PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN.

Queen Victoria is to be presented with a dress of black silk pillow lace by the ladies of the Maltese nobility.

The Rev. Hugh G. Pentecost, of Newark, N. J., who went from a printing ofto return to the case.

Sir Morell Mackenzie is to be one of ical institution during the winter if he survives the duel he isn't going to fight with Professor Bergman.

Colonel J. W. Bennett, owner of the Gentlemen's Driving park at Philadelphia, has added \$25,000 to his former gifts of \$110,000 to the Methodist Episcopal orphanage at that place.

When General Grant was in Japan, Prince Kung, the premier, endeavoring to compliment him by assuring him that he was born to command, said: "Sire, brave generale, you vos made to order.'

H. Rider Haggard is one of the few fortunate novelists who no doubt have to depend upon their books for support. He married a Norfolk (England) heiress, who is owner of Ditchingham Manor, on the edge of the Bath Hills. Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of London, seems to be growing more and more bilious. "Alway callowing for exceptions," he says, 'the pulpit is the paid slave of respectable society." Of course he regards his own pulpit the chief exception. "Society" does not patronize

Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, whose name erature, is a witty little woman of 35 or so, with a husband, three boys, and domestic tastes. Her favorite costume is the Mother Hubbard, and she thinks it combines all the virtues that æsthetic . and hygienic reformers are looking for.

H. Grafton Delaney is the wealthiest young man and considered the best "catch" in Washington. He is about 30, and his annual income from an English estate is between \$80,000 and \$90, 000. He is said to make good use of his \$1,500 a week, unostentationally playing the part of good Samaritan to a host of less fortunate relatives.

Mrs. Cleveland has a new high hat which she wears when driving. It is a brown felt, derby in shape, and is trimmed with folds of a soft brown material and three upright brown quill feathers. The effect of so stiff a head dressing upon the pretty mistress of the white house is Frenchy, and not so becoming as something softer in outline

densburg, N. Y., with these words: ing the doxology. They tell you there is dissension in the party when the fact is the party in the state was never more united than at present. They tell you that Governor Hill's friends are "knifing" President Cleveland, and that President Cleveland's friends are knifing Governor Hill. It is all bosh. Friends of the state administration are friends of the national administration. Democrats, all, let us set aside the feeling, and march like the Macedonian followers, shoulder to shoulder, to the polls, and again we will place the Empire state in the democratio column for Cleveland and Thurman.

Superintendent Bancroft's Report. Washington dispatch: Superintendent Bancroft of the railway mail service, in his annual report shows that on June 30, 1888, the railway mail service was in operation upon 143,713 miles of railroad. Clerks were employed in the distribution of mail on 126,310 miles. There were in operation forty-one inland steamboat lines; aggregating 5,972 miles, on which postal clerks were employed, while in the performance of their duties postal clerks handled 122,031,104 miles, an on steamboat 1,767,649 miles. They distributed 6,528,772,060 pieces of ordinary mail, and receipted for, recorded, protected and properly distributed 16, 001,059 registered packages and cases, and 1,103,083 through registered pouches and inner registered sacks during the yeor. The casualties during the year were more numerous than for any preceding year, there having been 248 accidents to trains upon which postal clerks were employed. In these wrecks four clerks were killed, sixty-three seriously and four slightly in in id

The Canadian Pacific Monopoly. Winnipeg (Man.) dispatch: The local government here recently granted to a local railroad company right of way. The proposed route of this new road crosses the line of the Canadian Pacific six miles west of Winnipeg. The Canato cross their tracks and blocked the proposed intersection by side-tracking a locomotive at the disputed point. The Canadian Pacific also secured an injunction restraining the new company from prosecuting its work pending an appeal to the privy council. Public feeling in the matter is very bitter against the Canadian Pacific, and yesterday some 400 citizens proceeded to the disputed point with the intention of forcing a managed to get 200 or 300 armed workmen to the scene, to protect their property. The citizens were overawed by this display of force and withdrew before any collision took place. It is feared that another demonstration against the Canadian Pacific will be made to-morrow and that serious results

A Report on Labor Matters. Washington dispatch: The annual report of the commissioner of labor, Col. Carroll D. Wright, has been issued. gard to the social, sanitary and economic affairs of women employed in shops and factories. These statistics were collected by women. Over 17,000 women were interviewed and the results are being tabulated. The force of spein collecting the statistics in regard to same period last year. marriage and divorce in this country. Colonel Wright expects to have this work completed and ready for transmission to congress early in January. The special agents engaged in this work have obtained the figures from 2,700 the same period, so that the ratio of marriages to divorces can be seen.

kins, an aged man who claims to be a upon several persons.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A Synopsis of Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

