CALAMITY IN THE SOUTH.

Fearful Loss of Life From High Winds and Tidal Waves.

GALVESTON, TEX., Oct. 14.-The town of Sabine Pass, at the mouth of the Sabine river, the dividing line between Louisiana and Texas, was reported to-day as entirely washed away by the terrific storm of Tuesday night and over fifty lives were reported lost out of a total population of 200. All telegraphic communication was cut off. The place is sixty miles from Galveston and twenty-eight miles southeast of Beaumont, the county seat of Jefferson county. It is thought the ber in front of the town will prevent tugs from landing, and tug owners here regard it as useless to attempt to enter the treacherous channel.

The following account of the great disaster at Sabine Pass was telegraphed last night to Houston from Beaumont: "This town is in a state of intense excitement to-night at the news just received from Sabine Pass of ter. rible loss of life and destruction of property in that place from high water. We have now no telegraphic communication with the pass, all the wires being down, but an engine ar rived here to-night over the East Texas railway that left there about 6 o'clock.

FIRST NEWS OF THE DISASTER. "Two citizens who rowed in a small boat across an expanse of tossing process, a distance of several miles from the town of Sabine, to the track, came in on the engine and gave a heartrending account of affairs there. They say the waters began to invade the town from the gulf and lake together about 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and rose with unprecedent The citizens of the doomed place did not realize their imminent danger until it was to late to escape, when safety by flight was recognized as being out of the question. The people who were situated so they could do it betook themselves to their houses and resorts judged to be the safest. The water kept rising, and between 3 and 4 o'clock the smaller houses began to yield to the resistless force of the waves and not only moved from their foundations, but turned on their sides and tops. A little later larger houses began to give way and death by drowning seemed in store for every citizen of the place.

DROWNED IN THEIR HOUSES. "With the yielding of the smaller houses several persons who had remained in them were drowned, and when the residences and business places began to crumble the fatality began to double

PARTIAL LIST OF THE LOST. "The following is an incomplete list of the drowned, as obtained from the gentlemen who

came over on the engine: "Miss Martha Chambers, Jim Vondy and family of six, Mrs. Otto Brown and two children, Homer King, wife and child, Mrs. Jun-ker and her son, Mrs. Romery and family of five, Mrs. Stewart and her daughter and son, Wilson, Mrs. Arthur McReynolds, Mrs. McDonand and her daughter and grandson, Frank Mullegan and family, Columbus Martee and family. About twenty-five colored people whose names could not be given.

The above list comprises over fifty victims of the storm, among them some of the leading families of the place. There are others-and many of them doubtless-drowned without any now living knowing anything of it. It is feared that whole families in different parts of the place have been swept away without leaving a person or a vestige to indicate their terrible fate. It is said the situation during the latter part of the afternoon was frightful. The manifestations of terror and agony by the people looking face to face at death and realizing that there was no escape, the dying cries of the women, audible but rendered almost noiseless by the roar of the mad sea, the hoarse voices of men trying to save these agencies. Armour and the Anglothose dear to them, all combined to make the scene too horrible to be described."

THE ENTIRE TOWN WRECKED. FORT WORTH, TEX., Oct. 14.—News received here from Sabine Pass is to the effect that the greater portion of the town has been washed away and about sixty or seventy persons drowned by the terrible storm of Tuesday night. Waters from the lake and gulf rushed into the place with great rapidity and dislodged the foundation of nearly every house. All telegraphic communication east of Beaumont is interrupted and the only information procured that is strictly reliable was obtained from men who have rowed over the vast expanse of water to Beaumont. These men say that the scene is beyond description. The entire town is wrecked and the inhabitants are frenzled with fear and grief.

The damage done by the storm at Beaumont is also considerable, a number of houses being blown down and many of the principal Inmber mills damaged. The track of the East Texas and Sabine road is washed away for miles in a number of places, besides damage done to bridges and depots.

MEAGER DETAILS OF THE DISASTER. ORANGE, TEX., Oct. 14 .- Details of the destruction by the storm at Sabine Pass and Johnson's Bayou come in slowly, and are yet indefinite, though all agree that there has been a great loss of life and property.

