The Weekly Beacon

SIX PAGES.

Vice President Vilas is an apt alliteration that it would please the President's Postmaster General to promote. For this he would spread his fulsome flatteries far more freely.

Cleveland's Baltimore business is bad, many times worse than the corrupt affiliations in Indianapolis that resulted there last week in the reelection of the Republican mayor by a majority nearly a thousand-fold greater than he had before. Let Grover be warend by this, for his Gorman gang can not carry Baltimore this year except by far worse than their accustomed frauds and even then may need to add riot and possibly murder to complete their work.

Railroads breed trouble for themselves in the public mind in many ways, but none so surely as refusing to tell the truth about deadly accidents. Such suppression and misrepresentation as the Chicago & Atlantic officials were guilty of over the great wreck on their line yesterday, should be met with severe and prompt punishment. It is without a single justification, and only confirms the belief that a calamity is too terrible to have the truth told about it.

It is said now that Hon. W. T. Wallace is running for State Senator in the interest of John R. McLean for United States Senator. There may be some fun in this district yet if Mr. Paige moves on the close districts.—*Columbus Journal.*

The connection between the two sentences in the above paragraph is not plainly apparent, but the fact, if such it be, that McLean is dictating Democratic Legislative nominations is the real thing that concerns the people of Ohio.

A Chicago dispatch says they have news from New York that Gould has secured control of the New Jersey Central, Reading, and Baltimore & Ohio. On top of this comes the word from London that this universal grabber has got the Commercial Cable away from Mackey. In this case the United Lines' land wires would soon follow the way of the B. & O. telegraph. Probably Gould would get the government lines, too, should Congress establish postal telegraphy in obedience to the growing public demand.

It is a matter for Republican self-congratulation that, the Democrats cannot or will not do over again the work of the Cleveland convention (a Cleveland convention in two senses) and make better choices of the chief positions on their State ticket. When Messrs. Powell and Coolman are interred beneath 20,000 or 30,000 Republican ballots this Fall the political historian will have to write, "Manager of the fraud and forgery campaign of 1885" upon the tomb of the former, and "Disbursing Agent for the Boodlers in 1883" and "Contract Labor Importer" upon the latter.

No wonder that Cleveland stayed three days in obscure Madison, Wisconsin, though he dodged the great State of Ohio and paid almost as little attention to the almost equally great State of Illinois, when we think that Madison is the home of that most fawning of flatterers, W. F. Vilas, who first among Americans tells the people's President that to his "*personal keeping* are committed not only the sovereignty and dignity of the nation, but the weal or woe of sixty millions of their race, and a limitless posterity." This is still a republic, not a monarchy, such as these words would imply, but they tickle Grover's fancy, as is shown by his preference for Vilas above all others in his Cabinet.

Sarah M. Perkins writes a newspaper card to correct the report that Miss Willard said at Springfield, O., at the convention of the W. C. T. U., that "the Republican party would be grand and triumphant in 1888, and grander and more triumphant in 1892." This was entirely needless, for the W. C. T. U. in Ohio which calls itself "loyal" is just as partisan for the Prohibition party and therefore bitter against the Republican cause, as the most ardent advocate of the policy of *crushing* the Republican party, could desire. There is a non-partisan W. C. T. U. in some cities and it had an interesting State convention at Elyria (not Springfield) last week, but it is not officially represented in Akron or in Summit County, so far as the public know.

The western trip of the President has come to be recognized by the press of both parties now as nothing more nor less than a unique bid for a second term of office, in which Mrs. C. is doing as much of the hard work as Grover himself—yes, more. Does not the ghost of his original letter of acceptance ever haunt the President,—is not his sleep disturbed occasionally by a deep sepulchral voice repeating these words:

"We recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people."

By the by, what are the views of the Democratic press, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, for instance, on this utterance of the President's touching the idea of a second term?

Nothing can be more insincere and demagogical than the Democratic attempt to prove that Foraker has shown a disposition to snub the farmers. All may be fair in politics as well as in love and war; but one cannot help regarding with impatience a campaign lie so weak and puerile and farfetched as that by which Foraker is proved to be at variance with the cultivators of the soil. As Foraker has himself shown by indisputable proofs, he was born on a farm, and lived and worked there until the war broke out. All his relatives are farmers, and all his highest and dearest interests are with the agricultural classes. The childish claim that he is not in sympathy with the natural lords of the soil comes with peculiarly ill grace from a man like Powell, or a party that has made Powell its candidate.

The M. E. Church will have a chance to pass upon the gender of the word "layman" at its next general conference in New York. The Rock River conference has selected Miss Frances Willard as a delegate to that convention, and the Colorado conference has chosen Mrs. Angie Newman. This is the first instance of ladies being sent to an M. E. conference as "laymen." Doubtless the ladies have consented to go, more in order to settle the issue as to whether the word "layman" may be construed as including women, and in order to establish a precedent in favor of their sex, than because they relish the idea of being the only laides to participate in so large a convention. They will hold that the last syllable of the word is used in its generic sense. The BEACON's latest edition of Webster defines laity as "the people in distinction from the clergy", and layman as "one of the people in distinction from the clergy."

Hancock County has had its fill of Democratic ring rule, with no chance for relief through an occasional Republican office-holder. The auditor's books at Findlay show that for the year ending with September 30, the taxpayers of Hancock county paid in fees and salaries to their Democratic officials the enormous sum of $30,604.36. This does not include what the people paid direct to the officials, but only the payments direct from the county treasury. Yet the *State Journal* special says that the sum total is as large, if not larger, than what the people of Franklin County, with a population many times greater, are paying for like service. Besides all this, the county paid out during the same period large sums to the infirmary directors, surveyor and coroner, the figures of which were not obtainable when this table was being prepared. Is it any wonder that Hancock County taxpayers are calling for a "change?"

The revolt against Boss Gorman and his gang is the only hopeful thing in Democratic politics in Baltimore. Even the Democratic papers take no pains to conceal the monstrous iniquities which have been cherished and fostered by their party in the Maryland metropolis. The New York *World* of recent date contains an article giving the names and brief biographies of 37 Democratic criminals who are very prominent in Baltimore politics, and stating that half of the members of the Democratic Central Committee of the city are convicts. It is notorious that 35,000 names were illegally registered in the city. The reformers, in bolting the party ticket propose to put influences into operation which will cut off 3,000 fictitious names, making a difference of 6,000 votes, and expect that fully 6,000 decent Democrats will also revolt with them and help rebuke this most rotten of rings, with which the President is disposed to affiliate. Six thousand Labor votes are also expected. With these expectations all realized, it is hoped to defeat the infamous ring by about 5,000 votes, despite the fact that the press of Baltimore is not allied with the reform movement as it was in New York in the case of the great bribery exposures. The President, the sainted apostle of civil service reform, can see all this going on, and not place his sympathies with those who are revolting from one of the most corrupt rings ever known in history. Well, if the ring is rebuked, he must expect to be rebuked along with it.