SENATE. - In the senate on the 20th, only seven senators had the benefit of fice into the pulpit, and afterward be- the final prayer of the chaplain, namely: came a socialistic labor agitator, is about | The presiding officer, (Ingalls), and Messrs, Allison, Cockrell, Mitchell, Paddock, Saulsbury and Teller. During the lecturers at the Edinburg Philosoph- and immediately after the reading of the journal the senate was reinforced by the presence of Messrs. Blackburn, Reagan and Sawyer. The last bill of the session to be introduced was one by Mr. Mitchell proposing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by the people. About twenty-five minutes of 1 o'clock the president, reported that the committee had performed that duty and had been informed that he "had no further tendering the thanks of the senate to saying: M . Ingalls "for the uniformly able, courteous and impartial manner in which he had presided," was offered by Mr. Saulsbury and adopted unanimously. At five minutes before 1 o'clock a message from the president announced his approval of sundry senate bills and joint resolutions. Mr. Ingalls then made a short speech, thanking the senators for the resolution of thanks adopted and also for their courtesy and kindness, after which the senate adjourned sine die. House. -In the house on the 20th, af-

er some unimportant business had been transacted, the speaker appointed Messrs. McMillan of Tennessee, Cle ments of Georgia, and Ryan of Kansas, as a committee on the part of the house is now seen so frequently in current lit- to wait upon the president and inform him that congress was ready to adjourn if he had no further communication to make. A recess was then taken until 12:30. After recess Mr. McMillan, chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon the president, reported that duty had been performed and that he had no further communication to make to congress. A further recess was then taken until 12:53. After the second recess the house unanimously adopted the following resolution: "That the thanks of this ouse are hereby tendered to Hon. John M. Carlisle, speaker, for the courtesy, ability and fairness with which he has presided over the deliberations of the irst session of the fiftieth congress. Speaker Carlisle having resumed the the clock pointed out the hour of 1. the speaker said: "The hour of 1 o'clock adjourned sine die." The announcement was received with applause, and the correspondents in the press gallery Governor Hill closed a speech at Og- evidenced their thankfulness by chant-

> MISCELLANECUS NEWS AND NOTES. H. W. Oliver, sr., father of H. W. Oliver, jr., the iron king of Pittsburg, an old and prominent citizen, died last

week of pneumonia. Deceased was 85 Burglars blew open a safe in Sedgwick & Smith's rag store at Sioux City and secured \$200. The safe was completely wrecked but the clerk who slept up stairs did not hear any noise. A number

of burglaries have occurred during the Ira Haywood, treasurer of Huron county, Michigan, has been missing since October 5th. His books have been overhauled and there appears to be a shortage of \$2,000, Haywood had been dissipating for some time, and his friends think he is demented. The county is

W. H. English, a trusted employe of the St. Louis steel range company, is under arrest for the embezzlement of \$600. English, who had access to the mail, opened letters containing money and checks from customers, appropriating the funds and forwarding the re-

The postoffice inspector who was sent o South Omaha to look into the condition of that city reports in favor of the the establishing of a free delivery are several requirements of the departnumbered, and the streets are not properly named. He says that this will be

A sensation has been created at Knoxville, Tenn., by the announcement that J. A. Swan, late treasurer of Knoxville county, was short about \$25,000 upon the final settlement with his sucessor. He is now somewhere in West dian Pacific company disputed the right | Virginia. Since Swan's departure an examination of the books made it appear that he had received certain railroad taxes that he had failed to turn

It is learned that Thomas Axworthy, the defaulting city treasurer of Cleveland, on the day before his flight visited all the banks in that city, save two with which his bondsmen are connected, and purchased bills of exchange on Drexel, crossing, notwithstanding the order of Morgan & Co. of New York, amounting the court. The Canadian Pacific were to a sum slightly in excess of \$100,000, notified and by the use of a special train | giving his personal checks in payment. Drexel, Morgan & Co. have a number of oranch offices in Europe and the simplest ogic leads to the conclusion that Mr. Axworthy converted his Cleveland paper nto foreign bills of exchange at the New York office before he went to Montreal.

The chief of the bureau of statistics' statement for the current fiscal year reports that the exports for the twelve months ended September 30, 1888, were \$679,689,603, as against \$712,204,531 in 1887. The value of imports for nine months ended September 30 was \$544,-It is devoted mainly to statistics in re- 507,908, and in 1887 \$5,358,344,664. The same bureau reports the total number of immigrants arrived at ports of the United States from the principal foreign countries, except from the Dominion of Canada and Mexico, during the nine months ended September 30, 1888, was cialists in the department are engaged 432,802, as against 411,232 during the

Baldwin's Leap from a Balloon.

says: Baldwin bid farewell to the British public yesterday without breaking an extraordinary campaign-the most courts, and the period of investigation his neck in the presence of 10,000 peoextends from 1866 to 1888. The net ple. His balloon darted upward with number of marriages will be given for immense velocity. After a lapse of campaign in which our adversaries have about a minute it was a mile from earth. | the boldness, the audacity, to tell the Still it continued to go upwards for people that the way to make people rich A Bad Old Man in Limbo.