Two brothers named Pomeroy were picked up by the schooner Andrew-Baden in Sabine lake. They had been in the water thirty-six hours clinging to their capsized yawl. Their mother and sister and Mrs. Captain Junker, her son and a little girl of the party were lost.

The Pomeroys report that fifty lives were lost at the Porter house, where the people had collected as the best place of safety. It went to pieces at 9 o'clock, and many persons are

DEATHS AT JOHNSON'S BAYOU. Still greater loss is reported from Johnson's Bayou, where whole families were swept away, and not a house was left standing within five miles of the lake.

Parties were organized last night and left on the steamers Lamar and Emily P. with provisions and bedding. They are expected back to-night, when further particulars will be ob-

ENTIRE FAMILIES WIPED OUT.

LAKE CHARLES. LA., Oct. 14.—The lose of property along the Cameron parish gulf coast and for some distance west of Sabine Pass by

the storm of Tuesday night was fearful. The mail boat from Cameron parish reports that the water at Calcasieu Pass was eight feet deep at the lighthouse, and that the entire country east and west was submerged Tuesday night, drowning thousands of cattle and ruining crops. No lives were lost at Leesburg or Calcasieu Pass, but the following are reported lost at Johnson's Bayou, La. The entire families of Alfred Lambert, Marion Lukes, George Striver, Charles Blauchet, Bradford Berry and two families by the name of Franeswar, besides many others whose names have not been ascertained.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN GALVESTON. GALVESTON, TEX., Oct. 14.—This city has been in a state of feverish excitment all day over the dreadful news from Sabine Pass. Many anxious persons have eagerly visited the telegraph offices seeking further particulars from the stricken town. The details of the calamity are very difficult to obtain because of the impaired facilities for communication with Beaumont and Orange, the nearest points to the unfortunate town, has been re-established but the inhabitants of those places appear to be awaiting the relief parties that have gone to Sabine Pass.

THE LOST CITY'S LOCATION. The town of Sabine Pass is located at the mouth of the Sabine river within half a mile of the extreme point jutting from the Texas side. lies only four feet above the mean tide mark and is bounded by a great swamp on the west and Lake Sabine on the north. entrance to Lake Sabine is a mile and a half above the town. The lake is fifteen miles long and ten in width with an average depth of seven feet, which is always maintained by the huge volume of water pouring into the basin from the two navigable rivers, Neches

CAUSED BY SUNDAY'S HURRICANE. It was this lake, according to the most experienced navigators on this coast, that destroved the town. The hurricane of last Sunday in the West Indies blew the waters with great violence toward the Texas coast. This hurricane wave was first noticed on this coast on Sunday morning, attaining its maximum

reached on Tuesday afternoon, however, a fierce northwestern gale sprung up along the whole coast, and at Sabine this gale blew the waters out of Lake Sabine and drove them toward the gulf, where the lake waters were met by the great swell caused by the burricane. This resulted in driving the lake waters over into the little town and submerging the country for miles around without a moment's

This account of the disaster is confirmed by the experience here with the same gale and all information from Sabine confirms the the

EN ROUTE TO THE PASS. As soon as the collector of customs was apprised of the disaster he ordered the government tug Penrose to prepare to make a trip to Sabine, and she started for that place at 2 o'clock this afternoon with a representative of the Galveston News and several others on board. The distance to Sabine is sixty miles. The Penrose can not get back before to-mor-When the details of this awful disaster will be known.

Private telegrams from Beaumont this evening confirm the reports previously sent re-

garding the loss of life. The damage to property all along the Texas coast will be great. At Beaumont and Orange the gale did serious damage. It played havoc among the lumber mills, but occasioned no loss of life. The latest report places the lives lost at Sabine at over sixty.

A WAR TO THE KNIFE.

Chicago Packers Determined That It Shall be Ten Hours or Nothing.

