EX-GOVERNOR MARTIN DEAD.

Death of the Late Governor of Kansas at His Home in Atchison—Sketch of His Life.

ATCHISON, Kan., Oct. 3.—Ex-Governor Martin died at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mayor Wagoner has called a meeting of the people for this evening to make arrangements for the funeral on Friday.

Ex-Governor Martin's death followed an illness of more than two months. His disease was a mysterious one, and at no time were the physicians able to intelligently diagnose it. His death had been expected for some days.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Ex-Governor John A. Martin was born March 19, 1839, at Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa. When a mere lad he learned the art of printing in the office of the Brownsville Clipper. He emigrated to Kansas in 1857 and located at Atchison. In 1858 he purchased what was then known as the Squatter Sovereign and changed its name to the Freedom's Champion. Later the name of the paper was changed to the Atchison Champion. With the exception of the Troy Chief it is the oldest paper in Kansas. Governor Martin was early and late a staunch Free State man, and was first and last an ardent Republican. He entered early into public life, and he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of Atchison and Brown Counties before he was twenty-one years old. He was secretary of the Wyandotte Constitutional convention, and served as a delegate to the Territorial convention at Lawrence in 1859. He was also a delegate to the National convention at Chicago which nominated Lincoln for his first term. He was secretary of the State Railroad convention, which met at Topeka in 1860 to devise a railway system for the State. During the summer of 1861 he assisted in organizing the Eighth Kansas infantry, of which he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment served on the Missouri border during the fall and winter of 1861. Early in 1862 he was appointed Provost-Marshal of Leavenworth, and in March of the same year his regiment was ordered to Corinth, Miss., with Lieutenant-Colonel Martin in command. A few weeks after arriving at Corinth the regiment, with the division to which it was attached, was ordered to join General Buell in Tennessee, and thereafter, during the whole war, it served in the army of the Cumberland. Lieutenant-Colonel Martin was promoted to Colonel on November 1, 1862 and was provost marshal of Nashville, Tenn., from December, 1862, to June, 1863. The regiment which he commanded took part in the battles at Perryville and Lancaster, in Kentucky; in the campaign against Tullahoma and Chattanooga; the storming of Mission Ridge; the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta and the subsequent pursuit of Hood northward. Colonel Martin commanded the Third brigade, First division of the Twentieth army corps, on the second day of the battle of Chickamauga and during the siege of Chattanooga. At the close of the war he returned to Atchison and resumed control of the Champion. The first number of the Daily Champion was issued March 22, 1865. He represented Kansas as a delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1869, 1868, 1872, and 1880. He was a member for many years of the Republican National Committee, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the State encampment, G. A. R.; was a member of the United States Centennial Commission; was one of the incorporators of the Kansas Magazine and of the State Historical Society. He was elected mayor of Atchison in 1876, and was elected by the two houses of Congress one of the board of managers of the National Soldiers' Home in 1878. In 1884 he was elected Governor of the State of Kansas and re-elected in 1886. His wife, who survives him was the daughter of Dr. William L. Challis, of Atchison, and the result of this union was four children. Ex-Governor Martin leaves a handsome estate, the value of which is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000.

THE ELECTIONS.

Three of the New States Are Republican—Prohibition Snowed Under in North Dakota.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 3.—Returns are coming in very slow and the figures are so close that the majorities will not be much either way. The Democrats claim the State by 300 to 500 and the Republicans by 600 to 1,000. The Democrats concede Carter's election to Congress. Toole, Democrat, is 300 ahead of Powers for Governor, with three counties, claimed by both parties, still to hear from. The Democrats have the Legislature by a small majority. The Republicans elect a majority of the minor State officers. The Independents claim the election of Toole by 300 to 400 and a majority of nine on joint ballot in the Legislature for the Democrats.

IN WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 3.—The Republicans have made gains in every county but this (King). Kittatus' majority in the State is probably 7,000. The Republicans will have a majority of twenty on joint Legislature ballot. The Constitution is adopted, but none of the three capital rivals will have a majority.

BOTH DAKOTA'S REPUBLICAN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 3.—In the Dakota elections it is evident that both the North and South States have given a decisive majority for the Republican ticket.

It seems that while North Dakota last November gave 5,000 majority for the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, the new State will not be able to give a greater majority for the same party this year.

For Governor, John Miller, the Republican candidate, received 5,000 more votes than W. N. Rosch, the Democratic nominee. All returns yet received indicate that the vote for Congressman drew out at least 2,000 votes, making the majority for H. C. Hansbrough for Congress 7,000 or more. Twenty Republican, five Democratic and one Independent Senator and forty-two Republican and ten Democratic Representatives are elected, as shown by returns from twenty-six counties out of thirty-one.

