# HE REIDSHIJE TI

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# RELIGIOUS READING.

The Lost Journey. time other journey, oh my love! Ones anore for us to share; Again across the blooming land Fogether we shall fare.

The happy days come back to me When first we went away; We two, we only, side by side, That blessed welding day.

Ah me! how rapid were the wheels; How swift the radiant hours; How dear thy shy and tender looks; How sweet the bridal flowers. Year after year we went again, But never more alone; With little tinks of childish life

That bound as to our own. The clinging hands, the baby words. The losses and the gain. The anxious, faithful mother heart

That solaced every pain. No more alone, yet dearer far Than tenderest solitude; The gathering of t' it flock beloved, The mother with her brood.

And now! How silent are thy lips; How still without their smile No word of mine, no thought of thins That silence shall beguile.

How close those serious eyes are shut; The white lids lift no more; No living look of love or peace, No glance at sea or shore.

Art thou not here? So near, so far, Thy face I cannot see. Here, and yet hidden from my sight— Oh God! how can it be!

Our long last journey. She and I Together, yet apart Homeward and graveward; she at rest; I with my breaking heart! -{Rose Terry Cook in Independent.

Pray Without Ceasing.

The beautiful balance between diligence in mess and fervency in spirit, while serv-the Lord, is thus illustrated in Life Lesfrom the Book of Proverbs by Bishop

strengthening from above: do not necessarily mean in outward manifestation, but in inward communion. For example, a merchant once said to a faithful lergyman, "Sir, I don't like your religious | ofessors who come into my office with proessions of godliness on their lips; I always et such men down as rogues. I suspect they wish to cheat me. The clergyman replief, "I agree with you. Were I in your place I hould feel the same suspicion; for a man has no business to come into your warehouse with the language of godliness on his tongue when he comes to purchase your silks and bargain for your calicoes. He came on usiness. Let him attend to the business on which he came. But," continued the lergyman; "let me remind you there is a vay in which his religion will actuate the Christian in your counting house. You may not decern the principle, but you will persive the result, not by his talking about reon, out of place, but by his acting in conformity with its precepts, neither seeking to take advantage of you nor allowing you to take advantage of him; thus making it manifest that while grace has sharpened his judgment it has subdued his selfishness; constraing him in all his dealings with you to do to in as he would have you do to him. There the power of faith displaying itself in its gitimate influence, not in righteous profes on out of place, but in righteous practice,

Haif Work, Poor Work.

which is everywhere in place."

It is half-following Christ that is so diffi-A great danger will stimulate to greater courage than a slight one. You can cet up spirit enough to carry you through a grand, heroic deed more easily than through ommonplace one. Some people might be ood Christians if they set out to be better than hey are. They fail because they only hover bout the virtues instead of plunging right in. They would make good martyrs; but they are poor confessors. They would be faithful even unto death in a persecution; but they are not proof against sneers and grins. They can bear a heavy cross manfully; but when it only a little one they want to fling it down. Troubles to them are like the deafening roar of traffic in a city office, which goes on unceasingly, and yet never disturbs the clerk at his desk; while if a boy began to whistle softly at his side he would be distracted at mee. The greater is easier to bear than the ss, because they make preparations in one and not in the other. The whole is not coublesome as the part. It is not easy to half-way. They say that it is perfectly to earry a gun at half-cock, which is ectly true only when you have a perfect Half-measures are dangerous measures. half-promise is not to promise. To halfish is not to finish. Sins must be slain, ot wounded; and they are not dead they have only one foot in the grave. Graces must bloom as well as bud; and virtues, like fruit, must be ripe, or they are not worth keeping.—[Rev. C. T. Price.

#### Paul and Prayer.

With Foul his prayers were themselves quite as much a part of his work for God as his preaching the gospel or his suffering for the truth's sake. And though in this as well as in every other part of his work, he-or as be says, "Not I, but the grace of God that was in me"-labored more abundantly than all who either went before him or have followed him in the work of witnessing for Christ yet this, at least, is certain: that I an only follow his example in his work for God in proportion as I follow it in regard to It is very prefitable to consider how ich preparatory thought the Apostle must iven to his work before praying; how st have considered the various circumin regard to which the assistance and on of God were needed for it; the al aid that he and others required; the al dangers and temptations and difficulto which it was liable. Thus I shall realze better how truly prayer is itself work, only for God, but with God and in God. And if I need a general rule for my continumy work for God," let me mber that the most general and the est practical of all is that which St. Paul has given us and exemplified in his own life: "Continue stendfastly in prayer, watching therein with thanksgiving."—[H. Cotterill,