The Chicago *News* has been interviewing people with reference to the administration of President Cleveland. Hon. Chauncey F. Filley (Dem.) of St. Louis, reports the President as stronger than his party. Fitzhugh Lee admires the administration because it is "broad and non-partisan,"—but does not single out the rebel flag order and eulogize that because of its "non-partisan character. E. M. Cutcheon, M. C., of Manistee, Mich. (Rep.) deprecates the fact that nothing has been accomplished in the way of financial reform, that the foreign policy of the government has been weak and vacillating, that the veto power has been sadly abused, and worst of all that the conduct of the civil service has been so disappointing. Prohibitionist Clinton B. Fish is very much grieved that the President "has not given us any ringing words against the American saloon." R. N. Hood, a self-styled Jefferson-Jackson-Tilden Democrat of the old school, is disgruntled because there are some Republicans still left in office, and characterizes the rebel flag order as a very grave mistake. "The fact is," he adds, "I do not believe that a fellow that hired a substitute to take his place in the army ought to be President." John R. Lynch (colored) of the Republican National Committee, thinks that Mr. Cleveland has undone some of the work of the war in tending succor and encouragement to the leaders of the lost cause, but that otherwise his administration has been negative in character. Mugwump F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College is seriously disappointed at the recent policy of the President, which has been so wholly at variance with his first professions of zeal in the cause of civil service reform. From these interviews it would appear not only that a good many thoughtful men of all shades of political belief are disappointed with the administration, but then the disappointment may be traced to a variety of good causes.

The English sparrow has received a good deal of attention at the hands of the municipal officers in a good many of the large cities this Summer. How to banish the pestiferous little creatures is the question with which Titanic intellects are wrestling, but in vain. There is a possible solution which has not yet been suggested, so far as we know. Why not eat 'em? This is not an absolutely new idea. As long ago as in the days of Christ "two of them were sold for a farthing" on the shores of Galilee, and the pleasant folk of that vicinity looked upon sparrow-pie almost as we look upon roast beef. The Galileean sparrows were doubtless the same that infest our American cities so numerously to-day, for the same custom of selling two for a farthing (approximately) prevails to-day, and we know that the modern Galileean sparrow is the same sparrow which bothers us so much and which has girdled the earth in his travels. Indeed, the Germans, both in Europe and in America, frequently snare the birds, using oats for this purpose, cook them, and serve them up as reed birds. The birds are fattened for awhile with boiled (Akron) oat meal and then cooked with bacon. The females, which do not have a circle of white feathers at the neck, are the choice meat. Sparrows thus cooked and served with the little wooden skewer still in them are a dish fit to set before a king. But of course so long as there is an unreasoning prejudice against the eating of sparrows, the poor will be the only people who will continue to enjoy what is really a delicacy. But let the existing prejudice be broken down, as it has been in the case of frogs and a good many other dishes, and the English sparrow will do well to pack his little grip and start for Madagascar, or some other equally remote watering-place. And what is more and better, the question how to abate the sparrow nuisance will be solved.

Governor Oglesby remained away from Chicago on the occasion of the President's reception on account of the inexcusable slight received from Grover in not acknowledging the Governor's special invitation to visit the capital of the State.

October 23 marks an important date in the religious history of Columbus, as on that day will begin the evangelization work in the capital city. The various pastors of the city are preparing for the work before them and for the period of four weeks the united efforts of all the Protestant churches will be given to the work. The principal figure will be Rev. Dr. L. W. Munhall, the Philadelphia evangelist, and Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Towner, the celebrated Gospel singers. A chorus of 150 voices is to be arranged for the meetings here, and the song service will be an important feature.

TERSIFIED TELEGRAMS.

From Wednesday's Daily Beacon.

New York *Evening World* Monday sold 111,140 copies of first issue.

A three days' celebration of the centennial of Susquehanna County is in progress at Great Bend, Pa.

Minnesota & Northwestern Road intends to reduce price of one-thousand mile tickets from $25 to $20.

Assistant Secretary Maynard, at Washington, has decided that pauper children cannot be allowed to land on American shores.

At Halifax, N. S., election of Sir Charles Tupper to Dominion House of Commons has been voided on account of bribery by his agents.

The Hon. Randolph J. Tucker, of Virginia, has been retained to assist Gen. Roger A. Pryor in preparing the appeal to Chicago Anarchists to U. S. Supreme Court.

At Vienna, Duchess of Cumberland, who was put into an insane asylum some months ago, has completely recovered her reason and will leave the institution on Saturday.

Ohio and Eastern capitalists have purchased 68,000 acres of coal lands in Breathitt County, Ky., and organized a company with $3,000,000 capital. Mines will at once be opened and roads built.

In an address Sunday night at Dubuque Congressman Coffin stated that in the past nine years the old-fashioned car-coupler and handbreak had killed 441 railroad employes in Iowa, and crippled for life 1,439 persons.

Two men robbed Jacob B. Gills, an aged and decrepit citizen of Kalamazoo, of $865 Sunday morning. They broke down his door, and by threats compelled him to tell where he had his money concealed.

Connecticut branch of Federation of Labor convened at Meriden. Organization is growing, and making accessions from the Knights of Labor. It now numbers 52 unions and 11,000 members in the State.

Moses Harris, president of Illinois Fiber Mattress Co., of Chicago, is under arrest charged with complicity in certain robberies of freight cars, the proceeds of which were turned into his establishment. He is worth $100,000.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company filed notice with Western States Passenger Association that it desired to make a rate of $40 for 2,000 mile tickets because Minnesota & Northwestern intends to withdraw from the organization Jan. 1.

F. A. Morseman, who has been in Chicago, tracing up Pacific express robbery, on the Iron Mountain Railway, telegraphs that Owens was crazy from drink and trouble, and all has been satisfactorily explained without loss. The amount of money sent by Owens was $34,500.

At Alfred Center, N. Y., village election 10 women cast votes, and election officers received them, declaring that legal opinions gathered and published by Hamilton Williams, counsel for the Woman's Suffrage party, had convinced them of the legal right of women to vote.

American Exchange National Bank of New York was yesterday designated as a government depository. Percentage of funds which depository banks may be allowed to hold upon bonds required has been increased, in order to allow the banks to make profitable use of the funds. The surplus is now being utilized in this way.

At Baltimore, Md., Commissioner Rogers heard case of Clayton M. Emerich and John Martin, charged with conspiracy to defraud, U. S. government by introducing a diseased cow into a herd of sound cattle with the intention of obtaining from government pay for entire number, exceeding the actual value.

In Pittsburg, general resumption of work at the window glass manufactories is expected to-day. Number of men returning to work after idleness since July 1. is about 5,000. They go to work at an advance of 5 per cent in wages. The shut-down has reduced the large surplus to a minimum and outlook for Winter's business is very satisfactory.

William L. Gilbert, of Winsted, Conn., who has given $400,000 for the erection and maintenance of an orphan asylum in that place, has decided to give the town a public academy, and is arranging plans. Mr. Gilbert's public benefactions will reach upward of $500,000. He is past 80 years of age, but is still actively engaged in business.

