

John S. Brittain & Co.,

ST. JOSEPH, MO.,

Have now in store the Largest Stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS IN THE WEST.

We can offer close buyers every inducement they can possibly find in Eastern markets, and save freight, besides delay in transportation from Eastern cities, which promises this fall to be a very serious drawback, on account of delays.

Having largely increased our stock for Fall Trade, we can offer Western Merchants Greater Advantages and Closer Prices than ever before.

We ask the attention of Merchants who find it to their advantage to buy where they can find the Best Stocks, at Closest Prices, getting their goods quicker, buying often as their trade demands and not run the risk of carrying over large stocks of goods.

Call and see us and convince yourselves, if St Joseph is not your Best Dry Goods Market.

John S. Brittain & Co.,

Corner Fourth and Jule Streets, opposite Court House.

Merchants and Dealers Throughout the Entire West are Invited to Visit the Mammoth Establishment owned and Occupied by

R. L. McDONALD & CO., WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS,

Notions and Furnishing Goods,

ST. JOSEPH, MO.,

The Brightest Lighted, Best Appointed Jobbing House in America, containing the largest Stock of Dry Goods and Notions west of the Mississippi. Sole manufacturers of the celebrated



McDonald's Overalls, Duck, Denim and Cottonade Pants, GYGLONE ULSTERS, LINED SUITS AND CHEVIOT SHIRTS,

In all styles now popular with the Trade, Absolutely the best Goods in the Market and at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Western Merchants can more than save their expenses a visit to this Mammoth stock before buying their Fall Bills. Traveling agents, with extensive lines of samples, visit all prominent towns throughout the west, and will call upon any merchant anywhere upon receipt of a request so to do. Send orders by mail, or write for samples. The most careful attention given to orders, and satisfaction guaranteed, Remember

R. L. McDONALD & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

THE POLYGAMOUS PLANT.

A Sketch of the Elephant in the Hands of the U. S. Commissioners.

A Struggle for Life and Liberty in Wives by Sainted Elders.

The Mormons Prove "Too Numerous to Move and Too Few to Fight"

The Acts of the Apostles Mystifies the Gentiles--The Fall Campaign

Correspondence of The Bee.

SALT LAKE CITY, September 12.—Utah is now passing through a bloodless revolution. It is registration week, and under the provision of the Edmunds' law, all polygamists and wives of polygamists are disfranchised. So wide is the latitude assumed by the commissioners and registers, that not only those who are now in polygamy, but all who ever have been, Mormon or non-Mormon, are being struck off the registration lists. It is even asserted that men with only one wife, which was fortunately the wife of a polygamist, are ruled out. If this is so, it is punishing for crime imparted by inoculation with a venueance.

What will the Mormons do now? is a frequent inquiry. It is not safe to hazard a conjecture, they don't seem to know themselves. You have probably heard of the Norfolk man's case, that was "too big to swallow and too hard to bite." It seems to say the Mormons are "too many to move and too few to fight," even if they were inclined to either of these methods of settling the vexed question. Submission to the inevitable appears to be the only other alternative. But we all know that religions die hard. No matter be they true or false, that is a factor that does not enter into the question; a man will fight as fiercely for a false faith as a true one; if it be true to him that is sufficient. No one of average sanity will accuse all the "Latter-day Saints" of great iniquities, such would be too great an absurdity, and their past history does not warrant so sweeping an assertion; hence we have a conflict in which one side, at any rate, largely believes that the issue is a religious one. Thus far the policy seems to be to accept the situation as gracefully as possible and test by legal suits the right of congress to pass a law which disfranchises men for an alleged crime without a legal conviction. It is held that registers are not judicial officers and consequently cannot decide the question of a man's criminality. Only after men have been proven guilty by a legal proceeding can they be disfranchised. The families be debared the exercise of the voting power. Such is the position of those who are defending the rights of the disfranchised.

Another complication has entered into the contest. No election was held August. The governor, under an amendment to the civil sundry appropriation bill, claims the authority to fill the offices. The incumbent incumbents declare there are no vacancies, as they hold over under the law until their successors are elected and qualified. As yet the governor has not made public any of his appointments, but when he does we are notified he will commence firing all along the line. There are nearly 300 local offices in which the incumbents are now holding over, and awaiting a quo warranto, mandamus or some other writ which the legality of their position may be tested.