Chicago special: The opinion is general that a long and bitter struggle between the packers and employes at the stock yards is inevitable. The ordering out of Armour's beef men is looked upon as the signal for war. All attempts by Delegates Barry and Butler to negotiate or compromise the questions raised by the strike have signally failed. The packers have not shown a disposition to discuss the matter in an official manner and the strikers are disposed to regard this treatment in the light of a challenge. After the meeting of district assembly 57 early this morning Mr. Barry said to a reporter: "We have formally declared war on the big pork speculator and it will be war to the knife and the knife to the hilt. I shall get to Richmond now before the convention adjourns and you may depend upon it that Armour's meats throughout the United States will be an unknown quantity in less than three months. We intend to fight an aggressive battle, and Armour will either be brought to terms or be relegated to the position of a dead packer, notwithstanding his millions. As far as the men are concerned, we shall take care of them, besides the closing down of the industry here does not of necessity do away with it. The demand is bound to be supplied elsewhere if not here." Illustrating the general feeling among the packers, one of the most prominent ones said to a reporter when approached on the subject: "We don't submit to any system but that of ten hours for a day's work at the ten hours' pay. In other words, an unconditional surrender or nothing. attended a meeting of packers the other day when the matter was fully discussed. Green hands will be hired and broken in rapidly. This can be easily done, but of course it will take time to fill all places. We, as an association, intend to start big concerns again first. We have advertised for men all over the country, and already American will be running with full forces next week. This will win our battle. When these two houses are running full-handed the fight is practically won. We can easily lay up for a few weeks, or months, for that matter. Ten hours we will have and we don't want to see any committee either. If the men wish to return on that basis they can do so as individuals.'

The opinion of this packer was read to others and pretty generally indorsed. The great fight between the employers and employes of the stock yards has more serious proportions. Armour & Co. are to make the test case and establish the precedent of which shall have the supremacy-labor or capital. All efforts at a compromise or even consultation with the packers have failed, the strikers met last night and decided to call out the beef butchers and the result was about one thousand five hundred men quit work. Immediately a committee of men went over to Armour's repair shops, at Forty-fifth street, near Halstead street, where between fifty and seventy men are employed. They went in, had a short talk, and the men quit in a body, all, including the machinists, going out. The engineers at Armour's also quit work this morning. New men continue to arrive hourly, and this morning the Lake Shore dummy brought over two loads to Armour's On the last trip, about 10 o'clock, the train was blocked all the way down from Forty-seventh street, freight cars having been left on the side tracks and switches in such a manner that the train couldn't pass. Ultimately the men were compelled to get out and walk. The new arrivals all enter by the rear entrance, and immediatey go to work. From the regularity with which each house brings its quota there is little doubt that the packers have agents out hiring men. The new comers are looked on contemptuously by the locked out men, and they are called "Hoosiers!" "Scabs!" 'Mossbacks!" and other choice names. It is estimated that Armour has twelve hun-

The scale of wages which the packers offer their men is as follows: Scalders, \$3.00 and \$4.00; scrapers, \$3.25; shovers, \$3.00; mess pork trimmers, \$2.25; mess pork choppers, \$3.00; trimmers, \$2.25 and \$3.00; cellar men, \$1.75 and \$2.25; tank men, \$1.75 and \$2.25; coopers, \$3.00. This is on a basis of ten hours' pay for ten hours' work.

ired of them at work.

Cudahy expressed some surprise that the men should blame Armour for the trouble. Nelse Morris denies the statement credited to him that the affair was a move on the part of Armour to drive Swift and himself out of the trade, and that he was endeavoring to drive all the business from Chicago to Omaha and Kansas City.

A MODERN JUDAS. Evansville (Ind.) special: About 6 o'clock this evening Linsy McKinzey, a drummer of Henderson, a guest of the American hotel, shot and instantly killed John Marlin, an Italian, another guest, in the lobby of the hotel under circumstances which rendered the deed a cold-blooded crime. The two quarreled last night at the supper table and McKinlev threatened Marlin's life. To-day he purchased a revolver, and, meeting Marlin in the hotel, shooks hands with him and apologized for his violent actions of the night before, and then five minutes later walked up to his victim and shot him dead. He then walked coolly away and was sauntering about the streets when arrested. He said he did not know why he did it. There is much excitement among the Italians of the city and an extra guard has been placed on at the jail.

THE HIGHEST TIDE KNOWN.