Mrs. Lucretia Garfield sailed on the Arizona yesterday for Liverpool, with her daughter Mollie. Friends of Mrs. Garfield say that the dangerous illness of a cousin, daughter of late James Mason, in England will cause postponement of wedding of Miss Mollie to J. Stanley Brown, which was to have occurred October 26, as they may stay abroad this Winter.

Rev. Henry Kennerney, of Pawtucket, in address at laying of corner-stone of Roman Catholic school at Middletown, Conn., Sunday, denounced common schools as heartless, headless, and godless, and a source of immorality. Fourteen prominent Catholics of Middletown published protest against his sentiments.

Executive committee of the International Typographical Union, in session at Cincinnati, appointed committee to confer with Publishers' Association, which meets in Chicago next week, to induce harmony between all honorable employers and employes and recognition of rights of each, and voted that the enforcement of the nine-hour law and all its provisions be suspended.

It is stated that sugar refiners contemplate organizing gigantic sugar trust with $50,000,000 of capital represented. If any one of the firms wanted to stay out of the combination and make allies with Claus Spreckles, who has practically a monopoly of the sugar business of the Pacific coast, they could make the combination very weary. It would also hasten removal of duty on sugar.

Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* states that at a secret meeting of leading officials Mr. Davitt was made a member of the order of K. of L. at Minneapolis, and a Knight of Labor organizer, it being proposed to have him organize members of Irish Land League into special districts of Knights of Labor. Much opposition is expected to this project from English and Scotch knights.

American Bankers' Association at Pittsburg will examine into charge that paper money of the United States is now inferior in quality, because Chief Graves of the bureau of engraving has discharged hand plate men and has introduced machines. Counterfeiting has been made easier by the use of the machines. It is hinted in an ugly manner that big royalty on these machines is enjoyed by others than their owners.

At meeting of finance committee of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad subject of a dividend for past six months was discussed. Earnings of main stem for September exceeded August earnings by $120,000. There was a decided increase in earnings east of Ohio River, while there was a falling off west of Ohio River.

Niobrara Land and Cattle Co., incorporated in East St. Louis, Ill., has assigned. Nominal assets are $250,000, upon which they will realize from 20 to 25 per cent. Liabilities are $350,000. One year ago the roundup showed 39,000 fat cattle on hand for which they were offered $1,000,000. June roundup reported but 9,000 head, and September roundup showed no improvement.

Fauntleroy, counsel for Hugh-Brooks, alias Maxwell, who murdered Preller in a St. Louis hotel, presented a petition in U. S. Supreme Court asking that his client might plead as a poor man and thus be relieved of paying $20,000 which a transcript of the record would cost. Granted by court Brooks' father, who is now in this country, has already spent $3 500 in efforts to save his son, and cannot raise more, though he is head of a government school in England. Point upon which this case is brought is ingenious. It is that inasmuch as Missouri constitution provides for a public trial, exclusion of people from trial court room was a violation of 14th amendment, a guarantee of due process of law.

From Thursday's Daily Beacon.

Mrs. Fromer was convicted of murder by a Greensburg, Ind., jury and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The Pope says that the solution of the Roman question depends on the restoration of Rome to the Papacy.

Black diphtheria raging in St. Joe County, Ind. Van Wert, O., schools are closed on account of diphtheria.

In riot at Plevna, Bulgaria, during elections for members of Sobranje 24 persons were killed and 30 wounded.

Miss Mollie Garfield cancels her wedding engagement to J. Stanley Brown.

Chinese Government has definitely withdrawn from the Chinese-American Bank agreement.

Lady Brassey died on board the Sunbeam, her husband's yacht, while bound for Australia, and was buried at sea.

Cleveland O., Drug Co., doing a wholesale business at 149 Water street, assigned to day. Assets $60,000, liabilities $50,000.

Treasury net gold fund has increased by $1,500,000 during the current month, and the gold certificate circulation decreased by $1,000,000.

Civil Service Commissioner Oberly has issued an order declaring active politicians, of either party, ineligible as local board of examiners.

At Council to try Gen. Caffarel on charges preferred against him of selling civil decorations pronounced accused guilty of habitual dishonorable misconduct.

Failures: At Hamilton, O., J. D. Gonder & Bros., railway contractors. At Elkhart, Ind., Erwin Lane Paper Co., operating one of the largest paper mills in the state.

Remains of late Gen. Kilpatrick arrived at New York this morning from Aspinwall. Will be buried in U. S. military cemetery, West Point, with speech by Gen. Sherman.

It is believed that the back of the Lehigh anthracite coal miners' strike will be broken to day, judging from discontent of strikers. In Southern Indiana, 2,500 miners strike for 5 cents more per ton.

Illinois River improvement convention at Peoria, Ill., adopted a platform setting forth specifically improvements and appropriations demanded of Congress. Platform contains a plank indorsing Hennepin canal project.

Three hundred Russian subjects under Lyed Yokoob Ali, entered Herat in the guise of merchants. Elaborate military precautions are being taken at Herat. Trees are being removed and the canal and ditch are being joined into one.

Chattanooga, Tenn., city election on Tuesday was hottest ever held there. John B. Necklin, Democrat, was elected over Charles Whiteside, Republican, by 118 majority. All Republican Aldermen were elected. Labor ticket cut no figure.

New York *Sun* says: It is said that one secret of present efforts to form a sugar trust combination is desire of some of older and richer refiners to get out of business. It is a hard business to get out of, for the plant of a sugarhouse, while very expensive, is absolutely unsaleable.

At Newark, N. J., Haynes, Dem., was elected Mayor by a plurality of 1,400. His total vote was 10,730. Jackson, Rep., received 9,330 votes. Pine, Law and Order and Prohibition candidate, got 3,497. Pentecost, clerical nominee of the Labor party, got 1,846 votes. It was a big surprise for all concerned. Ten Republican and five Democratic Aldermen were elected, making new Council 20 Republicans and 10 Democrats, or enough to override vetoes for which Mayor Haynes has been noted.

EFFECT OF GROVER'S VISIT.

INDIANAPOLIS REPUBLICAN BY AN INCREASED MAJORITY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—In the city election to-day Denny (Republican) was re-elected Mayor, and Bowlus (Republican), City Clerk, by majorities estimated all the way from 500 to 1,000. Denny's majority two years ago was but 16. The Republicans also gain in both branches of the Council and will control both branches.

N. Y. Times Special.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—Unusual interest is felt in the result of the municipal election in this city, which occurs on Tuesday. Simon Coy, a local saloon keeper of force of character and aptitude for certain kinds of political work has been coming to the front in the Democratic party until he has captured entire control of the organization and machinery and actually named the candidates for Mayor and Clerk and the so-called Democratic ticket. Coy was chairman of the county committee at the last election, and was the head and chief of the gang that mutilated and forged the tally sheets last November, for which he and 10 others were tried in the United States court, with the result of a hung jury, divided upon party lines. The present city campaign has been conducted and controlled by him, and, so far as possible, the canvass has taken the turn of a fight against Coyism. The present Republican Mayor, Denny, is up for re-election upon an avowed policy of enforcing the laws against the liquor saloons, while his opponent, nominated by Coy, announced what he calls, "a wide-open policy" for the city. The election has interested the whole State.