Next November the election for territorial delegate will take place. Will it be an easy victory for the Gentiles? Opinions differ, and that widely. Notwithstanding no votes will be cast by polygamists, past or present, their wives and widows, yet there is still the Mormon majority. The disfranchisement of so many of their co-

religionists has raised the ardor of the monogamic section of the church and they are hastening to naturalize by the score and hundred. I am not exaggerating. The United States courts in the three several judicial districts are turning out full fledged citizens from early to late, with monotonous rapidity. I believe two thousand already have been naturalized during the last ten days. To these add the native born just coming to age, and those who until now have been too indifferent to vote, and it will be found that the registration list is not so wonderfully diminished. The next point of attack must be the woman voters. They form fifty per cent of the voting population, that is of the party who form the majority. Take these away and the two forces would be more equal. To test the validity of the territorial woman suffrage law test cases have been gotten up, by the registers refusing to record the names of certain ladies on their poll sheets. The organizers of this arrangement, in which Governor Murray takes much interest, are sanguine of a favorable decision, and that a stop will be put to women voting in Utah. It is, however, problematical, if the judges will take so heavy a responsibility, in the face of the strong feeling that is manifested in many parts of the nation in favor of an extension of the suffrage. But in so many respects Utah is sui generis, and what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander, so far as she is concerned, that it is unwise to speculate on what will be done.

Neither party has yet held its no nominating convention, so nothing definite can be said with regard to who will be. The liberal (Gentile) party will nominate Mr. Parley L. Williams, a Salt Lake attorney, the son and son-in-law of Mormons, but himself is not that sort of a young man. The summiss regarding the action of the Mormons is all at sea; many think that Mr. John L. Caine, city recorder, will be the fortunate one, others with prophetic eye name W. W. Ritter, Esq., manager of the Utah & Nevada railroad, whilst others imagine Mr. F. S. Richards, a rising young attorney of Ogden, will be selected. Non-voters, probably a dark horse will win. Notwithstanding all the anticipated complications, business keeps going. Zion's co-operative is doing a business equal to about \$5,000,000 per annum, smaller firms are also doing well. A large number of new firms have sprung into existence this year, very generally of Mormon proprietorship. The passage of the Edmunds law has doubtless done some non-Mormon firms a heavy injury, and these young establishments are receiving the benefit. It has been the policy of the Mormon leaders to discourage these young people from going into mercantile pursuits, but lately this policy has been moderated, and it is possible the thing may be overdone. But as long as railroad building continues, the mines yield reasonably, and the wheat and potato harvests are good, the effect of this rush for "nominating" will not be felt, but when there is no more railroad building, or crops fail, then look out.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Second District. Special Dispatch to The Bee.

HARVARD, Neb., September 17.—The county republican convention elected delegates for Laird in the Second congressional district and instructed the state delegates for John B. Dinmore for governor.

Clay County. Special Dispatch to The Bee.

SEITON, Neb., September 17.—The Clay county republican convention nominated Ezra Brown for senator, Ezra Howard and Dan Nettleton representatives. Dinmore controls the state delegation for governor, and he has a partial control over the judicial and congressional delegations.

A Cut Take. Special Dispatch to The Bee.

NORTH BEND, Neb., September 17.—C. B. Ford, of the Omaha Typographical Union, was run over by the

Denver express here this morning, the wheels passing over his left leg above the ankle. Dr. Elwood amputated the limb beneath the knee, and shows sign of a speedy recovery.

Outlawry in Des Moines.

DES MOINES, September 17.—Saturday afternoon at four o'clock a man entered the grocery of J. B. James and finding Mr. James alone struck him down with an iron fish plate bar in order to rob the store. Just at this juncture a clerk, who had been out of the store, returned, and the robber alarmed by this ran away. The clerk, seeing Mr. James lying prostrate and bleeding, instantly gave chase to the robber. The latter turned several times as he ran and threatened to shoot him if he still followed him, but the clerk followed him down through the city and finally was reinforced by other men and after running over a mile the villain was captured and lodged in jail. Mr. James was taken home still unconscious, with his skull fractured by the hard blow dealt behind the ear. The doctors say he cannot live till morning. It is now thought that this is the man who killed Henry Scribner last week and assaulted and cut Casper Tuesday night, who is expected to die.

At this hour, nine o'clock, James is reported as dying, and the streets in the city not far from the jail are filled with crowds of excited men threatening to lynch the assassin. He gives his name as Bob Harris, and is a man over six feet high and very athletic. If James should die it will be almost impossible to keep him from being lynched before morning. The city has been in a tumult for ten days over the many acts of lawlessness which have been committed. The grocery, where the tragedy occurred, is some distance from the main business part of the city.

