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Irrespective of party ties it may interest our readers to know how foreigners look at American politics. The London Times published a leading article recently commenting on the Henry George movement and on the torpor which it says has fallen upon American politics and which it pronounces unexampled. "This republican revolt," continues the paper, "which brought Mr. Cleveland into power was in its way as remarkable as the national uprising in England against Mr. Gladstone's abuse of his unequaled power and the confidence reposed in him by his countrymen. In both cases the wrench was severe, and was faced with the utmost reluctance, and in both cases there was a moral emancipation, and the disappointment of the defeated parties who placed party above every other consideration was cruelly bitter. The appearance of Mr. George as a candidate for the Mayoralty of New York marks the introduction into America of the characteristic tactics of Parnellism. Americans tell us confidently that this fooling with anarchy will not be tolerated. We hope it may be so for the sake of civilization and the world's prosperity."

The Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis writes in the forthcoming number of The Popular Science Monthy on the origin and results of Sunday Legislation. His contention is that the day was first instituted by pagan sun-worshipers, and that it has only been possible to maintain its status in Christian nations by the constant exercise of the authority of the state. The same number of the Monthly will contain an article by Dr. B. W. Richardson on "The Hygienic Treatment of Consumption," which is full of information of the utmost practical value to those who are suffering or who are threatened, with that fatal disease. The paper consists of ten simple rules of living, with full explanations of the reasons for them, which any one of ordinary capacity can understand. They may be followed with or without the aid of a doctor, with the certainty of salutary results, where the present methods of treatment usually end in death.

The city council of Marshalltown, Iowa, has passed an ordinance prohibiting children under 15 years of age appearing on the streets after nine o'clock in the evening, without special permission. At first thought it would seem that the council was over reaching its authority, but reflection will show that such an ordinance, strictly enforced, may be the means of saving many promising boys and girls from a life of crime and shame. The necessity for such an ordinance should be a warning to parents to make the home so attractive that the boys and girls will spend the evenings there in preference to wandering about the streets where they so soon become apt pupils in the "devil's school," the lessons of which has driven so many to eternal perdition and shame.

The National W. C. T. U. is soliciting signers to petitions to be presented to the Senate and House of Representatives praying for the enactment of statutes which shall provide more adequate punishment for crimes against women and girls; also urging, that the age at which a girl can legally consent to her own ruin be raised to at least eighteen years. Attention is also called to the disgraceful fact that protection of the person is not placed, by our laws, on so high a plane as protection of the purse. The object sought by this petition is of the most worthy character, and cannot fail to commend itself to all of the better classes throughout the country. Its only danger is from neglect. Let neither the cause nor the prayer this suffer.

The re-election of Mr. Powderly as General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor shows a justified faith in the wisdom and integrity of the leader of that organization. Under his guidance the knights will advance in the direction of wiser methods, and the time is not far distant when the chasm between labor and capital will become the burial place of all disputes and quarrels and misunderstandings which may exist between them. To this end have Mr. Powderly's energies been directed, and his labors in the past is sufficient guarantee of the work that may be expected from him in the future.

Charles Oberly, a Missouri farmer, didn't want to kick or strike his wife, she being a cripple but he felt that she must be punished when she offended him. He therefore tied a rope to her and lowered her down the family well. One day the rope twisted about her neck and hung her. He tried to convince a jury that it couldn't have been his fault, and says he always took as much pains in lowering or pulling her up as if she had been a pail of butter worth eighteen cents per pound. The jury took no stock in his plea and their verdict sends Oberly to glory by the hemp route.

Bonanza Mackay hopes to create out of the Postal Telegraph company a system as extensive as the Western Union, and predicts that in doing so he will reduce rates to such an extent as to do away with business letter writing inside of three years. His most ambitious plan is to build a line through to San Francisco, and he promises New York business men to send twenty words for every dollar before the 1st of next January.

According to the decision of the supreme court of Vermont a husband is liable in damages for an assault by his wife on one of his neighbors, even if committed "against his will and in spite of his best endeavores to prevent it." The growing disinclination to marry will not be checked when the decision of the highest court becomes generally known.

STATE NEWS.

A Year's Yield.

The October crop report of the secretary of state, issued on the 15th inst., gives a summary of reports of threshings of wheat up to about September 25, showing an average yield of 16.82 bushels per acre in the southern four tiers of counties and of 13.87 bushels per acre in the northern counties. These figures indicate a total yield in the state of 25,594,513 bushels. This month's returns show the average yield of wheat per acre in the southern counties to be .59 or a bushel more, and in the northern counties 1.70 of a bushel more than reported in September. This is the final estimate of the wheat crop of 1886, and, like the October estimates of former crops, is believed to be as accurate as can be obtained at this date. The 1885 crop was estimated 30,837,361 bushels. The supervisors' returns made in the spring of 1886 show the crop to have been 30,627,543 bushels. An average yield per acre of wheat raised on corn stubble is returned at 12.73 bushels, on wheat stubble at 13.15 bushels, on oat stubble at 14.23 bushels and on summer fallow at 20.02 bushels. The yield per acre of oats in the southern four tiers of counties is 32.85 bushels and in the northern counties 29.12 bushels. The yield per acre of barley in the state is 24 bushels. The condition of clover sown this year is 67 per cent. the comparison being with vitality and growth of average years. Corn is estimated to yield 57 bushels of ears, or about 28 bushels of shelled corn per acre in the southern counties and 54 bushels of ears or about 27 bushels of shelled corn per acre in the northern counties. The corn crop matured from the 10th to the 20th of September. Frost injured the crop in several localities in the northern counties, but did no material damage in the southern counties. Potatoes will yield in the southern counties 69 per cent. and in the northern counties 66 per cent. of an average crop. Winter apples will yield in the southern counties about 92 per cent. and in the northern counties 87 per cent. of an average crop.

Bogus Butter in Michigan.

John B. Maloney, collector of the internal revenue district, which comprises the eastern half of the state and all of the Lake Superior region, has received the reports of his deputies on oleomargarine production and sale, as well as the intentions of parties to continue in the trade after Nov. 1 next, and has sent them to the treasury department at Washington. In this district one manufacturer of butterine, which, however, is classed as oleomargarine under the law, has been discovered. His factory is at Flint, and he makes 300,000 pounds a year. Of the wholesale and retail dealers a large majority decline to state whether they will continue to sell artificial butter and pay the license after the law goes into effect. They say they prefer to wait till they see how the law operates. Some twenty wholesale and 400 retail dealers state that they will sell the stuff and pay the license fee. Of the 400 retail dealers a majority live in Lake Superior, where the lumbermen prefer oleomargarine to natural butter, because it keeps better, and in uniform quality is superior to the latter.

Deputy Collector Wheeler says he would warn the honest old granger who mixes oleo with his dairy butter that he will be classed as a manufacturer under the provisions of the law, and that small manufacturers come under the same category. Any man who mixes lard or tallow with the genuine article and sells it has to pay a $600 license fee. In this respect the act does not differ from the United States liquor law, which classes a man a distiller who puts a kettle on the stove and makes a small quantity of whisky.

A $20,000 Blaze.