For the Democrats, Senator Voorhees has stated that a Democratic victory here would be worth 10,000 votes, and last night they held a public rally at Tomlinson hall, presided over by ex-Senator McDonald, and addressed by Gov. Gray, Congressman Bynum and others.

On the other hand William Henderson and other leading Democrats here came out for Denny, and ex-Senator Harrison and other prominent Republicans are at work for his election. Denny was elected two years ago by only 60 votes, reduced to nine on account of recount, and there is a feeling of uncertainty as to the outcome now on both sides, especially in view of the presence of a labor ticket, the strength of which is conjectural. The labor leaders claim anywhere from $2,000 to 4,000 votes. Should they poll anything like such a vote it would upset all calculations of the old parties.

DILLON'S ROUSING SPEECH—OTHER IRISH NEWS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—At the fortnightly meeting of the League to-day Dillon suggested the appointment of a commission of Englishmen and Irishmen to inquire into the history and capacity of the persons governing Ireland. He advised the tenants not to pay rents until they knew the extent of the reductions the landlords were prepared to make. This speech has created a great sensation. His language at times was very extreme, almost counselling an insurrection against the landlords. At the Killarney quarter sessions to-day the docket showed that the entire batch of cases with two exceptions, related to violations of the crimes act.

There was a lively tilt at Mitchelstown to-day between the counsel for the crown and for the defense, the former charging that the jury was in sympathy with the League, and that it was therefore useless for him to address them.

Mr. Chamberlain's reception at the hands of the Belfast Orangemen was an enormous affair. Mr. Jesse Collings and Sir William Thompson, the electrician, shared the honors bestowed upon the Radical leader.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The ministerialists blame Attorney General O'Brien for the failure of the prosecution of Lord Mayor Sullivan, and it is probable that he will be forced to resign. Counsel has discovered a serious flaw in the decision of the court at Michelstown against Mr. William O'Brien. O'Brien was sentenced upon two charges, but only one of them was tried and his appeal is certain to set aside the sentence.

Daily News correspondent at Dublin learns from an influential source that the government will within a fortnight totally suppress the National League. Nationalists are aware of government's intervention and are fully prepared to meet whatever action may be taken. Important document is expected to be issued by the British Liberal leaders, who are in conference at Hawarden. The consensus of British opinion is that a Cabinet crisis is probable before the end of the month. Balfour may go to Dublin to direct the campaign against the League. An immense League meeting was held Sunday at the confluence of the Suir and Barrow Rivers upon boats. The police knew nothing of it.

New Orleans *Cotton World's* report of the crop for September says: The dry weather has forced the fruit to maturity, enabling a rapid gathering of the staple, but at the same time destroying prospects for a top crop. Following is condition of States: Virginia, 83; North Carolina, 85; South Carolina, 85; Georgia, 80; Florida, 84; Alabama, 81; Tennessee, 76; Arkansas, 77; Mississippi, 80; Louisana, 81; Texas, 78. Average for this belt 80.9; average last year 84.4.

AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

K. OF L. CONVENTION SITS DOWN ON BOMB THROWER SYMPATHIZERS—POWDERLY'S POSITION APPROVED PRETTY GENERALLY.

IMPORTANT K. OF L. REPORTS.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Oct. 8.—Secretary Litchman's report in convention yesterday says "The papers of the country have been filled continually with assaults upon the order, and everything possible has been done to disintegrate and destroy the order. The total number of members reported in good standing July 1 is in round numbers 485,000. Add to this the nearly 50,000 who are in the same relation to the order as were the 26,753 reported as in arrears upon the last report and we would have the membership of the order 535,000, July 1, 1887. This would indicate an apparent decrease of about 195,000 members.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending July 1 are shown to be $388,731, giving with balances on hand a grand total of $508,647. The vote upon the constitution proper was shown to be as follows: 2,363 assemblies yes on first proposition and 1,046 no; 2,363 local assemblies yes on the second proposition and 962 no."

Mrs. Lenora M. Barry, the general investigator of the order, made her annual report, embracing the results of her inquiries into the condition of the workingwomen of the country.

"I found that in one branch of this industry women are compelled to stand on a stone floor in water the year round, most of the time barefooted, with a spray of water from a revolving cylinder flying constantly against the breast. The coldest night in Winter these poor creatures must go to their homes with water dripping from their underclothing.

"Women are employed in the manufacturing of barbed wire, in underground cable, cork works, pickle factories, bakeries, &c. I visited a large establishment, a part of which is to be fitted for the manufacture of nails, in which women are to be employed."

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 7.—Knights of Labor Convention went into executive session Thursday with closed doors. Buchanan, the "Denver Kicker," was shut out of convention by large majority, as was also Shoemakers' National District No. 216. General Master Workman Powderly presented a report reviewing his connection with the Knights of Labor and the history of the order for the past eight years. The address fills 64 pages of an ordinary pamphlet, contains about 50,000 words, and consumed 3½ hours in delivery. He himself drew a wide line of distinction between Socialists and Anarchists, but he would allow the convention to define its own position on that point. Said he: "If the seven men who are condemned to death in Chicago, did not have a fair trial, then they should be granted a new trial. If they have not been found guilty of murder they should not be hanged. If they should be hanged for the action of others it is not just. The man who threw the bomb in Chicago *should* be hanged and his accomplices should receive the punishment allotted to such offenses by the laws of the State of Illinois." He continued; "I believe the day has come for the Knights of Labor to ask at the hands of Congress the passage of a law creating a department of labor at the seat of the national convention. We have to-day a department of war; we do not need it at all in comparison with a department of labor. * * * I believe that the Government of the United States should operate its own lines of telegraph. I believe that it is absolutely necessary for the welfare and prosperity of the country that the government establish a telegraph system to be used in the interest of the people * * * I never cast a vote for the candidates of the Socialistic party, was never a member of any of its sessions, and had no connection with it except in the way of complimentary membership tendered me without my solicitation. The use of firearms or dynamite is not advocated by the Socialists; the confiscation of property, or, in fact the bestowing of wealth or means on those who have not worked and earned it, is not Socialism; it is robbery, it is rapine, and no sane man can advocate such a doctrine." Mr. Powderly condemned the practice of caucussing and lobbying on the part of the members of the order, and in conclusion stated his perfect willingness to withdraw from office if the assembly so desired.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—The general officers and more conservative element in the Knights of Labor regard the time as not yet ripe for a separate party movement, while the rank and file and the more radical of the officers, are eager for a labor party, the sooner the better. Powderly is the general choice for president, but only a few have any idea that he would accept a nomination. George is mentioned fewer times than was expected. The Labor vote in the whole country a year hence is put all the way from 500,000 to 1,000,000. It is almost unanimous sentiment that the George movement in New York this Fall will defeat the Democrats if it is not itself successful. Mr. Powderly does not believe the workingmen are ready for a separate party movement.