#### Spurgeon's Illustration.

Mr. Spurgeon, in the July issue of his magthe Sword and Trowel, hits well the faith required to accept some modern is in place of simple Scripture truth. There is a quaint story of a giant, id long fed upon windmills, and at last the Bible account of the creation. The othesis of our present philosophers are aills as pigeons swallow peas. The ng of revelation is fitted for the capacsuch simple fare. We confess we have and fell to the floor senseless ough faith to be an infidel, or an agurselves for once standing up for reason, and demanding that our faith should not be werstrained. We can believe what is reale 1; for, sublime as it is, there is a kind trath-likeness about it; but we cannot bewhat we are now taught with such treendous authority; for, in the first place, it ad rather not. No, thank you, dear sir, we will keep to our bread and butter; our throat

reat suf-ars. Al was con-

arrh when ly. I say tised, and

## THE GRAND ARMY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT AT ST. LOUIS

Position of the Organization on Pension Laws Defined.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic assembled in St. Louis on Thursday morning. The report of committees was resumed, the first in order and cashier's residence, and has a small yard

being the Committee on Pensions. They relate their efforts to procure liberal legislation from Congress and the fate of the De pendent Pension Bill. The committee were and kitchen to the rear. The second floor is at Washington during the debates in Congress over the bill. After the veto of the Dependent Pension bill by the President the Committee prepared a new bill for presentation at the

next Congress. This bill makes provision for pensions to all veterans who are or who may hereafter become unable to earn their own livelihood; for a direct continuance of pensions for widows | Cooper and United States Consul at Nuremin their own right; for an increase of the present pittance to minor chil-dren, and for fathers or mothers from any date of dependence. Such a law, the committee says, would at once remove fully 12,000 veterans from the public almshouses where they now rest, making them pensioners instead of purpers, provide pensions for fully as many more now dependent upon private charity, and put into the general pension laws, for the first time, the recognition of the principle that pen-sions may be granted to survivors of the late war without ab o'ute proof of disability arising from the service, proof almost knows sible to procure after the lapse of more than twenty years. The bill is similar in general principle to that vetoed, but the objectionpauper clause is omitted, making this a dis-ability, and not a dependent, bill. The result of submitting this bill to the

comrades of the Gran I Army of the Republic shows that whatever legislation some of the comrades desire, they are practically unanimous for everything contained in this bill. Whatever e'se may be desirable, the committee knows from the experience of five years that any additional Where indeed may not the Christian lift his heart to God? Where ought he not us to seek the strengthening from above: earnest effort in favor of the following:

"The bill prepared by this committee granting pensions to all veterans now disabled or in need, to mothers and fathers from date of dependence; continuance of pensions to widows in their own right and an increase for minor children. 'All of the recommendations for increase and equalization of pensions for special disa-

bilities reade in his recent report by Pension Commissioner Black. "A pension of \$12 per month to all widows of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors "Increased pensions for the severer disabil-

ities, substantially as presented in the bill prepared by the United States Maimed Veterans' League. "Pensions for the survivors of rebel pris ons, substantially as presented in the bill of the National Association of Prisoners of War. "Increased pensions for loss of hearing or

'A re-enactment of the arrear law, an equitable equalization of bounties. "The same pension for the widow of the representative volunteer soldier of the Union Army-John A. Logan-as is paid to the widows of those typical regulars, Thomas, the Rock of Chickamauga, and Hancock, al-

ways the Superb. The Committee on the Annual Address of the Commander in-Chief indorsed the address and congratulated Commander-in-Chief Fairchild and the Grand Army of the Republic upon his administration of the past year, stating that all his official acts and every sentiment contained in his address meet the approval of the committee, and they believe, the approval of the comrades. They recommended the appointment of Past Commander-in-Chief Robert Beath, as historian of the order, indorsed the recommendation of a permanent national headquarters, and approved the suggestion that the General ment include in the next decennial census an enumeration of the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war who may be living in 1890. The report was unanimously adopted, with three cheers for Fairchild.

Close of the Encampment At the final meeting of the Grand Army National Encampment on Friday the Committee on Resolutions presented majority and minority reports on the \$8 a month or t ervice Pension bill. The majority of the committee reported against the measure and the minority of five (a committee of one from each department) reported for it. Resolutions offered by Mr. Vandervoort censuring President Cleveland for vetoing the Dependent Pension bill were defeated, and the majority report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 318 to 173, The following were the nominations for Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year:

General Slocum, of New York; General T. Rea, of Minnesota; General T. Anthony, General D. P. Grier. Slocum received 153, Anthony 66, Grier 18, and Rea 234. Sherman received one, and Warner of Missouri one. Rea was declared elected. He was escorted to the platform by the defeated candidates Anthony and Grier. and returned thanks to the encampment. Gen. Rea is a Pennsylvanian by birth, enlisted in an Chio regiment at the outbreak of the war and was promoted several times for gallantry in the field, being finally breveted a Major. He has been a most active organizer and member of the G. A. R. and has twice been

elected Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. He is now on the bench in Minnesota. Nelson Cole, of Missouri, was elected Senior Vice-Commander, and John C. Linahan, of New Hampshire, Junior Vice-Commander, General Lawrence Donahue was elected Surgeon-General. The Rev. Edward Anderson was elected Chaplain-in-Chief. The officers of the encampment were then duly installed, and the National Encampment came to an Next year's Grand Encampment will

be held at Columbus, Ohio. The banquet given at the Lindell Hotel in the evening to the delegates of the National Encampment was a brilliant affair. Covers were laid for 650, the War Governors being among the guests. The responses to toasts were made by General Lew Wallace, General John M. Palmer, Hannibal Hamlin, Governor Curtin, Corporal Tanner, General C. H. Grosvenor, Bishop Fallows, General Fairchild, Judge Rea and others.