Fire broke out in Woodbury & Pinche's wire hammock factory, in Charlotte at an early hour the other morning, and a high wind blowing at the time, 13 buildings were destroyed before the flames could be controlled. The losers are: The hammock factory, $2,400, no insurance; Baxter, bakery, $700, no insurance; E. T. Henion, carriage storeroom, $1,500, no insurance; Donovan & Mannery, furniture, $700, no insurance; John Collins, grocery and household goods, $1,500, no insurance; A. Talleson, buildings, $1,500, $1,000 insurance; Mrs. A. L. Hines, building and household goods, $3,000, no insurance; D. B. Green, $1,000 in notes, no insurance; Le Roy Shepherd, damage to residence, $500, no insurance; George Foster, damage $200, no insurance; J. Jackle, gunshop, $300, no insurance; J. Crout, saloon, $1,500, insurance unknown; J. N. Sheffield, tinshop, $350, insured; W. H. Heilway, saloon building, $1,500, insurance $450; C. E. K. Baxter, marble shop, $900, no insurance; D. C. Owen, implement warehouse, $300, no insurance.

The barn of W. F. Mikesell was burned at the same time. The entire contents, including 400 bushels of wheat, 200 of beans, 25 of clover seed, 30 tons of hay, a valuable horse and farming implements, went up in smoke. Loss about $4,000; insured for $1,500. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

John Collins and his family, living in the second story of his store building, barely escaped with their lives, and Mr. Baxter carried his wife and child out of a burning building after they were overcome by the smoke and flames.

Michigan Mineral Wealth Increased.

Negaunee bids fair to become the center of one of the most important mining districts in the world within a few years. The "new range," as the territory east of the city on which a number of new mines are located is called, is already shipping iron ore, and 500 men are employed in the mines there. South of the city a good vain of hard Bessemer ore was uncovered only a few days ago on the Iron Cliffs company's land. Work on the old Œtna property is being pursued, and some fine Bessemer ore is being gotten out. On the Iron Mountain property an eighty-foot vein of hematite ore has been uncovered by the owners the present week. Dr. A. C. Mackenzie and Chas. L. Sporley have organized a stock company to develop a new and important find of iron ore, made only a short distance from the city. Near the Cambria mine Wm. J. Ray of Ishpeming, has a good vein of ore. Ten miles west the Dexter is being reopened, and an Ishpeming company of prospectors has found a fine deposit of beautiful specular ore adjoining the old Argyle mine.

The central range development and exploring company is a new company, comprised of Ishpeming and Gogebic capitalists and prospectors. They will look for ore between Republic and Bessemer. Many iron men believe that the Gogebic iron range is merely a continuation of the Marquette and Menominee ranges, and this company has been formed to test this belief.

Murdered His Father.

At Byron, Shiawassee county, Sam Hadden, a crippled soldier, quarreled with his father, and the son, who is hot-tempered fellow, went to the house, secured a revolver and returned to the scene of the quarrel. Aiming at his father he shot him five times, every shot striking in a vital spot. Hadden was immediately arrested and placed in jail. He asserts that he did the shooting in self-defense, and expressed no sorrow for the killing.

The murderer left his home several years ago and but recently returned. The causes that led to the first separation are not known, but it is suspected that a renewal of the old fight was the inducing cause of the killing. Hadden, sr., was about 65 years old, and was living with his wife, who was present at the time of the murder. Sam is 40 years old. The prisoner maintains an emphatic silence. He will tell nothing of the circumstances of the affray.

Arrested for Murder.

Dan Hadley was arrested near Grand Rapids the other day for the murder of Douglass Taylor at Eu Clare, Berrien county, October 7. He was walking on the railroad track toward this city. His shoes were badly worn, apparently from much pedestrianism, and when apprehended he made no resistance nor even asked the cause of his detention. Sheriff Peck of Berrien county, indentified the man as the murderer. Hadley won't talk, but says he came from Allegan. He is a copper, and had a quarrel with Taylor about 10 o'clock on the fatal night and struck him in the temple with a carpenter's awl, causing instant death. A reward of $300 was offered for his capture.

Dissatisfied Creditors.

The creditors of the Gibson and Western bank of Jackson, which failed December 24, 1884, with liabilities $56,440, and assets $42,354.76, are dissatisfied, as the business has not been settled up, and they claim that Mrs. Gibson, widow of the senior member of the firm, is getting the only benefit derived, as she is living in the house of her late husband at a nominal rent, while that is a part of the assets. Only a 25 per cent. dividend has been declared since the failure, and the creditors now are signing a petition to have the property put under the hammer and have the estate settled.

A Romantic Life.

Horatio Randall, who was found dead in his bed at Grand Rapids recently, had a romance in his life. In early life Randall met and loved a beautiful girl in the east. They were to have been married, but a lovers quarrel resulted in an estrangement, and the engagement was declared off. The lady married Erastus Reed, and moved to Kent county. In 1861 Mr. Randall reached Grand Rapids, and shortly afterwards met his early love. She was a widow. The old trouble was quickly settled, and the pair were married, living happily together until three years ago, when Mrs. Randall died.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

A reward of $10 has been offered by Supt. Long of the Ionia criminal insane asylum, for the capture of Joseph Malloy, an insane prisoner who escaped a few days ago. He is about 5 feet 10 inches tall, slender build, and smooth face except small mustache. He does not show insanity unless engaged in conversation for some time.

Grace Episcopal church in Holland was burned the other night.

N. A. Osgood of Battle Creek, has shipped three of his canvas boats to Van Dieman's Land, and two to South America.

Elliot Averill of Coopersville, accompanied by his uncle, started out on a hunting expedition the other day. Coming to a swamp they decided to set a trap for muskrats and laid their guns down by the side of a log while they were setting the traps. Young Averill discovered a rat, and picked up his gun by the stock to draw it toward him. The hammer by some means caught on the log, and the entire contents were discharged in the young man's breast. He lived but a few hours.

There are 65 copper mining companies in the upper peninsula.

A large amount of standing pine will be cut in the upper peninsula the coming winter. Saw mills are being run to their utmost capacity, and will continue until ice forms. By reason of the increased demand for vessels to carry ore and the consequent high rates, lumber shipments are small, owners preferring to pile it on the docks.

John B. Green of Brooklyn, N. Y., claims to have a valid title to about $100,000 worth of property in Detroit.

Sault Ste. Marie proudly boasts of a telephone exchange.

The first regular train on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad made the run on Monday, the 18th inst. A party of business and professional men of Howell, joined by representatives of the thriving burgs along the road, proceeded to Owosso where they received a warm reception.

Richard Kelley, a farmer of Pittsford, Hillsdale county, was run over by a water tank connected with a steam clover huller and so badly crushed internally that he lived but a few hours. He was an old settler and aged 67 years.

Adam Shaft, and old and highly esteemed resident of Pontiac, died the other morning of consumption, aged 52 years. He was a cooper and carried on an extensive business. He has been unable to work for the past two years.

