## ELECTION DAY IN RICHMOND.

The Shameful Suppression of the Colored Vote.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS.

Unreasonable Questions Asked Fo the Purpose of Causing Delay-Negroes Stand in Line Through the Night and All Day.

The Majority Problem Solved.

The Majority Problem Solved.

WASHINOTON, Nov. 14.—Staff Correspondence to Tag Brin: I a pract the election day proper, that is from sun rise to suu set in Richmond, in Jackson ward, where it was supposed there would be trouble if anywhere. Jackson ward is the black ward. Governor Lee and the democratic managers and pretended that they feared "trouble" in this ward and, therefore, the first few straggling rays of smilight saw the city of Richmond thee a camp, a military rendesvous. Soldiers in uniform wave hurrying to their armories where they were kept all day ready at an instant's call. Special policemen, were going to the police beadquarters. The city was literally alive with special policemen, and the two democratic morning newspapers had taken very good care to announce onespicaously on morning newspapers had taken very good care to announce conspicuously on Tuesday morning that every policeman and every special policeman were armed with a self-cocking five barrel Smith & Wesson aevolvers, so that between the initiary with their Smith & Wesson's, Richmond was determined to have a "quiet" election if they had to kill every negro in the city. As a matter of fact the election was composed to allet.

minously quiet.

A word of commendation right here be-

emicously quiet.

A word of commendation right here because it is deserved. The election liquor law is very stringent in Richmend; it provides that no liquor shall be sold from II election, in the election was a subject to the election, in the election, the election was the election, the election was whisky in Richmond of course, but the law which closes the scious was rigorously observed, so that with the natural exception of the special policeman almost everybody was sober.

A party of us devoted the day to Jackson and Clay wards, the first being as thave said the black ward, and the other the banner while democratic ward.

The scene in the two wards differ greatly. In the Clay predicts by midday the crowd around the yearing booths was smail, made up mostly of ticket poddlers, ward cautains and a few policemen. It was rare to find a decas men in line waiting to vote, and in the hours intervening before sunset there was no possibility of any one who wanted to vote failing to have the opportunity. In every one of the Jackson predicts at more a line of black voters actioned down the street and atomic the secretic three the number thus in waiting at 30 celock by actual count was \$57, and in the pitter precented by would not vary much either way. December 19 would not vary much either way, December 19 would not vary much either and the secretic barbons of policemen in unform, does not of authority but orificially known and feared as veigleus, of the law," longed and an election of young citizens, short-baired,

legend, "special police," and others without any mark of authority, but ovidently known and feared as "officers of the law," lounged around careleasily.

Numbers of young olizens, short-haired, with square-cut sack coats, invested the neighborhood, wearing on their coats a badge with the word "comocrat" in great colored leiters. Every one knew what they were there for. One can not help feeling a little sorry for the voters. Certainly if over a lot of men were quiet, and were scrupilously anxious to remain quiet, the voters in Jackson ward were those men. The polis opened a few minutes after 0—forty-two minutes after, I believe. But the same rays of ann that saw the city of kiehnmond arming fitself looked down on the long lines of these poor colored men in the cold, gray dawn waiting to vote. There they had an interest and crowed around trying to keep fives and brought, them their breakfast for there were no artistorvatic faciles to serve them inches, as was the case in the white wards. All night toog they had been waiting, and many who had taken their places in line that night still stood in line at the following setting of the sun, whom the polis were closed. Some men stood in line at the following setting of the sun, whom the polis were closed. Some men stood in line at the following setting of the sun, whom the polis were closed. Some men stood in line at the following setting of the sun, whom the polis were closed. Some men stood in line at the following setting of the sun, who they had a democratic challenger count pull out a written list and chal

Peter Robinson."
There is no Peter Robinson on the regy, but there is a Peter S. Robinson, that
is be you!"
No, sah; my name is Peter Robinson and
re at ——" The number of the street
ag given, a verification of the register
aid show that this is the Peter Robinson
o was entitled to vote, but by failing to
mathematical the street of the peter Robinson
of the middle initial his vote would be
own out.

monotony sometimes by sincing plantation melodies and showing an unfailing amount of good nature.

The rate of voting, as the democratic paper stated the next morning, was about twenty colored men an hour, and judging from the specimens given above one can readily understand it, though it was aimost a wonder that-even twenty colored men seemed in the specimens given above one can readily understand it, though it was aimost a wonder that-even twenty colored men seemed in voting in that time.