MOBILE, ALA., Oct. 12.-The storm last night was heavy along the coast and vessels were detained from sailing. The tide rose on Sunday morning, attaining its maximum on Tuesday afternoon, and was maintained at a high point by the impetus of the waters behind. The hurricane itself did not reach these coasts at all, as scarcely a breath of wind was stirring when its tidal wave first wind was stirring when its tidal wave first wind was stirring when the maximum was road this side of New Orleans.

| Added a general commission business. It is charged that he has been running up freight bills with railroads and the different dispatch and express companies, and that he has leaded to remit to his customers until by a washout on the Louisville and Nashville one of these creditors attached his prophate amounts to over \$25,000.

| Added a general commission business. It is charged that he used in speculation.

| It appears that Hunting has gone in debt bills with railroads and the different dispatch and express companies, and that he has failed to remit to his customers until by a washout on the Louisville and Nashville one of these creditors attached his prophate amounts to over \$25,000.

| Added a general commission business. It is that the has been running up freight bills with railroads and the different dispatched to the amount of several thousand dollars, and to-day one of these creditors attached his prophate amounts to over \$25,000. higher than ever before known. The tele-

A POSTAL REGULATION.

An Order From Postmaster General Vilas. Postmaster General Vilas has issued an order that whenever any letter prepaid at less than one full rate of postage, or any third-class matter not fully prepaid, of obvious value, such as magazines, music, pictures, books, or pamphlets, scientific or otherwise, likely to be of permanent use or personal value to the addresses; or parcel of fourth-class matter not fully prepared and being otherwise mailable, is deposited in any postoffice and addressed to any other postoffice within the United States, it must be post-marked with the date of its receipt, indorsed "held for postage," and, except in cases mentioned below, the addressee notified by the next mail by an official postal card, and request to remit sufficient postage to fully prepay it to destination. Such matter should then be held two weeks for reply, and if, at the expiration of that time, the required postage has not been received, it should be marked unclaimed and sent to the dead letter office as unmailable. Matter directed to places so remote from the mailing office that the notice cannot be returned to the addressee in two weeks, may be held not twelve children and looks to her husband's longer than four weeks. But upon the receipt of the proper amount of postage, the stamps should be affixed to the matter so as to cover but a portion of the words "held for postage" and properly cancelled before forwarding the same. When held for postage matter bears the card or address of a senuer from within the delivery of the mailing office, it should be immediately returned to such sender for proper postage. Notice of detention must not be sent to the addresses of matter properly held for postage which is directed to foreign countries; but if the name of the sender be unknown it should at once be sent to the dead letter office. If a sender himself pays the postage before the addressee, the letter will be indorsed "Postage subsequently paid by the writer," and the additional stamps affixed. Should the postage be afterwards received from the addressee, it will be promptly returned to him.

A reward of \$200 will be paid by the postoffice department, upon conviction in he United States court, for each person who may have been engaged in robbing or attempting to rob the United States mails, by attack, while the mails are in transit ipon any post route. This offer is applicable to offences committeed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, and the reward will be paid on satisfactory evidence, to the person causing arrest and convic-

SIOUX CITY STILL EXCITED.

Belief Growing That the Man Who Could Tell Important Facts Has Been Put Out of

Sioux City special: However much the public desire, the probabilites now are that the Haddock murder case will not be reached during the coming term of the district court. Among those incarcerated in the county jail now awaiting trial are two charged with murder and four with attempted murder, besides others charged with grave offenses greater than any grand jury in Woodbury county was ever called to investigate, so that the three weeks' session will have little or no time for this most important case. H. L. Leavitt was taken back to Kingsley to-day, where he will remain in charge of Attorney Wood until the cases are called. It is not deemed safe that he should remain here. Last tions. night, it is understood, he was in company with a body guard of law and order league members, all of whom were armed. Attorney General Baker is in the city consulting with the state's attorney, and the points and evidence for the prosecution are being gone over carefully. It is stated, semi-officially, that the sald hat, George Trieber, before he left the city, rote out a sworn statement with reference to the tragedy, and who did the shooting, which is now in the hands of the attorney. This is to the effect that the "Bismarck" man arrested in California was the one hired to do the shooting, but as he approached Mr. Haddock from behind, he weakened. At this Leavitt approached and saying, "Here, now, don't let this be a fizzle, too," drew