Baltimore dispatch: Samuel G Hop
nearly a minute longer, until the adventurer suspended from it appeared to the their government wants. [Applause.] naked eye but a tiny object. He seemed to be disengaging some cords with one Philadelphian, was this afternoon com- leg. Then he dropped. There was a mitted for the action of the United moment of breathless suspense. Bald-States grand jury, charged with passing counterfeit money. When arrested some \$40 in notes was found on his person, Hopkins, as shown by the evi- tance the huge umbrella gradually exdence, would cut from a \$2 bill the panded and the aeronaut struck ground figure "2," and paste it over the figure one on a \$1 bill, and then, it is supposed, would supply the hole in the \$2 bill with a figure "5" from a \$5 bill. As these bills have each ally Baldwin has not made much money two of these figures on them the pris- by his perilous performances. He will oner could make one note double itself. go to the south of France next week un-

THE LOG CABIN AND THE BANDANA.

Labor Day at Indianapolis and Democratis Day at Cincinnati,

LABOR DAY AT INDIANAPOLIS. Indianapolis put on a holiday appearance on the 25th in honor of the repub lican workingmen's demonstration. The demonstration in some of its features was the most notable in the campaign, though not the largest. The management of the affair was entirely in the interests. hands of labor representatives, chief of whom were Charles H. Litchman, exsecretary general of the Knights of Labor; Robert D. Layton, of Pittsburg; the brass workers' assembly of Pitts-Mr. Allison, of the committee to wait on burg, assisted by John R. Rankin, Marshal C. Woods, and other prominent la-I have seen during this busy summer

listened to many addresses full of the kindest expressions toward me, personally, but among them all none have been more grateful to me, none have more deeply touched me than this great assemblage of workingmen of Indiana and these kind words which have been addressed to me in your behalf. [Great cheering.] There are reasons why this should be so, that will readily occur to your minds, and to some of which Mr. McDaniels has alluded. Early in this campaign certain people, claiming to speak for laboring men, but really in the employ of the democratic campaign managers, promulgated through the newspapers, and by campaign publications that were not given open endorsement of the democratic campaign managers, but were paid for by their funds, and circulated under their auspices, a number of false and scandalous stories relating to my attitude toward organized labor. The purpose of all these stories was to poison the minds of working men against the candidate of the party that stands in this campaign for the principle of protection to American labor. I have only once in all the addresses I have made to my fellow citizens, alluded to these matters and scandalous stories. But now, in the presence of this great gathering of workingmen, I do pronounce them to be utterly chair, the house adopted a resolution false. [Tumultuous cheering, waving tendering the thanks of the house to its of flags and banners, continued for sevofficers for the courteous manner in eral minutes.] The story that I ever which they discharged their duties. As said \$1 a day was enough for a workingman, with all its accompaniments and appendages, is not a perversion of anyhaving arrived, I now declare the house thing I ever said. It is a false creation. [Enthusiastic cheering.] I will not follow in detail this long catalogue of campaign slanders, but will only add that it is equally false that anywhere, or at any themselves on the side of the protection necessity of the story. [Cheers.] I under-estimate the intelligence, sense of decency and love of fair play of the American people. [Prolonged cheering.] I said to one of the first delegations that visited me that this was a contest of great principles; that it would be fought out upon the high of slander and defarmation. Those who will encamp their army in the swamp will abandon victory to the army that is on the heights. The republican party stands to-day a bulwark of defense of the wage-earners of this country against the competition which may reduce American wages even below the standard they falsely impute to my suggestion. There are two very plain facts that I have often stated, and others more forcibly than I, that seems to me should be conclusive with the wage-earners of America. The policy of the democratic party-the revision of our tariff laws, as indicated by the democratic party, a revenue only tariff, or progressive free trade-means a vast and sudden increase

of importations. Is there a man here so dull as not to know that this means diminished work in our American shops? If some say that labor is not fully emploved now, do you hope it will be more fully employed when you have transferthere. He finds, however, that there red one-third of the work done in our shops to foreign work shops? If some ment not fulfilled. There are not one tells me that labor is not sufficiently enough sidewalks, the houses are not rewarded here, does he hope to have its rewards increased by striking down our protective duties and compelling our workmen to compete with the underpaid abor of Europe? [Cheers.] I conclude by saying that lesss work and lower wages are an inevitable result of the triumph of the principles advocated by the democratic party. And now, you will excuse further speech from me. There are here several distinguished advocates of republican principles, you will be permitted to hear now. I understand that the Hon. Henry W. Blair, the senator from the state of New Hampshire, who has been so long at the head of the committee on education and labor in the United States senate, is to-night in the hall. You will also be permitted to listen to the Hon.