About 175 survivors of the Twenty-fifth Michigan infantry attended the twenty-first reunion in Lansing on the 14th inst. At the business meeting the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Charles M. Jones, Charlotte; secretary and treasurer, William Spicer, Eaton Rapids; executive committee, J. S. Montgomery and M. O. Merritt, Eaton Rapids, Peter Kaufman, Charlotte. The next reunion will be held at Eaton Rapids on a date to be fixed by the executive committee. A feature of the reunion was the presence the original drum corps which went out with the regiment. The corps consists of four cousins.

During the gale prevailing on the 14th inst., the dome of the normal observatory in Ypsilanti was carried away and the telescope somewhat injured. The bell tower of the engine house was also blown down. Fruit and shade trees were damaged. The spire of the Presbyterian church was twisted and there was imminent danger of its falling. The wind was sixty miles an hour.

Thos. B. Barry, a Michigan man, has been re-elected a member of the executive board of the Knights of Labor.

There are 8,000 Knights of Labor in Michigan.

The Presbyterian synod at its recent session in Grand Rapids, "*Resolved*, That in view of all the facts brought before us, we will, with God's help, establish and endow a college within our bounds; that a board of trustees be appointed to determine the location and take any other steps properly belonging to such a board.

Nicholas Schumacher, an old man living five miles east of Hersey, disappeared several weeks ago, and search failed to find him until the 14th inst., when two little boys, while fishing, discovered his body in a small creek. A post mortem reveals the fact that he had evidently been murdered by being hit on the head several times with some blunt instrument. Why he was killed, or who did it, is a mystery.

An extension has been granted the Hoptonic company of Grand Rapids, and they have given a trust mortgage on all their property to secure about $16,000 worth of creditors.

Jerome Provost, a Genesee county farmer, was thrown from a wagon and received injuries which resulted in his death.

Mrs. W. E. Jackson, wife of the editor of the Au Train Alpha, died at Fowlerville last week.

Bears are playing havoc with the corn fields near Verona Mills, Huron county.

George Koenig, a prominent shipbuilder and vessel owner of Marine City, was killed by the cars at Fairport, O., on the 12th inst.

Ann Arbor is to be lighted by 60 electric lights.

At last the dredge boat has been launched on Maple River, and the machinery will be ready in a few days to start the "Maple river improvement."

So many workingmen of St. Louis are employed at Alma that a stage is run especially for their benefit, although 16 passenger trains pass between the two places daily.

Annie F. Pett, daughter of Wm. Pett, an old resident of Muskegon, shot herself through the heart the other night. The coroner's jury was unable to assign any motive for suicide, and rendered a verdict of accidental shooting. She was a bright and handsome young lady, and very popular in society.

Joseph Kitchen, one of the oldest business men of Ypsilanti, dropped dead while walking in his yard. Cause, apoplexy.

Two convicts employed in the dust room of shop No. 21 in Jackson prison, in which are two cyclone dust collectors, watching their opportunity, pried up a board in the bottom of one of the collector boxes, and crawled in, lying in hiding coiled around the cones of the collectors. The board was replaced and the men could rest assured that their dark hiding place would not be detected. In preparation of a long hiding they had a quantity of bread and meat stored away. Had they remained in their original hiding place, they would probably not have been detected. They desired to climb over the walls as soon as possible, however, and when prowling around about daylight were caught in the paint shop garret and put in their cells. Washington is a colored man, and the convict who a short time ago was made to fill up a tunnel under the steam pipes in the Webster dry kiln, which the prison officials had known about for three months and laughed in their sleeves while watching its progress.

A savings bank has been organized at Sault Ste Marie with $20,000 capital.

The Hopkins manufacturing company of Bear lake, Manistee county, have just shipped 175,000 feet of the finest lot of beech lumber to Philadelphia.

The Battle Creek machinery company send their machinery to thirty different foreign countries. Last week they filled an order to go to Montevideo, South America.

The project for building the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon railway to a junction with the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railway in Gratiot county from Muskegon has at last taken definite form. Between the junction just mention and Greenville, forty odd miles, the right of way, aid and depot grounds have all been secured. When the same thing is done between Muskegon and Greenville the company positively pledge themselve to build the road within a year. The terminal facilities, it is said, are already secured at Muskegon, and the required aid and right of way are to be at once secured. The total length of this road is ninety miles, and the route is said to be a very easy one.

The deep salt well on the Detroit mill property at Bay City has reached a depth of 2,030 feet and will not be sunk further as a splendid flow of brine has been procured, better than that furnished by the other deep well on the Detroit mill site. It was intended to put the second well down to rock salt, but it has been decided to let well enough alone.

James A. Ward, a prominent Kent county politician, dropped dead in the streets of Rockford, the other day.

The jury in the case of a man named Royce, charged with the murder of a man named Purdy, near Millbrook in July last, returned a verdict of manslaughter, after being out all night. Judge Fuller imposed a fine of $600 to be paid in ten days or one years' imprisonment.

The attorneys for prosecution and defendant have agreed that Jud Crouch shall be tried at the November term of the circuit court. Gov. Blair says the trial will surely take place as the evidence recently obtained will insure a trial. The case will probably be for the murder of Jud's sister, Eunice White.

Jerome Provost, a Genesee county farmer, was thrown from a wagon and received injuries which resulted in his death two days after.

The Flint deaf and dumb asylum will ask the next legislature for $11,000 for a hospital, to be erected separate from the main building.

Mrs. Olive W. McDowell of Bethany, Gratiot county, took a heavy dose of morphine by mistake in the night and died before morning.

In the Michigan state board of health report, Dr. E. F. Smith claims to have shown that there is no direct relation between diphtheria and sewers; that diphtheria is as frequent in the country as in the city, in non-sewered as in sewered districts; that the general death rate falls after the sewering of a city; that typhoid fever and cholera decrease in proportion as a city is well sewered.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

Quartermaster-General Hart has concluded arrangements by which all of the Michigan state troops will be provided with Winchester rifles. They will probably be received within the next forty-five days. The plan to provide the entire militia with more modern arms has been a pet project of Gen. Hart, and its success has pleased him immensely.

Henry Bailey who was acquitted of the charge of placing obstructions on the Michigan Central track near Augusta, has brought suit for false imprisonment. Damages $10,000.

F. E. Leiter, ex postmaster at Charlotte, indicted for making false returns to the government, has been held for trial at the March term of the United States court.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tinklepaugh was found dead in bed at the residence of her son, Charles Tinklepaugh, in Greenbush, the other morning. She was 87 years of age, and lived in Greenbush 40 years and never rode on the cars.

George Coenig, a prominent ship-builder and owner of Marine City, died suddenly at Fairport, Ohio, a few days ago.

Albert Porter of Eaton Rapids has a contract to furnish $30,000 worth of ties and other timber to the Michigan Central.

The Flint & Pere Marquette railroad has bought C. B. Lewis & Son's shingle mill at Manistee to secure additional dock and warehouse room. They paid $30,000.

Smith & Martin of Cheboygan, say that they have handled more lumber this year up to September 1 than they handled all of last season and that they cannot get vessels to ship the several million feet they still have to send off.

A movement is on foot in Monroe to secure the release of Julius Ponteny, who about 11 years ago was sent to the state prison, having been convicted of manslaughter, his wife being the victim. All the officials and business men of the place have signed the petition.