At the session this afternoon the long looked for anarchist question was brought up. James E. Quinn, of district assembly 49 of New York, the famous "kicker" and "Home club" man presented the following resolutions under a suspension of the rules: "Considering that the development of the human mind in the nineteenth century has reached a point expressed almost unversally against capital punishment of taking of human life by judicial process as a relic of barbarism therefore be it Resolved, that this convention express sorrow that the men in Chicago were doomed to death and that it use every endeavor to secure the commutation of the sentence of death passed upon them." The convention was at once thrown into wild excitement, scores of delegates trying at the same time to obtain the floor. General Master Workman Powderly decided the resolution out of order. Joseph Evans, of Pittsburg, appealed from the decision. The appeal was lost by a vote of 151 to 52. Before the appeal was taken Mr. Powderly in a short but vehement speech called upon the convention to defeat the resolution. He said no true knight could be an Anarchist. He appealed to the delegates in impassioned words not to pervert the purposes of the order by the passage of any such resolutions. It was the hottest speech Powderly was ever known to make.

The fight that it was supposed would be made against Powderly and the other general officers is said to have been given up. A prominent Eastern delegate said on this matter this morning: "The delegates who came here to fight Powderly and some of the other general officers have pulled in their horns. The fact that they could find nothing to base a fight on has greatly demoralized them." The associated press representative talked with knights of all religious denominations, and they were loud in their praise of Mr. Powderly's report and his personal attitude.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—The publication of the anarchist discussion yesterday has very much incensed the knights. An investigation of doorkeepers and publication committee elicited no explanation of how it got out. Many members are talking about an open session, as nothing occurs that is not blazoned to the world, and so that it does injustice to some. Powderly may oppose and defeat the proposition.

The general assembly yesterday approved the demand of the local printers for an increased scale of wages and congratulated them on the matter having been submitted for arbitration. A letter was read from state assembly of Belgium extending congratulations to the convention for its straightforward work and sentiments indorsed. Committee appointed to denounce the B. & O. deal brought scathing resolutions and advised that a memorial be prepared for signatures and sent to Congress, in order that the question of government telegraphs might be brought before the public. The convention appropriated $5,000 for prosecution of the capital syndicate of Texas for introducing foreign contract labor in violation of the national law. Resolutions commending the early closing of places of business to give employes an opportunity for relaxation and mental developement were heartily adopted. A report from the committee on good of the order favorable to the establishment of fraternal relations with the patrons of Husbandry and Farmers' National Alliance was adopted. A letter from Mrs. M. A. Stevens was read. It thanked the assembly for the home presented her as widow of the founder of the order, and expressed hopes for the continued success of the order.

CARDINAL GIBBONS AND THE K. OF L.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., October 10.—The letter prepared by General Master Workman Powderly upon the attitude of the Catholic Church towards the Knights of Labor, was finally completed Saturday and presented to the General Assembly Sunday morning. It reads in substance: "Last year Cardinal Gibbons called the archbishops of America together to discuss the relationship of the order of the Knights of Labor with secret societies. It had been represented to the ecclesiastical authorities that the knights were seeking to revolutionize generally accepted fundamental principles. That they were leading the working classes from insubordination to anarchy and socialism, and if their principles were allowed to prevail faith and religion would be destroyed. Upon invitation from the Cardinal your master workman visited him in Baltimore to testify concerning the character of the order and submitted to his eminence that: "The unifying force of the order of the Knights of Labor consisted in the breadth and purity of the principles inculcated, and the cultivation of intellectual, moral, and social happiness, which, far from absorbing, would strengthen our love of country and would intensify, elevate, and ennoble our patriotism." During the interview Cardinal Gibbons said: "After what we have learned, the present condition of the order is to us an unmistakable indication that the control of your organization still rests with the conservative element, and is a guarantee that there will be no rash and dangerous departures from those features of its policy which command the forbearance and respect, if not the approval, of the entire country. With prudent leaders and a wise general policy, your order is destined to exert a tremendous influence in the social and political affairs of the country. We now infer that the objects of the Knights of Labor are praiseworthy and in no ways opposed to the views of the Catholic Church."

The Catholic Church in America will take the side of the weaker against the stronger." In his report to the Propaganda the Cardinal reiterated the statement that he found nothing in the constitution and by-laws of the K. of L. hostile to the church and recommending that the Holy See entertain no proposal to condemn the order. Cardinal Manning to prominent American bishop heartily commended Cardinal Gibbons's investigations and conclusions. A letter received by me a short time ago from Cardinal Gibbons reads: "While absent from America I did not hesitate to advocate the just rights of the laboring classes and to point out the wrongs under which they were suffering. Now that I am again at home I may be permitted to speak, in a friendly spirit, of the duties and responsibilities which they owe to themselves, for their country, and to society. I entertain the hope that good counsels will prevail in your deliberations, and that a calm, conservative spirit will control in all your proceedings. It is self-evident that there should be no conflict between capital and labor, since both are necessary for the common weal, and one cannot subsist without the other, and therefore no measures should be countenanced which do not provide for the protection of both. Strikes, therefore, should be rarely, if ever, resorted to. Boycotting, so far as I understand its methods, infringes on the just rights of others, and will, therefore, never meet with approval from an observing public. As a law-abiding and industrious body, seeking by all honorable means to improve your condition, you owe it to yourselves and to the good name of your order to set your face against Anarchists, Nihilists, and other dangerous associations, which are guilty of the base ingratitude of attempting to undermine the government that protects them, and the temple of the constitution that shelters them. God grant that your deliberations in your convention may be marked by wisdom and discretion, and a spirit of true patriotism, which, while seeking to advance your temporal interests, will merit the approval of heaven, as well as of your fellow citizens.

GLEANINGS.

OCTOBER.

The month of carnival of all the year,
When Nature lets the wild earth go its way,
And spend whole seasons in a single day.
The Springtime holds her white and purple dear;
October, lavish, flaunts them far and near,
The Summer charily her reds doth lay
Like jewels on her costliest array;
October, scornful, burns them on a bier,
The Winter hoards his pearls of frost, in sign
Of kingdom; whiter pearls than Winter knew,
Or empress wore, in Egypt's ancient line,
October, feasting 'neath her dome of blue,
Drinks at a single draught, slow filtered through,
Sunshiny air, as in a tingling wine!

—*Helen Hunt Jackson.*

The Prairie Farmer says that a carcass that costs retail butchers $41, is sold to consumers for an aggregate of $78.

The East and Blue rooms of the White House are being re-carpeted after special designs by Mr. Stone, an American artist.

Maud Banks made her first professional appearance in Washington last week as Joan of Arc. Miss Banks was born in Washington when her father, Gen. N. P. Banks was Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Columbus Delano, Gen. Grant's Secretary of the Interior is still living on his farm near Mount Vernon, O., and has preserved his vigor wonderfully. He is out of politics, but says that Foraker will have about 20,000 majority on a light vote.

