VOL. XII.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., OCTOBER 28, 1887.

NUMBER 31.

RAILROAD CRASHES.

TWENTY SIX PASSENGERS INJUR-ED IN WEST VIRGINIA.

DEADLY COLLISION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Shortly before noon Thursday the fast nore or less injured. None were killed but sented in the Convention. several were severely hurt. The railroad authorities sent for surgical aid. The acei mail cars passed unharmed, But the three millie conches, all well filled with pissen-ers were thrown from the track. Two of them were turned completely over, one turn-

The following are the sufferers so far as Wm F. Simmon, cooper, 238 West One Hhndred and Twenty-sixth street, New York, right forearm fractured and body slightly benised.

Lew's Baker, colored, Columbus, O., badly bruised about body and legs. O. P. Watson, Taylorsville, Ky., concusson of the brain and tempray paralysis, John Kelley, Indianapolis, Ind., scalp cut, wrist dis ocated and shoulder bruised. Mrs. Catherine Miller, New York City, head cut ond spine badly injured. Mrs. Mil-

ler will soon become a mother.
W. F. Hiscock, Kansas, clavicle fractured, head cut and leg bruis d. Charles James, colored, Charleston, W. a., cut and bruised in the back and body. or Wm. Fowler of New York City, badly bruised about the spine and hip joint; a met-

al flask in his hip pocket imbedded itself in Mrs. Fowler, had a foot mashed an I sustainel pain al bruises. Otto Levi, peddler, New York City, badly

brused and injured internally. ten. Bobinson, tobacconist, Maysville, Ky, sustained painful bruises: Marion Smith, United States Pe sion Agent, Ch. rleston, W. V., bruised right hip

learned suffered with broken backs, It was fortunate that the fires had gone out in the stoves or the loss of life would have been great. The train was several hours late. No blam is attached to the employees, and the company is doing al. in its power to care for the injured, many of whom were able to continue their journey. Those who are worse hart are at St. Albans, but a few hundred yards from the accident. A despatch from Greenville, S. C., says: A disastrons collission occurred on the Rich-

mond and Danville Air Line R ilroad between Taylors's Station and Greer's nine miles north of this city, between a north and passenger train and a south bound freight train. The passenger train was loaded with about five hundred people, mostly excursionists returning from the Atlasta Exposition, and was four hours behind time when it passed Greenville. It had instructions here to pass the freight train at Green's The freight train did not stop at Gree's, but came on, and the collision occurred two and half miles th's side of that station, both trains running full speed at he time. No attempt having be n made to sticker e. ther engine, there was a dreadful ensi when the two rushed together, and the mangling of human boiles and destrucion of property was done without a mo-

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The two engines were completely demolishaland thrown from the track. The mail, ares and baggage cars of the passenger min and the first taree cars of the freight were totally wrecked. The passenger consisted of nine coaches, including two fullman sleepers, baggage, express and mail cars. Nine of the passengers in the Pullman sleepers or passenger cars were injured. All the injured were in the mail and express The following list of killed and wounded is as nearly correct as can be ob-

Root Wall, engineer of the passenger train Mrs. Il mpton McDowell, of Asheville,

B. Erwin, of Atlanta, express messenseriously and perhaps fatally injured, and foot being badly crushed. . L. Killian, of Greenville, mail agent, R. Wilson and S. N. Dykeman, mail

Thil. Black, negro train hand, badly in-Louis Webster, fireman, arm broken and ion of the brain Miss Mary Erwin and Nannie Erwin, of ille, seriously injured. iss Quinn, of Washington, D. C., serious-

nts, bully but not seriously injured.

fill Erwin, of Asheville, badly injured in T. Parnell, of Charlotte, badly scald-

passenger train was in charge of actor C. F. Marshall, Engineer, Robt. and Fireman Ed Parnell. The contor escaped without injury. The conactor and engineer of the freight train amped from the train and have not been since. It is believed they were frightd and fled. There was a slight curve in road at the place of the disaster, the track was on a level surface. The ster was evidently the result of gross ad inexensable negligence, and a strict inestigation will be made.

THIEVES ON HORSEBACK.

Desperate Encounter in Which Two Out Laws Are Fatally Hurt.

bung the summer a gang of horse thieves invested Howard and adjoining cound A in Nebraska, and succeeded in running everal valuable horses. Their methods stealing were so ably executed that they acceeded in cluding the officers for several run their horses from station to station ing the night until they were safely out reach in the Indian Territory and Texas. the officers suspicions were fastened notorious on the frontier by his reckaring deeds, and Jim Tay.or and Smith, who do a great deal of travelthe country without any visible

ditti learned that the officers were rail, and they skipped out in a rly direction through the sandons of Northwestern Nebraska, ers and their posse in close purofficers came upon the thieves, ken shelter with a settler who agout. They were sleeping on by their forses in a stable. anded they soon realized the determined to die rather than e. They mounted their horses terrific rush for liberty, amid a etts from the posse. kept up a steady fire at the sauth's horse was shot from under received several bullett wounds, of which would prove fatal. Strohl,

[seel, 1 lunged his horse into a ravine et deep and was almost instantly. horse was shot from under him and mself up. One of the officers rea flesh wound in the arm. There are others connected with this band of ws whom the officers think they will ap-

E hunters of Corpus Christi, Texas, have hipped more than 15,000 birds of brillthe hats of Northern belies.