### MADE OLD BY ELECTRICITY.

#### A Remarkable Story of a Young Girl in Ohio.

Mary Harmon, the nineteen-year-old choked by a pat of butter; and, assur. daughter of Max Harmon, a farmer living his counterpart may be seen in the evo- on the Brecksville road, near Lorain, Ohio, has suddenly become old. Some weeks ago she went to Cincinnati, with her lover, Jacob gh to tax the crodulity of a monk of Eberlein, on a shopping tour, and while a addle ages, yet many take down these friend of Eberlein's was showing them through an electric light works, Miss Hara child, but our wise men are choked mon, in some way, received a severe shock

For several days she remained in a paralyzed condition. Then she regained the use of her limbs, but immediately began to lose flesh. The hair on the left side of her head turned gray and began falling out. After four weeks Miss Harmon had been transformed from a young and handsome girl into a feeble old woman. Her form, not worth believing, and, in the next and bent, and the skin on her face and body ace, it looks so dreadfully like a lie that we is dry and wrinkled. Her voice is harsh and is dry and wrinkled. Her voice is harsh and is not yet adapted to the disposal of windi nagine that she was less than 6) years of

## THE CASHIER KEPT COOL.

He Puts an End to a Daring Attempt to Rob a Delaware Bank.

The boldest and most exciting attempted bank robbery ever known in Delaware, even exceeding in audacity and exciting circumstances the attempt upon the Delaware Bank n Wilmington in November, 1873, occurred in Newcastle.

The attempt was made upon the Newcastle ban h of the Farmers' Bank of the State of Delaware. The building comprises the bank in front guarded by a light iron railing. The bank occupies the corner room on the first floor, with a parlor opposite and sitting room dev ted to bedrooms, located on each side of a hallway, which is about six feet in width. The front room on the right was occupied by Richard G Cooper, cashier of the bank, and his wife, and the room in the rear by two of his daughters. The front room on the left of the hallway was occupied by William J. Black, brother-in-law of Cashier berg, and the room in the rear of this by Miss Mary Cooper, daughter of the cashier. It was on this floor that the exciting scenes of the early morning occurred.

The burglars were four in number, one evidently kept watch outside while the others attempted the inside work. A ladder that they stole from a neighboring stable they put against the front of the bank building to the right of the window opening into Mr. Black's room. Immediately under the window is a ledge about a foot wide covered with tin. It forms a cornice for the main entrance door of the dwelling porti n of the building. On this ledge they placed the side of a wheel-barrow, evidently for the purpose of deadening the sounds of their footsteps upon the tin covering of the cornice.

They then entered the building through the window of Mr. Black's room. He was awakened by the noise, but they tried to niet him with a revolver closely pressed to his temple, at the same time tying his feet. They were proceeding enve op his head in re beadclothes when their operations were interrupted. The interruption was made by Mr. Cooper, who heard Mr. Black's cry for help and went on a tour of investigation. In the hallway he met one of the burglars,

who instantly covered him with a revolver which he held in one hand the other he swung a small bull's-eye antern. The burglar sternly commanded silence, but Cashier Cooper, with great presence of mind, instantly raised his right hand, in which he held a "British bulldog" revolver and fired straight into the burglar's

The intruder replied with a shot from his pistol, which failed to do any damage, and Mr. Cooper fired again, but without effect The wounded burgiar then staggered through Mr. Black's room, fir ng an effectual shot at that gentleman as he lay tied to the bed, and escap d through the window by which he had entered. Blood marks led to the suspicion that the wounded robber fell into the river and was drowned in attempting to escape. The robbers got no booty and left behind them a kit of burglar's tools, a wheelbarrow, a ladder and two sticks of dynamite. They are supposed to have come and gone by way of a boat in the river near by.

#### WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

#### A Christian Temperance Union Branch Leaves the Order Suddenly.

Some time ago a branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized at Union, S. C., with a membership compris- must win it twice out of three races in ing the most prominent ladies of the place. At the time of the organization no mention was made of the woman's suffrage plank in | ing in this country. One of the series of three the constitution of the order. When printed matter containing the constitution, rules, &c., arrived the ladies were horrified to find that they had committed themselves to woman's suffrage. They had shown great zeal in their work and were regarded as one sary, over a triangular course of 40 of the most successful branches of the order in the South. They had devised a system of giving relief to families made poor from drink and were n ted for their liberal and broad charities. They were determined to continue in their good, but were equally determined not to be members of any organi-

zation that favored woman's suffrage. A meeting was held to consider what steps to take and it was unanimously decided to secede from the State and National organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and form an independent society to carry on their work at Union. Their action has caused considerable comment throughout the State and they have been commended by nearly every newspaper. It is expected that every other branch of the organization in this State will follow their example. Miss Frances Williard and Mrs. J. Ellen Forster visited this State and organized a number of branches of their order some time ago.