Prof. Travis of the Clinton schools, has invented an apparatus for cleaning blackboard dusters, which is a great improvement in point of neatness on the old way of banging the dusters.

Arrangements have been completed for building a grain elevator at Port Huron, storage capacity 500,000 bushels. It will be under the control of the C. & G. T.

Saginaw parties have purchased from D. Whitney, Jr., Detroit, 20,000,000 feet of pine on Tobacco river. Consideration $125,000.

Francis Palms of Detroit, has leased a tract of land in the Gogebic region, for which he is to receive a royalty of $75,000 annually.

James M. Turner of Lansing, has recently sold $276,000 worth of land in the Gogebic region, U. P.

Sibley & Bearinger of Saginaw, have just closed a trade for 60,000,000 feet of pine in Duluth district.

At a public meeting at Muskegon the other night the president and directors of the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon road were present. They agreed to build the road from Askley to Muskegon on or before Jan. 1, 1888, provided Muskegon pledges $50,000, the right of way from Greenville and terminal facilities. Muskegon capitalist agreed to the terms of the company and will raise the money by subscription in 30 days.

At Washington in the case of Nichols, Shepherd & Co., against Messrs. Marsh & La Fever of Battle Creek, Messrs. Dickinson and Parker for Marsh & La Fever, obtained an allowance of an appeal and issue of writs of error from the United States supreme court to the Michigan supreme court upon the decree entered last term, involving the right of Nichols, Shepherd & Co., to use a steam engine reverse gear invented by Marsh. The whole case arises from an error of the secretary of the interior omitting by mistake to append his formal signature to a patent. The case has been litigated in both the federal and state courts. The bill for the relief of Marsh and La Fever was reported favorably before the 48th and 49th congresses.

William J. Hilton of Livingston county, has been sentenced to five years at Jackson for having several more wives than society tolerates.

DETROIT MARKETS.

WHEAT—The market is firmer and prices somewhat advanced. White wheat is quoted at 74¾@75c, and Red wheat a 75@76½c.

CORN—Market fairly at 37@38½c.

OATS—Quotations range from 27¼@30c.

CLOVER SEED—The market is quiet at $4 60@4 62.

RYE—Sellers of No. 2 at 51c per bu.

BARLEY—Quiet, No. 2 state offered at $1 25 per cental. No. 2 western quoted at $1 20.

FEED—Bran $10 00@10 25; middlings, $10 25@13 75.

FLOUR—Prices steady as follow: Patent process, $4@4 25; patent, Michigan $4 75@5; low grades, $2 75@3; patent Minnesota, $4 75@5; Minnesota bakers', $4@4 20; rye, $3@3 50.

APPLES—Quiet but steady at $1@$1 75 per bbl. as to quality. Few sales at outside figures reported. Stocks moderate.

BEANS—Quoted as before, viz.: $1 35@$1 40 per bu for old and $1 38@1 41 for new city picked mediums, in car lots, with an improving inquiry. There is little or no demand for old unpicked and prices are about nominal at 50@80c per bu. New ditto find free buyers at 85c@$1 25 per bu, as to quality.

BEESWAX—In light demand at 28@30c per lb.

BUTTER—The supply liberal and the demand well filled, Prices range at 16@18c for choice, to fancy fresh dairy, and 26@28c for same of creamery. Choice June packed is plentiful and nominal at buyers' figures; "many years ago" this kind of stock would have sold readily and at good figures, but at this day buyers demand fresh or nothing.

CRANBERRIES—In fair demand at $7@8 per bbl for Cape Cod and $1.50@5.25 per bu for Michigan. The market well stocked.

CHEESE—The movement moderate at former figures or 12¾@12½c per lb for New York full cream, 11½@12c and Michigan. Ohio grades quoted at 10@11c.

CHESTNUTS—The market very slow. Good to choice offered at $5@5 50 per bu. The stocks liberal.

EGGS—For choice stock 18c continues to be realized in a small way. Larger lots of ordinary receipts steady at 17@17½c.

GRAPES—The market steady at 3@3½c for Concords and 5@5½c for Catawbas per lb.

GAME—Per doz. woodcock, $3; snipe, $1 50; per pair partridges sound, 40@50c; wood duck, 30c; Mallard, 60c; blue wing teal, 40c; per lb bear saddles, 8c; venison saddles, 9@10c. The weather more favorable and trade better.

HAY—New quoted at $8@9 for clover; $10 50@13 for No. 1 timothy and $9@10 50 for No. 2 do. per ton, baled in car lots as to quality. Market quiet.

HOPS—Best eastern, 30@33c per lb. Fair to good Michigan, 20@25c. Inferior grades 15@18c.

HONEY—Demand light. Liberal offerings at 12@13c per lb for comb, and 10c for extracted.

LEMONS—Messinas steady at $7@7.75 per box; fancy at outside.

MALT—Quoted as to quality at 90c@$1 per bu for Canadian and 75@85c for Michigan.

ONIONS—$1.75@2 per bbl. Dead dull.

OYSTERS—Cans, standards, 25c; selects, 35c; in bulk, standards, $1.20 and selects $1.60 per gal.

PEACHES—Choice nominal at $3 per bu; stocks limited, demand do.

PEARS—Stocks light and the market firm at $3@4 for ordinary good stock and $4.50 @5.50 for the finer varieties per bbl.

POTATOES—Shipping trade is picking up, but as yet is light. Track lots steady at 40@38c per bu. Local inquiries are few and far between, and are filled at 38@43c per bu. Offerings generally good.

POULTRY—This is the only thing really active, the crisp weather bringing out a better inquiry. Stocks are light and prices firm as follows: Per lb, live roosters, 3c; fowls, 6c; ducks, 7c; turkeys, 9c; spring chicks, 7c. per pair, pigeons, 20@25c.

QUINCES—A drug at $3@3.50 per bbl.

SWEET POTATOES—Demand at $2.25@2.75 per bbl for Jerseys and $1 75@2 for Baltimores. Stocks liberal.

TALLOW—Quiet at 3½c per lb.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Good steady; common lower; shipping steers, 950 to 1500 lbs, $4 00@5 20, stocker and feeders, $2@3 60; cows, bulls, and mixed $1 50@3 50; bulk $2 20@2 65; through Texas cattle, a shade lower at $2 40@3 40; Western rangers, slow; natives and half-breeds $3@4 20; cows, $2 30@3 15; winter Texans, $3@3 20.

HOGS—Market strong and 5c higher; rough and mixed, $3 65@4 30; packing and shipping, $4@4 60; light, $3 65@4 45; skips, $3 00@3 40.

SHEEP—Market steady; natives $2@4. Western, $3 40@3 65; Texans, $2 30@3 25; lambs, $3 75@4 75.

HOME NEWS.

Some college students at Chapel Hill, N. C., were out on a lark when a disturbance took place between them and some Negroes. Several shots were fired and one of the college party was killed. The Negroes made their escape.

Leavitt, the theatrical manager of Sioux City, Iowa, who on his wife's advice, has turned state's evidence in the Haddock murder trial, keeps to the statement that Arensdorf did the shooting. The latter pleaded not guilty and is held in bonds of $45,000. Henry Sherman, Paul Leader and Fred Munchrath, jr., charged with conspiracy, have given bonds $10,000 each; George Lang is in jail for want of bondsmen.