A crowd of a thousand or fifteen hundred have been to the jail and crowding down through the halls to the rooms in the basement where the prisoner was at first confined, demanding of the sheriff that he be produced. Sheriff Littleton mounted a box and pledged his honor to the crowd that the man was in there in the jail and that he had been taken elsewhere. The crowd grew more boisterous at this, and the sheriff fearing that they would batter down the doors and let all the prisoners out, offered to let a committee of ten men be appointed by the mob and go with them through the jail and show them that the prisoner was not there. This was done and one of the men who aided in the pursuit and capture of Harris was one of the committee. The men then passed through the jail and all the rooms and cells and came out and reported that he was not in the jail. Then the cry was raised that he had been taken to the state arsenal, and the mob have just gone there. It is said by the officials that he will not be found there, and that they expect he will be found out of the city under a strong guard. The city is intensely excited, and there is little doubt the man will be lynched if he can be found. This is the third assault of this kind in ten days, all made with an iron fish plate, and it is now thought that this man committed all of them.

The mob did not find Harris at the arsenal and returned to the court house where it hung about the jail, they believing that the man was there concealed in some of the vaults of the county offices. It has now largely dispersed, although there are many knots of men about the streets. It is stated now that the sheriff got Harris out in the country in a carriage at 8 o'clock, under the charge of two men, with orders to them to shoot him if he should attempt to escape.

THE PRISONER AND THE VICTIM.

DES MOINES, September 17.—There seems to be no doubt that Harris was the murderer of Scribner, the assailant of Keastberg and the probable murderer of James last night, who now lies in a very precarious condition. Public sentiment seems to justify and excuse the demonstrations made last night and but little doubt exists that Harris will be lynched as soon as the populace become advised of the prisoner's whereabouts, which was ascertained by your correspondent

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The British Troops Returning Home With Colors Flying High.

A Short and Brilliant Campaign in the Shadows of the Pyramids.

The Fortresses on the North Colosseum Suddenly as Kobir.

Special Dispatches to The Bee.

SKIPPED THE TOWN.

ALEXANDRIA, September 17.—When the two trains which went to Kaf el Dwar yesterday afternoon to bring here prisoners of war, reached that place, all soldiers had disappeared with the exception of a small body left to guard the arms and accoutrements. The Bedouins left two hours before the arrival of the British troops, taking arms and ammunition with them.

THE MILITARY ALLIANCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 17.—Lord Dufferin to-day informed the Porte that the military operations of the British in Egypt had ceased, and England was about to withdraw a portion of her troops. He left it to the sultan to decide whether it is now necessary to sign the Anglo-Turkish military convention.

DECORATING AN AMERICAN.

FLORENCE, September 17.—King Humbert conferred the decoration of the Order of the Crown of Italy on Col. J. Shuyler Crosby, late American consul.

TAKING IN THE CHIEFS.

ALEXANDRIA, September 17.—Gen. Wood's brigade will proceed to Cairo in ten trains. The general himself left at noon to-day for Kaf-el-Dwar to meet Roubi Pasha, who had arrived there from Cairo with other important persons. When Roubi Pasha reached Cairo he was given in charge of English officers. Coincident with Roubi's arrival, numbers of rebel troops from Matruh, El Assiut and other places came into Kaf-el-Dwar to surrender. Two companies of British troops were sent to Damietta.

A PRISONER RELEASED.

ALEXANDRIA, September 17.—Ibrahim Bey Towik, formerly governor of Bahari, arrived to-day from Cairo, where he had been in prison several weeks, having been incarcerated by order of Arabi Pasha. He reports the surrounding country ruined and pillaged.

WOLSELEY TO ARAB.

ALEXANDRIA, September 17.—Gen. Wolseley will not hold an interview with Arabi Pasha unless the latter requests it. The commanders at Rosetta and Aboukir having offered to surrender to the khedive, his reply they must march straight to Kaf el Dwar and surrender to the English.

HOUSEWARD BOUND.

CAIRO, September 17.—The Household cavalry will be the first to leave Egypt. The homeward movement will begin shortly.

Burned by Benzine.

READING, September 17.—While three boys were rowing on the river to-night some one threw a lighted cigar into the water, which was thickly covered with benzine from the gas works. They were quickly enveloped by flames and jumped overboard. Wm. Spears had his face and neck badly burned and may probably lose his eyesight. Matthew Buckley and Francis Cullen were seriously burned.

Flood and Fever.

BROWNVILLE, September 17.—The water is rising on the streets. Twenty-two new cases of fever, one death, a Mexican. The body was taken to cemetery by boat. The fever

CONSTITUTIONAL NOTES.

Special Dispatches to The Bee.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—At the meeting of the reception committee in Victoria yesterday morning, Mr. Bunstock, ex-member of parliament, protested strongly against permitting the Chinese from taking any part in the reception by the erection of arches on the streets or otherwise.

CONSTITUTIONAL NOTES.

A mysterious illness has broken out in one of the railway camps. Many officers and hands are prostrated. It is attributed by the physicians to bad tea.

Freight Depot Burned.