#### FISHERIES NEGOTIATORS

B. Angell, of Michigan.

#### Wm. L. Putnam, of Maine, and James

WASHINGTON, D. C .- The President has invited William L. Putnam, of Maine, and James B. Angell, of Michigan, to act with the Secretary of State in the negotiations for a settlement with Great Britain of the disputes growing out of the questions connected with the rights of our fishermen in Canadian waters. Both of these gentlemen have accepted, and it is believed by Secretary Bayard that their fitness for their important duty will be recognized by the country. Mr. Putnam has been of counsel for the United States for the last two years in cases arising under the law and treaty in connect on with the fisheries dispute. Mr. Angell is President of the University of Michigan and has had experience in international transactions, having been one of the Commissioners by whom the latest treaty with China was negotiated. Mr. Putnam is a Democrat and Mr. Angell a Republican. The Secretary said their selection was n only a recognition of the two political parties, but a geographical recognition. The interests of the Western States lying along the Canadian border were equally great with the New England States in securing a settlement of the difficulty with Canada. It is expected that Mr. Chamberlain will leave England about the end of October and that the negotiators will meet in Washington by the middle of November.

#### A DEFEAT OF THE K OF L.

#### Operators Accept Mill Owners Terms at Louisville.

The strike in the woolen mills of Louisville Ky., which was inaugurated two months ago, has proven a f.ilure. The mill owners refused to take back any of the strikers who would not sign an agreement to give up all allegiance to the knights and come back at | beard in the grand uproar that prevailed. the old wares. They were compelled to close R scently, h wever, their employees began to seek their old places at the owner's terms, and nearly all of the weavers have agreed to the conditions. Two mills are at work and another expects to be able to begin at once. It is a very severe defeat for the Knights of Labor, who lose nearly seven hundred. members, after supporting that number for throngs on the two forts, and the multitude two months, each having drawn from two

INTERNATIONAL CONTEST BETWEEN THE VOLUNTEER AND THISTLE



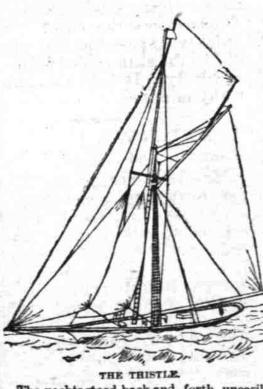
The greatest nautical event of the year has been the international yacht raca at New York, between America's representative, the sloop Volunteer, and Great Britain's champion, the Scotch cutter Thistle. This last contest for the America's cup differs from previous international contests. It was not simply a race, prompted by the enterprise and pluck of an English yachtsman auxious for the honor of reclaiming the Cup captured by the American yacht in British waters thirty-six years ago. It was a test of th merits of the American and English models as represented by the best yacht ever yet launched in English waters and the best yacht ever built in America. It was a contest between the two nations for the yachting championship of the world.



The conditions upon which the America's cup is sailed for are that the challenger order to carry it off, and the defender must be victorious the same number of times to insure its remainraces must be sailed over the regatta course of the club holding the cup, and that is why the race of this year's series was sailed over the course of the New York Yacht Club. The second race is over a course of 20 nautical miles to windward and return, and the third race, if necesnautical miles outside Sandy Hook. The following vivid account of the victory

won on the first day by the Volunteer is taken from the New York papers: By 8 o'clock A. M. the harbor was in a tumult of preparation. Industrious launches leaped from wave to wave, and up the gangways of the yachts were handed innumerable and bewildering girls; leviathan steamers blew long and fitfully, hurrying their thousands aboard: multitudinous cats floated seaward with limp wings; dories and dingies, catamarans, wherries, mammoth liners, packets, barges-everything which could float and move was busy as busy could be

getting packed for the race. Finally all was ready. The two yachts had hoisted their anchors and were standing to and fro like two thoroughbreds on a track, watching each other and the flagship. They had the same sail set, includthose mentioned, and the baby jib topsail. Their perfect symmetry made them seem small. They were the centres of observation to an immense circle of boats, for all the craft had been forced back till they formed an immense ring on the water, as if for a contest with soft gloves for the two national representatives. The Regatta Committee on the steam yacht Electra looked at their watches. "Bang!" went the Electra's gun. It was 12:20 o'clock.