EICHT very towns 541

Eastern and Middle States.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

HENRY SCHAFNER, of Pottsville, Penn., seventy-one years old, in an insane fit of groundless jealousy shot and killed his wife, aged fifty-six years, and then put an end to himself with a pistol ball.

A SAWMILL boiler exploded at West Brownsville, Penn., killing two brothers named Kelly and wrecking the mill. Shortly before noon Thursday the fast express on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railexpress on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, six coaches, going west, met with an accelent twelve miles below Charleston, W. Va., in which twenty-six passengers were to be a special content of the American Shipping and Industrial League at Boston, saying that Congress should "put its hand into that big surplus and pay for sailing merchant ships under the American flag." Ten States were represented in the Convention.

THE corner-stone of the new Clark University was laid at Worcester, Mass. General Charles Devens presided at the ceremonies, dent was caused by a defective switch, over dent was caused by a defective switch, over and Senator George F. Hour made the address. Mr. Jonas G. Clark has given \$2,000,000 for the purposes of the University. An express train crashed into two palace cars at the Hoboken (N. J.) depot, completely wrecking them as well as an office

building. Engineer Dunn was killed. HENRY GEORGE and Sergius Shevitch eaders of the rival labor factions in New York, had a lively Sunday night debate before a large audience in a Metropolitan theatre. Two brothers named Cunningham were blown to pieces, and another man named

Schmidtke was seriously injured by the explosion of a boiler on a small steam launch at New York.

South and West.

THE twenty-fourth annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at Chicago, was welcomed by Governor Oglesby and Mayor Roche. Chief Arthur, in his annual address, spoke strongly against strikes and in favor of abstinence from drink. The Brotherhood now numbers 25,000 men.

THE twenty-first annual convention of American Architects has just been held in THE General Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Minneapolis has adjourned. Next year the Convention will be held at Indian-

THE Anti-Horse Thief Association of Missouri has been holding its annual convention in the town of Mexico. The deliberations were secret.

GOVERNOR GRAY has urged the Federal Court officers to undertake the prosecution of the night marauders and whippers of men and women in Southwestern Indiana, known as the White Caps.

VIOLENT winds and heavy rain have been demolishing property in Southern Louisiana. COLONEL A. H. MONTGOMERY, President of the Memphis Jockey Club, fell dead of apoplexy a few days ince on the race track.

EXTRAORDINARY precautions were taken to protect the Chicago jail, as an outbreak and attempt to rescue the condemned Anarchists was expected. A large body of police were placed in and about the prison. A FIRE in St. Louis destroyed or badly damaged a number of big stores, causing a total estimated loss of over \$250,000.

MR. E. B. WASHBURNE, the distinguished ex-Minister of the United States to France, died suddenly a few days since at Chicago. He was born in Maine in 1816, went West in 1849, served sixteen years in Congress, and was Secretary of State under Grant for a month. PERRY ACKERS, a shiftless resident of

Maxwell, Ill., borrowed a revolver, and starting out with the remark that he was going to "wipe out some old scores," mur-dered Justice Schmetzer and Mayor French. Then Ackers killed himself.

Washington.

MESSES, OBERLY and Edgerton, two of the three Civil Service Commissioners, do not agree upon some constructions of the Civil Service law. The former opposes political organizations of officeholders at the National Capital; the latter thinks they have a right to exist.

Counsel for the condemned Chicago Anarchists appeared in the United States Supreme Court and applied for a writ of error in behalf of the condemned men, Roger A. Pryor made the argument for the prisoners. The other counsel were Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; ex-Congressman J. R. Tucker, of Virginia, and Messrs. Black and Solomen, of Chicago. Nine law points were made in the appeal.

Foreign.

SEVERE snowstorms, accompanied in some parts by a hurricane, are reported from Italy. Crops and animals were greatly injured, a number of houses were unroofed at Pisa, and several persons drowned in Lake Como. The carpenter of a Russian schooner murdered the Captain and five of the crew, and then threw their bodies overboard.

Heavy inundations in Cuba have flooded large districts and rendered many people THE Australian steamer Cheviot has been

wrecked. Many of the passengers and crew were drowned. Scenes of violence in connection with the eviction of tenants on Iris! estates are still reported almost daily.

MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD and her daughter Mollie have arrived in England. THE biggest steamer in the world, the Great Eastern, has been sold at auction for

THE steamer Upupa collided with and sunk the German bark Planteur off Beachy Head, Great Britain. Out of fourteen persons on the bark only two were saved.

SYRACUSE HAS A BIG FIRE.

Three Large Establishments Go and a Theatre Audience Frightened-Loss \$400,000.