A night watchman's lamp exploded in Ames & Co.'s rolling mill in Jersey City, and it was burned to the ground, as also were William Howe's forge, the Hudson foundry, an extension of the Tartar cemical works and several frame dwelings. The loss is about $130,000; insured.

Chicago authorities have prohibited the sale of the milk of the cattle quarantined at the distilleries.

A terrific storm of wind and rain occurred in the vicinity of Sabine Pass, Texas, on the 13th inst. In Sabine Pass 65 lives are reported lost. A hotel in that city was swept into bay and the inmates, 16 in number, perished. Immense damage was done to the jetties all along the Mississippi.

A copy of the Egyptian obelisk, brought to this country by Commodore Gorringe, has been placed over that officer's grave at Sparkill, N. Y.

The Ottawa house, a large summer hotel on Cushing's island, Portland harbor, Me., was totally destroyed by fire the other evening. Loss and insurance, $50,000.

The treasury department has decided that a bicycle, purchased and used in Canada by a resident of this country, is entitled to free entry as "personal effects."

Exports of breadstuffs for the past nine months shows an increase of $8,000,000 over the corresponding months of 1885.

President Cleveland has issued an order revoking the suspension of flag duty in favor of Cuba and Porto Rico.

A citizen's committee of Detroit went to Washington to protect against the erection of the new postoffice upon the half-block purchased by the government. The mission was highly successful. An arrangement was effected by which a portion of the sum already appropriated may be used for the purchase of the remainder of the block.

Col. J. C. Duanes has been appointed chief of engineers.

William S. Snyder and Thomas Brown, the two anarchists who have been held in jail, in Chicago, since the Haymarket riot and were indicted for conspiracy in connection with the affair, have been discharged upon their own recognizance by Judge Gary.

The difference of wages among the glass workers of the Pittsburg district have been adjusted and the furnaces will resume work.

The Hon. Knute Nelson, who was picked up unconscious in the lake near Alexandria, Minn., relates that while out fishing he hooked a big pickerel and in his efforts to land him the boat turned suddenly and he fell into the water.

Mr. Gladstone is still unable to leave his bedroom. He is suffering from fever, and his condition is believed to be worse than is publicly admitted.

Nathan M. Neeld, the Chicago defaulter, is in Montreal and has engaged eminent counsel to defend him if necessary.

Fifty-nine mills in New York, belonging to the National knit goods manufacturers' association have shut down all employes who persist in belonging to the Knights of Labor organizations.

A heavy snow storm prevailed in the Catskill mountains on the 17th. Snow fell to quite a depth in New Hampshire on the same day.

The Minneapolis switchmens' strike now involves all the roads centering in that city.

Wm. Gillispie Walker, a nephew of Jas. G. Blaine has become a Jesuit. Walker's mother was the favorite sister of Blaine.

Gen. Gay, a prominent citizen and politician of Bowling Green, Ohio, was killed by a stage robber near Quincy, Cal., recently.

The nephews of the late Samuel J. Tilden have at last determined to make a desperate attempt to break their uncle's will, and have retained able counsel for that purpose. The will will be contested on the ground of improper construction. The counsel having given the opinion that the residuary claim is invalid it is held that the trustees cannot be empowered to name a legatee. No opposition, however, will be made to its probate.

The president has appointed Benjamin Folsom of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Sheffield, Eng. Mr. Folsom is a cousin of Mrs. Cleveland.

The Chicago pork packers' strike is at an end, the men returning to work on the 10-hour plan, without conditions.

The business portion of Oakland, Ill., was burned down the other night, entailing an aggregate loss of nearly $500,000. Salisbury, Md., was nearly destroyed by fire the same night. The loss in Salisbury is estimated at $1,000,000, and great distress prevails, as many of the citizens are without food and places to sleep.

L'Electeur, a Quebec newspaper announces that it has reliable information revealing the existence of a plot almost as bad as that connected with the sale of the Pacific contracts in 1872. It states that within the past ten days the Ross government has spent in corrupting constituencies the sum of $48,000 subscribed by public contractors and federal ministers. L'Electeur give the names of the contractors who are said to have subscribed.

Yellow fever exists at Biloxi, Miss. Several deaths have occurred.

Capt. Howgate the defaulting signal service officer, is running an insurance office in Chicago, and is said to be doing well. He is living under an assumed name. In conversation with a friend recently he said if his life was spared 10 years he would be able to pay his bondsmen the amount lost by them through his defalcation.

The saw mill of James Canmee, M. P., at Port Arthur, was totally destroyed by fire recently. Loss estimated at about $100,000; only partially insured.

The Windsor hotel at Roselle, N. J., was totally destroyed by fire the other morning. Johanna Sullivan a laundress, was burned to death.

A great deposit of argentiferous lead ore has been uncovered near Elkhorn in Jefferson county, Montana. A stampede in that direction has set in.

The streets of Helena, Montana, are paved with golden particles. While excavating a cellar on Lawrence street the contractor struck "pay dirt," which yielded 25 cents to the pan.

It is reported that an immense body of ore, resembling the mineral of the tin mines in the Black Hills, has been discovered in the mountains tributary to the town of Big Horn.

D. P. Ward of Sioux Falls, has established over 200 Sunday schools in Dakota.

The Red river is now thirty-two inches lower than any record ever kept by the United States engineer.

The official census of the Sioux Indians at Standing Rock, taken September 30, shows there are 1,233 men, 1,507 women, 927 boys and 848 girls, a total of 4,603.

The remains of Chief Justice Chase have been removed from Washington and interred in the family lot in Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati. The services attending the re-interment were simple but impressive. Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Gov. Foraker, Ex.-Gov. Hoadley and Justice Matthews paid fitting tribute to the memory of the dead statesman, and Jas. E. Murdock, the veteran tragedian, recited a poem by W. D. Gallagher.

The business portion of Eastport, Maine, was burned down on the 14th inst. The loss will reach nearly $200,000. Two years ago the present month this place was destroyed by fire.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended October 16, was $861,904; same week last year, $1,029,750. The shipments of fractional silver coin since October 1 amount to $508,139.

The president has appointed Dabney H. Maury to be United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Colombia. Mr. Maury was nominated to this office during the season of congress, but the senate failed to act upon his nomination.

The New York *Sun* announces that it has paid the disputed bill of E. Holmes & Co., the Saratoga undertakers, for embalming the body of Gen. Grant, etc. The amount of the bill was $500. This is a national disgrace.

The steam barge Selah Chamberlain was sunk near Sheboygan, Wis., on the 14th inst., and five men were lost.

Although no formal order to that effect has yet been issued, the impression prevails at the war department that Geronimo and fellow captives will shortly be removed from San Antonio, Tex., to Fort Marion, Fla.

A terrible gale swept over the country on the 14th inst. Buildings were unroofed and blown down, telegraph wires blown to the ground, trees torn up by the roots, and havoc wrought generally.

The Horror Increases.