The yachts stood back and forth uneasily "Bang!" went the second gun at 12:30, and almost with its echo the Thistle came about, and, under the light breeze, crossed the line

The Electra tooted, and then the hullabalor was indescribable. Every whistle w s turned loose to its fullest capacity. Abo e the dull roar of the big ones rose t e shrieks, screams and squeals of the litte steamers, "Bro-o-o-o-o," "Bra-a-a-a-a," "Bre-e-e-e," "Brow-ow-ow," the whistles steamed away in dissonant and deafening chorus, their boats covered with steam, through which the smoke of many guns came bursting out, though their reports. rapid as a pack of big firecrackers, could scarcely be

Amid the magnificent racket the Volunteer crossed on the heels of her rival, the respective time of the two being 12:34:5 814 and 12.33.05. The breeze was from the south. Both boats stood across the bay, the Volunteer reaching furthest. Then over the faces of the spectators on the wharves, of the aditional thoughts. sands that lined the shores, of the black on the verandas of the shore hotels came a to five dollars a week from the labor treas- look of blankest surprise. The Volunteer, chicken supply has not been half a yield.

furthest inshore, had caught a breeze. The Thistle was unlucky and did not share it. The Boston yacht began to speed down the Bay in the most cheerful and careless of moods, while the Thistle stood still on the face of the waters. Minute after minute the strange sight continued. It was partly luck and artly judgment, but it was unfortunate. The race was to be ended at the start it

Yard after yard the Volunteer caept away until she had nearly a mile the advantage. Then the sails of the Thistle filled, and sne, too, started, but too late. It was one of those accidents that occur in all races. The wind had shifted four points to the westward. The Volunteer had caught it long ahead of her rival, and as she went ahead of her down the Bay it constantly freehead. freshenel, and she got the first of its freshness and increased her lead. It shifted g adually, and the Thistle, trying to follow the Volunteer continually fel off, until it seemed that she was no match for the Burgess boat in pointing. She headed in close to the wind and fell off so often as her sails began to flutter that the superiority of the centerpoard boat in close sailing became more apparent in seeming than it was in fact. The whole fleet of spectators were surprise I. They had looked forward to a very close race, and it had become simply a procession. All the way out to the Southwest Spit this

state of affairs continued. The throng of boats rushed into the Narrows so close together that it seemed as if one could pass from fort to fort by merely jumping from deck to deck. They went forward rapidly to keep up with the Volunteer, and, consequently, interfered with the Thistle. The wash of the steamers naturally impeded her progress; and this would have been a source of general regret had not the same thing happened later on to the Volunteer, so that the injury was equalized. The Volunteer was away in the lead, like a snow-white lamb leading the flock. They all stuck close to her, leaving the Thistle far behind, like a little black sheep that nobody would speak to.

The course to the lightship was in the same order with the same incidents. . The old red ship, with its round day marks at the masthead, rolled in quite a sprightly fashion over the responsibility which had been thrust upon it, and was gorgeous with an entire new set of Stars and Stripes. The floating city surrounded her long tefore the Vo unteer arrived. When the white boat rounded they made such a whistling and cannonading as the lightship never heard before. It was a new Venice out in the ocean. Secretary Whitney declared it the greatest marine spectacle that New York had ever seen.

Volunt er had a lead that it was impossible for the Thistle to overcome. After rounding Buoy 10 she set her spinnaker and fairly flew. The Electra people made themselves merry. The plain and simple fare of the cabin was discussed with interest.

During the long course homeward the position of the two boats changed little. Finally the fleet of steamers, augmented by numberless yachts that had been waiting up the Bay, came to a standstill about Buoy Electra came to anchor. Everybody was waiting to welcome the victor.

She came sweeping over the waters as if she were alive. Her snow-white spinuaker was drawing to its fullest, and she seemed like a hurrying white cloud. The green waves curled away under her holding up to her white gar-of victory. In the West the sinklands of victory. ing sun was a disk of molten red fire. Across the dull green water, marking a line straight from the buoy to the flagship, it scattered flecks of ruddy liquid gold to mark the winning line. The steam fleet stood silent and breathless. The Regatta Committee watched vigilantly. "Now!" cried Mr. Taylor, as her mast

came into line. With a roar the two guns of the Electra went off together. A broadside echoed from all the fleet. The yachts were wreathed in blue powder smoke. The signals fluttered, the spectators cheered, the tugs, like a flock of brown beetles, rushed across the line to congratulate her, and the whistles could have been heard when they once got to going by every sharp eared Scotchman on the Clyde

After many minutes came the Thistle. She too came rushing in with spinnaker set, but all too late. She too was greeted with cannon and whistle, but it was rather melancholy. There was no golden line across the restless water. The sun had gone out behind the clouds and the landscape was gray and cheerless. A silver moon shone down upon her coldly, for it was a cold day for the Thistle, the coldest day she had seen in her racing experience.

The Volunteer's Second Victory. After one postponement, owing to unfavorable weather, the second and final race of the series was sailed on Friday, and resulted in a still more decisive victory for the Ameri can sloop Volunteer. The day was rainy and



THE START FOR THE SECOND RACE. only, and the race therefore was divested of many of the spectacular features which prehe course was twenty miles to windward

vailed on the first day. and return from the Scotland Lightship. During the race a fresh wholesail breeze prevailed with a lumpy sea, just the sort of weather in which a cutter usually shows to the best advantage as compared with a centerboard sloop. But in the twenty miles thrash to windward the Volunteer beat the Thistle by 14 minutes 491/4 seconds.