Voting in Clay ward was not stitended by any difficulty in voting the democratic theset. There was no trouble there, and probably the entire vote in Clay ward was polled in six hours after the polls were the figures furnished by the stilly-incorpers in the two wards: In precinct one of Clay ward at 11 evice; that morning it votes had been each. In precinct one of Clay ward at the same hour 443 votes had been each. In precinct one of Clay ward at the same hour 443 votes had been each in precinct morning to votes had been each. In precinct two of Jackson of colored men had voted. The voting was very quiet. These two predictors are only samples of yellow precinct and over Virginia, so that it is a mystery why Capitan McKinney's majority in the whole state should only have been 42,000 at last accounts. It is only fair to the lodges of Jackson ward to say that a max could vote there, that is—provided he was a white man, whenever a white man came to the poils and claimed he lived there and said be wanted to vote he found so difficulty at all. Colored men had been standing in line all night and all day, but the white men could contain the poils and claimed he lived there and said be wanted to vote he found so difficulty at all night and all day, but the white men could contain the poils and claimed he lived there and said he wanted to vote he found so difficulty at all night and all day, but the white men could contain the poils and claimed he lived there and said he wanted to vote he found so difficulty at all night and all day t

jostle the colored man back until the white

man had voted. At the Second precinct of Jackson ward a colored man was stopping at the cloor of the booth as the white line came up, the door of the booth as the white line came up, the door was smalle expressly narrow so that two men could not mas, a colored man postled a writte man, and he were than the faintest suspicion of doing so he was cuypt by the nape of the neck and shot out into the middle of the atreet as from a catagonit, he landed where the damage was least to his person, and immediately the police formed around him and promptly cellared him again and hustled him off to the hearest station before really he knew what had happened to him. The succutars gathered around, too, and for a moment it looked as there might be trouble. But there was none. The principle had been established that the white man had procedent in voting and the colored man samply gave up.

One amusing incident occurred at the

One amusing incident occurred at the third precinct. It was late in the afternoon, and there were probably some three him dred colored men waiting to vote. A special officer pulled out his watch; "Seven minute past four," said he, "and the sun sets at six minutes past five." He cash his eye along the line. The question only is how many can be shut out.

A nowspaper correspondent successive to

can be shut out.

A newspaper correspondent suggested to
him. "If yes don't take care you will shut
out some of your white vaters."

H——thut's so!" said be. He walted over
to the white line, and a moment later the
voting of the white line begin very briskly

voting of the water majain.

Is it necessary to say that all these white men voted!

At the Second precinct a ward "superintendent" approached the sorgeant in charge of the white line; a big negro walked beside him.

tendent' approached the sergeant in charge of the white line; a big negro walked beside blin.

"What has he done!" asked the sergeant.

"Nothing," answered the superintendent; "he has come to vote the McKinney ticket, and I want you to make a place for him." The colored man was put at the head of the white line, and not two minutes thereafter his vote was polled. It makes all the difference in the world, in the Jackson ward off you are a colored man, what ticket you are voting.

At sunset, when the polls were closed and that farce of voting ended, the line of colored men walking to vote was as long as it had been when the polls opened at sunrise. And yet McKinney, in all Virginia only received 42,000 majority!

It had been expected as the day wore on, and the policemen were congratulating themsolves on the general quietness of the election, that trouble would arise in the evening, when the result of the election would be announced. Great bedies of policemen and specials were massed around the various newspaper offices; but there was no trouble in Richmond.

PERMY S. Harrn.

Starch grows sticky—common powders

Starch grows sticky—common powders have a valgar glare. Pozzoni's is the only Complexion powder it for use.

THEY DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO lowa's Party Managers Badly in Need

OF an Mira.

DES MOINES, IL, NOV. II.—[Soccial Telegram to THE BER.]—The uppermost question in Iowa now, is prohibition. Six weeks ago no one would have supposed that republicans, as well as democrats, would be sitting up nights at this time, to determine what is the best course for the metry and best for the nights at this time, to determine what is the best course for the party and best for the state. But the result of the election has by common consent been interpreted as mean-ing that prohibition must receive some con-sideration from the next legislature.

sideration from the next legislature.

Prohibition was not the only thing that
caused republican defeat, but it was the
chief thing. It has also brought the party
perilously near to defeat several times in the
last few years, and that fact is now boing recognised.

The extreme prohibitionists, of course are

recognized.

The extreme prohibitionists, of course, are unwilling to admit that prohibition had much to do with republican defeat this year. They put a great deal of hiams upon the raircoals, and talk about the stay-at-home vote.

