that as the goods were not intended to be landed they are not dutiable if retained on shipboard for use. He says that an importation is an arrival with intent to unload. In regard to the second class, he says they are dutiable and that there is no discretion in the customs officers or in the Secretary of the Treasury to exempt a portion of the duties prescribed by law. As to the third class, he says their liability to duty depends upon whether they are wearing apparel in actual use and personal effects, not merchandise. If they are, he says they are exempt. The courts have given liberal construction as regards wearing apparel and personal effects, and under recent decisions all the articles brought for the personal use of the officers on shipboard, or to their quarters, are exempt from duty. He does not think that there are necessarily any penalties incurred by the naval officers, so that whatever is collected from them should be by way of duties on such of the goods as the collector may decide to be dutiable.

THANKSGIVING. The President Issues a Proclamation Designating November 25 as a Day of Thanksgiving. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following is President Cleveland's proclamation designating Thursday, November 25, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer: A Proclamation by the President of the United States. It has long been the custom of the people of the United States, on a day in each year especially set apart for that purpose by their chief executive, to acknowledge the goodness of God, and to love His country, peace and protection. In observance of such custom I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, November 25, to be observed and kept as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. On that day let all our people forego their accustomed employments and assemble in their usual places of worship to give thanks to the Ruler of the Universe for our continued enjoyment of the blessings of a free Government, for a renewal of business prosperity throughout our land, for the return which has rewarded the labor of those who sow the soil and for our progress as a people in all that makes a nation great. And while we contemplate with thankfulness the usual pleasures of life, let us remember that we have suffered through His visitations. Let us also in the midst of our thanksgiving, give thanks to the poor and needy with cheerful gifts and alms, so that our services may, by God's charity, be made acceptable in the sight of the Lord. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and tenth anniversary.

By the President: GROVER CLEVELAND. T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

MISSING MILLIONS.

How Near a California Judge Came to Making a Fortune. "Judge," said a reporter to a well-known representative of the legal profession in San Francisco, "I have been told that you and some of your friends came near buying Alaska from the Russian Government before the United States made the purchase. Is it true, and will you tell me the story?"

"Well," said the judge, "we were not going to buy the whole of Russian America. We had our arrangements made to buy the best part of it, though. If you would like to know how I missed being a millionaire I will tell you."

"I think it was in 1860 that a Jew named Goldstone, who had been up to Alaska, came here. He gave a glowing account of the great fortunes made in the fur trade in the north. He wanted me to furnish money to start a trading post up there. In the course of the conversation he mentioned incidentally that all the trading posts, arms and ammunition, stores, furs and essels in the trade had belonged to a Russian fur company, which had leased them to the Hudson Bay Company. The lease as well as the privileges of the Russian company had run out, and everything now belonged to the Russian Government. He thought that the Russian Government would be glad to sell the whole thing out to a good American company. Russia and the United States were on particularly good terms at that time. I talked the matter over with some of my friends, and we arranged to get up a good company."

"I then went to Senator Cole and asked him to inquire through Russian Minister Stokel if there would be any chance to make the purchase. The proposition was favorably received, and we organized a company, with General John A. Miller as president and Eugene Sullivan as vice president. The other members of the board of directors were William Ralston, Alvin Hayward, Senator Cole, Sam Brannan and Alexander Badlam. Senator Cole then formally opened negotiations with the Russian Government through Cassius M. Clay, who was our minister at that time in St. Petersburg, and Stokel, at Washington."

"The Russian Government then sent out an agent, with full power and authority to fix the price and terms of payment and to sign the papers and agreements on the part of Russia."

"We met the agent at the Occidental Hotel, and spent a day and night in making a trade with him. Our arrangement, as finally made, was that everything was to be turned over to us, furs, ships, arms, ammunition, utensils and furs on hand, for a price a little over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the exclusive privilege of taking and trading for furs. The company made a better trade than the Government did afterward, I think. The agreement was not signed, but the company appointed Henry E. Baker agent, with full power to execute to all payors if the schedule of property was found to be correct. The furs alone reported on hand would have paid the purchase price twice over."