The new judges are: First district, C. F. Templeton, (Dem.); Second, D. E. Morgan, (Rep.); Third, W. R. McConnell, (Dem.); Fourth, W. S. Lander, (Rep.); Fifth, Roderick Ross, (Dem.); Sixth, W. H. Winson, (Rep.)

PIERRE, Dak., Oct. 3.—South Dakota's first State election descended to a degrading scramble for capital location. Mellette was elected Governor by over 20,000 majority; Pickles and Gifford go to Congress; the Republican majority in the Legislature will be at least sixty, insuring the election of two Republican United States Senators. For the capitol Pierre, Huron, Watertown, Chamberlain, Sioux Falls and Mitchell were entered. The reports indicate a vote for Pierre of 26,000, Huron 21,000, Sioux Falls 11,000, Watertown 10,000, Mitchell 7,000 and Chamberlain 5,000.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 3.—Returns from State elections are unprecedentedly slow in reaching State committee headquarters. The Republican majority in the State will not exceed 7,000 and the sprinkling of Democrats in the first Legislature will be far greater than has ever before been the case with the representatives of the North division. Seventeen counties return a net majority of 1,300 against prohibition. The State will go over 1,200 against the prohibitory clause.

An Infernal Machine.

GENOA, Oct. 3.—An infernal machine was discovered near the royal palace here yesterday. The discovery was made just in time to avert a disaster.

FOR DEEP WATER.

The Deep-Water Convention Meets at Topeka—A Large Attendance—Prominent Men Present.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 2.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the deep water convention was called to order by ex-Governor Evans, of Colorado, president of the permanent executive committee, in the Grand Opera House, in which all sessions will be held, and was packed from pit to roof. The delegates were seated by States and Territories. On the stage were many distinguished men among whom were Governors Francis, of Missouri; Thayer, of Nebraska; Humphrey, of Kansas; ex-Governors Evans, of Colorado; Hubbard, of Texas; Glick, of Kansas; Senator Plumb, Congressmen Weaver, of Iowa; Crain and Martin, of Texas; Carey, of Wyoming; Funston, Perkins, Morrill and Kelley, of Kansas; ex-Senator Armstrong, of Missouri; Major Fulton, of Galveston; C. S. Chase, of Omaha, and many others. The stage was handsomely decorated, the most notable features being two obelisks thirty feet high of Kansas corn and grain, and one bore the inscription, "Gulf Port," the other, "Liverpool," and flags and bunting were displayed everywhere and the general aspect was that of a great political convention. The invocation was pronounced by Dr. J. A. Lippincott, chancellor of the State University, and Chairman Evans addressed the convention, indorsed on behalf of the inter-State committee the call and supplemental summons issued by Governor Humphrey and thanked the delegates for their prompt response to these calls. He called attention to the object of the gathering and outlined the work of the committee and its success in having a commission of eminent engineers appointed to examine the harbors on the Texas coast. This convention, he said, is not to say where the port shall be located, but to secure the co-operation of Congress, the source from which the appropriation must come. The appointment of a temporary chairman being next in order, Hon. James Legate, of Leavenworth, nominated Congressman Charles H. Mansur, of Missouri, who was unanimously chosen. On taking the chair Mr. Mansur made a splendid speech which captured the convention outright. He counseled harmony between the rival factions representing Galveston, Aransas Pass and Sabine Pass and said the people of the North are not so much interested in where the harbor shall be located as that you shall have a harbor. We, in Missouri, are wedded almost to a man to the improvement of the Mississippi river and if we aid you we expect that in due time you will aid us in our pet project of improving not only the Mississippi but its tributaries, the Missouri and Kaw. In approaching Congress let us do it not with bated breath and bended knee, but as free men demanding our rights." F. S. Dana was elected company secretary. The committee on credentials were then appointed.