Mrs. Kate Tannett Woods finds that of 125 authors in the list of Roberts Brothers, 77 are women, and that besides these there are the names of 55 women on Nicknor's list, 80 on Houghton's, and 80 on the Methodist book concern's.

With the aid of science even the desert of Sahara is becoming inhabitable and colonization is encouraged. The Lower Sahara is an immense basin of artesian waters, and the French are forming fresh oases with skill and success, so that the number of cultivated tracks is increasing rapidly. After a period of 30 years 43 oases have 13,000 inhabitants, 120,000 trees between one and seven years old, and 100,000 fruit trees.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, who has offered the Indian Government £200,000 to strengthen the defenses of the northwestern frontier of India, is the greatest of the Mohammedan Princes. He made a striking impression on the English during his stay in London. His manners are said to be fascinating, and he is the highest type of the native Indian gentleman. Of course his recent offer has added vastly to his popularity in London.

A report based upon an inspection of 1,214 factories in 125 different branches of work in Russia states that the hours of labor there vary from 6 to 20, and that in one or two special instances workmen were compelled to labor 24 hours uninterruptedly. These differences are purely arbitrary and not controlled by the kind of work. In the same district in the same sort of work there is sometimes a difference of 11 hours in the amount of work required in a day in the different factories.

The significance of the Chicago demonstration lies in the fact that it was a people's demonstration—in the fact that the Republicans of Chicago and the country at large, while they are earnest partisans, are also patriotic citizens, ready to forget party in honoring the Chief Executive and eager to express their respect for the office. It is pleasant to know that the Democrats and the Republicans of Chicago forgot their partisianship on Wednesday and stood shoulder to shoulder as citizens of the Republic to honor the Chief Executive of the Republic.—*Inter-Ocean.*

George Bancroft, the historian, said this in answer to a question of whether his life-work was at an end: "A man who is in sight of 90 can promise the world nothing. I have left mortal affairs behind me. All my thoughts are on eternity. But, however useful my life has been—and, without pride, I think I can say that I have done my share of good—at least, it has been one of hard work. If as some people say, I am or was a genius, my genius—which, by the way, is a word of vague suggestions—lay wholly in my unremitting industry and application. And I will tell you, though there are many hard workers who are not geniuses, there never was a genius who wasn't a hard worker."

NOT A DAY FOR FISHING.

THE PRESIDENT PROPERLY REBUKED FOR TURNING INTO PLEASURE THE DAY OF MEMORIAL AND MOURNING FOR THE NATION'S DEAD.

One portion of Governor Foraker's Middletown speech will live in the memories of men long after Grover Cleveland is forgotten. It has few equals and no superiors in the English language. Governor Foraker, in closing his speech, said:

"But now let us consider further. Have you ever stopped to think what a world of beautiful, sacred and holy thought is connected with Decoration Day? Yes, I know you have, because you are a patriotic people. I do not need, therefore, to dwell upon the significance of that day. But allow me to briefly recall that picture which is presented by the loyal people of this country on every 30th day of May.

"As the day approaches the warming sunshine of spring time brings out the flowers. As they peep and bud, bloom and blossom, the mothers and widows and orphans note their coming, and watch with anxious care for the brightest and most beautiful. They have a special use for them. They are thinking of the dark and trying days of 1861-'65. They are recalling idolized, darling boys, husbands and fathers, who volunteered and marched away after the flag, never to return again. They remember, as though it was but yesterday, the last fond embrace. They again feel the wrenching of the chord strings of the heart. They are once more blinded with tears. They recall that strange, wild delirium of war. They again hear the rattle of the drum, the shrill, piercing notes of the fife. They once more see the flag floating on the breeze. They hear again the resounding tramp of marching men. They see pale but determined faces in line. Hark! they are moving. They are off. They fade out of sight forever. Oh, God, can any language express the utter loneliness and desolation of the mothers and wives who thus gave up their loved ones! Think of them as they returned to their homes, there to wait and watch and pray until their darlings might come again. Recall if you can how the lonely wife with her hapless babe struggled to eke out a subsistence, and how each day she tried with Spartan heroism to cheer her inquiring children with stories of what they would do when papa should come marching home again; and oh! anguish unspeakable! when at last, like a thunderbolt, the news comes that there has been another great battle, and in the list of the dead is found the name of that dear one. Recall if you can the terrible scenes, the great sacrifices, the unutterable woe of that fearful time, and then you can appreciate what is passing in the minds of the mothers, the widow and the orphans, and the surviving comrades, as they note the budding and blooming of the bright flowers of spring time. They are thinking again of the low grassy mound in the cemetery, where lie and sleep their last sleep the brave-hearted heroes who went down in the prime of their manhood.

"At last the day comes. All business is suspended. A holy hush falls upon the whole land. The Grand Army boys gather at their post headquarters. They brush up their uniforms, polish their buttons, get out the flag, and beneath its folds with solemn step, and keeping time to the drum-beat, they march again. Not, however, to battle. The drum is muffled. The flag is draped. They are marching to the sacred spots where their comrades lie. The mothers, the fathers, the widows, the orphans, the whole community fall into the procession, and all wend their way to the places of the dead. Here are a score of the most beautiful little maidens of the place. They carry baskets of flowers. The are laden with the brightest garlands that can be woven. They look like very angels from heaven. The cemetery is reached. Patriotic words are spoken, and every head is bared and every heart is bowed, while Almighty God is worshiped, and His divine blessing invoked and received.

"The little girls go forward. The flowers are scattered, and as they fall every eye is wet with tears, just as I see are the eyes of hundreds of you now. Every soul seems lifted up to a higher plane. It is a 'Nearer my God to Thee' time. All who have participated are better, purer, and holier for having done so. They have performed a sacred and ennobling duty; they have done what every patriot should do. It is almost impossible to believe that any intelligent, patriotic American citizen could allow the day to pass without its due observance. Look out through your mind and behold the picture of the whole land so engaged. See with your mental vision this beautiful ceremony occurring in every cemetery from one ocean to the other. Behold the widows, the orphans, the mothers, the veteran survivors there assembled. See the rising generations as they drink in the wholesome and inspiring lessons of patriotism. Listen to the prayers for our country, the dead, the living and the future generations of America. Hear the thrilling songs that are sung, and the words of patriotism that are spoken, and as you hold all this picture in your mind, remember that if there is one man who more than all others has been benefited by the sacrifices that are being honored, one man more than all others who should manifest appreciation for those sacrifices and be glad to engage in such patriotic, appropriate and sacred ceremonies, it is the president of the United States, who, but for the deeds of such heroes would not have had any government to be president of. Surely it must be a sacred day with him. Surely his heart is overflowing with emotion.