"Colonel Baker went on board the steamer Alexander, which was included in the property to be purchased, expecting to sail the next morning. Late in the afternoon of the day he went on board Eugene Sullivan went down to the dock. He was vice-president of our company, and told Baker and the Russian agent that the company had finally decided to back out of the trade. Baker came ashore, and an agent of the present Alaska Commercial Company went on board. The Alaska company had been trying to negotiate for some time before, but the instructions of the Russian agent were peremptory to trade with us if we would trade. Our declining gave them a chance, which they availed themselves of. General Miller and one or two others were smart enough to get into the new company, and have made fortunes out of it."

"It was the one chance in a life-time that a man has to make a fortune, and I missed it. The company made a trade, I don't know the particulars of it, but just about that time it seemed to occur to the Russian Government that the American company might not take proper care of Russian subjects and afford them the protection that had been given by their own Government. The discussion of this subject led to a proposal to sell the whole country to the American Government, which finally resulted in a purchase, the details of which every one is familiar with."—San Francisco Call.

STAINED GLASS.

A New Craze Which Costs Money and Gives Artists Steady Employment.

"Through the increased demand for stained glass windows in the city as well as in the suburbs," said the foreman of a large jewelry establishment on Broadway to a reporter a few days ago, "this firm has been compelled to go into the business, and to-day there is scarcely one of our richest customers whose dwelling is not adorned with stained glass windows. For centuries past stained glass was used only in churches and cathedrals and bore the imprints of holy persons. This is no longer the case, and a country residence without its artistically stained glass windows is considered out of place. Within a year or two the number of artists engaged in this profession or business has increased at least about twenty-fold, and yet our ability to do our orders is sometimes overtaxed. Do stores have stained glass windows? No. What you see in restaurant and saloon windows is nothing but colored paper glossed over with varnish, and a very poor imitation at best. The first of the leading merchants in this new departure was the late Horace B. Claffin. He got up to decorate his summer residence at Fordham. The vestibule doors and the rear hall entrance are brilliantly decorated. The dome surmounting this palatial residence is also artistically glazed with stained glass of many hues and colors."

"What are the favorite colors?"

"They differ and vary as much as do

UNCLE SAM'S BOOKS.

Some Curiosities of a Lengthy Document Recently Issued by the Government.

The House of Representatives, on July 27, passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of balances due to and from the Government of the United States. The answer, which was very voluminous, was sent to the Public Printer, and the work of placing it in type was completed a few days ago. The fact that certain sums are charged against individuals as due the United States does not indicate that the persons so charged with indebtedness have profited by the amount involved or that they owe the money. In the great majority of cases the accounts are held up awaiting the settlement of some technical question as to the legality of the expenditure.

Among those who are carried as debtors on the treasury ledgers are: President John Adams, who owes \$12,898 on account of "household expenses;" Major-General Lafayette, who owes \$4,895, on account of an overpayment made to him, and Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State, who owes \$61,555, on account of various expenditures made before 1834. The diplomatic, and particularly the literary men, who have been sent abroad as Ministers and Consuls, seem to be more generally in debt to the Government than any other class of public servants. James Russell Lowell owes \$93.68 in his account as Minister to Great Britain in 1836; John Lathrop Motley owes \$2,498 as Minister to Great Britain in 1871; Reverdy Johnson owes \$5,389 as Minister to Great Britain in 1869; Bayard Taylor owes \$102 as Minister to Germany in 1879; Washington Irving owes 3 cents as Minister to Spain in 1847; Alexander Everett owes \$893 as Minister to Spain in 1831; Ninian Edwards, Minister to Mexico in 1826, owes \$924; James Gadsden, Minister to Mexico in 1857, owes \$540; Andrew J. Curtin, Minister to Russia in 1872, owes \$944; E. W. Stoughton, Minister to Russia in 1879, owes \$12,191; John Russell Young, Minister to China in 1885, is debited with \$3,145 and is credited with \$507; Stephen A. Hurlbut, Minister to the United States of Colombia, is debited with \$13,228 in 1871 and \$7,000 in 1872; James A. Bayard, Envoy to Ghent, is debited with \$400; Adam Badeau is debited with \$10,572 as Consul-General to London in 1882 and with \$9,165 as Consul-General to Havana in 1884; William D. Howells is debited with \$24 as Consul to Venice in 1863 and credited with \$71 in his account for 1865; John S. Mosby is debited with \$2,118 as Consul to Hong Kong in 1885; Thomas J. Brady owes the Government \$3.75 as Consul to St. Thomas in 1874; Titian J. Coffey is debited with \$1,990 as Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg in 1870 and 1871; Beverly Tucker is debited with \$21,264 as Consul at Liverpool in 1862, and Simon Wolf with \$293 as Consul General at Cairo in 1882.