The i-sue of the race was never in doubt after the boats came about on the second tack, and it was only a question of how much the Volunteer had gained by being able to lie closer to the wind than the cutter. Thereafter the race as a race lost much of its interest, because the Volunteer continued steadily to out-point and out-foot the cutter entil the windward mark was reached. the twenty miles run before the wind back to the starting line the Thistle gained 2 minutes 5414 seconds. The wind freshened during this stage of the race and as it came up from behind it belped the Thistle a little more than the Volunteer. Something, too, she gained by being quicker to set her spin-naker than was the Volunteer. It was the opinion of most judges that if the wind had blown harder the Volunteer would have gained still more on the Thistle in the thrash to windward. The actual time consumed by the Volunteer in completing the forty miles was 5 hours 42 minutes 5614 seconds, and by the Thistle 5 hours 54 minutes 51 seconds. Many steamboats, steam yachts and tugs accompanied the yachts notwithstanding the unpropitions weather, but their number appeared small by comparison with the myriad of craft of all sorts that crowded about the racers during the first day's race. The steamers on the whole behaved themselves

ONE of Kit Carson's sons claims to own a arge tract of land in the suburbs of Los les. His father homesteaded the same Angeles. His father homesteaded the same back in the fifties, and it was afterward sold

well and there could be no complaint on that

score. So, therefore, the America's cup, won

thirty-six years ago from Great Britain, will

#### TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States. THE Democratic State Convention in ses-

on at Saratoga nom nate i the following ticket on Wednesday: Secretary of State-Frederick Cook, renominated; State Treasurer—Lawrence J. Fitzgerald, renominated; Attorney General—Charles F. Tabor, present Chief Deputy; Comptroller—Edward Wemple, State Senator and ex-Congressman; State Engineer—John Bogart. The platform adopted praises Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill's administrations, approves the present Civil Service Laws, but deems the subject one which might appropriately be sub mitted to the popular vote, opposes sumptu-ary legislation, and demands that Federal taxation be reduced.

THE Massachusetts Republicans in State Convention at Boston renominated the present State officers, led by Governor Ames, the single exception being Andrew J. Waterman, a new man, for Attorney-General. The platform favors the protective tariff, approves the present temperance laws and favors the submission to the people of a prohibitory amendment. The Civil Service laws, National and State, are upheld and Cleveland's administration denounced.

A STAY of proceedings was granted by Chief-Judge Ruger, of the New York Court of Appeals, to Jacob Sharp, the chief briber of the New York "Bood'e" Aldermen. The New York Sheriff was preparing to take Sharp to Sing Sing when the stay was granted.

DURING the third quarter of the present year there were 1,938 business failures in the United States, with aggregate liabilities of \$73,000,000. THE Volunteer easily defeated the Thistle

in the second and concluding race for the America's cup at New York. FIRE DAMP caused by an explosion in Bast colliery, near Pottsville, Pa., killed four

persons and injured eight others. ANARCHISTS from New York and vicinity attempted to hold a meeting of sympathy with their condemned Chicago brethren at Inion Hill, N. J., but were prevented by the authorities. A riot followed. The riot act was read, and the police dispersed the crowd, breaking a number of heads and taking four

#### South and West.

prisoners.

At the meeting of the National Encamp ment of the Union Veterans' Union, in Cleveland, a pension bill to be submitted to Coagress was unanimously adopted. It is inaddition to all invalid pensions which have or may be granted.

An entire passenger train, while running at a great rate of speed, was hurled from a high trestle near Jackson, Tenn., some of the cars turning completely over. Thirty persons were injured, some fatally. A RACE war has broken out in Brazoria

and Matagorda Counties, Texas, largely occupied by colored people, and troops have been sent to the scene A DERRICK fell in a St. Louis brewery.

killing one man and seriously injuring five A MICHIGAN farmer who was bitten by a horse, and fears hydrophobia, is going to Paris for treatment by M. Pasteur. THE election canvass in Tennessee this summer and fall has been fought out on the Prohibition question, and the final struggle at

the polls resulted in a close vote, the Anti-Prohibition ticket being successful by an estimated majority of from 5,000 to 10,000. East Tennessee gave 20,000 majority for Pro hibition. The colored vote was cast largely against Prohibition. A SINGLE highwayman in Texas robbed

two stages the other night, relieving the passengers, who were compelled to stand in a row on the roadside, of about \$2,000. REV. HENRY CLEMMENS, while deranged,

shot and killed himselt at Cleveland, Ohio.