The difference between the republican the difference between the republican to the difference between the republican to. The difference between the republican vote in 1880 and 1881, was ever 5,000, but in spite of that, the republican vote in 1880 and 1881, was ever 50,000, but in spite of that, the republicans elected their governor that year, (1881), by almost 19,000 plurality.

A good many republicans did not vote at this late election, because they did not want to vote a democratic tacket, and they would not vote the republican siedes and for prohibition any longer.

Put the question now is, what is going to be done? Republicans are asking it. Each side is waiting to see what the other will propose.

New things can safely be precioted, whatever charge is made in the present law, it will not be a very radical change, and second, whatever charge is made in the present law, it will not be a very radical change, and second, whatever charge is made in the present law, it will not be a very radical change in the law. The parties are too nearly balanced for that. The democratic start themselves are not agreed as to what they want. There are some democratic, two or three, members of the next house, who are personally very strong prohibitionists. They will take consent even to a democratic thing. They will likely stand for some compromise and as the republican majority may accept, relaming all that is good in the present law and making such additions to its as will adapt it to the localities where prohibition is now a dead letter.

No one is prepared to present in detail just yet, a plan ready made, but there is much flowerable talk of some such cases are consent contents.

Another case was a man named Johnson. "Do you spell it with a w?" inquired the fudge.

The man replied: "Pm Johnson what lives on Charity street. Why, jedge, you know me." But the judge professed ignorance of the voter's identity, and as Johnson couldn't tell whether his name was spelled with a "!" or not, his vote was rejected.

In another case a negro, about whose name there was no question, was alleged to have no babitation.

"You're down for No. 26 such and such a street. Where do you live, in that house," "flives in that house, judge, but it's No. 25; the house is Nos. 26 and 28." But his vote was rejected.

These instances, a few among dozens which were observed by your correspondent, will give a good idea of how the election machinery was worked when a vote was challenged. The challengers would leisurely listen to the arguments, the olerks would take plenty of time to verify the record, and in about half an hour a decision would be reached, usually against the eapy's right to vote.

In one predict several well known men who could not be successfully challenged were close to the voting window when it was discovered by the judges that the eapy's right to vote.

In one predict several well known men who could not be successfully challenged were close to the voting window when it was discovered by the judges that the clerks had made an alloged mistake." It took half an hour to resulfy this mistake during which the voting was suspended. While access his those were going on in every precised the ingross kept palaintly in line verying the monotony sometimes by singing plantation melodies and slowing an unfailing amount of good nature.

The rate of the voting was the democratic flowers and made to the voting was automatically the promision were granted to provide the revenue which the voting was automatically to the result of the voting was account more provided to the voting was account more provided to the vot

The Fort Worth Consolidated With the Union Pacific.
One of the most important deals in the history of western railroads was consummated on Saturday by which the Union Pacific branch lines in Colorado and the Denver, Texas & Furt Worth lines have been consolidated. The deal has been pending for a long time and has been announced in Tan Hanswerer Lines.

# FROM OMAHA TO PORTLAND.

Soil Which Resembles That of the Platte Valley.

LONG STRETCHES OF SAGE BRUSH

One of the Peculiarities of the Cour try Between the Missouri and the Pacific Const-Through Many Prosperous Cities.

The Trans-Missouri Empire. Pentiano, Ore., Nov. 18.— Special to The Har...—One of the longest and most interest-ing trips is from the Missouri river to this city. Leaving Omaha in the evaning on the Union Pacific, mayingh finds ease at North Platte, in the mist of the great stock ranges of Nebrasias. Passing Cheyesus in the afternoon, and early nost morning the the afternoon, and early next morning the train is at Green river, ready to enter the

train is at Green Fiver, ready to enter the "unknown" on the Oregon Short line. From Green river the landscape varies. Past Granger the soil in spots is gravely and sage brush searce. A few miles beyond sheep are seen grazing on the mountains, with running water, and eattle in the dis-tance. The soil is reddish and the moun-tains have that tint. Possibly this is owing takes have that tint. Possibly this is owing to the clevation—about 6,000 foot—antil Fossil station is passed. Here the country changes, were fonces are numerous and one is reminded of the Platte valley, were it not for the sage brash. But a grateful sight to the eye was a lady at the station with a basket of fresh cut flowers. As the train nears Cokeville the line runs through a valley of remarkable beauty. Cattle and horses are numerous.

ket of freesh cut flowers. As the train nears Cokeville the line runs through a valley of remarkable beauty. Cattle and horses are numerous.