On the other hand the statement shows that the Government owes John Quincy Adams \$1,600, as Minister to Russia in 1818; Alphonso Taft, \$1,940, as Minister to Austria in 1885; John M. Francis, as Minister to Austria in 1885, \$3,000; Edward F. Beale, as Minister to Austria in 1877, \$1,111; John A. Bingham, as Minister to Japan in 1885, \$2,550; John Howard Payne, as Consul at Tunis in 1833, \$208.92; Brot Hart, as Consul at Glasgow in 1835, \$185.16, and Henry Bergh, as Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg in 1865, \$135.44. One of the largest debits in the list is Francis E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, \$389,267.46, on account of bullion deposited with A. J. Quirot, treasurer of the mint in New Orleans, in 1866. Dr. George B. Spring's disputed account for \$20,808.89, as Commissioner of Agriculture, is, of course, charged up against him."—Washington Cor., Chicago Herald.

A LAWLESS LIFE.

The One Redeeming Virtue of a Professional Criminal.

Sometimes, when I think what a lawless life mine has been, I wonder that the respectable outlaws with whom I am most intimately associated in social, religious and political circles have not elected me chief of the band. I think nothing of defying those in authority, I "sass" the President, scoff at Congress, bully the Legislature, and transgress the laws of the land daily. I drive across the bridge "faster than a walk," and openly sneer at the five dollars fine with which the sign-board on the grass in Fairmount Park; in Central Park I have "plucked a leaf, flower or shrub." I have "stood on the front platform" for many miles; I have "talked to the man at the wheel;" I have "got on and off the cars while in motion;" I have "smoked abaft this shaft;" I have refused to "keep moving on Brooklyn bridge; I have neglected to clear the snow from my sidewalk; I have dumped ashes into the alley at early dawn; I do not muzzle my dog; and last year he was not registered; I do not always "turn to the right" when I am driving; I do not always procure tickets before entering the cars; I have not worked out my road tax this year—why, I can't begin to tell one-half my lawless acts. No wonder that I sympathize with the Anarchists, nor that good people—people who never do wrong—regard me with suspicion. But one virtue, even though it may be considered a negative one, I insert here as a saving clause. I have never oversteated the value of my property to the assessor.

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 on 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, rails or poles enough. If we have not 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.

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 so that no other strange matters so that sometimes can arrange 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 forming a narrow fringe, which is cut open. 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 plaits, 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. Oxidized 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 broad and figured woollens 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 surprisingly beautiful. The broadest velvets are gorgeous. Long pile goods with plain and cashmere centers show large and showy patterns. There are broad 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 penetrates 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 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 be in 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.

PERSONAL AND PERSONAL.

John A. Logan, Jr., has become a partner in a real estate firm in Washington.

William M. Singery, of the Philadelphia Record, has sixty-six dwelling houses in course of erection in that city.

Nathan B. Moore, a Maine hunter, aged sixty-eight, has killed two hundred and seventy-five moose since his youth.

The first female clerk employed by the Government was Miss Jennie Douglas, appointed to the Treasury Department by Secretary Spinner, in 1862.—N. Y. Independent.

Captain David Buskirk, the largest man in Indiana, died at his home near Bloomington recently. He was seven feet tall in his stockings, and weighed four hundred pounds.—Indianapolis Journal.

P. T. Barnum is reported to have remarked in a moment of confidence that if he lived much longer and retained his present activity he would exhibit himself in a side tent as "one of the greatest curiosities Barnum ever handled."

A. G. Nye, of Weymouth, Mass., claims to be the first inventor of the Morse telegraphic instrument. If it was Bill Nye who made such a claim people would understand it, for Bill is a great inventor, but it is a little late in the day for A. G.—Detroit Free Press.