Washington. THE President has invited Mr. William L. Putnam, of Maine, and Mr. James B. Angell. of Michigan, to act with the Secretary of State in the negotiation for a settlement with Great Britain of the disputes growing out of the questions connected with the rights of our fishermen in the territorial waters of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

Both gentlemen have accepted. dTHE Navy Department has directed the ommandants of the New York and Norfolk Navy Yards to prepare for the building of the 6,000-ton ships ordered by Congress. During September the national debt was decreased \$14,247,969. This leaves the totadebt, less cash in the Treasury, at \$1,255,526,

396; cash in the Treasury, \$478,896,512. The recent bond purchases at a premium by the Treasury Department effected a sav-ing of over four millions of interest money to the Government.

Foreign. A CHINESE transport has been wrecked on one of the Pescadores Islands. Three hundred soldiers, and the captain and crew, with the exception of one man, were drowned. The British steamer Matthew Cay has

been wrecked off Cape Finisterre. Ten persons were drowned. JENNIE LIND, the one-time noted singer. has had a stroke of paralysis at her English

home. THE Pope will create three new Cardinals in December. THE Scotchmen and Englishmen are greatly disappointed by the result of the international yacht race at New York. The universal be-

lief was that the Thistle would win. SPANISH soldiers have burned the village of the Sooloo rebels on the island of Pata. Afghans have refused to take up the cause of Ayoub Khan, the pretender to the Ameer's

throne. STANLEY'S expedition in Africa is reported as progressing without any obstacles other than those the country offers. KING JAJA, of Obosbo, West Africa,

ordered the natives not to do any trading except through his agents, and enforced his order by beheading 150 of his subjects as a warning to others. The British Consul has caused King Jaja's arrest. GERMANY has seized the Samoan Islands in

## DO RAILROADS DO THIS.

reported violation of treaties with other

A Strange Story Concerning an Accident and How the Verdict was "Fixed."

A remarkable story is being told in connection with the Eagle Point disaster on the Milwaukee road, not far from Dubuque, Iowa-At the coroner's inquest nearly a score of conductors and engineers testified against the road and Train Despatcher Rogers. Since the verdict was given all these engineers and conductors have been summoned to LaCrosse, the story goes, where in couples and fours they were taken before Supt. Farling and Division Supt. Wood an subjected to a rigid cross-examination, and at the end were requested to sign a statement that after mature delibe atto, they found they were mistaken in laying the blame of the accident on the train despatcher and company, and that Conductor Clark and Engineer Foles, of the remain in this country at least a year longer. down-coming train were also to blame. They were ordered to sign this statement.

All except four signed it. The four have since been summoned to Milwaukee, it is said. All understood that if they did not sign the statement exponerating the company they might consider themselves d scharged Carson has instituted suit for the recovery of the land.

The accident occurred on the morning of September 19, at a curve in the Milwaukee read near Dubuque, called Eagle Point. Engineer they have not been successful in bagging the festive prairie chicken this year. The chicken supply has not been half a yield.

# THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP

INCIDENTS OF THE TOUR THROUGH THE WEST AND SOUTH.

The Special Train Bearing Thera Rapidly from Place to Place.

The Presidential party left Washington on Friday morning on the long-projected trip West and South. Besides the President and Mrs. Cleveland the passengers of the special train were: Colonel Lamont, Mr. W. S. Bissell, of Buffalo, and Dr. J. D. Bryant, of New York, together with two journalists representing the Press Associations, and an artist for an illustrated weekly. A crowd gathered at the depot in Washington

to see the party off.

The run from Washington to York, Penn, was made without notable incident. At way stations and hamlets little groups of people stood on the platforms and embankments and saluted the passing train enthusiastically. At York a large crowd had gathered, and the President and Mrs. Cleveland came out on the platforms. Mrs. Cleveland came out on the platform and were cheered. At Harrisburg the experience of York was repeated; likewise at Huntingdon and Lewistown. When Altoona was reached about 1,200 people were gathered, and the Presidential party received an ovation. At Pittsburg the President held a five-minutes reception and then the party re-

minutes reception, and then the party re-tired for the night.

Daybreak found the President's train in Western Ohio, about two miles west of Columbus. It was moving upon single track lines, and its printed special time card bore the legend: "This train will run extra with absolute right of track overall trains." About 1,000 persons had gathered at Columbus, but no stop was made. At Bradford Junction, at 7 o'clock, the President made his first appearance, and greeted a little crowd of a hundred which had gathered about his car

with a "Good Morning."
"We wou'd like, also, to see your wife," said ne of the crowd.
"That is impossible now," replied the President. "She has had a hard day's task before her and is resting."