On motion of Mr. Legate, of Kansas, the delegation of thirteen from Illinois was admitted to the floor as delegates and granted all the privileges of the convention. A committee of five from each State and three from each Territory was appointed on permanent organization. The convention will report this morning in favor of Senator Plumb, of Kansas, for permanent president, and F. L. Dana for permanent secretary. Governor Francis, of Missouri, moved a call of the roll by States, and that each State hand in the names of five delegates and each Territory of three each on order of business and on resolutions, two separate committees. There was a lively little fight over this motion, but it finally prevailed, and the committees were named:

The committee on resolutions is: Utah, H. D. Johnson; California, Colonel A. S. Johnson and J. F. McGrath; Wyoming, H. F. Cabben, F. J. Stanton, J. M. Carey; Arkansas, W. M. Fishback; Louisiana, S. P. Watts; New Mexico, Richard M. White, W. B. Brunton, W. W. Griffin; Iowa, A. P. Chamberlain, J. N. Camp, Eli Wilkins, Philip Crapo, N. R. Jones; Nebraska, Champion S. Chase, H. M. Bushnell, G. M. Lambertson, H. C. Smith, A. R. Talbot; Missouri, D. H. Armstrong, Thomas Shackelford, Noah Given, M. J. Murphy, E. H. Allen; Kansas, Cyrus Leland, Howell Jones, J. S. Emery, J. M. Grayblill, J. H. Downing; Texas, A. W. Houston, Walter Gresham, T. W. Ford, J. H. Garrett, Major E. C. Douglass; Illinois, R. A. D. Wilbanks, R. H. Cable, J. R. Clark, Charles Wallace, J. W. Ela. The delegation from California reported late and was authorized to fill up its places on the committee. A motion to refer all communications and resolutions to the committee on resolutions without debate prevailed. The convention was invited to attend a reception at Representative Hall and take a drive yesterday and then adjourned till this morning. The reception last night was a brilliant affair. Representative Hall, the largest in the city, was elaborately decorated and ablaze with light. All the departments of State were thrown open and the rooms and corridors were everywhere hung with flags.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Statement Shows a Reduction of Over Thirteen Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The public debt statement issued yesterday shows the debt, including interest, to be $1,636,775,868.82. After deducting the cost of items available for the reduction of the debt reserve held for the redemption of United States notes and no cash on hand, the net debt is found to be $1,070,055,530.96, or a reduction of $13,605,094.25 since September. Treasurer Huston's statement shows assets $713,266,023.55 and liabilities $642,623,257.05; surplus $46,544,428.75, not including minor or fractional coin; receipts of the Government for September, $31,416,298.92; expenditures, $16,462,669.17; expenditures for three months ended Monday were $16,980,000 over the same period last year, as follows, rivers and harbors, $3,200,000; military establishment, $1,905,000; navy, $1,226,000; deficiency in postal revenues, $1,696,000; pensions, $10,068,000. From this should be deducted the interest and premium paid less this year than last of $1,675,000.

Miners Starving.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., Oct. 2.—Four miners have arrived from Forty-Mile Creek, Yukon river, Alaska, via St. Michael's Island and Ounalaska, and report that three hundred miners on Upper Yukon, 1,600 miles from any settlement, are in destitute circumstances. The newly built steamer Arctic, which was laden with supplies for them, was wrecked a few days after leaving St. Michael's. The old steamer Yukon has been dispatched with twenty tons of provisions but it is very doubtful if she can reach the miners in time, and only a very few can return on her. The season will be closed and starvation will face 300 men, who will undoubtedly be attacked with scurvy.

ADJOURNED.

The Deep Water Convention Adopts Resolutions and Adjourns—An Assessment Made to Pay Expenses.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 4.—The deep harbor convention adjourned at noon yesterday after a two hours' session, which was the liveliest of the week. Contrary to the expectations of many the Texas delegates remained harmonious to the very last, but Kansas threw a bomb into the convention which, for a time, threatened to do much damage. It was removed, however, before the fuse had burned down to the exploding point, and the convention finally accomplished satisfactorily the work cut out for it.

There was barely a quorum present when the gavel fell yesterday morning. Chairman Plumb had been called away on business and ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, called the convention to order and presided throughout the session. Senator Armstrong, of the committee on resolutions, announced that the committee was ready to report, and read the following resolutions, which were signed by all but two members of the committee:

WHEREAS, The general welfare of our country, in so far as it relates to navigable rivers, harbors and commerce, is committed by the Constitution of the United States to the exclusive charge of the Congress: and

WHEREAS, Cheap transportation of our commercial products constitutes one of the most important elements of the general welfare: and

WHEREAS, The Congress has donated to private corporations more than one hundred millions of money and upwards of two hundred millions of acres of our National lands with which to construct artificial, and therefore much more expensive highways owned by private individuals, while they have neglected to make adequate appropriation for even one feasible harbor on the northwest coast of the Gulf of Mexico, which would not only afford very much cheaper transportation, but which, by our organic law, is under the exclusive care and control of Congress: and