William McKinley, jr., of Ohio. [Cheers.] Now, will you allow me again to thank you, out of a full heart, for this cordial tender of your confidence and respect. I felt that in return I could not omit to say what I have said, not because you needed to be assured of my friendliness, but in recognition of the confidence that falsehood and slander could not shake. I have not thought it in good taste to make many personal references to it in my public addresses. If any one thinks it necessary that a comparison should be instituted between the candidates of the two great parties as to their friendliness labor, I must leave others to make it.

Great cheering. DEMOCRATIC DAY AT CINCINNATI. Cincinnati on the 25th was a success. The weather was fine and the crowds ings were crowded and Music hall was He was enthusiastically cheered. He London dispatch: A World cable said in substance:

Gentlemen: We are in the midst of extraordinary campaign that I have ever gone through, as many as I have taken part in during my life. We are in a him from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, on everything he wears, elothing, household utensils, implements of his trade, and everything which is necessary to his existence and comfort as an American citizen; and that is called protection to the laboring men, as if you could protect the laboring man by robbing him of his earnings.

Single numbers 35 cents. Houghton, Millin & Co., New York and Boston. ing man by robbing him of his earnings and verifying the old saying of "Robbing Peter to pay Paul." This is a deception and a delusion.

Here followed a lengthy analysis of St. Louis, died on the 22d, aged seventy to her breast and refused to release them. little ones. the relation of labor to capital, and the two. He was a personal friend of Pres- A young priest who was buried two relation of both to the country, in which | ident Lincoln during the war. He was | hours was taken out without injury but |

world except by labor.

Judge Thurman was then interrupted by applause, when he produced his ban-"You cheer that old bandana," said he, "but I would like to know how in the world I would ever have gotten that bandana for you to cheer if it had net been for labor. Labor made it; my labor enabled me to obtain money enough to buy it, and your labor will make you wealthy enough to live in follows: peace, in quiet and in comfort, if you will only understand which is your best

He then went on to say that the annual production of wealth in this world is divided into three or four parts. One part of it goes to the capitalists who furhish the money, lends his money out at Eccles Robinson, master workman of interest, and nobody begradges him his interest if he only charges reasonable interest. Another part of it goes to the manufacturer, the man who carries on business, and he makes his profit as a bor leaders. At the evening meeting recompense for his labor and his work communications to offer." A resolution General Harrison made a brief speech, and his skill, and nobody objects to his having a reasonable compensation. The remaining part goes to the laborer to pay for his wages, and if he gets fair many earnest and demonstrative assemages, honest wages, then he does not blages of my fellow citizens. I have complain: but if he does not get his fair share; if he is oppressed; if he is trampled down under foot; if his labor is exacted from him without due compensation, then he is a defrauded man, and he ought to complain. Some German in the audience, handing the speaker an old horse shoe, said: "I picked it up during the time the procession was. That means victory. It is a horse shoe.

Judge Thurman-I thank you, sir. will take it home with me. I will nail t on my door and keep the republican witches that preach protection to the poor man from entering my household. Great cheering. A voice-"Nail it to the white house

loor." [Laughter.] Judge Thurman continued: What gave you the right to vote? Democratic principles. It is all in one sentence, written by the hand of the father of American democracy, Thomas Jefferson, and found in that immortal document, the declaration of independence. That sentence is: "All men are created free and equal." That is the foundation stone of democracy. Democracy sprang from that sentiment. That sentiment has done all for the human race that has been done in the way of ameliorating their condition from the day that the sentence was written down to this day. I defy any man living to point out to me one single amelioration of the condition of the human race in Christendom, one single improvement of the condition of the laboring men, that has not been the result of democratic principles. Why, some one may say, here were the southern states that were democratic, and they had negro slavery. Yes, but that sentence of Thomas Jefferson-all men are created free and equal-sprouted up and grew time, I ever spoke disparagingly of my sible in any part of the territory of the fellow citizen of Irish nativity or de- United States. [More applause.] Our scent. Many of them are now enrolling republican friends say to the colored of American labor. This created the him free? They would have been in man that they set him free. They set want to say again that those who pitch depended on them to set them free. slavery for ten centuries to come if they the campaign upon so low a level greatly Those words from Thomas Jefferson's mouth and from his pen are the words that set them free in the end. It took time to do it, but in the end it did do it, and therefore I say it again, and I say it without fear of successful contradiction that no improvement in the rights or in the condition of the laboring men in planes of truth, and not in the swamps | Christendom has ever been produced except by the influence of democratic

He Died of a Broken Heart.