his revolver and fired. Chief of Police Nelson has not reached here as yet with his man Bismarck, but one of the rumors current to-day was to the effect that he would not swear that Arens-

dorf did the shooting. Among the most sensational rumors current was that with reference to the mysterious disappearance of Henry Peters, the brewery wagon driver, mentioned in these dispatches last night. Your correspondent paid some attention to this matter, and finds among residents near the brewery a strong belief that he has been foully murdered, in corroboration of which they say that on the night of August 22 an altercation was heard at the brewery, and Henry's voice was recognized. The next day a new driver was on the wagon. It will be remembered that Leavitt states that Arensdorf proposed to send Peters to Germany because of his knowledge of the affair. It was developed to-day that Henry's trunk and effects are still at his boarding house here, that he paid his board a day before the fuss above referred to, and has been heard of by no one since. He took nothing at all with him and is said to have some money on deposit at one of the banks. No satisfactory explanation is given of his absence, and Mr. Arensdorf, his employer, will from necessity be compelled to produce Henry in order to fully establish his innocence.

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Wardepartment clerks express profound regret at the determination of Secretary Endicott to retire from public life. They have found him unexacting and a firm advocate of civil service law. Every man feels confident that his position is secure so long as Endicott is in charge, and has a natural dread of a change. The secretary is not in sympathy with the duties of his office and not having the positive character of his predecessor, Lincoln, he is greatly annoyed by the jealousy of army officers, put is strong enough to contend with the hot-headed people he has temporary command of. The trouble between himself and General Sheridan, and between the latter and General Drum, and again between Generals Howard, Miles and Drum has had the effect of turning him against all things having a military flavor.

PROBABLY GONE TO CANADA. Chicago dispatch: Freeman Fearnley has ness, 141 South Water street, and it is said that he has gone to Canada. Fearnley was president of a corporation running a line of refrigerator cars over the Illinois Central. Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and Eastern Illinois railroads, to which was

BRIEES ABOUT THE FAIR SEX.

Mrs. Langtry has the reputation of being very generous person.

The Baroness Burdette-Coutts wants all the young men to marry.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's two daughters both belong to the profession of journalism. Mrs. Logan, the wife of Senator Logan, is soon to return to Washington for the win-

Mrs. Livermore is sharpening her pencil preparatory to demolishing Ouida in a magazine article.

Mrs. Folsom is going to make her home at "Pretty Prospect," President Cleveland's Mme. Patti will give a farewell concert in

the Albert hall, London, before sailing for the United States. The Prince of Wales' daughters have

taken it into their royal heads that they would like to cross the ocean in a yacht like Mrs. Henn. Mrs. Anna L. Jack, the novelist, writes,

looks after the dinner, sews on buttons for

Miss Celia Thaxter has made the Isle of Shoals more famous than the Isles of Greece, but for winter quarters and solid

comfort she prefers Boston. Mrs. Bayard Taylor says she enjoys living in New York better than any other city in America. It was the scene of her hus-

band's literary triumphs. A plucky Dakota girl, Miss Stanley by name, has lived alone all summer on her claim, near Waterbury. She wouldn't have a man around for a pension.

Miss Hinata, a Japanese lady, is study-

ing in a western Maryland college preparatory to engaging in a mission work in Japan. She is a very intelligent and attractive girl. Miss Anna Dickinson has been summer-

ing in the Wyoming valley, and she feels much refreshed and in condition for the literary work which she proposes to engage in during the winter. Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is living quietly

in New York with her daughter, but will go back to Paris after the body of her father has been transferred to Spring Grove cemetery at Cincinnati. Charlotte Walter, Countess O'Sullivan, the great tragedienne, resides during the

the Attersee, where she has been visited by the Empress of Austria. PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

summer in Weissenbach on the banks of

Edward Hanlon is still a great favorite

Philadelphia does not know itself without John Wannamaker.

E. P. Roe, the well known author, sports a coal-black beard and moustache.

Attorney General Garland sels ten years ounger since he took his vacation.