The largest fire that Syracuse, N. Y., has experienced for ten years occurred, when ti ree of its largest business firms were burned of furs of all description, belonging to ladies, out, besides many smaller ones; Loss, \$400,- which he had kept through the summer on Though a control of the onicers for several out, besides many smaller ones; Loss, \$400,which is the onicers for several out, besides many smaller ones; Loss, \$400,which he had kept through the onicers for several out, besides many smaller ones; Loss, \$400,which he had kept through the onicers for several out, besides many smaller ones; Loss, \$400,which he had kept through the onicers for several out, besides many smaller ones; Loss, \$400,which he stablished stations, and one of the house of them is not known. buildings burned were on South Salina street between Walter and Railroad streets. The rear of the buildings jutted against the Wieting Opera-House, which was filled w.th people to see Joe Emmit. A panic was only prevented by the coolness of Mr. Emmet and Manager Lehnan, who assured the people that there was no immediate danger. The house was soon cleared, but not before

the walls near the stage were very hot. There were several explosions of Cartridges in Everson & Co.'s hardwar: store. but fortunately the firemen and crowds of people escaped in time. The flames were carried north along South Salina street towards the Wieting block, the largest in the city, but the heavy brick fire walls saved it. David R. Putman, while endeavoring to save some of the goods in the third story in the Everson block, was hemmed in by the fire and his escape cut off. He was rescued from a window by a ladder just as the flames had reached him.

The fire was discovered about 8 o'clock in Barney, Lambley & Co.'s dry-goo's store. I wo young men escaped to the street with difficulty after placing the books in the safe. The flames spread to George C. Young & Co.'s dry-goods store, located on the first and second floors of a four-story block. This building burned furiously and was soon gutted from top to bottom. The third floor was occupied by Frank Enny, wholesale jeweller, and Dr. George E. Hill, dentist, and the fourth by offices. Everson & Co.'s hardware store, four stories high, was completely destroy d. The firm occupied bats of Northern belies.

Texas, have two floors and over them was H. H. Warners of Northern belies.

two floors and over them was H. H. Warners silver and gold plating works The stock in every building was completely

SPEECH BY GLADSTONE. A BANK PRESIDENT GONE A REVOLT OF THE K. OF L.

DEMANDING A STATUTORY PARLIA-MENT FOR THE IRISH PEOPLE.

The British Minister Severely Arraigned by the Ex-Premier.

The Congress of the Liberal Federation opened the other day at Nottingham, England. Ex-Premier Gladstone made a speech, in which he reviewed the situation in Ireland and denounced the British Government for the manner in which it was dealing with the Irish question. His rising to speak was the

signal for loud and prolonged cheering.

Mr. Gladstone said he would tell them
plainly that he was not there to say smooth things. It was a deplorable fact that the settling of the great Irish question, might have been settled last year had their been a disposition to discuss it in a spirit of candor and fairness, had been again set aside and was still pending, its difficulties aggravated and its prospects uncertain. He had always told the Conservatives that the choice lay between coercion and home rule. The Conservatives had told them that home rule was an ille dream, but events had shown that it was

A coercion bill had been passed against combinations, against the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting, and not against crime. The Irish spectacle was now a grave and serious one, and if it continued it would drive Ireland into such a state that the difficulties of the Government would become almost insurmountable.

Mr. Gladstone denied that he proposed home rule simply to advance Liberal interests. It was doubtful, he said, whether the Tories accepted home rule in its broad principles in the same way that they accepted his proposals in 1872 and in 1883. wanted a statutory Parliament in Dublin, subject to imperial control. There was nothing to prevent any reasonable man from agreeing with the Liberals' Irish proposals without reference to this or that particular or detail. The immediate necessity of the day was to watch the way in which Ireland as now governed.

If the government persisted in their rash and foolish policy it would naturally lead to political demoralization, and render it in the est degree difficult, even for Englishmen and a Parliament truly representing their best and most enlightened conclusions, to deal rapidly and beneficially with Ireland. Only one word could describle the present system of Irish government. It was "impertinence." The events of the last few weeks in Ire-land would not have been tolerated in Eng-

land. He condemned the action of the authorities at Mitchellstown. He admitted having used the words, "Remember Mitchellstown!" The affair must and would be remembered, The country had an account to settle with the government in con-nection with that affair. The Mitchellstown authorities were undoubtedly wrong, yet Mr. Balfour, in behalf of the Government, unequivocally assumed the responsibility for their acts. The worst feature of the Mitchellstown incident was that the action of the authorities there had become a model and pattern for the whole of Ireland.

The whole system of government in Irelan required to be thoroughly reformed, root and branch. There had been a break down in the Government in all essentials. A radical change was wanted, and such a change an enfranchised nation alone could accomplish. Mr. Gladstone drew a glowing picture in defence of his administration of the law in Ireland and elsewhere in the Empire. He expressed himself as perfectly confident that if a general election were held immediately it would result in the return of a Parliament resolved to do justice to Ireland.

BLAZE IN ST. LOUIS.

A Furniture Factory and Business Houses Burned-Half a Million Gone.