"Surely he is somewhere, at some one of these cemeteries, engaged in these beautiful duties. Look and find him. It will be interesting to note how, with his whole soul, he enjoys them. You look in vain? What, can't you see him anywhere? Look again? You must be mistaken. Look at Gettysburg, Arlington, Nashville, Chattanooga. He must certainly be at some one of the National cemeteries, where sleep by the thousands the men who made it possible for him to be president. No, he is not there. You do look in vain. He is no part of the picture. Is he at home, sick? No; he is never sick. [Laughter.] Where, then, can he be? He's gone 'a'fishin.' [Cries of 'Shame,' 'shame,' shame.']

"Come with me to the Adirondack mountains, and I'll show him to you. Here's a wildwood, and a rippling brook that goes tumbling to the sea. Let us go up it and see what we can find. It is a rough path over brush and stone, and all the way through a wildwood, but we are making progress. We have come to a bend in the stream. As we turn and go up and ahead of us we catch a new picture. Yonder is an old moss-covered log that projects out over the stream. A man is sitting on it. He is of curious form and mold. He looks tired and is all doubled up and tumbled in upon himself. He would probably weigh 315 pounds, but he looks as though he might be twice that heavy. We come nearer—we see he is dressed in fisherman's attire. He has on a corduroy suit, with metal buttons and big pockets, blue flannel shirt and alligator boots. [Laughter.] And now, as we draw nearer still we discover who it is. He is the president of the United States. He is fishing for trout. [Laughter and cries of 'Shame.'] But he doesn't look comfortable. He seems troubled. He looks like a bad boy who had run away from home, and was wondering how he should face the music when he goes back. [Laughter.] We find he has had a long bad day of it. He had worked hard since early morning, but he has made a poor 'catch.' He has caught, all told, but one poor little starved, innocent and hungry trout. [Laughter.] He doesn't know what's the matter. Somebody ought to tell him. The fish have some sense. They know something about the eternal fitness of things. They are ashamed to bite. [Laughter and cheers.] He thinks the trouble is with his bait. He wanted to fish to-day with black flies, but not a fly could be found, and he had to turn over stones and dig in the ground to catch a lot of common fish-worms. He doesn't know why they could not catch the flies. The reason is simple. They, too, have some sense, too much to go fishing on Decoration Day. [Laughter.] They, too, are ashamed of him, and they take to their wings and fly away. They won't even blow anywhere about him. [Great laughter and cries of 'That's so.'] All nature is in revolt against him and he doesn't seem to know it, and he doesn't care, so the Solid South is assured that he has no sympathy with these sentimental practices that keep alive the recollections of the war.

A little thing, is it, for the president of the United States to go fishing on Decoration Day? No, it is not a little thing. [Applause.] It is a shameful disgrace that can not be excused, even to one who hired a substitute; and just so surely as he is renominated in 1888 he will learn the truth of what I say. [Applause.] And that is not all. The people of this great state will not wait until next year to visit upon him directly their condemnation. They may not get a chance at him then. He may not be renominated. The Democratic party sometimes has spells of sanity. [Laughter.] The people of Ohio will make sure of their work by overwhelming with their ballots this year his champion and defender and candidate, Mr. Thomas E. Powell." [Applause and cheers, loud and long continued.]

HEAD OF THE GRAND ARMY

JOHN P. REA, THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

John P. Rea, of Minneapolis, the newly elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born October 14, 1840, in Lower Oxford Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. His father owned a woolen factory, and he passed his time there and attended school until September, 1860, when he went to Piqua, Ohio, where he taught school. When the war broke out he became a member of Co. B, 11th Ohio Infantry. He served with this regiment four months and was then commissioned second lieutenant of Co. I, 1st Ohio Cavalry; was promoted to first lieutenant March 12, 1862, and in April of the following year to the rank of major. He served in the regiment three years and four months and was absent only 10 days, seven as prisoner and three days on sick leave.

After returning from the war he entered Wesleyan College at Delaware, O. and graduated in the classical course in June, 1867. During the vacation of 1866 he entered a law office at Lancaster, Pa., as a student, and was admitted to the bar there in August, 1868. He became associated with a prominent lawyer, and in march, 1869, was appointed one of three notaries public in Lancaster. On April 12, 1869, he was appointed assessor of internal revenue by President Grant for the ninth District of Pennsylvania, which office he held until it was abolished by law in 1873. In 1869 he was married. He has no children. Rea continued practicing law in Lancaster until December, 1875, when he removed to Minneapolis, where he was made editor-in chief of a prominent paper. He continued as editor until May, 1877, when he resumed the practice of law. In November, 1877, he was elected judge of probate, and served for four years. When in April, 1886, the judge resigned his seat on the bench of the local District Court, Gov. Hubbard appointed Judge Rea. The new commander has always been prominent in the Grand Army. He is a member and past commander of George N. Morgan Post. In politics he is a Republican.

THE GREAT TELEGRAPH DEAL.

Western Union report for the year ending June 30, as compared with last year is as follows: Gross revenues $17,191,909; increase, $893,271. Net revenues, $4,137,281; increase, $1,174,261; surplus, $7,002,187; increase, $2,692,354. Number of messages handled reached enormous total of 47,394,530. Average receipt per message was reduced to 30¼ cents, against 30.91 cents previous year, with a reduction in cost of handling to 23¼ cents, against 24 cents the previous year. Report says that facilities and advantages afforded by the addition of the Baltimore & Ohio system, it is confidently believed, will largely increase the revenues. This acquisition and others made since close of fiscal year and not included in report will swell the company's plant to about 162,000 miles of lines and over 580,000 miles of wires. Western Union paid $5,000,000 of its capital stock for the purchase of the B. & O., and agreed to pay $60,000 a year for rentals, etc., for the telegraph lines of the rail road company, railroad retaining exclusively private wire between Philadelphia and New York.

ANNUAL A. B. F. M. MEETING.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 6.—Dr. Judson Smith read a most valuable report yesterday at the meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions in China, Africa and the Pacific Ids. The most important measure brought before the convention was the introduction of a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the loyal and loving constituency of the American Board that the belief that future probation is permissible on the part of candidates for the missionary field shall not exclude them from it. It was ruled out of order. Among those present were Joseph Cook, Dr. Geo. F. Pentecost, Prof. Harris of Yale College, Dr. Patton of Washington, Dr. Eddy of Detroit, and Dr. F. A. Noble of Chicago. The question was voted on of adopting the last clause of the report of the prudential committee that it was not expedient to call councils to deal with difficult causes, and it was passed by 110 yeas to 19 nays.

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

Portsmouth Tribune.

Show us a copperhead and we will show you a man who wants to obliterate all remembrance of the war. Shinn, the Democratic nominee for the Legislature in Adams County, publicly declared in his speech accepting the nomination, that if he were the President he would hold it as his sacred duty to issue an order to take the rebel flags captured by the Union soldiers into the back yard of the war office at Washington and burn them. He would likewise destroy the monuments erected in memory of the dead heroes who perished on the battle fields of the war that the country might live, one and divisible.