Leaving Cokeville, the train passes the red mountains in a light snow storm. Here there is a big stock range and plenty of new ranch houses. Soon we are in a highly culvated country, with cattle and hogs grating, and the soil is black as coal is many places. For sometime the train has been running through the Hear River valley—a beautiful tract as level as a floor, with mountains on either side, and the river at our feet, The signs of cultivation increase and soon Montpiler is resched. It is a pretty town of about 1,800 people in this beautiful valley. The population is increasing, as now houses are visible in every direction. The valley is irrigated. Cattle and horses are numerous and in good condition, and the few hogs and ples are fat and sleek. The sages brush has disappeared and well defined farms with their wire fences have taken its place. It is a division station, and one of the noatest towns on the Short Line. The same of the valley. This is the nearest their on the line to Bear lake, about ten, miles seen of the valley. This is the nearest their on the line to Bear lake, about ten, miles away—a fine farming region. In this vienity wild ducks are numerous and very tame, and can be seen by dooms in a flock swimming in the river.

From this point the country presents the usual aspect of stock ranges, farms, green grass, sage brush and clear rounning streams until the train reaches Soda Springs. This is one of the most important places on the line. It can and will become a beautiful pleasure resort. It has a handsome frame hotel, but this is not open at this season. Hear river is less than a mile away, presenting an unviling field for hunters, in the vicinity are eighteen miles of fine land awaiting the fourty much everywhere west of the Missouri river. Another is the Formation spring, so manded on account of the frame hotel, but this is not open at this season wate

raise wheat on account of the front in we spring.

West of Pocatello, the first important station is the American Falls, at the crossing of Snake river. The falls are a beautiful cascade, and the traveler has a fine view, as the troin passes quite near. The station is in the mists of a vast plain covered with grass and sage brush. This is is the far-farned Snake river valley, containing about 6,000,000 across of land susceptible of the highest cultivation when irrigated, exceeding the arable land of Egypt by 1,000,000,000 neres. As that country sustains greet clius like Cafro, and a population of 6,000,000, with experts evening with our old Omaha friend, Homer Stull, who had much to inquire about former friends. Mr. Stull lives at Mountain Home, but keeps his law office here. The passing years touch him lightly, and though his hair is a little grayer he is the same as in the days of yore, whee so many in Omaha knew and loved him, as a geutle graticman—a true and noble man in every sense.

Nampa is an ambitious little place of 250 people. It is digging an irrigating canal, and honce to rival thouse in controlling the trade of that beautiful valley, already celebrated for its fruit.

Around Huntington the country is mountainous, but the Snake river valley is close by. This point presents great railrond possi-

the ined is relief and the river there is a good arms. Bate from the river there is a good arms. Bate from the river there is a good again of when the three are millions of gallons in the river, offer seemingly be attempt to religious the general seemingly be attempt to religious from the form and scatter books have gardees around them a grateful contrast to those in Wyoming. Soon after leaving the Junction the dustre came down, shutting out the view, and a sight of the city of the Dalles by daylight was unattainable. It is a place of four thousand to five tunnand neopie, and well supplied with hotels and electric lights and the wonderful cascades of the Columbia form an abundant water power. Here the save brush country onds, and for the rest of the way we pass through a succession of tumber, fruit and truck farms into the city of Portland. E. F. Test.

A REVOLUTIONARY BOMB.

It Explodes in a Boy's Bonfire After More Than 100 Years.

An explosion took place in the back yard of George W. H. Andrews at 100 Ashford street. Brooklyn, about dusk on Saturday while Mr. Andrews was at dinner, says a New York special. Mr. Andrews' 10-year-old son, Freddie, brought home a rusty iron ball about four inches in diameter about a year ago. He and a companion found the ball imbedded in the ground in a leid near the New Lots road. His father examined it at the time and concluded it was the end of a hammer used in hammer throwing contests. There was a ofreular hole in the ball about an inch and a half in diameter, but this had been plugged up with iend. The children in the neighborhood played with the ball occasionally during the year.

On Saturday afternoon Freddie swept up the fallen leaves and other debris in the back yard and made a bonfire of the mass, with the iron ball in the center of it. The fire burned slowly in the rain at first, but afterwards it began to flare up, and Mr. Andrews suggested that the flames were becoming dangerous. The boy then took a dipper and proceeded to drench the burning mass with water. While he was doing this the explosion occurred. It rattled the dishes on the table and alarmed the neighborhood for blocks around. Mrs. Andrews ran to the door and meter Freddie screaming on his way to the house. The child's face was blackened and burned with powder, and the back of one of his hands was torn and bleeding.

An investigation showed that the iron ball, which he now believes was

of one of his hands was torn and bleeding.