The most destructive fire that has occurred in St Louis in more than a year broke out in the Woolman-Todd Company's wholesale boot and shoe house, 413 Washington avenue. It soon communicated to John Martin & Co,'s wholesale clothing house, next door on the east, in the same building, and then, sweeping swiftly through both stories, ign ted the rear part of the large five-story warerooms of the Scarrett Furnishing Company, which were fil ed from cellar to garret with furniture. Here the fire raged with great fury, and in the course of an hour the entire building was gutted and all its contents destroyed. South of the Scarrett building, No 607, was the building of the Mitchell Furniture Company, the fourth and fifth stories of which were entrely ruined and the lower floors flooded with water. North of the Sc rrett building. No. 615 and 617 were occupied by Leonard Roos, extensive furriers. The stores were also completely gutted, and their contents either wholly destroyed or damaged beyond repair. Adjoining the Woolman-Todd Company, on Washington avenue, was Koerner's saloon and restaurant. This was crushed by a falling wall and afterwards burned. On the corner of Fourth street and Washington avenue, within the angle made by the stores of John Martin & Co., and the Scarrett Furniture Company, stands the large retail dry goods store of Wm. F. Crowe & Co., which escaped the fire, but a part of its west wall was broken in by the falling of the east wall of Martin & Co.'s bu lding, and the goods were damaged by water and smoke to the amount of about \$10,000, which is covered by insurance. The second and third floors over Koerner's saloon were occupied by A. Weiss & Co, manufacturers of underwear and cloal:. Their loss is \$30,000, i surance \$20,000. The other losses, as near as they can be ascertained are: Scarrett Furniture Company, loss \$125,000, i surance \$75,000; Wooiman, Todd & Co., loss \$100,000 insurance \$50,000; John Martin & Co., loss \$75,000 to \$.00,000, insurance \$50,(0); Leonard Roos, loss on stock fixtures, etc., \$75,000, nearly covered by insurance. Mr. Roos also had a large amount \$80 000 The value of them is not known They are without doubt entirely destroyed. Mitchel's Furniture Company, loss \$15,000, insurance \$12,000; Koerner's loss 12,000; insurance \$6,000. The total loss will fall but little short of half a million. While the above fi e was raging the Pauley Jail Building and Manufacturing Company's works on Decalb street, between Barton and

Trudeau streets, took fire and were destroyed. sured for \$30,000 to \$40,000. The concern has contracts for jails at Lake City and other places to the amount of \$350,000.

A FATAL EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed, Two More Wounded and a Building Set on Fire.

E. C. Wilsdon left his japan oven, at Sessions & Sons' foundry, at Bristol, Conn., in the room where a dozen men and boys were at work, to go to his dinner. He had but just gone out when the oven exploded with fearful violence, instantly killing one man and two boys, lacerating two others and setting the building on fire. It was some time before the flames were subdued, and then there mere dragged forth the charred remains of the three victims. They are John Shane, aged thirty-one; Burt Cleveland aged eighteen, and Willie Young, aged fifteen. The wounded are Daniel Griffin and William Bonnier. No reason can be assigned for the accident. The exposion drew hundreds to the scene and the excitement was great, particulary before it was learned how many victims there were in the flames, The damage to the building is about \$1,000.

SAILING FOR FRANCE UNDER A A CLOUD.

Creditors Who Thought There Was Something Crooked-Papers for His Arrest Nearly Ready-His Trunks Went Before Him.

Charles L. Phillips, president of the de funct Columbian Bank at Philadelphia, has left the country, having sailed for Havre, France on the Campagnie Generale Transatlantique steamer La Champaga from New York. His departure was sudden and known to but very few, and the belief is general that he left the country to escape criminal prosecution for the part he took in the mismanagement of the broken bank,

The Columbian Bank, which also had a savings fund branch in Germantown, closed its doors on July 30, and made an assignment in favor of its creditors. The liabilities were claimed by the officers to have been between \$200,000 and \$300,000, and the assets more than double that amount The appraisers, however, after about eight weeks' work, found that the assets consisted principally of worthless stocks and merchandise in warehouses on which advances hat been made, in some cases equal to the full value of the goods, and notes made and indorsed by Phillips and his associates The saving fund depositors were mostly wo king people who had deposited the savings of years with Phillips and his associates, amounting to about \$80,000.

Several meetings of depositors were held, and counsel had been retained. The depositors demanded the arrest of Phillips on a criminal charge. He only laughed at the threat, and told them that the failure of the bank was an honest one, and they would all receive their money in time, and declared there was no fraud about the failure, and said it could not be helped. The chairman of the depositors' association which was formed at one of the meetings,

when informed of President Phillips' flight, "We have been doing all we could to find evidence that would warrant his arrest on a criminal charge, and we were just getting matters in good shape. We wanted to be sure of having evidence enough to convict him and send him to prison before we made any move in the matter. He has no doubt heard of what was being done, and taken time by the forelock and got out of danger. A certain transaction of his came to light, and we think was actionable, and he may have received a hint of it. It was generally understood his trunks were sent away some time ago, and his flight is no surprise to us.

One of the counsel for the depositors said: 'We were almost ready to arrest him. The affidavit on which the warrant of arrest would have been issued has been prepared and would have been placed in the hands of the district attorney in a few days. "The affidavit sets forth that stock was

bought by Phillips in his own name for a small sum, and immediately sold to the bank at an enormous advance. The depositors were swindled by Phillips. "He could be extradited, but the expense

would be greater than thes poor people can bear. Phillips a short time ago sent his children to France, and gossip then said he was sending his own trunk with them, and would soon follow.