WHEREAS, The vast and rapidly developing area lying west of the Mississippi river, comprising more than three-fifths of the National domain, and yielding largely more than one-half of the agricultural, meat and mineral products of the entire country, is by this neglect forced to transport its commerce across the continent by way of these artificial and expensive highways, subject to such exactions of private cupidity as amounts always to a serious burden, and sometimes to total interdiction to both consumer and producer; and

WHEREAS, There can be no justification of this discrimination in favor of public highways, which, during the last year cost the commerce of the West an enormous loss in transportation expense, estimated at more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, or upwards of ten millions per month, therefore,

Resolved, That in reaffirmance of the action of the Denver convention, and of the committees organized thereunder, it is the sense of this convention that it is the duty of Congress to appropriate permanently and for immediate use, whatever amount is necessary to secure a deepwater port on the northwest coast of the gulf of Mexico, west of the 93½ degree west longitude, capable of admitting the largest vessels, and at which the best and most accessible harbor can be secured and maintained in the shortest possible time and at least cost; the time, place and cost to be ascertained from the board of engineers appointed under an act of Congress passed at its last session.

Resolved further, That this convention, in behalf of the people it represents, thanks the Congress of the United States for the prompt and satisfactory action heretofore taken in recognition of the request of the Denver deep harbor convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to the permanent committee appointed at the Denver deep harbor convention for their efficient action in the past, and said committee is hereby requested to continue earnestly in the work so well begun and said committee is instructed to present these resolutions to the President of the United States, with the request that he, in his annual message to Congress, recommend such an appropriation as may be reported necessary to secure the permanent deep harbor on the coast of Texas, which may be recommended by the report of the board of engineers.

Resolved, That those States and Territories represented in this convention and not represented on the permanent committee shall have the privilege of reporting to the permanent committee the names of such members of the committee as they may be entitled to under the basis of representation on which that committee is constituted.

Then S. B. Watts, of Louisiana, secured recognition and presented a minority report signed by himself and W. H. Cline, of Texas, favoring the construction of at least three harbors on the gulf coast west of the Atchafalaya bay.

After a long debate the majority report was adopted amid great enthusiasm, and after a resolution of thanks to the people of Topeka the convention adjourned.

In the afternoon the permanent deep harbor executive committee held a session at the board of trade rooms and made the following assessments to meet current expenses: Texas, $3,500; Kansas, $1,000; Colorado, $1,000; Nebraska, $500; Missouri, $500; Iowa, $2,000; New Mexico, $250; Arkansas, $250.

Changes were made in the membership of the committees as follows: Illinois—S. Thatcher, Jr., George F. Alford, A. J. Streator, B. F. Fley, J. B. Clark. Nebraska—C. S. Chase, H. Kountze, H. M. Bushnell, E. O. Goodell, J. Hull. Louisiana—J. H. Putnam, T. W. Pool, Captain James Hine. Colorado—John Evans, Alva Adams, W. J. Jackson, C. B. Kountze, M. J. McNamara. Oklahoma—Sidney Clark, John D. Miles, J. H. Foreman. Kansas—Howell Jones, J. S. Emery, J. H. Rice, James F. Legate, G. W. Clements. Arkansas—A. C. Morgan, R. S. Hughes.

The next meeting of the committee will be held at the port designated by the board of engineers appointed to select a suitable location for a harbor.

An Important Decision.

FINDLAY, O., Oct. 4.—Judge Pendleton has given his decision in the injunction suit of the Standard Oil Company against the Toledo, Findlay & Springfield Railroad Company to restrain that corporation from constructing its roadbed over lands on which the Standard held leases, on the ground that an oil or gas lease carried with it absolute control of the premises for all purposes, save alone agricultural. The judge dissolved the injunction. He decided that the leases only gave the lessees the right to use such of the surface as was necessary to the prosecution of their work in developing and utilizing the gas and oil. A decision in favor of the company would have given them and other companies absolute control over hundreds of thousands of acres of land in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

Minneapolis Flour Output.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 4.—The Northwestern Miller of Wednesday said: "With all except three mills in operation and a good deal of steam in use the flour output naturally reached very heavy figures last week, notwithstanding the prevalence of low water. The aggregate production was 151,300 barrels, averaging 25,217 barrels daily, against 125,200 barrels the week before and 187,100 barrels for the corresponding time in 1888. This is the largest amount ground in nearly a year. Lower wheat has again made the flour market inactive, though prices are firm. Most of the mills sold freely when the bulge was on and have enough orders on hand to keep them going for some days."

NEW WAR ELEMENTS.

The Repeating Rifle and Germany's Smokeless Powder.