An investigation showed that the iron ball, which he now believes was an old bombshell of the revolutionary period, had exploded. A piece of the shell passed through a rear window into the house of his beighbor, Mr. Bannon, tearing away a part of the sush, injuring the plaster of the opposite wall and imbodding itself in the studding. Today Mr. Andrews picked out of the fence and off the ground seventeed leaden buildes, shach about three-quarters of an infulful diameter, with which the shell had been filled. The bullets had evidently been east in an old-fashioned hand mould. The boy was not seriously hurt, and nobody else was hurt at all.

doy Mr. Andrews picked out of the fence and off-the ground seventee leaden builets, "each about three-quarters of an infelly indiameter, with white the source of the picked out the source of the picked out the source of the content of the picked out the source of the content of the picked out the source of the picked out the picked out the source of the picked out the source out the source of the picked out the source of the picked out the source

dorlis for the formal variety, already colorados for its fruit fruit and the country is mountained by the hosale river valley is closed by. This point presents great railroad possibilities in future, and as it is the tearmines at the Gregon Short line, we will, leave it for and the Gregon Short line, we will, leave it for and the color of the most prominent places east of Portland. It is at the food of the mountains, in the valley. It is full of new houses. The country is arrigated and highly cultivated. The soil is very black and must be wonderfully productive. It coutains 3,000 people, churches and schools, and presents every appearance of thrift and enterprise. Water is here in great abundance, and the valley is filled with stock. La Grands it another heaultful location, similar to Hakor City, with the same characteristics and resources.

Crossing the Bluo mountains the senery is grand. East of Kundia there are fortile valleys, and cautle and hereas are fortile valleys, and cautle and hereas are fortile valleys, and cautle and hereas are fortile valleys, and cautle such horses are numerous. It is a passenger division the forty ranges are covered with timber sufficient to furnish lumber of all kinds for generations. The railroad company uses it for this, and chare, apparently, for cordwood. There are extensive lumber camps in sweared places along the road in Eastern Oregon. In this section of the state the civilization looks (id, ig calling and the proper of the state the civilization looks (id, ig calling and reases are served to the state the civilization looks (id, ig calling and in the proper is the furnish of the country does not precent the thrifty, modern appearance noticeable in Nobraska. A few more years will change this when the country does not precent the thrifty, modern years will change this when the country does not precent the thrifty, modern years will change this when the country does not precent the thrifty, modern years will call the proper of the state of country and the proper of the sta

AMONG THE BOOK BUILDERS.

Some Notable Volumes From Distingulahed Authora.

PAGANISM VS CHRISTIANITY.

The Dangers Which Lords in the Path. way of the American Republic, and How They May Be Avoided-Fiction, E

Cardinal Gibbons' Book.

"Our Christian Heritage" is the title of a remneriable book from the pea of Cardinal Gibbons, the distinguised primate of the Catholic church in America. It is remarkable because it is not distinctly secturion, but a broad, forceful and cloquent plus for the elevating principles of christiality, indeed, the cardinal's arguments against the godless beneavey of the times can be endorsed and employed by all creeds and demonifications, and many of the conclusions nomications, and many of the conclusions reached have been advocated by Protestants. Naturally a took coming from such a high source has attracted withous configuration, and will occasion comment as well as controversy. Yet sion comment as well as controversy. Yet the views therein expressed on the leading questions of our time are familiar to the people of this country. They have been licrated by the cardinal on several occasions during the past ten years. A broad liberality, an actical love of liberty and a christian respect for the epinions of different creeds is a marked feature of every chapter. The keynotic of the book is religion, pure homes, industry, sobriety, law and order, better educational facilities and as uncorrupted ballot. In the closing chapter on the duprity or labor the cardinal thus addresses the laboring man.

labor the cardinal thus addresses two moveing main:

"Chilivate a spirit of industry, without
which all the appliances of organized labor
wheth all the appliances of organized labor
are unawalling. A life of patient industry is
sure to be blessed with a competence, if h is
not crowned with abundant renumeration.
The importy of our loading men of wealth
are indebted for their fortunes to their own
industry. Take an active, personal, coused
entious interest in the business of your employer, and the more you contribute to his
access the better can be afford to compensate you for your services. He will be immeteal to requite you with a generous hand. ploper, and the more you contribute to his success the better can be afford to compensate you for your services. He will be impelled to requite you with a generous hand.