Later returns from Sabine Pass and Johnson's Bayou show the list of fatalities to be over 250. The people are homeless, penniless and naked. Relief was never more badly needed than now, yet in spite of all it comes in very slowly.

HORROR AT THE GULF.

One Hundred Persons Drowned and Every House at Sabine Pass Demolished.

Relief Urgently Needed.

The first reports of the great disaster at Sabine Pass were not in the least exaggerated, in fact they under estimated the number of deaths caused by the storm. The death-roll now reaches ninety, with a number missing. It is thought that fully 100 persons met their death on the night of the gale. The relief trains could not get within twelve miles of the town, but over a dozen tow-boats were sent out and set to work saving life and property. There is considerable back-water yet at Sabine, bemmed in and held there by the railroad embankment. The most intense excitement has prevailed along the coast since the first news of the fearful catastrophe. The people have neither eaten nor slept and crowds have surrounded the wharves and depot waiting for the return of the train or boat from the devastated town. The steamboat Lamar left Orange with a relief committee on board. When she would return no one knew, but a constant watch was kept at Orange. At exactly midnight the next night the whistle of the Lamar was heard. The people hurried helter-skelter to hear the news and to receive the sick and destitute.

The relief committee aboard the Lamar consisted of twenty citizens from Beaumont and about forty from Orange. They traveled up the Neches river between 4 p. m. and midnight, which was an extraordinary trip, fraught with fearful danger. Twenty five of the committee were left at Sabine Pass to recover some of the bodies, many of which are reported to have washed dozens of miles over into Louisiana. The members of the relief committee who returned were so tired and worn out and so overcome by the horrible devastation they had witnessed that it was next to impossible to get a coherent story from them, and as each of the rescued refugees was surrounded by about a hundred people it was equally impossible to get a detailed account from any one of them. The exact extent of the storm-swept district is yet unknown.

From reports brought by the committee it is certain that the flooded district embraces an expanse of country many times larger than at first supposed. The gulf seems to have moved over the land for miles in one high, unbroken wall of water. The committee report that 101 persons are missing, ninety of whom are known to have been drowned. Thirty-five of the victims were white and fifty-five colored. Joseph Smith, a famous local character, known as "Alligator" Smith, was supposed to be among the lost, as people on the relief train saw him driving before the gale on Lake Sabine at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, clinging to his skiff and calling loudly for help. Great was the surprise therefore when "Alligator" overhauled the steamer on its return, bringing with him in his small boat three persons whom he had rescued in a swamp. Many other miraculous escapes are recorded.

Ninety-one half-clad, shivering, wretched victims of the storm were brought up on the Lamar. Blankets and bedding were immediately gathered from house to house for the comfort of the heart broken sufferers, every one of whom has some dear friend or relative among the dead. Nearly all the refugees are sick and prostrated from exhaustion and hunger. They are being tenderly cared for by citizens of Beaumont.

Dr. B. F. Calhoun of the relief committee says there are many persons in the vicinity of Sabine Pass who are utterly destitute, being without clothing to cover their nakedness. Dr. Calhoun requests aid for the destitute. He says it makes no difference what is sent, whether food, clothing, medicine, or money, they need them all. Dr. Calhoun is mayor of Beaumont, and he will distribute through committees whatever is sent to him.

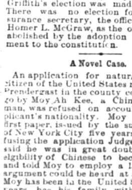
From all the accounts gathered, language could not exaggerate the state of affairs at Sabine Pass. Out of more than 150 houses in the village, less than six remain standing, and they are ruined. Wives and children were swept away and drowned in the presence of their husbands and fathers, who were powerless to save them. The waves broke against the light house in solid walls, fifty feet high, tearing out the windows at the very top of the structure. Corpses have been picked up at a distance of thirty miles from the scene of the disaster. Friends and relatives of the drowned are coming into Orange and Beaumont by every train. The steamboat Lamar took on board a cargo of food, blankets, and clothing, and also a fresh relief committee, and started down the Neches to succor the unfortunates.

The pecuniary damage at Sabine, including that to the government works, will aggregate nearly $500,000, as many of the neighboring plantations sustained serious injury.

The excitement and interest over the dreadful catastrophe at Sabine Pass is in no way abated. The citizens of adjacent villages are taking steps toward extending substantial relief to the surviving victims.

For Another Term.

T. V. Powderly has been re-elected General Master Workman of the K. of L.



The nomination of T. V. Powderly for general master workman was made by E. F. Gould of Indianapolis and seconded by Tom O'Reilly of New York, both of whom are telegraphers. When the nomination and election of general master workman was declared in order, Mr. Powderly vacated the chair, the general worthy foreman taking his place. More than 100 delegates shouted "Have the election made by acclamation." When Mr. Griffith put the question there was a storm of "ayes." When the "noes" were called for there was one solitary "no." It came from Henry Beckmeyer, who headed the delegation from district assembly 51 of New Jersey. This delegation wears a yellow badge with the motto "Solid for harmony." There was no candidate nominated in opposition to Mr. Powderly and he received the votes of the 647 delegates present. When Mr. Griffith was nominated for re-election as general worthy foreman the only candidate nominated in opposition was R. Bennett of Illinois. Mr. Bennett received only fifty votes and Mr. Griffith's election was made unanimous. There was no election for general insurance secretary, the office now held by Homer L. McGraw, as the office has been abolished by the adoption of an amendment to the constitution.

A Novel Case.

An application for naturalization as a citizen of the United States made to Judge Prendergast in the county court at Chicago by Moy Ah Kee, a Chinese laundryman, was refused on account of the applicant's nationality. Moy presented his first paper, issued by the supreme court of New York City five years ago. In refusing the application Judge Prendergast said he was in great doubt as to the elgibility of Chinese to become citizens and told Moy to employ a lawyer whose argument could be heard at a future day. Moy has been in the United States fifteen years, has his family with him and is desirous of becoming a citizen. It would seem, nevertheless, Judge Prendergast said, that the law is against him and is well settled by the decisions of Judge Sawyer, of the circuit court of California; of Judge Choate, of the United States court of New York, and of Judge Moran, in the criminal court of Cook county in 1881. They all hold that the naturalization law of February 18, 1885, is decisive on the negative side of the question. That law provides that "any alien, being a free white person or an African or the descendant of an African, may be admitted to become a citizen." A native of China, therfore, being neither a white person nor an African, cannot be naturalized.

Murdered His Friend.

Henry Sauder, a young man aged 24, was found lying dead on the floor of his room in Toledo the other morning, with a gaping wound in his breast. A post mortem was held, and a bullet found in his lungs. Henry Busdeicker, room-mate of the murdered man, was at once arrested, and, on examining his trunk, a revolver with one newly emptied chamber was found. No cause can be assigned for the deed, as the men were the best of friends. Sauder's parents live near Reading, Pa., and he has been in Toledo but a short time. The man arrested refuses to make any statement except that he is innocent.

A Water Famine Threatened.

Shenandoah, Pa., and the entire Mahoning Valley is threatened with a water famine which must result in serious loss to business. But one shower of rain has fallen there in nine weeks, and the streams in the valley are almost wholly dried up. The water supply at the collieries is exhausted, and unless rain should come within the next few days most of the collieries not supplied from the Girard dam will be compelled to suspend operations. The town supply is also running short and the prospect of an entire exhaustion of the supply is causing great alarm among the people.