Chicago dispatch: A sensational incident happened to-day at the funeral services of C. S. Squires, who was assistant postmaster at Chicago for nineteen action. years. After having worked his way up from an errand boy in the postal service, Mr. Squires was reduced to a clerkriends claim that he died of a broken heart. The funeral will take place with high Masonic honors in the Emanuel Baptist church, one of the most prominent congregations in the city. The church was crowded to overflowing. Dr. Lorimer pronounced the eulogy, and his eloquence had already greatly wrought the audience, when he said: I see in the dead before me the arraignment of the civil service. I think as he lies there he declares the failure of the system. Our ideal is still beyond our intellect, nor will justice and purity prevail in the civil service until preferment shall be given upon a scale of talents and fitness." There was a moment of silence, and then the big church rang with an unrestrainable outburst of applause. Knights templar in regalia and olain business men alike excitedly shouted their approval, notwithstanding the sacred surroundings and the presence of the dead. Dr. Lorimer besought order, saying: "Not here, not here," but adding: "Had this loved and lovable man his just deserts he would still be actively among us, or we would have been mourning for the dead postmaster of Chicago, and not a clerk of the registry department." So intense was the agitation of the audience it was with difficulty that the church could be cleared.

Fraudulent Insurance Companies.

Lincoln (Neb.) dispatch: There is a located in Chicago and at other points outside of Nebraska, which make a practice of sending out circulars to patronage. These companies, or al- nuisance. leged companies, have no authority under the law to do business in Nebraska, and all the money they collect for this bogus insurance is just so much stolen from our people. A few days ago one to the reforms demanded by organized S. N. Pethick, of Silver Creek, wrote State Auditor Babcock to inquire if the Cleveland & Co. insurance company of Chicago, had any authority to business Democratic day at the exposition at in Nebraska. This alleged Cleveland & Co. had sent Pethick a policy to fill out and return. Pethick tore up the policy. Soon he got a letter asking why he did large. A great many visitors called dur- not return the policy. He replied that Thurman's parlor. The exposition build- a threatening letter, saying that Clevehe could be sued for the premium or not. The auditor replied that as Cleveland & Co.'s insurance company has no legal existence in Nebraska that the concern

in dosbtless fraudulent. THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for November furnishes an interesting table of contents, as the following topics discussed will show: "Passe Rose," "A That the way to benefit a man is to tax November Chronicle," "The Fifth Symphony," "The After Suppers of the King," "Studies of Factory Life," "The Eve of Independence," "A Lover's Conscience," "Economy in College Work," "Dante and Beatrice," etc., etc. The yearly subscription is \$4.00 and

Judge Brittain A. Hill, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of He is said to have passed this money here in the speaker said there could not be a six persons were taken out together.

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WEST-MURCHINSON CORRESPONDENCE.

Facts of the Famous Episode Explained in Washington Dispatch. Washington dispatch: The excite ment in government circles, growing out of the Lord West-Murchinson correspondence is still unabated. The facts of the now famous episode are as

ican citizen of British extraction, some days ago wrote a letter to Lord Sackville West, British minister to the Unithe coming presidential election. To this the British minister replied in a private letter advising Murchinson to cast his vote for President Cleveland. Lord S. Tebbits as general passenger agent. West's letter was given publicity in the newspapers and much comment generally unfavorable to the letter was cre-Secretary Bayard returned to Wash-

ington to-night and made the following statement to a representative of the associated press touching the matter: "Yes, I have read both letters. have not seen the British minister since he went to Europe last spring until he called on me this morning at the depart-

ment of state." "Lord Sackville has no other or better means of knowledge of the intentions of the president than any one of the 65,-000,000 of American people. His personal opinion is worth no more than that of any one of them on the ground of knowledge, and much less on the ground of interest in the subject.

While there must be concensus of opinion as to the impropriety of the expression of individual views by any one holding the position of foreign envoy it is still to be hoped we will be able to settle the issues involved in the pending canvass without the importation of for- dividends by the company, either now ern town where domestic service was eign interference or intermeddling in our domestic affairs.