"Foster habits of economy and self denial. No matter how modest your income may be, atways live under it. You will thus protect your floorty and bisness interrity, and guard yourself against the slavery of debt,

"While honestly striving to botter your condition, be content with your station in life, and do not yield to an inordinate desire of abandoning your present occupation for what is pepularly regarded as a more attractive avocation. A feverish ambition to necumulate a fortune, which may be called our national distemper, is incompatible with peace of mind.

"Socriety will be an angel of tranquility tryourself and family."

"Above all let religion be the queen of your household. When the evening of life has come and your earthly labors are drawing to a close, it will ober you with the bright prospect of an eternal sabbith the evening to the universal tendency to-

numerous subterfuges by which criminals evade the execution of the law. Our insatiable greed for gain, the co-existence of colosal wealth with ablect poverty, the extravagance of the rich, the discontent of the poor, our eager and impecuous rushing through life and every other moral and so-cial delinquency may be traced to one of the five radical vices enumerated above.

"The halot as the expression of the will of a free people, and its purity should be guarded with the outnot jealousy. The repeated cry of election frauds is one full of warning. Frauds are attempted, and too otton successfully upon the ballot. It is the feet of the successfully upon the ballot. It is the repeated cry of election frauds is one full of warning. Frauds are attempted, and too otton successfully upon the ballot. It is the feet of the successfully upon the ballot. It is the feet warning. Frauds are attempted, and too otton successfully upon the ballot. It is the feet warning of the ballot by the part of the conduct of earlies of citizens so often stand shoof from practical politics and the conduct of earlies of citizens so often stand shoof from practical politics and the conduct of campuscas. The violation of the parity of the ballot box leans directly to the point where there is nither loss of liberty or revolution to restore it."

Published by Murphy & Co., Haltimore.

"Traysis and Adventures of Little Haron

Published by Murphy & Co., Baltimere.

"Trawpis and Advantures of Little Baron Trump and Ris Wonderful Dog Buleson" by By Ingersoil Lockwood; illustrated by George Wharton Edwards. A wierd, wonderful story of the Muschausen order, reconting the birth of the baron in Germany, his abnormal head development, and his creating for new countries to compare, while Bulger, a building of fercelous grip. The bittle and gry baron floats over the country, capitivates monarchs and finally lands in China, where he acts up a throne of his own and rules to a ripe old age. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

"Polished Blood." A romance. By Nataly Haroness von Eschatruth; translated by Cora Louisa Turner. This is one of the direct books of a popular German authoress to anpear in A. Derica. The baroness is the daugner of an officer of high rank in the German army, her early life was spent and the gayet of military life in Hesse castic, and she ye of military life in Hesse castic, and alto the Berlin court. Heing intimately acquainted with court and military life, she weares a strong story of characters drawn from both, spiced with the fire of Polish

gentlemen smarting under tyranny of a government which drave, them into exile. The story is distinguished by sharp delinea-tion of character, bright humor, and olevat-ing sentiment. Published by John B. Alden, New York.

There is no lack of mental provender good, bad and and indifferent, apread out I the deluga of cheap paper covered hook issued by the various publishing houses. They are made to an attent, and appeal strongly to the pocket book.

They are made to enit all tastes and characters, and appeal strengty to the pocket-book.

The John W. Lowell company, of New York, farnish a sketch of "A Womma of Te-Day," by Mary Crawford Jackson; the experience of "A Social Diplomat," by Flora Adams Darling; the trials and trimings of "A Main of Marbichead," by Kate Tannatt Woosis, and "The Blossom and the Fruit, by Makel Chilina, four novels of more than average merit.

The press of G. W. Dilliogham, New York, it can be the most prolific in the country in stringing the changer clear of literature, which is not at the most prolific. Advance the latest case that latest case the l

Samples of Dr. Mites' Restorative Norvino at Kuhn & Co.'s 15th and Douglas, cures headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, nouralgia, fits, cic.

### AMUSEMENTS.

Sunday night performances at the Grand opera bouse are growing in popularity very rapidly. The place has a seating capacity of J.500 and last night standing room was sold. Since the bouse was opened there has not been more than one or two as larce andismost in it. Charles Heyt's old comedy, "A Bunch of Reys," was the attraction, though no one in this section ever before heard of the commany that is now playing it. William Daniels, George Weich and Miss Louise Raymond are the names of the three principals, doing Snagga, Grimes and Toddy, the leading parts. Mr. Daniels gave a very good performance as Snaggs, and Miss Raymond's Toddy pleased everybody, but Grimes failed to create much admiration. Mr. Welch's cancention of the character, after one has seen Engrene Canfield in it, is rather weak and uninteresting. The only other member of the cast deserving mention is Miss Adele Rano, a clever young lady who played the part of Rose Reys. Site has a pleasing voice and very good action. The "Natural Gascompany occupied a box. A. L. Lipmins and Junny Maith, of the "Burglar" company, were also spectators. Sunday night performances at the Grand

The Denver State lottery company wants agents. Tickets 50 cents. Ad-dress A. C. Ross & Co., Denver, Colo.