PERISHED BY THE STORM.

Vessels Wrecked and Many Lives Lost.

Reports have been received from all parts of Great Britain, telling of the disastrous effect of the hurricane which swept over the British Isles recently. The British ship Malleny was wrecked in the Bristol Channel and twenty persons were drowned. The shore was strewn with wreckage. The bodies washed ashore had been stripped of valuables by wreckers. The Norwegian bark Fredrikstad, from Musquash, N. B., for Swansea, was wrecked off Padstow, and nineteen persons were drowned. The bark Alliance was also wrecked off Padstow and four lives were lost. The other persons on board were saved by a lifeboat. Another barge was seen to be in terrible distress, the crew being huddled together on the deck. The vessel foundered the next morning, and it is believed that from a dozen to twenty persons were drowned. The gale prevented the people on shore from rendering assistance. The cries of the doomed men were heard distinctly by those who were watching the vessel from the shore. A Norwegian bark foundered on the coast of Wales and fifteen persons perished. The latest reports show the effects of the recent storm on the south and west coasts were terrible. A Norwegian bark foundered off Tintagel, Wales, and her entire crew, consisting of fifteen persons, perished. Ten bodies were washed ashore on the Glamorgan coast.

Where Our Immigrants Come From.

The practice of English justices of suspending sentence on pauper criminals on condition that they quit the country and betake themselves to the United States was supposed to have been pretty thoroughly squelched after the expose of the custom which took place. A couple of weeks ago a woman named Baker, the widow of a burglar who was executed at Carlisle for the murder of a policeman, was pardoned from the Middlesex jail, where she had been imprisoned for shoplifting, on condition that she should leave the country, and the detective department at Scotland yard is now advised that she will settle in the United States.

A still worse case is reported from Colchester, in Essex. A man named George Wilkins was charged with attempting to murder his wife and six children and with attempting to commit suicide. The evidence showed that he had been driven to the deed by desperation and destitution of the worst kind, and that but for the most heroic efforts on the part of his wife he would have accomplished his purpose of cutting all their throats with a razor. The newspaper publications of the facts of the case resulted in several small sums being received by the mayor for the relief of the family, and when the case came up on remand the mayor announced that the family of eight would be sent to America, "where they could find work." Several similar cases where emigration to the United States has been substituted for punishment for criminal offenses are reported from different parts of the united kingdom.

Titus is Guilty.

Tillie Smith, a pretty girl of 18, was a servant in the Centenary Collegiate Institute, at Hackettstown, N. J. On the night of April 8 last she attended an entertainment in the town, where she made the acquaintance of Charles L. Munich, a young traveling salesman of Port Jervis, who escorted her home. They arrived in front of the seminary building just in time to see the lights extinguished. "There," remarked the girl, "I am locked out, but the janitor has promised to let me in." The young man returned to his hotel and the girl went towards the rear of the seminary building. That was the last seen of her alive. The next morning her body was found in the corner of a field, just outside the seminary grounds. She had been assaulted and murdered. Munich was arrested for the crime, but proved his innocense and was liberated.

Then suspicion turned towards the janitor, James J. Titus. His strange indifference after the murder strengthened that suspicion, and he was arrested and subsequently indicted by the grand jury. The trial has just ended in the conviction of Titus for murder in the first degree. Titus looked at the jury unmoved, but when the verdict was delivered the man seemed to turd to stone, and had to be carried from the court room.

Youthful Candidates for States Prison.

Jesse Hatch and Sidney Wiltse, two Jackson boys aged 11 and 13 years, dressed in knee trousers, were arraigned before Justice Hunt for the larceny of $47 from Mrs. Holden. Mrs. Holden is Hatch's aunt and he it was who entered the house and committed the robbery a few days ago while Wiltse stood on guard and waited for him. The boys then built a hut and furnished it with pistols, hatchets and other things and proceeded to organize a Jesse James gang, which was accomplished with Hatch as leader. The police have been working on the robbery for several days. The boys denied the affair until brought into court, when they made a full confession. They were bound over to the circuit court with bonds fixed at $20 each, which were furnished by their parents.

Sad Condition of Irish Farmers.

The branches of the Irish national league in the counties of Cork and Waterford have been making inquiries regarding the condition of the farmers in those districts and have just made reports of the result of their investigations. They say that the harvest has been bad, that oats are selling at from three to five shillings per barrel, and that the heavy fall in stocks has rendered the farmers unable to pay their rents. On account of the bad harvest the farmers demand a reduction from 75 to 50 per cent. in rent, and where the reduction is refused they will pay nothing. A number of landlords offer a reduction of 25 per cent.

Contesting Hendricks' Will.

Although the late Vice-President Hendricks left a will giving to his widow his estate and making her the administratrix it seems probable that it will have to go through litigation, as the judges of the circuit court has received a telegram from Anna Hendricks Pierce and others in New York stating that the heirs in that city of Mrs. Jane T. Hendricks, the mother of the late vice-president, protest against any further proceedings in the settlement of the estate until they have filed papers which will show that they are entitled to a one-third interest.

Blind Tom's Property.

Judge Donohoe of New York, has denied the application of Blind Tom's mother for a commission to enquire into his sanity, holding that the proceeding must be instituted in Virginia. All of Tom's family—eleven brothers and sisters—were born in slavery and his former master, J. G. Bethune, is his manager and his son a committee of his person, as Tom is an idiot. Tom has no heirs save his mother, unless the courts decide the children legitimate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Advises received at the state department state that cholera is still raging in Corea. The death rate in the capital alone is about a thousand a day, and grave fears are expressed that before the plague is stayed the city will be depopulated.

Some time ago a Montrealer named Poitras was arrested at St. Anne de Bellevue for having refused to obey the order of a constable on duty in the parish church to kneel on both knees during a certain portion of the service and for irreverence in church. Poitras was fined $8, though he pleaded sickness and inability to go on both knees. He took action for damages against the constable and the trial by jury resulted in the dismissal of plaintiff's action.

Herr Hutschenreuter, the Bavaran Premier's father-in-law, after witnessing the trial and sentence of an editor for libeling the Premier, ran out of the court room and committed suicide by shooting himself. He had been much depressed recently by seeing numerous editors, the fathers of families, imprisoned for press offenses.

The unveiling of the statue to Brant, the Mohawk Indian chief, took place at Brantford, Ont., on the 14th inst. The cost of the memorial was $16,000, which was contributed by the British government.

Nearly 30 miles of the Hudson Bay railroad has been located.

Southern Manitoba has secured postal facilities.

A cable dispatch received from Paris says: "In response to an invitation from America a syndicate of the Paris press have appointed Charles Bigot to represent the press at the dedication of Bartholdi's statue of liberty. The city of Paris will be represented by M. Deschamps, vice-president of the municipal council."

Dr. Abbott, the American dentist, the head of the profession, and the oldest member of the American colony at Berlin, is dead.

A number of "Sandwich" men have been arrested in Paris for displaying placards on which were caricatures of Prince Bismarck.