"The American people will be prompt to resent and repel as impertinent any such attempts, but they will easily recognize the political pitfall arranged by the California letter with its object so plainly stamped upon its face and andressed to the British minister into which he has so surprisingly stumbled. Such petty schemes to break the fall of the despairing politicians will be held in proper estimation by popular intelli-

Minister West was shown the interiew with Secretary Bayard this evening, and asked what he had to say about it. He said: "Nothing, I don't the purpose of entrapping me. In a few days I expect to be in a position to make public the manner in which the affair sons concerning it. The efforts which age and debt per mile, accompanies this are being directed to the discovery of statement. From this statement it apthe tricksters were instigated by me, and I think I shall succeed in making everything plain.

'At your interview with Secretary Bayard this morning, did you discuss this matter?" asked the reporter. 'naturally enough, we alluded to the

matter, but not at any length." "Did Secretary Bayard intimate to | you this morning the publication of his views as official?"

"I do not know, said the diplomat, "that he has made public any official utterances; but," he continued, with suggestive emphasis, "I understand that this published statement which you have shown me has met with the approval of others as prominent politically or more so than the secretary of state. This was understood to mean that the president had sanctioned the secretary's

"This matter has annoved you some-"Yes," said the minister. "It has annoyed me, but only to a trifling extent. ship and subsequently suspended. His I have nothing to be sorry for, however, except that I was trapped. This affair reveals to me a phase in the ways of the American politician—ways that in this instance are distasteful to me. In other American ways I delight, but I would like to be excused from having anything to do with politics in the United States. The cabinet meeting to-day was a long

> British minister's letter was the chief topic under consideration.

one, lasting until nearly 3 o'clock. The

Decision in the Iowa Distitlery Case. court to-day rendered a decision in the become independent farmers. Those celebrated case of John S. Kidd, plaintiff without money mortgaged their land in error, vs. S. C. Pierson and S. J. and borrowed enough to pay the govern-Loughran. Kidd was an Iowa distiller, live on the balance of their loans until who claimed that under the state prohi- the first crop could be harvested. They bition law the state officers could not raised a fair crop the first year, and the prevent the manufacture of intoxicating | prospects were so bright that they mortliquor for export to another state. He gaged their lands and other property to sought to restrain the state officers from closing up his distillery. He claimed much larger acreage. The notes that he was licensed by the board of supervisors of Polk county to sell liquor in many instances bore interest at a for mechanical, medical, culinary and rate of 2 per cent per month on chattels sacramental purposes. During the pe- and 12 per cent on real estate, besides riod of the alleged violations of the law 5 per cent on the loans which they were his business in the sale of liquor for to pay the loan sharks who loaned them other purposes without the state, he the money and charged the extravagant claimed came under the head of the in- interest. About the middle of August terstate commerce, controllable only by an their expectations were ruined in congress and the state law if it was one ____ A severe frost came and rusought to prevent that commerce came ined their entire crop of wheat, leaving class of fraudulent insurance companies in conflict with the constitution of the them only about as many potatoes as United States. He also claimed that the they used for planting, and barely statute legalized the manufacture of al- enough oats to winter their stock. cohol for certain purposes, and thus rec- Trouble and suffering began at once. ognized the fact that it was a legitimate | Merchants who heretofore had been

farmers in this state soliciting insurance article of commerce and not per se a anxious to supply all their wants re-Judge Lamar read the opinion of the court which was long and comprehensive. He said that it was of the genius and character for the whole government that its action should apply to those external things which affected more than further suffering on the people by one of the states, but not to those things | taking their property. He found the which were completely within a state. The manufacture of liquor within the the droppings of cattle for fuel to cook state of Iowa was no less a business within that state because the manufacturer intended exporting it. It was in this fire. Their children were naked, clearly within the power of the state to without shoes or stockings, men and regulate the manufacture of liquor with- women in rags and without footwear. ing the day and were received in Judge he had destroyed it. In answer he got in its limits whether for domestic or for We found everything as the sheriff foreign consumption. The petition said land & Co. did not care what he had the court made a graver error in saying done with the policy, but that "all we that the statute authorized the manufacthem starve nor freeze, and they took filled with upwards of 8,000 people, done with the poncy, but that all we want is for you to pay that premium, ture of alcohol. The law contained a fresh hopes, showering many blessings when Judge Thurman was introduced. and at once, or you will find yourself sweeping prohibition, and all that saved with a suit on your hands." Pethick it from complete abolition was the ex- pressing needs are bread and fuel, wrote to the auditor to find out whether ceptions in favor of alcohol used for mechanical, medicinal, culinary and sacramental purposes. The decision of the supreme court of Iowa is affirmed.

> buried in the land slide near Laterza, 150 dead and wounded have been identified. A large number of others taken out are as yet unknown. Scores were laborers are exerting themselves to the

A Disastrous Land Slide.