An Philadelphia paper says in explanation of Prest. Phillips's udden departure for France Mr. Phillips, about six weeks ago, sent his three younger children to the home of Baron de Lorme, a French nobleman and intimate personal friend, who resides near a convent at which he wished Mr. Phillip's children to be educated. The children were sent to France, because it was the expressed wish of the nobleman that they should come and live with him while attending school. Ten days ago, the Baroness de Lorme died suddenly of heart disease, making it necessary f r Mr. Phillips to sail quickly, to provide other arrangements for his children in the event of unexpected changes in the Baron de Lorme's domestic arrangements.

AN INCENDIARY SERVANT.

She Stole the Jewelry, Fired the House

and Has Run Away. Some time ago Charles J. Roe, took up his residence in his fine house in the valley between Sharon and Norwood, Mass. He took as a servant a girl named Kate Agnes Gleason. Shortly after hiring the girl, in May last, stones were thrown through the windows at night, three valuable Shetland ponics were poisoned, money and jewelry taken at certain times, and finally on June 19, the house was set on fire and burned to

the grou d, entailing a loss of \$20,000. Some time after the fire the Glesson girl went to Mrs Roe's sister, who lived with him bringing certain pieces of jewelry which she said she found in the ruins. The articles bore no trace of injury, and suspicion was aroused against the girl. It was found that she had thrown the stones, poisoned the ponies and stolen the valuables. She did not confess, however, to setting fire to the house. A warrant was obtained for her arrest, but owing to the girl's promising to return some of the jewelry if she was a low- diffie ed time it was not served, and the girl

She was traced to Cambridge but disappeared before the officers arrived. The story had been kept quiet by the officers, who hoped to capture her. She is about nineteen years of age, tall and raw-boned, with a prominent nose and red face,

GQSSIP OF THE DIAMOND.

NASHVILLE talks of again entering the Southern League next season. MIKE KELLY'S salary of \$4,300 will, it is said, suffer no reduction next year. THE sleeping and dining-room cars of the for the trip

Those twenty-two games in succession that Bennett caught did much to give the Detroit club the pennant. THE St. Louis club last year placed to its credit the highest number of champion vic-

tories ever won by any club, namely, 93. THE Northwestern League was the only minor league in the country that retained its Loss \$30,000 on stock \$10,000 on building; in-

THE shortest game on record for 1887 was that played at Oshkosh, September 10, between the Oshkosh and Eau Claire teams, viz., 1h. 8m. THE Detroit League champions easily

showed their superiority over the St. Louis American Association champions, in the series of games for the world's championship. President Nimick, of the Pittsburg Baseball Club, has been in Chicago trying to transfer Anson, the Chicago first baseman and captain, to his team. It is said he offered \$15,000 for the player named, and that President Spaulding demanded \$25,000.

THE championship season of all the Leagues, both great and small, is now ended. Detroit won the pennant of the National League. In the Association St. Louis has again had a walk-over. Of the minor Leagues, Oshkosh won the Northwestern Leagu: championship. Toronto came to the front in the International League on the homestretch; Lowell bore off the palm in the New England League; New Orleans captured the Southern League pennant, and Topeka walked off with the Western League championship.

Great Britain has 13,000 Bands of Hope and juvenile temperance societies, with an aggregate membership of 1,620,000, A FIERCE FIGHT.

Knights Opposed to the Minneapolis Proceedings Declare Their Independence.

The dissenters from the action taken at the Minneapolis convention have declared open war with the executive board of the Kights The Vigilantes Have Eight Men Killed of Labor, and have issued their declaration of independence. On returning from the convention about thirty-five delegates, rep-A special dispatch from Wawolla, Indian Territory, says: "On Thursday a desperate fight took place on the more, fork of the Ar-kansas River between Built Trainer's gang resenting fifteen states, stopped in Chicago and determined to bring about a reorganization of the order. They elected a provisional committee, five members, of which Charles of outlaws and a vigilance committee under the leadership of Robert Henderson, a Scotch F. Seib was made secretary. A long communication was drafted at Secretary Seib's half-bree i, which followed them from Duckoffice and forwarded in circular form to the worth's store, in the Creek Nation, on the occa-Knights of Labor all over this country. It sion of a raid there on Wednesday. The out-law, finding out the size of the force which was declares that it is "Our duty to reorganize the Order of the Knights of Labor on a basis following them, decided to risk an encounter, and made haste to reach the river banks, where they could find shelter behind trees which will secure the autonomy of the trades and the sovereignty of the districts in all and in ravines which line the banks on either pertaining to their trade and local affairs, side. In this they succeeded so well that and to prevent it from being used in the when the vigilantes came up they were enfuture as a machine to fill the coffers of detirely, for the time, at the mercy of two score of outlaws. signing and unscrupulous men, as it is by Henderson then took his men a short disthose now in power. We affir a the followtance up the river where a fording place could ing to be the reasons that have compelled te found, crossed and took up positions on this serious action on our part: The general the other side of the stream from the outoffice has become a luxurious haunt for men laws, and where his men were as well prowhose chief aim is to benefit self, pecuniarily tected as those of Trainer. The river at this and otherwise, and is no longer the Jerusalem of the humble and bonest Knight. There point is only about one hundred yards wide, and across this distance, from Thursday has been for more toan a year, beginning morning until Thursday night, bullets were prior to the Richmond session, an undersinging on their mission of death. standing, which, for lack of a better word, When the vigilantes had succeeded in obwe will call a conspiracy, for the purpose of taining this position they found they had holding the salaried positions, elective and appointive, in and under the General Assembly. This conspiracy has used the secret channels and the funds of the order to manufacture sentiment for certain members and against others. Certain persons, sometimes called 'general lecturers,' 'general

HURLED TO DEATH.