The editor of a paper printed at Posen has been sentenced to two years confinement in a prison for printing an article libelling Prince Bismarck.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's closing lecture in London was attentively listened to by 2,000 persons.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

Mr. Powderly's Letter to the Public.

The Colored Man and His Rights as a Workingman.

In consequence of questions which have been raised by the presence in Richmond of Farrell and other colored delegates to the General Assembly, Mr. Powderly has written the following letter:

RICHMOND, Va., October 11.—Much has been said and written concerning the events which have transpired in the City of Richmond during the past ten days. As I am responsible for a great deal of the agitation, it is but proper that I should be permitted to speak to as large an audience as that which listened to those who have criticised, misconstrued and distorted the words and the ideas intended to be conveyed by my utterances of October 4, when Francis Farrell introduced me to the meeting assembled in the Armory. I stated to the meeting that it was at my request that Mr. Farrell, a representative of the colored race, introduced me; it was left to me to make the selection, and I did it after mature deliberation and careful thought. I have not seen nor heard an argument since then that would cause me to do differently to-day. Critics have seen fit to decide what I meant by selecting this man to introduce me, and they have asserted that my action must be regarded in the light of an attack upon the laws of social equality. A part of the press of the south has attacked in a most injustifiable manner a man who, under the flag and constitution of his country, selected another man and a citizen of the republic to perform a public duty in a public place. In acknowledging his introduction I referred to the prejudice which existed against the colored man. If previous to that I had any doubts that a prejudice existed they have been removed by the hasty and inconsiderate action of those who were so quick to see an insult where none was intended. My sole object in selecting a colored man to introduce me was to encourage and help to uplift his race from a bondage worse than that which held him in chains twenty-five years ago, viz., mental slavery. I desired to impress upon the minds of white and black that the same result followed action in the field of labor whether the action was on the part of Caucasian or Negro labor. Two years ago, in an address delivered in this city, I said to the people of Richmond:

"You stand face to face with a stern, living reality, a responsibility which cannot be avoided or shirked. The Negro question is as prominent to-day as ever it was. The first proposition that stares us in the face is this: The Negro is free; he is here, and he is here to stay. He is a citizen and must learn to manage his own affairs. His labor and that of the white men will be thrown on the market side by side, and no human eye can detect a difference between the article manufactured by the black mechanic and that manufactured by the white mechanic. Both claim an equal share of the protection afforded to American labor, and both mechanics must sink their differences or else fall a prey to the slave labor now being imported to this country."

I was not criticised for saying that, and yet it was as susceptible of criticism as my words on Oct. 4. I did not refer to social equality, for that cannot be regulated by law. The sanctity of the fireside circle cannot be invaded by those who are not welcome. Every man has the right to say who shall enter beneath his roof, who shall occupy the same bed, private conveyance or such other place as he is master of. I reserve for myself the right to say whom I will or will not associate with; that right belongs to every other man. I have no wish to interfere with that right. My critics have forgotten that personal liberty and social equality stand side by side. They would deny me the right to make my own selections as to which of the assembled representatives should perform a certain duty. Had I selected the colored man to introduce Gov. Lee, it would have been quite another thing. It is perhaps unfortunate that our coming was at a time when political excitement ran high, and all things served as excuses for those who wished to use them. When I heard that there was a likelihood of trouble because Mr. Farrell attended a place of amusement, I asked of him not to subject himself to insult by going where he was not welcome. He told me that he had no intention of again going to that or any other place where his presence would give rise to comment. Until that time I did not know that colored men were denied admittance to theatres in this city. While I have no wish to interfere with the social relations which exist between the races in the South, I have a strong desire to see the black man educated. Southern labor, regardless of its color, must learn to read and write. Southern cheap labor is more a menace to the American toiler than the Chinese, and this labor must be educated. Will my critics show me how the laws of social equality will be harmed by education the black man so that he may know how to conduct himself as a gentleman? Will they explain why a knowledge of the laws of his country will cause a man to violate the laws of social equality? Will they, in a cool, dispassionate manner, explain to me whether an education will not elevate the moral standing of the colored man, and will they tell me that such a thing is not necessary? Will it be explained to me whether the black man should not continue to work for starvation wages with so many able-bodied colored men in the south who do not know enough to ask for living wages? It is not hard to guess that, while this race continues to increase in numbers and ignorance, prosperity will not even knock at the door, much less enter the house of the Southern laborer, and that country which has an abundance of ill-fed, ill-bred laborers is not, cannot be, prosperous. Will my critics stop long enough to tell me why the United States Senate allowed a colored man to introduce before the vice-president of the United States measures for the benefit of his state? Were the laws of social equality outraged when the House of Representatives permitted colored men to take seats in it? Why did not other Southern Representatives leave and return to their homes when that was done? There need be no further cause for alarm. The colored representatives to this convention will not intrude where they are not wanted, and the time-honored laws of social equality will be allowed to slumber along undisturbed. We have done nothing since coming to this city that is not countenanced by the law and constitution of our country, and in deference to the wishes of those who regard the laws of social equality as superior to laws of God and man, we will not, while here, avail ourselves of all of these rights and privileges which belong to us. The equality of American citizenship is all that we insist on, and that equality must not be trampled on.

Now a word as to hospitality. We are here under invitation from no one. We came of our own free will and are paying our way; therefore such gratuitous insults as those offered by a few mischievous meddlers are not in order, and I do not admit of defense, even though given in behalf of the laws of equality. I do not hold the people of Richmond responsible for the ill action of a few, who saw a menace in our every action. The treatment received at the hands of the citizens generally has been most cordial. If, during our stay, any representative shall conduct himself in an unbecoming manner, he alone will be held responsible for his action. To the convention I say, let no member surrender an iota of intellectual freedom because of any clamor. Hold fast to that which is true and right. The triumph of noise over reason is but transient. Our principles will be better known, if not today, it may be to-morrow. They can bide their time, and will some day have the world for an audience. In the field of labor, and American citizenship, we recognize no line of race, creed, politics or color. The demagogue may distort, for a purpose, the words of others, and, for a time, the noise of the worst ills may silence reason; but that which is right and true will become known when the former has passed to rest and the sound of the latter's voice has forever died away. Then it will be known that the intelligent educated man is better qualified to discern the difference between right and privilege, and the unwritten law of social equality will be more rigidly observed than it is today.

T. V. POWDERLY.

A Baptist Church Burned to the Ground.

The new Baptist church, with the adjoining sheds and barn at Bennington Center, Wyoming county, N. Y., burned to the ground recently. The loss is $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $10,000. The building was fired and the incendiary is known. The supposed motive is revenge. The church people have determined to stop the sale of liquor on Sunday in the immediate vicinity of the church. To this end many different persons have been indicted and heavily fined.

All the general officers of the Knights of Labor are pledged to total abstinence from intoxicating liquors during their two years' term of office.

The strife between the Chicago pork packers and employe promises to be hotly contested. The packers are determined to submit to no proposition for a ten hour [illegible]. There has been talk of arbitration, but it is hardly hoped that the Knights of Labor would be able to effect a compromise, and [illegible] attempt the attempt will be made.