Rome dispatch: Of the 400 persons

found in the river near by. A young mother crazed by the shock and the loss of the house. Some creditor had taken of her children clasped their dead bodies her cow and left her to starve with her

AND HIS NAME IS WILLIAM HOLCOMB.

mbalt General Manager and Holcomi Chief Executive Officer of the Union

Pacific. Boston dispatch: At the Union Pacific directors' meeting to-day, Wm. H. Holcomb was chosen director, vice Colgate, resigned. Subsequently Holcomb was chosen vice-president, to succeed the Mr. Murchinson, a resident of Los late Thomas J. Potter as the chief exec-Angeles, Cal., claiming to be an Amer- utive officer of the Union Pacific system, resident at Omaha, T. L. Kimball was Monroe as general freight agent, and J. No change in the organization of the

St. Joseph & Grand Island was contemplated, or of the various Utah roads. No cleaned, the house linen prepared and appointment of general manager of the kept in order, besides the cooking to Oregon Railway and Navigation company would be made at present; the duties of the office would be performed by of course. I just begin to see what a Mr. Holcomb until other arrangements were made.

Mr. Holcomb is at present general manager of the Oregon Railway and tion of the late Thomas J. Potter. He had previously been connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, and later with the Chicago, Burlington & others." Northern.

The question of advancing money on the part of the Union Pacific to meet the coupons of the Denver, South Park & Pacific firsts, maturing November 1, was considered and without final action referred to the executive committee with full powers. The question of paying a divided was not raised, nor was there at her position as a beggar. At the any discussion as to the resumption of head of a large household in a westor hereafter. The matter was in no way alluded to. The company now has no floating debt for which provision in cash has not been made. A fund of \$3,000,- during their united lives. 000 has also been provided to pay for a large amount of new equipment recently ordered, only a portion of which has as vet been delivered.

The company has no work of construction now going on. The extension of the Salina, Lincoln & Western road to Colby, about 175 miles, was completed on the 20th inst. The money provided. During the past four years between June 30, 1884, and June 30, 1888, the surplus income of the system, to the amount of \$13,500,000 has been care to criticise it. The letter sent from | put into property. About 85,000 tons California was undoubtedly written for of steel have also, during the period named, been put into the tracks of the system, in place of iron. A table showing the condition of the funded and clothing? was planned and the identity of the per- floating debt of the company, its milepears that the entire funded and float-159, including all accrued interest to the government, and that in this same time the mileage has been increased stands at \$31,191, as against \$35,170. There has been a slight increase in the debt since December, 1887. The increase amounts to \$12,456,937.

The result of the financial operation of the whole Union Pacific system for keeping. the twelve months ending June 30, 1888: Gross earnings of the entire system, \$29,029,453; surplus earnings, \$11,159,-836; total income, \$12,259,482; total expenses, \$7,507,103; surplus less United States requirements (approximate), \$3,-

A TERMIBLE TALE OF WOE.

How Money Sharks are Robbing a Dakota

Colony of Polish Jsws. Mr. J. Harpman, say: a Minneapolis dispatch, who has returned from a visit spent fool ship. If anything will proto Ramsey county, Dakota, says of the Polish-Jew sufferers there: The settlement is located about eighteen miles ture rises in a rebellious indignation. from Devil's Land, and comprises sev- Thoughts of bitterness rankle in the enty families, numbering 238 souls. They came here two years ago last mocking, flippant creatures made so spring ...om Chicago, St. Paul and other | by just this want of trust on the part places, with some household truck and of their husbands. The gravest and from \$1,800 to \$2,500 in money, farming | most elusive faults are always found implements, etc. They procured land, built their modest houses and went to Washington dispatch: The supreme work with a will to clear the land and purchase stock and farm machinery. The second year they planted a

fused to credit them any more. Seeing that they could not expect payment for what had been furnished already, nearly every creditor became alarmed and fore closed at once. The situation became so bad that the sheriff refused to inflict people without fuel or bread, they using such few articles as they could get, and set bread, if they could get any, to bake stated. To the tearful appeals of these people we said that we should not let and these articles must had at once, for every day is a day of suffering and privation. We visited twenty houses, and found all, with two exceptions, without a stick of wood or any other material for fire. On Saturday ice was three-fourths of an inch known to have been on board the train thick, and we found numerous little children with bare feet and legs. The The minister's wife we found living in a hut, the floor consisting of the bare ground, no fire, nor anything to make one with one little girl, blue with cold, taken out to-day and the soldiers and and the other in her crib, huddled up, trying to keep warm. Their furniture utmost to recover the bodies still buried. | was in keeping with the rest, and their Their work is very much retarded by the entire supply of food consisted of a dry extreme cold and snow. Among the crust of bread kindly sent by a neighbor killed is an entire theatrical troupe, not from his scanty supply. Another woone of its members surviving. Several headless and armless bodies have been two little girls with bare limbs and feet

> -J. D. McCann, recently killed on ploy of the company twenty-two years.