Gen. Toombs' lands in Texas have paid in \$15,000, and are good for \$50,000 more. Daniel Webster, according to Ben: Perley Poore, was a trifle weak in Latin quota-

Old Prince Albert of Hohenzollern, according to the late Liszt, called music an expensive noise.

Mr. Gladstone feels in better health than he has done for a long time. He is as

strong as one of the ancient Irish kings. Prince Bismarck, is very fond, it is said, of the naughtiest kind of French novel, but every great man has his little weakness. M. de Brazza, the explorer, has decided to let the natives develop the Congo and the Western African territory in their own way.

Blondon, the famous tight-rope walker, is now 62 years of age. He lives quietly in Peoria, Ill., and has given up walking on

The king of Greece has purchased an elegant mansion in Copenhagen, and will probably make the Danish capital his home very soon.

The famous "Extra Billy" Smith is one

of the wonders of Virginia. He has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday, and is Lient. Brainard has not had enough of Arctic exploration to satisfy him. He has

some idea of making his permanent home among the icebergs. Capt. Henn, the yachtsman, is out of

pocket some \$10,000 by his experiments with the Galatea, whereas he expected to carry home a comfortable little nestegg. James Bell, the Scotch challenger, is a

rich shipbuilder in Glasgow. He and his family are great sailors, and there are few varieties of seas which they have not been Ex-Cadet Whittaker writes a card to a

Charleston paper in which he says: "As a colored man I shall protest against every vote my race shall cast at the coming election for any white congressional candidate in this district.

INVESTIGATING SCHOOL WORK. Washington special: Mr. Nicholas Tara-

tinoff, of Russia, is here studying our system of common schools, which do not exist in the czar's realm. He warmly approves of our plan of co-education of the sexes, and declares that the average intelligence in the United States is the highest in the world. He is from the province of Georgia, south of the Caucasus mountains, the cradle of the world, noted in times past for its beautiful women Mr. Taratinoff, however, declares that the Georgia girls of to-day are not so attractive as their sisters in America. Petroleum is one of the great products of Russian Georgia, and the kerosene trade of that province is rapidly revolutionizing the commercial world. Cotton is raised in large quantities clear down to the foot of Mt. Ararat. on the southern border of the province.

ANOTHER MAN GOES WRONG.

Westburg (L. I.) dispatch: Joseph R. Hunting, lawyer, justice of the peace, Sunday school superintendent and leader in disappeared from his usual place of busi- good works generally, and possessor of the confidence of the entire community, was some time ago given by Frederick Willitts, a New York broker, for safe keeping about \$150,000 worth of negotiable securities. Willitts now claims that Hunting proved false to his trust and hypothecated \$40,-000 worth of the paper, getting \$31,000

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The Windsor hotel at Roselle, N. J., was destroyed by fire last week.

James Commee's saw mill at Port Arthur was burned with a loss of \$100,000.

The Paris Liberate accuses England of trying to create enmity between Germany

A. Rockendorf, of Hampton, Ia., dropped dead at Aurora while in conversation with a liveryman.

Iroquois sold by Pierre Lorillard for \$20,000. William H. Jackson, of Nashville. Tenn., was the purchaser. A herd of cattle was driven away by

thieves in Western Nebraska. The cattle were discovered thirty miles away. The Iowa W. C. T. U. held memorial services for the Rev. Mr. Haddock. The or-

ganization was declared to be non-parti-The reports of the storm on the Gulf have not been exaggerated. There is great suffering and destitution and contributions

are being sent. Donovan, the newsboy who jumped from Brooklyn bridge, is making prepations to repeat the feat at Genesce falls, where Sam Patch lost his life fifty years ago.

Two American and one English company are contesting the contract to be awarded for the drainage of the Valley of Mexica, which will involve an expenditure of \$6,-

The report of Lieutenant Governor Dewey states that the schools of the territories are in good condition, that the land is being rapidly broken for cultivation and that the Indians are contented and cheer-

First Comptroller Durham has submitted his annual report to the secretary of the treasury. The number of accounts settled by the first comptroller during the past fiscal year was 27,479. The number of vouchers examined was 272,926. The amount involved was \$2,890,735,554. Comptroller Durham recommends the enactment of a general statute of limitations fixing a time when claims against the government become void. He asks legislation respecting the delivery of drafts to attorneys for claims and the assignment of claims against the United States.