KANSAS CITY, September 17.—The freight depot of the Chicago & Alton road, at the foot of Grand avenue, burned about 9 o'clock this morning, together with a large quantity of merchandise. The building was valued at \$4,000 and is a total loss. The value of merchandise destroyed could not be learned at present, but the total loss, including damage upon five freight cars, is estimated at \$20,000. The building was insured. The fire was caused by sparks from a passing locomotive.

SPORTING.

A RACE DECLINED.

BOSTON, September 17.—A cable to the Herald says: The Hillaades made another effort for a second race with the Thames crew, proposing virtually the same conditions as the last contest. The offer however was declined. To-day the Americans left London and announced that they will sail for America on Wednesday.

CHANTILLY RACES.

PARIS, September 17.—Omnium handicap stakes (French character), after a three years and upwards, was run at Chantilly to-day. It was won easily by Octavo, three lengths in front of Cargarro, Balkan third. Thirteen started.

Gold's Engineers.

ST. LOUIS, September 17.—A special meeting of railroad engineers, representing all roads west of the Missouri river controlled by the Gould syndicate, has been in session here the past two days. The purpose of the meeting is to determine what shall constitute a day's work of locomotive drivers, and what shall be his wages. They are now paid according to mileage, but think they ought to be paid by the hour or day. They will meet again Monday, and when they agree upon a basis they will present a petition to the officials of the roads they are engaged on.

Scared by a Skirmisher.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—A short time before the war ship Comus sailed for Victoria with the Marquis of Lorne, princess and suite, the captain of the vessel received an anonymous note, containing a statement that the steamer would be blown up by a torpedo as soon as the viceregal party stepped on board. The captain was much frightened and applied at once to Captain Hooper, of the revenue cutter Richard Rush. The latter, accompanied by a squad of marines, made a thorough search of the Comus, but found nothing whatever of a suspicious appearance. However, the Rush accompanied the Comus some distance to sea and saw the viceregal party safely off.

Creamery butter in abundance at Wm. Gaultman's.

Creamery Butter, Choice Domestic and Foreign Fruits. G. W. Hyde, Cuming and 25th street.

BURIED BY BILLOWS.

The Steamer Asia Hurried to the Bottom of Lake Ontario by a Storm.

A Struggle of Twenty Minutes With Relentless Winds and Furious Seas.

One Hundred Persons Believed to be Lost--Only Two Survive.

The Story of the Disaster.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

COLLINGSWOOD, Ont., September 17.—D. A. Tinkis and Miss Ann Morrison, supposed to be the only survivors of the wrecked steamer Asia, arrived here. Tinkis reports that he boarded the Asia near Owen Sound in company with J. H. Tinkis and H. B. Gallagher, of Manitow. The steamer was crowded, all state rooms full and many passengers lying on sofas and the cabin floor. About 11 o'clock Thursday morning a storm struck the vessel. My uncle, J. H. Tinkis, jumped up and said the boat was doomed. Dishes and chairs were flying in every direction. We left the cabin and found it difficult to stay on deck, the boat rolling so heavily. I got a life preserver and put it on. The boat fell into a trough of the sea and would not obey the helm. She rolled heavily for about 20 minutes, when she was struck by a heavy sea, and foundered, and went down with the engine working. About half past 11 the Asia was making for French River and had men, horses and lumbermen's supplies for shanties. I saw three boats loaded. I was in the first boat. About 8 were with me. At first more got in till the boat was overloaded, and turned over twice. The people clung to my life preserver, which got displaced, and I jumped up. I then left the boat and swam to the captain's boat, which was near by, and asked John McDougal, purser, to help me in. He said it was but little use, but gave me his hand. When I got in there was eighteen in the boat. By that time there was a larger number clinging to the boat. I had left. I knew nothing of the third boat. Our boat rolled over and I missed Mr. McDougal. Food was hanging on the stove and other parts of wreckage. Our boat was full of water and the sea constantly braving over us. One of the first to die on the boat was the cabin boy. He was dying and being supported by one of the men when a wave washed him overboard. The next to go was a boat hand, who jumped out. I could see him paddling round in the water for nearly 100 yards. Our number was now reduced to 7. Five of whom died before reaching the beach. Captain Savage, who was the last, died in my arms about midnight Thursday. John Little, of Sault St. Marie, mate of the McDonald, and two others, names unknown, also died. The boat finally stranded near Point au Barre, about daylight Friday, with Miss Morrison and myself the only surviving persons. I put the bodies out on the beach and pried the boat off with an oar, but did not bail it out. Miss Morrison and I went down the beach in a boat to Derrick, about two miles distant, and laid on the beach all night. About eight o'clock Saturday morning an Indian came along and I engaged him to bring us to Farry sound. He would not bring the bodies. The steamer Northern Belle, same line, which reached here this morning has been furnished with ice, etc., and has left for the bodies. There were probably about one hundred persons on board the Asia.

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