THE FAMILY PURSE.

Why Women Are Entitled to a Part of Its Contents as a liight. In the want of a proper understand-

ng between a husband and his wife concerning pecuniar, matters lies a source of friet on. Where the management and labor of a wife count as nothing she is conscious of injustice and wrong. "My dear," said an eminent philanthropist to his wife one appointed general manager, and C. S. day as he suddenly burst into the sit-Miller assistant general manager. The ting-room, "I have been counting the ted States, asking for advice as to how president stated that no changes in the windows in our house and find there he, a native of England, should vote in organization of the Union Pacific were are forty. It just occurs to me that contemplated. Mr. Dickinson will con- you have to keep these forty windows tinue as general superintendent; J. A. clean, or superintend the process, and that is not the beginning of your work. All these rooms have to be swept and garnished, the carpet made and be done, and I took it all as a matter woman's work is, even when she has help, which you are not always able to procure. You ought to receive a month-Navigation company, to which position ly stipend as a housekeeper would. he was appointed on the recommenda- Why haven't you made me see it before? I have not been just to you while I have been generous to

The wife, who told this in after years, sat down with her husband and for the first time since her marriage opened her heart freely on the topic of woman's allowance. She confessed to having had many a sorrowful hour both scant and incompetent, she had hardly been trusted with \$5 at a time

"Robert and I talked it over," she said, "and decided that the woman who takes care of any household article, like a carpet, for instance, from the time it is first made till it is worn out has expended upon it an amount of time and strength fully equal to the needed to pay for this work has been labor that made it, counting from the shearing of the wool till it comes from the loom. It may be unskilled work, but it is work all the same. And this is only one small item in her housekeeping labor. Does not she deserve some payment besides her board and

·Robert saw woman's work in a new light. From that time until today he has placed a generous share of ing debt has been reduced since June his income in my hands, not as a 30, 1884, from \$155,446,666 to \$148,626,- gift but as a right. And he knows that I will no more fritter it away than he will. If I choose to deny myself some "Oh, yes," replied Lord Sackville; from 4,419 to 4,764. The debt per mile thing I need and bestow its cost in charity or buy some books I crave, he no more thinks of chiding me than I think of chiding him for spending his money as he likes," says Good-House-

> There are other Roberts who have yet to learn this lesson of justice, and they are found in every walk of life. I have known rich men who were ready to buy silks, velvets and diamonds for their wives, sometimes far beyond what were desired, yet who grudgingly doled out five dollars at a time when appealed to for money. The reason given is that it may be long babyhood into maturity it is such treatment. Against it a woman's nawounded heart, and there are flighty, among dependent classes.

Pearls Found in Kentucky. It has recently become known that in the streams of Kentucky are to be found the most valuable pearls in America, and of late they are very largely in demand. No search has ever been made by others than the boys, who had faint ideas of the valuable pearls they were finding, but State Geologist John R. Proctor has taken hold of the work and is laboring to have the resource developed for its full worth. "Yes," said he, "it is a fact that the most useful and most valuable pearls in America are to be found right here in the limestone streams of Kentucky. They are of great value to jewelers, who can utilize to great advantage all the pearls of shape and size they get. They abound in the limestone region of Eastern Kentucky and a portion of Western Kentucky. Among the counties in which they are to be found are Warren, Logan, Christian, Todd, Simpson, a portion of Trigg, Crittenden, Livingston, Hardin, Hart, Allen and Boyle. Some of the pearls are simply beautiful when touched up by the jeweler. Hundreds of beautiful stones have, no doubt, been found by the boys along the banks. who, after keeping them a few days as a 'pretty thing,' would throw them away, ignorant of what they had found. But I am going to bring before them the true significance of these pearls, and more systematic searches will be made."-Louisville Courier

He Hates No Man.

Mr. Whittier is quoted as thus replying to a southerner who charged him with being an enemy to the south: " was never an enemy to the south or the holders of slaves. I inherited from my quaker ancestry hatred of slavery but not of slave-holders. To every cal; of suffering or distress in the south 1 have promptly responded to the extent of my ability. I was one of the very arst to recognize the rare gift of the Carolinian poet Timrod, and I was the intimate friend of the lamented Paul H. Hayne, though both wrote fiery lyrics against the north. I am sure no one rejoices more heartily than I do at the prosperity of the southern states."

Better Give the Old Ones Anoth-

er Trial. There should be a new set of commandments. All the old ones have been broken .- Picayune.