WAR IN THE NORTHWEST.

Probability of an Invasion of the Blood Indians From Canada.

Helena (Mont.) special: Advices from Northern Montana contain the startling intelligence that the Blood Indians, on the other side of the line, are making active preparations for war upon the inimical tribes in Montana, and that they are already massing their forces with a view to concentrate them at some rendezvous before making their raid over the border. Parties near Fort Conrad report that almost every day armed and mounted bodies of Blood warriors, numbering from ten to fifteen, are seen to arrive at Marias, but their destination is unknown. The object of so much skirmishing among the redskins is said to be a warfare upon the Ventres. who have incurred their hatred by depre dations upon their stock and the occasional removal of a few scalps from the luckless heads across the line. For these unfriendly actions the Bloods threaten dire vengeance, to exercise which is the main object of the present uprising.

These rumors are so well founded that the military authorities of both the United States and British America have taken steps toward quelling the tumult and have placed the available troops in the best possible position for the protection of life and property, should the threat of an Indian nvasion be made good. Troop L, First cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Backus. Y. H. troop, commanded by Capt. Hunter, and two companies of infantry (Oatterson's and Harbech's) have been ordered to Ft. Belknap, where they are now encamped. Troop F, First cavalry, is now at the coal banks and the Box Elder. Besides this stir among the United States troops, the rumored invasion has excited the Canadian authorities, and it is reported that the militia regiments will be sent to the Northwest at once to reinforce the mounted police.

THE HADDOCK MURDER.

Sioux City special: Under the impression that Chief Police Nelon would reach here to-day with "Bismarck," one of the alleged Haddock assassins, trains from the south have been met with many persons to get a glimpse of the German, but his arrival is not yet recorded, although the substance of the statement the prisoner will make has been obtained from good authority. This is to the effect that Charles Ganders is the real murderer, two having been hired to commit the dead, obtaining money therefor. Ganders approached Mr. Haddock and made a motion to strike him, when the minister made an effort to use a missile he was carrying. At this juncture Ganders drew his revolver and fired. Ganders is a new character in the tragedy, so far as the public is aware, and is at large. It is pretty evident that the right man will be named soon, as about all the participants are talking and telling different stor-To-day Sheriff McDonald received notification that owing to the very large amount of business to come before the grand jury, which had been cited to appear Nov. 3, the date would be changed to the 26th of the month. It is possible the conspiracy and murder cases may yet be reached this term.

DEFAULTER BRADLEY ARRESTED.

Cleveland dispatch: Last Monday a well dressed man about forty years old accompanied by his wife arrived at Silver Thorns, suburban hotel at Rocky river, six miles from Cleveland. To-day Matt Pinkerton of Chicago placed the man under arrest and at 2 o'clock this morning left on the Lake Shore road with him bound for Chicago. The man proved to be J. F. J. Bradley, the defaulting manager of the Pullman sleeping car company, who disappeared last July after having embezzled \$35,000 from the company. Bradley formerly had charge of the Pullman interests at Chicago and Detroit.

New York dispatch: Miss Fay Temple ton, the somewhat erratic comic opera singer, who married William West, the negro minstrel performer, and who was divorced from him three years later, has sailed for Europe to company with Howell Osborn. It is stated in some quarters that they have been married. Osborn is one of the richest young men in Wall street. His wealth is counted in millions. The couple were together at Saratoga last summer, when Fay said they were married, but

hammedans in Delhi, India, is running high procession if this sort of thing keep

PAYING CASH.

Some of the Evils of the Credit System in Retail Business.