Train.

Pennsylvania Railroad thundered into the

miles away had been reached, the engineer

cross, the occupants not hearing the fast ex-

press on account of the noise of the freight,

The whistle was sounded, the air brakes were

The forms of two women were hurled down

an embankment, where their mangled bodies

were found. They were s sters, married

to brothers, and their names were Mrs.

Jacob Stoltzfus, of Leacock township, and

Mrs. Barbara Stoltzfus, who was visiting

from Kans s. They are middle aged ladies,

and stand high in the peculiar religious sect

to which they belong. They were returning

-Mrs. Stoltzfus was hurl d fifty yards and

killed instantly. Her sister died in a few minutes after being picked up.

POLITICS IN A CONVENT.

Quarrel Among Nuns Over the Elec-

tion of a Mother Superior.

Corn-Southern White, 57a58cts, Yellow, 50a

51 cts.: Oats-Southern and Penusylvania

30a35cts.; Rye-Maryland and Pennsylvania

59a60cts.; Hay-Maryland and Pennsylvania

13 50a\$1450; Straw-Wheat, 7.50a\$8; Butter,

Eastern Creamery, 26a27cts., near-by receipts

19a20cts; Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream, 121/4

al3cts., Western, 12a121/cts.; Eggs-18a19;

Cattle - 2.50a\$4.00; Swine - 6\(\)4a6\(\)4cts; Sheep and Lamb - 3a4\(\)4 cts; Tobacco

Leaf-Inferior, 1a82.50, Good Common, 3 50a

\$4 50, Middling, 5a\$6.00 Good to fine red, 7a\$9

NEW YORK-Flour-Southern Common to

fair extra, 3.25a\$4.00; Wheat-No.1 Whit ,82

a83cts.; Rye-State, 54a56; Corn-Southern

Yellow, 51a52cts.; Oats-White State, 33a34

cts.; Butter-State, 17a26 cts.; Cheese-State,

PHILADELPHIA — Flour —Pennsylvania fancy, 3.50a\$4; Wheat—Pennsylvania and

Southern Red, 82a83 cts; Rye-Pennsylvania

57a58cts.: Corn-Southern Yellow, 51a52 cts.

Oats-36a37 cts.; Butter-State, 18a19 cts.;

Cheese-N. Y. Factory, 11a12 cts.; Eggs-

THE services of General Pryor, J. Ran-dolph Tucker, and General Butler it is ex-pected will cost the Anarchist Committee \$25,000. General Butler's fees have been

guaranteed by District Assemblies 29 and 68, Knights of Labor.

10a10%cts.; Eggs-19a20 cts.

Fancy, 10a\$12.

State, 17a18 cts.

Convent politics have kicked

home in the wagon from the city.

lost three men and two more were seriously wounded. As Tra ner found the enemy in his rear on the opposite of the river, he sent half of his men down the stream to cross and come up on the other side, fighting under cover of the trees. In this they were surprised by the avengers, who met them half organizers," 'general instructors' and general many other things, have been paid extravaway and opened fire upon them, checking their course and driving them panic-stricken and precipitately back. In endeavoring to rally his men, Bill Chuet was killed, and be-fore the river could be reached and forded gant sums, both as wages and expenses, when their chief work was to 'fix' certain districts. The lobbyists of railroad corpora-John Leech, one of the robber gang, was shot tions would tern green with envy did they know the superlative excellence attained by off h's horse, but not killed. these bloodsuckers of the Knights of Labor. D.strict and local assemblies have been susthe stream, the banks of which were lined at pended or exp. lled and deprived of a voice distances of about five rods apart with sharpin the General Assembly because they were shooters. No sooner was a head, arm or any part of a body vis b'e on either side than a known as opponents to the policy of the conspirators. The records of the General Aseaden bullet was seeking to find a lodgment sembly have been fixed and doctored so as to

rule out or admit, as the case might be, As Thursday night was coming on, Hen-General Assembly representatives. Many derson called his men in for consultation, thousands of dollars of the order's funds have when it was found that of his force eight been illegally expended. Extravagant hotel were killed and eight had received bills contracted by the families of general serious though not fatal wounds. The force was in this way reduced one officers have been paid out of the order's funds, as have family laundry and bar bills. half, and it was thought best to remove the Funds have been donated and loaned to wounded here and go back home and stir up

officers and their families and friends for reinforcements. The dead were buried and the wounded, it was found after dressing their own personal use. The boycott has been used to injure the labor pr ss, union estheir wounds, were able to return home with tablishments and the products of Knights of the rest of the party. It is thought as many of the outlaws were killed as of the pursuing Labor and union labor for the sole purpose party, though this will never be known The following is a list of the killed: of 'downing' workingmen and women who could not be used by the conspirators. In James Saunders, Oaks, Cherokee Nation, shot through head; F. Fourmill, Garfield spite of the decrease of membership, they have increased the annual expenditures of the general officers to half a million dollars. There is no itemized account or receipts to

Cherokee Nation, shot through the body Redrock Chapin, Lukfla, Choctaw Nation, expenditures issued either quarterly, as had shot in five places; Bushy Sakaswa, Patrick, Cherokee Nation, shot through body; Chief formerly been the custom, or to the General Parr, Oaks, Chero'cee Nation, shot in the head; Samuel H. Elleter, Eufaula, Creek Nation, shot twice in boly; Walter Ainsworth, ranger, from near Mackogee; Darling Price, settler, from near Camp Creek, Cherokee Nation. Two Sisters Killed by a Fast Express

VIGILANTES BATTLE WITH DES-

PERADOES IN THE INDIAN

TERRITORY.

and Light Wounded.