"Well, we are right glad to see you, sir," said the spokesman of the crowd. "I thank you for that," rejoined the President, "but of the two, I expect you would prefer to see Mrs. Claveland. At Richmond, Ind., a half acre of solid humanity awaited the train. The five-minute

stop was spent in handshaking, the President remaining upon the platform of his car and grasping the hands reached to him. At Indianapolis the Presidential party stopped about five hours. There was a procession, consisting of military and civil organizations, and the street through which it passed to the State House with cheering spectalined tors, The President and Mrs. with ex-Senator McDonald, rode in an open carriage draped with flags and drawn by eight powerful gray horses, gayly ca-parisoned. From the grand stand at the State House, in presence of 25,000 spectators, Governor Gray welcomed the President, who replied in a short speech, complimenting the people of the State and city, and paying a tribute to the memory of the Vice President Hendricks. After

reception in the State House rotunda. President and his wife called on Mrs. Hendricks, and afterwards visited Mrs. Mc-Donald, lunching at both houses. The party left Indianapolis at 3:36. It was dark when the special train reached Terre Haute, Ind., when another reception was held in the grand square about twenty thousand people. The Presi-

the speech Mr. Cleveland held a public

dent was received by Senator Voorhees, ex-Secretary Thompson, and a Committee of prominent Citizens, Mr. Thompson welcomed the President. who made another short address, in which he referred particularly, and in complimentary terms, to the "Tall Sycumore of the Wabash," as Senator Voorhees is familiarly designated.

A large crowd witnessed the special train's departure from Terre Haute, On the way to the Terre Haute depot a middle-aged man climbed on the carriage from behind. driver whipped up and tried to leave him, but in vain. The escort ordered the man away, but he energetically re-fused to go. Two or three of the mounted men tried to ride h m down, but he cursed them savagely and refused to budge. Mrs. Cleveland then turned to him and said: 'Please let go, sir," and the man dropped off as though shot and slunk away in the darkness. The crowd, though turbulent and sometimes wildly demonstrative, was goodnatured and harmless.

There were bonfires, torch and Chinese lantern displays, and brass band serenades at nearly all the stations between Terre Haute and St. Louis. At Effingham a platform, ten by fifteen feet, gave way, and thirty or forty persons disappeared. Their fall was not more than two or three feet, and no one was hurt.

The train arrived at East St. Louis, Ill. on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river, at 11:45 Saturday night, and was met by Mayor Francis, of St. Louis, and the Citizens' Committee, who escorted the Presidential party across the great iron bridge in carriages. This was the signal for a burst of cheers and a glare of fireworks. The walls of the bridge were crowded with people who followed the carriages on the run. A banner stretched across the bridge at the Mis-souri line gave "Welcome to Missouri." At the entrance to the city a dense mass of people almost blocked the road, but a charge of mounted police cleared a way. The cheers swelled into an ovation as the party passed the gates at the western end of the bridge. The city was illuminated by a myriad of lights, with globes of scarlet, green, amber, white, and bluz, and decorated in profusion with bunting. Before the Presid nt blazed a transparency of himself, and on the streets to his left hung the transparencies of Grant and Lincola. As the carriages rolled up on the granite streets the horse started on a more rapid gait, and the crowd swayed back to let them pass, and then joined in the run to cheer them on. For a dozen blocks an unbroken line of people stood on either side, and poured forth a volume of sound as one voice. In a short time the party reached Mayor Francis's home and soon retired for the night. Mrs. Cleveland was considerably fatigued from the long journey. On Sunday the President and his wife, accompanied by Mayor Francis and wife, attended morning saviess in the Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church. A large throng gathered both inside and outside the church. The rest of the day was spent by the Presidential party in a short drive to Shaw's Botanical Gardens and in resting quietly.

#### MARKETS.

BALTIMORE-Flour-City Mills, extra, \$3.00 a\$3.50; Wheat-Southern Fultz, 80a8lets; Corn-Southern White, 60a8lets, Yellow, 51a 52 cts.; Oats—Southern and Pennsylvania 7:a35cts.; Rye—Maryland and Pennsylvania 5 a57cts.; Hay—Maryland and Pennsylvania 13 50a\$1450; Straw—Wheat, 7.50a\$8; Butter, Eastern Creamery, 25a26cts., near-by receipts 10a20cts; Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream, 13 a133/cts., Western, 11a113/cts.; Eggs—18a10; Cattle—2.75a\$4.00; Swine—63/a63/cts.; Sheep and Lamb—23/a43/cts; Tobacco Leaf—Inferior, 1a\$2.50, Good Common, 3 50a \$4 50, Middling, 5a\$6.00 Gco 1 to fine red, 7a\$9 Fancy, 10a\$12 52 cts.; Oats-Southern and Pennsylvania

Fancy, 10a\$12.

New York—Flour—Southern Common to fair extra, 3.40a\$4.20; Wheat—No.1 Whit.,87 a88cts.; Rye—State, 54a56; Corn—Southern Yellow, 51a52cts.; Oats—White State, 34a35 cts.; Butter—State, 15a25 cts.; Cheese—State, 10a10;4cts.; Eggs—19a20 cts.

PHILADELPHIA — Flour —Pennsylvania, fancy, 3.50a\$4; Wheat—Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 82a52 cts.; Rye—Pennsylvania 57a58 cts.; Corn—Southern Yellow, 51a52 cts. Oats—34a35 cts.; Butter—State, 18a12 cts.; Cheese—N. Y. Factory, 11a12 cts.; Eggs—State, 17a18 cts. State, 17a18 cts.