Baron Beck, the Chief of Staff of the Austrian army, had an opportunity of noting a very interesting novelty at the sham fight which the German Emperor ordered to be held out near Spandau in honor of his illustrious guest, the Emperor of Austria. The troops engaged, constituting a large portion of the Guard Corps, were formed into two pretty equal bodies, whereof one, named the East army, had advanced from Berlin on purpose to reduce the fortress and citadel of Spandau, to which the approach was defended by a West army. Into the details of this battle, the most interesting of its kind, for several reasons, which has been fought for long in Germany, it would be superfluous for me to go; but there were two main incidents that must be mentioned, because they attracted the special attention of the Emperor Frances Joseph and his Chief of the Staff.

It had been the aim of the defenders to outflank the invading corps (which, by the way, was under the command of the Emperor's brother-in-law, Major-General the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen), and for this purpose it began to mass and deploy a large force on its right flank. This force, in beautifully developed order, according to the latest rules of fire discipline, had been for some time engaged in pouring a steady fire into the enemy's lines, when all of a sudden it was commanded to face about and meet the charge of a regiment of Lancers coming on like a thunderbolt in extended array. Nothing could have been more admirable than the prompt way in which the skirmishing companies faced about to meet the unexpected danger, and the cool and rapid manner in which a body of their supports formed up in line at right angles to the menaced riflemen, thus inclosing the advancing lancers in a murderous parallelogram of front and enfilading magazine fire. It is only in such emergencies as these that the troops are allowed to use their rifles as repeaters, and certainly nothing could have been more awfully and swiftly destructive than the musketry volleys with which these rashly daring horsemen were received, and which in real warfare must have emptied every single one of their saddles. But in real war they probably would not have been half so bold.

Having thus disposed of this danger, the defenders again resumed their flanking advance. We could observe little or no attempt at returning our rifle fire on the part of the foe. But this was a delusion. The umpires soon decided that in spite of the apparent success of our brilliant flanking movement, we must face to the right about and fall back, and with all the more alacrity, too, seeing that we ourselves, the outflankers, had been most skillfully outflanked by a large body of the enemy, which, creeping through a wood, threatened to fall upon our rear. The fact of the matter was that we had been lured to our destruction by thinking that the invader had lost heart, whereas in this particular part of the field he had only been firing with powder which emitted no smoke and comparatively little sound.

Smokeless powder—that was the latest innovation in the equipment of the German army which its young commander had to show to his Imperial Austrian ally, and the latter was charmed with the result.—Berlin Cor. London Times.

—Lady of the house—"During the past week you have had three different policemen visiting you. I don't propose to put up with any such conduct." New cook—"It's not my fault, mum. The bill of fare in this house is so poor that no policeman can stand it more than two days. That's why you see a fresh one here almost every day."—Texas Siftings.

—Marshall Field is rated the wealthiest man in Chicago, with a fortune amounting to $25,000,000.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 6.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	$3 20	@	4 30
Butcher steers	3 00	@	4 00
Native cows	1 50	@	2 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	4 00	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red	65	@	65½
No. 2 soft	70	@	70½
CORN—No. 2	25	@	25½
OATS—No. 2	16	@	16½
RYE—No. 2	32	@	33
FLOUR—Patents, per sack	1 85	@	2 00
HAY—Baled	4 00	@	6 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	15	@	21
CHEESE—Full cream	6	@	7
EGGS—Choice	14½	@	15
BACON Hams	10	@	10½
Shoulders	5	@	6½
Sides	7	@	8
LARD	6½	@	6¾
POTATOES	20	@	40
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00	@	4 40
Butchers' steers	3 75	@	4 30
HOGS—Packing	3 75	@	4 10
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 60	@	4 30
FLOUR—Choice	3 50	@	4 35
WHEAT—No. 2 red	78	@	78½
CORN—No. 2	29	@	29½
OATS—No. 2	17½	@	18
RYE—No. 2	29	@	29½
BUTTER—Creamery	20	@	22
PORK	11 60	@	11 75
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 60	@	4 40
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 00	@	4 45
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00	@	4 50
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 40	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	80⅝	@	80⅞
CORN—No. 2	30½	@	30⅝
OATS—No. 2	19	@	19½
RYE—No. 2	41	@	41½
BUTTER—Creamery	15	@	19
PORK	10 50	@	10 75
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 00	@	4 65
HOGS—Good to choice	4 00	@	5 10
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 40	@	5 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	82	@	82¼
CORN—No. 2	39½	@	29¾
OATS—Western mixed	24	@	29
BUTTER—Creamery	13	@	17
PORK	12 25	@	12 75