New Sidewalks

The following sidewalks have been ordered inid before the 30th day of November, under penalty of being laid by the city and the cos assessed against the soutting property:
West side of Twenty-eighth street.
Woolworth avenue to Shirley street, six

eith street to Leavenwarth street, six foot wide.

South side of Hickory from Twenty ninth street 250 feet cast, six feet wide.

South side of Pine street, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, in front of lots 8, 9 and 10, block 8, Shull's second addition, six feet wide.

Weet side of Lowe avenue from Farnam street to Howard street, six feet wide.

East side of Saunders or Twenty-fourth street from Pininey to Pratt streets, six feet wide.

East side of Saunders or Twenty-fourth street from Pininey to Pratt streets, six feet wide.

East side of Tairteenth street, between Pacific and Pierce streets, is only a piece of ten-foot square walk.

South side of California street between

Pacific and Pierce streets, is only a piece of ten-foot source walk.

South side of California street between Thirtieth and Thirty-scound, as face wide. Twenty-fourth street, from Hlonde to Grant, both sides, as feet wide; and on Bloude from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-anth streets, both sides.

East side of Piensant street, from the north curb of Cuming street to Paul street, four feet wide. Also a four-foot walk on the west side of Piensant street, from Paul street to Hamilton street.

Twenty-first street, from Leavenworth south to Brigh's place, construct and repair both sides.

Southwest corner of Seventeenth and Chicago streets, repairs.

Southwest corner of Seventeenth and Chi-cago streets, fill out the walks to the curb

cage streets, fill out the water-line. Poppleton and Thirty-first streets, cust aide, repairs. Bott sides of Lowe avenue, from Cuming street to Hamilton street, six feet wide.

hoadache, neuralgia, asthma, hay fever. Trial free at your druggist. Price 50 cents.

The Heavyweights' Benefit.

There will be a benefit at the Gate City Athletic club rooms this evening for Jack Davis, the Denver heavyweight, who has contributed much toward the success of the club's recent events. An interesting and varied programme has been propared for the occasion, and all admirers of manly sports are cordially invited to attend.

Visiting Wheelmen.

A delegation of the Lincoln wheel club were the guests of the Omaha Wheel club yesterday. They made the run a-wheel and experienced no end of difficulty in retting through, owing to the unfavorable condition of the roads. Messrs. Penbody, Conner, Francisco, Hacon, Persons, Head, Emerson, Sucil and Perigo, of the local club, roite to Springilaid to meet the vis-fore and excort thom to the city. Once here they were handsomely entertained at the club rooms on Doge street, and, much refreshed, left for home in the evening.

Insist on having the genuine Red Cross Cough Drops, 5 cts. a box. Sold everywhere.

# THE EVILS OF SPANKING

Cuffing Children Frequently Fraught With Most Serious Results.

Cuffing Children Frequently Fraught
With Most Serious Results.

While children are much more indulged and considered in this age than ever before, they are still the victims of a barbarous custom. I refer to the practice of whipping as punishment, writes Marie Merrick in the Ladies' Home Journal. Though it has long since been largely abolished in our own and other countries as a most inhuman mode of punishment, little children are still beaten, cuffed and spanked by fond (?) parents in a most unconscionable manner.

"Spare the rod and spell the child" was intended in my estimation in a uroly matsphorical sense.

It is pretty generally conceded that cuffing children on the head or ears is frequently fraught with the most serious results—many cases of deafness and even brain discusse having arisen from this practice. Full squite as grave. I am assured by a lady, physician of extensive practice, result from the punishment known as "spanking." Blows given with more or less severity and greater or less frequency in the region of the spine will, she contends, cause serious brain or spinal trouble.

Moreoverr, the state of the brain and norrous system have a great effect unon the disposition, and the shock which may possibly cure one fault may, by disordering and deranging the nervous system, produce faults of a much graver and more complicated nature.

It may console some people to know that the physician referred to does not regard switching as open to the the same objections as spanking, and let the followers of Solemon's precept see that they literally use the red and not the hand, and thus do as little harm as possible. Would that all parents could be convenced of the evil of the whole practice.

# THEY FAVOR HIGH LICENSE.

A Monster Menting of the Ontholics of Baltimore.

CARDINAL GIBBONS PRESIDES.