Henry Ayres, a well-to-do man from Cherokee Nation, who was one of the party with Henderson, says that Bud Trainer was killed When the engine of the fast express of the during the fight. He is of opinion that not less than fifteen were killed outright upon both sides, and thinks one-half the outlaws d pot at Lançaster, Pa., the pilot was spatwho were not killed were wounded. It is by tered with blood. Shortly before the train no means certain that another party will be was due, and when Rank's station, eight organized to hunt down the outlaws, as it is thought the severe lesson they have been taught will tend to drive them from the Tersaw a white covered farmer's wagon ahead. ritory, or at least to put a quietus on their A freight train had just passed, and the wagon having stopped for it, proceeded to lawlessness.

IT MEANT CONTROL.

promptly applied, but in an instant the train Remarkable Sale of Shares -- Sto k was at the crossing, the engine struck the wagon and horse and hurled them high in Worth \$1,000 Brings \$44,350 at Auction.

Some years ago C. W. Fo da, then Cashier of the Farmers National Bank, of Constantine, Mich., absconded. He left behind ten shares of stock of the par value of \$1,000, which were attached by the bank and possession of them obtained by a dicision of the State Supreme Court six months ago. The bank ing laws prohibited the bank from holding its stock more than six months. Bank Examiner Nash found the situation of affairs on Sept. 1 last and advised with the Comptroller of the Currency, and he ordered a sale at public auction. As the stockholders could not agree on a division the stock was disposed of to the highest bi ders. The ten shares with the accruing dividends, had a value of \$180 each, but it was seen as is the bidding opened that their value be calculated on the basis of what it

with to have a controlling interest of k of the bank. I. Barry, Jr., President; John G. z. Cashier, and Mrs. Rebecca Thorne bidders. The first share brought and was captured by Schurtz, He second at \$2,299, the third at \$3,001 ee others at larger amounts, paying 20,006 for six shares. C. H. Barry, Jr. .344 for four, the last being purchased 00, giving him a majority of all the Thus ten shares, having a par value, sold for \$44,350. A curious additerest was given the affair from the Mr. Barry was recently defeated as the for Postmaster by the same man be bidding, seemed most d termined control of a majority of the bank's

CTED HIS OWN CHILD.

Browne a Wealthy Rhode ander, Causes Excitement in Newport.

William E. Browne, a wealthy resi-

Wickford, R. I., came to Newport. ucted his own child, which was in a\$3.62; Wheat—Southern Fultz, 80a81cts; the custody of his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Browne, who are well known, have not lived together for some months. Under the arrangement made between the couple Mrs. Browne was to have the custody of their child, a girl world, and you must slash and daub four years old, and of excep ional beauty, over and obliterate the achievements that the genius of the artist has and he was to have permission to visit th child at intervals. For several weeks he has not been to Newport, where Mrs. Browns has had her residence for near y a year. He did not write to know how the child was doing, and his apparent lack of interest gave the impression that he was willing to be es-

> When he arrived and called to see the child his wife and her friends were somewhat surprised, as he offered no explanation of his long absence. As usual he was left alone with his little girl. An hour or so after his arrival a servant had occasion to enter the room. She found it empty, and at once told Mrs. Browne. The husband had taken the child in his arms and carried it to one of the harbor wharfs, where a sailboat awaitor him. He took the child to this, the boat was pushed off, and they set sail. Mrs. Browne's friends reported the affair to the police, but they were powerless to help her. It is not known in what direction the runaway husband hes gone, but the wife propo es to at once take such legal steps as will enable her to follow him.

RELIGIOUS.

The End of Sammer, Thinner the leaves of the larches show, Motionless held in the languid air; Fainter by waysides the sweetbriers grow, Wide bloom laying their gold hearts bare, Languishing, one by one; Summer is almost done.

Deeper-hued roses have long since died; Silent the birds through the white mist fly; Down of the thistles by hot suns dried, Covers with pale fleece vines growing nigh; Little brooks calmer run; Summer is almost done.

Later the flush of the sunrise creeps, Shortening the reign of the slow-coming day; Earlier shade of the twilight creeps, Over the swallows skimming away;

mmer is almost done.