A Harvard professor and his wife were guests at a reception in London, which had been given in their honor. A hundred men and women had been invited by the hostess to meet them. But there were no introductions, and the Harvard professor amused himself during the evening by talking to his wife.—Harper's Weekly.

Mr. Moody has received from William Mackinnon, a Scotch ship builder, a model of Solomon's Temple, made of cedar overlaid with gold, with many of the smaller articles of solid gold. It is one-fifty-fifth the size of the original, having the court, tabernacle, altar, laver, ark, holy of holies, mercy seat, and cherubim in proportion and relation to each other.

Alexander Stewart, of Staunton, Va., aged ninety-one years, recently attended the funeral of S. G. Wayland, aged eighty-one years, who had been his best friend for half a century. The next day while Mr. Stewart was recalling to a party of visitors scenes and incidents in which he and his friend Wayland had participated, he fell over on the ground and died in a few minutes.—Washington Post.

Tom Scott, of Waco, Tex., had a rather unusual experience recently. He went to see his mother, who is sixty years old and resides in a neighboring town. On arriving at his home he found that the old lady had eloped with a man half her age. When Mr. Scott returned to his own home he was paralyzed by the information that his wife had gone with a handsome man. Then there was music in the air.—Texas Siftings.

The Rochester Post-Express says: A life insurance agent states that he has just concluded an insurance upon the life of a man aged 102 years. The contentions of the old man and his wife appears to be in the possession of his faculties. He states that his father lived to the age of 110, and met his death by an injury due to the breaking of a millstone. His grandfather was, he asserts, accidentally killed in his mill at the age of 126. His great-grandfather lived to the age of 133.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

"To-day is a good deal closer than yesterday," said Smith to Jones.

"Yes," said Jones, "it's nearer."

"The wonders of art—"

"They have made a piano of paper, what wonders art is achieving; if I had a paper performer I might be able to play my own living."

"A. W. Bellau, in Two Bits."

Customer—But ain't the trousers too long? Merchant—Too long? They are made to fit a man exekly your size. If your legs happen to be a trifle shorter you must quarrel mit nature—not de tailor.—Judge.

Lately, in a music hall, after the ballad lady had warbled, "Would I Were a Bird," great excitement was created by a stalwart miner in the audience shouting, "Would I were a gun."—Chicago Tribune.

Tommy (who has just received a severe scolding)—Am I really so bad, mamma? Mamma—Yes, Tommy, you are a very bad boy. Tommy (reflectively)—Well, anyway, mamma, I think you ought to be real glad I ain't twins.—N. Y. Independent.

"Laura," said Mrs. Parvenu, on the hotel piazza, to her daughter, "Laura, go and ask the leaders of them orchestras to play that 'sympathy from Middlejohn' over again. It's such an awful favorite of mine, and your father's, too!"—Pittsburgh Post.

An amusing contemporary informs its readers that a man at the East End calls himself, on his card, "Temperance Bootmaker," and suggests that the need of temperance boots is apparent, for though they are not generally drunk, it is a notorious fact that they are often very tight.

First Omaha banker—I notice that another big lot of American gold was shipped to Europe a few days ago. Second Omaha banker—Yes; must be about "half seas over;" by this time, "Half seas over?" "In other words, money is tight, and that's what causes it."—Omaha World.

Gentleman (looking at flat)—I am afraid my wife won't want to come up as high as this. It's the tenth story, isn't it? Landlord—Yes, tenth story, including the basement. I think your wife will like it up here, sir. The family who occupied it last summer told me that they preferred it to the White Mountains.—Boston Bulletin.

Fashionable miss—I am going to a seaside resort and want something pretty for a bathing suit. Dry goods clerk—Our bathing suit fabrics are at the other end of the store, and—F. M. O.—I have looked over them and don't like them. Here is something just lovely. D. G. C.—But that won't stand water. F. M.—Well, I'll be careful and not get it wet.—N. Y. Mail.

PACKING HOUSE STRIKES.

Packers are Still Having Trouble With Their Men.