Perhaps in the milleanium, of which

hose who dream dreams have had fair visions, people may pay as they go, and thus the accounts of the world will be vastly simplified, says The San Francisco Chronicle. But until that time comes we may look to see the old eredit system prevail, with all its vices. And these vices are many. Their chies results is that they make existence a hard struggle for thousands of honest and energetic business men; that they put a premium on dishonesty; that they waste many a good estate in litigation, and that they force the men who pay cash to bear a portion of the burien caused by the improvidence or knavery of those who live on credit. It is perhaps true, as asserted by political economists that credit has many advantages when properly extended, but the tendency is always in the direction of carelessness. If men could always judge the integrity of their neighbors accurately, the credit system would be deprived of half its dangers. But as we are all liable to be deceived, the cash plan seems the only safe one. If adonted it would put an end to the speculative ventures which so frequently disturb the equilibrium of trade, and it would largely restrict the number of men engaged in all kinds of business, and would force these men in more productive branches of industry. One of the worst evils of the large cities, in this, as in all other countries, is the overcrowding of all mercantile business. Ten men desire to keep a store and earn an easy living where there is legitimate business for only one mer chant. The fruit of this is runious competition and a heavy percentage of failures. Every failure means loss to creditors, frequently the crippling o: fine business houses carried on for years in an upright and honorable manner. The general adoption of the cash system would do much to prevent this overcrowding and it would compel honesty besides.

But even granting that in wholesale

trade the credit system offers many ad-

vantages to merchants of which it would be a hardship to deprive them, the same argument can not be advanced in regard to the retail trades. Here is the direct meeting of the consumer with the merchant, and there is no good reason why the eash system should not prevail. We have inherited the credit system from England. It is a relic of an aristocracy which argues that the plebean trader must be kept in proper subjection and the best way to do this is to withhold as long as possible the coin which rightfully belongs to him. The wealthy classes in our large eastern cities adopted the same ideas. It is no uncommon incident to find butchers, grocers, and other retail dealers in New York with unpaid accounts of millionaire customers running over two or three years. The men will tell you that they are perfectly sure to be paid in the end, unless their customers' fortunes should suddenly colapse, but they are constantly hampered for the eash which those wealthy customers could pay with ease, but apparently never dream of doing, save as ong intervals. The dealers send in their bills regularly every three or six months, but those intimations are received as a more matter of routine, and it is seldom that any attention is paid to them. Retail dealers in almost every department of trade could paralle this instance. There was a case recently of a dealer in rare books in New York who failed because he was unable to collect the accounts on his books. many of them belonging to wealth b bliophiles. If he could have collect ed these debts which represented only a fair profit on what he had paid for the books, he would have escaped the disaster that overwhelmed him after : quarter of a century of actve business

A Severe Judge.

Judge Bickleton is very severe When a man neglects a summon: which comes from Bickleton's court he generally makes up his mind to pay heavy fine or go to prison. There are times when the judge is cruelly unust, and still there are times when he s strangely mere ful. Bill Nixon, whe was summoned the other day, failed to appear. When a deputy sheriff hac brought him into court the judge fiercely turned upon the unfortunate man, and said:

"Mr. Nixon, did you not receive : summons to appear before this cour resterday?" "Yes, sir."

"Why didn't you come?"

"I was sick, your honor." 'A very lame excuse, sir. Mr. Clerk, enter up a fine of fifty dollars against Mr. Nixon, and, Mr. Sheriff, take charge of the negligent gentleman un til the fine is paid.

"Judge," said Nixon, "now that I'n fined, I'd just as well tell you the truth. I was drunk vesterday."

"Ah! Weil, that alters the case Mark off the fine, Mr. Clerk."-Arkansaw Traveler.

Rewards of Literary Labor.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne, who ought to know something about it, fortifies, with the results of his observation in England, the recent statement of Tue London Sectator as to the meager rewards of authorship, which, contrary to popular notion, are really below what they are here. He tells of a novel publ shed some time ago by the Macmillans, two or more editions of which were readily sold, and when the accounts were squared up it was found that the author owed the publ sher \$20. Messrs Blackwood, whose binding is second to none among English publishers, when approached by an authowhose novel they had published in formed him that it was a sufficient remuneration to have placed their names on the title page. There are probably not ten authors in England, says Mr Hawthorne, who can sell a novel, ser a rights in a magazine included, for \$300 It wouldn't be surprising to see the authors joining a Knights of Labo