Crickets their notes have begun;

God's Love. Toan measure parental love. How broad how long, and strong, and deep it ist. It is a sea—a deep sea, which parents only can fathom. But the love displayed on yonder bloody cross, where God's own Son is perishing for us, no man or angel has a line to measure. The circumference of the earth, the altitude of the sun, the distance of the planets—these have been determined; but the neight, depth, breadth, and length of the love of God pass our knowledge. Such is the Father against whom all of us have sinned a thousand times! Walk the shore where the ocean sleeps in Summer calm; or lashed into fury by the Winter's tempest, is thundering on her sands; and when you have numbered the drops of her waves, the sand on her rounding beach, you have numbered God's mercies and your sins. Well therefore may we go to Him with the contrition of the prodigal in our hearts, and his confession on our lips: "Father I have sinned against Heaven, and in thy sight." The spirit of God helping us to go to God, be assured that the father who seeing his son afar off, ran to meet him, fell on his neck and kissed him, was but an image of Him who, not sparing His own Son, but giving Him up to death that we might live, invites and now awaits our coming.—[Dr. Guthrie.

Do any ask of the divine love? Let them learn of it in the Saviour's love, as He kneels at the grave of Lazarus; as He weeps over Jerusalem; as He blesses little children; as He heals the sick or comforts the sorrowful; as He soothes the dying malefactor on the cross. Would we know of the divine forgiveness? It is here in this one sweet sentence of mercy: "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more." Would we know of the divine activity! It is all revealed in the sleepless nights of preparation, spent alone on the mountains in prayer; the days devoted to teaching and healing; the tircless errands of mercy from village to village, Would we know of the divine patience and endurance? We have but to watch the calm, quiet way in which He meets His betrayer and the company that take Him; the false accusations to which He listens in silence; the ridicule, the taunts, the blows dealt by savage hands, the cowardice of Pilate, the scourge, the thorn-crown, the cross. And so, we ask at last, Would any know

God the Infinite? We point to His humanity and say: "He who invited the weary and the heavy-laden to His breast; He whom even the winds and seas obeyed; He who declared Himself 'the Way, the Truth, and the Life;' He whose spirit has inspired, comforted, ay, saved the struggling souls of men, He, surely, is God manifest."—[Footprints of the Saviour.

Upon Ling Fong. About sixteen miles east of Ningpo, China,

ies a noted mountain, Ling Fong, to which tens of thousands, from all parts of Chekiang, go up yearly to worship. The first day of the ceremonies few besides women attend. Although the path up the mountain was paved, and the steeper ascents were fur-nished with steps, still it was a tedious climb, even for one with natural feet. The wonder grew upon us how the women, with their little bandaged stubs, could not only climb the mountain, but walk miles to reach it. As we neared the place we were beset by venders of incense sticks, urging us to buy. Arriving at a level space, about half way up the mountain, we found rows of wretched straw buts on either side of the path leading to a building scarcely more than a shed, contain ing one large room. In it were a few small dilapidated idols, before which the people burnt incense sticks and made prostrations. A desire to worship was by no means the only motive that brought these eager throngs hither. They had come to make preparation for death. And the preparation considered necessary was not purity of heart and life, but money. These nultitudes had left their homes and busy pursuits to come hither for the special purpose of buying bills of credit to be burnt ateath in order to secure a large sum of money in the next world. These bills of credit, costing twenty-four cash, or about two cents, are small strips of yellow paper, upon which are roughly printed a few characters. These are supposed to be good for about thirteen hundred dollars after death. Behind tables stood men selling these bills. Others were busy stamping with red paint pieces of cot-con cloth, which were carried away as evidence that they had been to the sacred spot. The more years they make this pilgrimage, and the more bills of credit they get, the greater will be their merit and wealth in the next life.-[Woman's Work in China.

How to Destroy the Bible. First to get rid of all the copies in all the

languages—there are 100,000,000 copies, say, of the Old and New Testaments in one book and portions of the book-you must have all these piled together into a pyramidal mass and reduced to ashes before you can say you have destroyed the Bible. Then go to the libraries of the world, and when you have selected there every book that contains a reference to the Old and New Testaments you must eliminate from every book all such passages; and until you have so treated every book of poetry and prose, exercising all ideas of grandeur and purity and tenderness and beauty for the knowledge and power of which the poets and writers were indebted to the Bible -until you have taken all these from between the bindings and turned them into ashes, leaving the emasculated fragments behind—not until then have you destroyed the Bible. Have you done it, then? Once more. Go to the courts of law, and having sought out the pandects and codes, you must master every principal of law, and study what it may have derived from the Old and New Testaments, and have all such passages removed from the code of jurisprudence. You must then go through the galleries of art throughout the produced-not until then have you detroyed the Bible, Have you done it then! What next? You must visit every conservatory of music, and not until the world shall stand voiceless as to its masters, not until then have you destroyed the Bible. Then you must visit the haptistries of the churches and from the baptismal roll you must erase all Christian name: - the name of John and Mary-for they suggest the Scriptures, and the register is stamped with the Bible. Have you done it, then! No, there is one copy of the Bible still living. It is the cemetery of the Christian. The cemeteries, while they exist, are Bibles, and to suppress the book, to let not a trace of it be discovered, you must pass from gravestone to gravestone, and with mallet and chisel cut out every name that is biblical, and every inspiring passage of scripture graven thereon. To destroy the Bible you must blot from the memory of every Christian its promises and conforts. Not until you have done all this can you destroy the Bible.—[Dr. Guard.