Resolved That High License is the Only Peaceful and Peactical Method of Settling the Vexed Liquor Question.

A Remarkable Gathering.

A Remarkable Gathering.

Baltimons, Nov. 17.—An Immesse mass moching, under the amplices of the Catholics, was held at the Academy of Music to-night for the purpose of advancing the high license movement. The meeting was presided over by Cardinal Gibbins, and upon the stage were Archielstons Ireland, of St. Paul, Eider, of Cincinnata; Bistop Virtue, of England, Monsigner McColgin, and a large number of orness.

In opening the meeting, Cardinal Gibbins said: "I appear before you to-night not only as a churchmin, but as a follow citizen annous for the welfare of my native city. Ibelieve the cause we are here to advocate will enhance our welfare. It will be the means of bottering the condition of the people and absorer. The movement we are striving for is for the laboring man's benefit, and in must and shall be successful."

Speeches were made by Rev. James Nugont, of England, and Rev. Dr. Cleary, of Wiscunsin; Archibishop Treiand, of St. Paul, and Bishop Keane. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the ciercy and laily at Baltimore recognising the gisantic cells of intemperance, impering the interesses and well being of the state and society and oxading should being of the state and society and oxading should being of the state and society and oxading should being of the state and society and oxading should being of the state and society and oxading should being of the state and society and oxading should being of the state and society and oxading should being of the state and society and castering about for the means which will diminish the state of the state and society and castering about the true means which will diminish the state of the state and society and castering atom the sacred interests of truit by accepting certain positions which are sometimes found to be concountants of such invesements under non-fathelic anspices, It is resolved that high licease is the fruiting source. The licease is the only peaceful means of exterminating the vice and crimes of which drun kenness is the frui

Watch the box, buy the genuine Red cross Cough Drope, 5 cents per box.

THE FRENCH INVASION. Will They Get the Upper Hand in

Will They Get the Upper Hand in This Country.

Charles Thibault, a prominent French Canadian, in a speech here to-night on the progress of the French Canadian race, referred to their growing power in the United States, says a Montreal dispatch to the New York Sun. He said the French Canadians were God's people, that it was the design of Providence that they should build up a new France upon this continent. The French Canadians were in the majority in five citles in New England.

There they had to combat much prejudice and overcome many obstacles, yet they had triumphed, and had forced the other races to acknowledge their nationality. He predicted that they would be able to celebrate the hundredth unniversary of the St. Jean Baptiste society in Boston, which would then be French-Canadian and the center of a French-Canadian and the center of a French-Canadian nation. New England would have become New Trace.

The Yankees were leaving for the

ter of a French-Canadian nation. New Engined would have become New France.

The Yankees were leaving for the west and their places are being filled by French Canadians, who in half a century will be in an absolute majority in New England. The French Canadians would also control Catholicism in the United States. Protestantism in the United States. Protestantism in the United States. Protestantism in the United States to-day was a negation, a house divided against itsel, which must fall. Catholicism was growing all the time in a solid body, which would soon control the continent.

When a French Canadian passed the influence of his race spread like off upon the states termed by the Americans Little Canada. They were the nucleus of a great french Canadian nation which would stretch from the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic and be hounded only by fluoson Hay. The Tre Irish Catholics had falled to control the French Canadians in Burlington, and they would likewiss fail everywhere clee. The French would yet be the dominant race on this continent." Thibault simply expresses the sontiments of a good many of the people.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething relieves the child from pain. 25 cents a bottle.

from pain. 25 cents a bottle.

She Jinci Him.

Judge Brisbin at an early date was coming to St. Faul by stage from Hastings, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. It was raw and cold and the judge was aching to open a bottle of champagne which a thoughtful friend had placed in his valise at the moment of parting. The obstacle was the presence of a lady on the opposite seat whom the gallant judge did not wish to shock, and who chanced to be Mrs. John Groy Swisshelm. At length the longing for a "little drop of something cheering" became too strong, and, leaning over, he suggested: "Madame, I have a bottle of champagne in my valie. It is

he suggested: "Madame, I have a bottle of champagne to my valise. It is so cold and chilly, won't you have a glass with me?"
"You can't draw the cork too quick for me," was Mrs. Swisshelm's prompt encouragement, "and then I have a satchel full of nice red apples I'll divide with you."

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great succe of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. It is Merit That Wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it, has given this medicine a popularity and site greater than any other sarsaparilla or blood pariter. Hood's Sarsaparilla is seld by druggists, fit six for 5. Prepared by L. Hood's Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. tilvs is a trial.