St. Louis, Nov. 2.—A circular was posted at Whitaker's pork packing house in East St. Louis yesterday morning notifying the employees that hereafter ten hours would constitute a day's work at the prevailing wages. The employees had been working nine hours per day. At noon the men held a meeting to consider what action to take, and pursuant to an agreement among themselves demanded of their employers that the present hours of labor should not be changed. The employees refused to comply with the demand and the men at one o'clock refused to go to work. There is little excitement over the strike, and no trouble is anticipated, as the strikers are very quiet. The men notified the firm in the afternoon that they would work ten hours for eleven hours pay, which is equivalent to an advance of ten per cent. The firm has not acceded to this, and so the matter stands.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The threatened strike among the beef men at the stock yards commenced this morning. Nearly six thousand men are now out from the slaughter houses of G. T. Swift & Co. and Nelson Morris. The trouble is over the adoption of the ten hour system, the men refusing to work two extra hours without additional pay. In these two houses there are no hogs killed, and employees they can not accept the ten hour system. Each of the firms employ about three thousand men and at present many of these are congregated about the streets and on corners near the big houses, but there is no indication of trouble. There is no indication that the police will be called upon to protect the two houses, but it is yet early to determine the intention of the two firms.

Fatally Crushed.

LIMA, O., Nov. 2.—This morning while excavating for a foundation for a new building at the paper mills, the walls of another building caved in, burying Pat Fitzgerald and T. J. O'Connor, two laborers. The latter was taken out with few slight injuries, while the former was fatally crushed at the hips. He was aged forty-five and had a family.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Flour.

St. Louis, Nov. 2. Flour—Quiet and steady; XXX, \$2.36; XX, \$2.34; X, \$2.32; Y, \$2.30; Z, \$2.28; superfine, \$2.26; extra, \$2.24; fancy, \$2.22; superfine, \$2.20; extra, \$2.18; fancy, \$2.16; superfine, \$2.14; extra, \$2.12; fancy, \$2.10; superfine, \$2.08; extra, \$2.06; fancy, \$2.04; superfine, \$2.02; extra, \$2.00; fancy, \$1.98; superfine, \$1.96; extra, \$1.94; fancy, \$1.92; superfine, \$1.90; extra, \$1.88; fancy, \$1.86; superfine, \$1.84; extra, \$1.82; fancy, \$1.80; superfine, \$1.78; extra, \$1.76; fancy, \$1.74; superfine, \$1.72; extra, \$1.70; fancy, \$1.68; superfine, \$1.66; extra, \$1.64; fancy, \$1.62; superfine, \$1.60; extra, \$1.58; fancy, \$1.56; superfine, \$1.54; extra, \$1.52; fancy, \$1.50; superfine, \$1.48; extra, \$1.46; fancy, \$1.44; superfine, \$1.42; extra, \$1.40; fancy, \$1.38; superfine, \$1.36; extra, \$1.34; fancy, \$1.32; superfine, \$1.30; extra, \$1.28; fancy, \$1.26; superfine, \$1.24; extra, \$1.22; fancy, \$1.20; superfine, \$1.18; extra, \$1.16; fancy, \$1.14; superfine, \$1.12; extra, \$1.10; fancy, \$1.08; superfine, \$1.06; extra, \$1.04; fancy, \$1.02; superfine, \$1.00; extra, \$0.98; fancy, \$0.96; superfine, \$0.94; extra, \$0.92; fancy, \$0.90; superfine, \$0.88; extra, \$0.86; fancy, \$0.84; superfine, \$0.82; extra, \$0.80; fancy, \$0.78; superfine, \$0.76; extra, \$0.74; fancy, \$0.72; superfine, \$0.70; extra, \$0.68; fancy, \$0.66; superfine, \$0.64; extra, \$0.62; fancy, \$0.60; superfine, \$0.58; extra, \$0.56; fancy, \$0.54; superfine, \$0.52; extra, \$0.50; fancy, \$0.48; superfine, \$0.46; extra, \$0.44; fancy, \$0.42; superfine, \$0.40; extra, \$0.38; fancy, \$0.36; superfine, \$0.34; extra, \$0.32; fancy, \$0.30; superfine, \$0.28; extra, \$0.26; fancy, \$0.24; superfine, \$0.22; extra, \$0.20; fancy, \$0.18; superfine, \$0.16; extra, \$0.14; fancy, \$0.12; superfine, \$0.10; extra, \$0.08; fancy, \$0.06; superfine, \$0.04; extra, \$0.02; fancy, \$0.00.

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