P. M. Dunn, sent to Honduras by mining companies organized in Minersville, for purpose of arranging titles, and who has been quarantined for two months at Puerto Cortez by unwarranted action of New Orleans authorities, has arrived at his home. He escaped from Central American port on a fruiter bound for Boston and was 26 days making the voyage. He is quite ill from his long practical imprisonment in Puerto Cortez and is very indignant. He will lay the case before the President and demand redress.

Publication in Halifax of Washington special that Secretary Bayard and U. S. Commissioners Putnam and Angell had determined that free fish could not be made basis of the pending negotiation has excited great dissatisfaction.

Mr. Samuel Cadwallader, of Fostoria, 75 years old, died en route to California from paralysis, excepting ex-Gov. Foster he was the oldest man in Seneca County.

FARMERS FOR FORAKER

BECAUSE THEY BELIEVE IN HIS DOCTRINE AS TO TAXATION.

Attempts to deceive the farmers on the subject of Governor Foraker's views on the subject of taxes have been the principal feature of the Democratic campaign. His special message on the subject of tax values has been misquoted, misrepresented and lied about in every township in the state. In his speech at Middletown, Saturday, October 1, Governor Foraker effectually disposed of these campaign roorbacks. In the course of his speech at Middletown he said:

"Mr. Powell seems to put great stress upon my special message, claiming that I was seeking a revaluation of the real estate of the state only for the purpose of increasing the valuation of the farm lands of the state in order that I might increase their burden of taxation. I do not know how I can better answer that charge than by simply citing the message itself, the recommendations it contained, the cotemperaneous Democratic newspaper comments, and what I further said on the same subject in my last message. The message commences by pointing out the bankrupt condition of the state, a condition to which it had been brought by Governor Hoadly's administration, and by calling attention to the fact that while our expenditures had largely increased, our sources of revenue had largely diminished.

"The chief complaint I made in this connection was that the aggregate of the personal property of the state had declined during the two years of Hoadly's administration to the amount of $32,000,000, every dollar of which adds so much to the taxes of the farmers. I then pointed out the fact that many different kinds of foreign corporations are doing business in Ohio without being taxed a dollar, and that hundreds of millions of bonds, stocks and other securities were not returned at all for taxation, and that while this was true as to personal property, it was also true, as Mr. Powell ought to know, and as every intelligent man in Ohio does know, that there is no uniformity whatever, one county with another, in the valuation of real property, calling attention in that connection to the fact that Mr. Kiesewetter, the Democratic auditor of state, and now a candidate for re-election, had collected reports from the various counties showing this lack of uniformity and the consequent inequality of the burdens of taxation and the hardships in consequence to all who were taxed at anything like a full valuation. I recommended as a remedy, the only one I know of, that laws be passed taxing all these foreign corporations and securing more full and complete returns of chattel property, and that the real property of the state be revalued in such a way as to secure uniformity and equality. I expressed the opinion that if such legislation could be had the result would be that many hundreds of millions of dollars would be brought onto the tax duplicate which do not now pay a dollar of tax, and that thereby the burdens which are now borne by the property that is taxed would not only be equalized, but greatly lessened. Does Mr. Powell object to this?

"The Cincinnati Enquirer, the Cleveland Plain-Dealer, the Columbus Times, the Youngstown Vindicator, and every other Democratic newspaper of the state, so far as I know, praised and complimented the message and its recommendations. No one thought then, Democrat or Republican, that I, or anybody else, was trying to increase the burdens of the farmers of the state, and nobody thinks any such thing now. Gen. Powell knows better, Col. Taylor knows better, and so does every other informed man.

"All knew then and know now that the class of property which I was after was that which can be put into a tin box and shoved to one side, out of sight of the assessor on tax listing day, and that I wanted it brought onto the duplicate, in order that the farms and lots and houses and cattle and other visible property, which can not be so hid and covered up, might be relieved of the unjust burden their owners now have to bear, because they have to pay not only their own taxes, but also the taxes of those who unjustly escape. It ought to be enough to show the falsity of the whole charge, to state the simple fact that all the worldly possessions I have, aside from my household effects, are, and were at the time, three pieces of real estate. While I would not allow personal considerations to influence me in connection with any public or official duty, yet certainly I would not be hostile to the discharge of a duty to myself or the class of property holders to which I belong. But the whole case sought to be made by our Democratic friends is negatived by the statement in my message that the purpose of its recommendation was to secure uniformity of valuation and equalization of burdens, and that it was my belief if this could be done that the burdens of all now paying taxes would be lightened. And the same is shown, as I have stated more expressly by the statement contained in my last message, that farm property is unduly burdened, because assessed at a time, 1880, of much higher values than we now have, the fact being, as I said in so many words, that much of the farm property of the state is now taxed at a higher valuation than it could be sold for.

"It is difficult for me to answer with patience such demagogical charges and insinuations. I was born on a farm and brought up on a farm, living and working there as a farmer's boy until the war came. I have not, since I enlisted in the army, lived on a farm, but all my family and relatives and friends are farmers, almost without exception. All my highest and dearest interests are associated with the agricultural classes. If there is any class of people in the state for whose interests I have every reason to have a jealous and watchful care, it is the farming class. And if my competitor has ever lived on a farm, if he had ever associated with that class of people, or in any manner become acquainted with them, he would know they have too much intelligence and too much integrity of purpose to be misled by him or any other man who, having spent all his life in a city, imagines that they can be deceived by the acts of a demagogue."

GOVERNOR FORAKER'S RECORD.

Governor Foraker's administration of state affairs has been business-like, economical and brilliant. Under him the state debt has been reduced, interest on the remainder of the debt cut down, the expenses of running the state institutions lessened, the penitentiary again placed on a paying basis without the rights of free labor being interfered with, and the state rescued from the mire of corruption and extravagance in which the Hoadly administration left it. For this Governor Foraker deserves the indorsement of the people, and he should be re-elected. Leaving out the matter of his personal fitness, the reforms which will be brought about by him during the next two years, the fact that he is the ablest leader and most brilliant man whom the voters of the state can encourage to have good work for the public—leaving out of consideration these reasons, he deserves reelection as an indorsement of his administration during the past two years.

THEY COULD NOT BLEED HIM.

It is reported that the Democratic state committee is in great trouble on account of their inability to make one of their candidates "come down" with the large assessment they had placed upon him. When the convention at Cleveland nominated Peter Murphy, of Hamilton, for member of the board of public works there was considerable inquiry as to the reason for placing him on the ticket. It was explained by the bosses that Mr. Murphy was very wealthy and could be drawn on for a large amount of the campaign fund for the honor of being on the ticket. The executive committee assessed him accordingly. Now he has refused to be bled to the amount which they expected to bleed him, and they have determined to take his name off the ticket, and notified him to that effect. Mr. Murphy is to be congratulated on saving his money and getting off a losing ticket. The Democratic central committee will meet in a few days to select another victim.

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln has, out of his individual funds, educated and equipped several colored boys for the duties of life. These boys, now men, educated by Mr. Lincoln's generosity, are doing good for the race in Africa and America.