RHISWIII II

C. F. LEWIS, Editor.

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VOL. XII.

O'BRIEN CONVICTED.

THE IRISH EDITOR SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

The Prisoner Takes An Appeal, and Is Relased On Bail.

The trial of William O'Brien, M. P., the Iri h editor and Home Rule leader, for seditions afterances during the eviction of tenants

at Mitchellstown, ended in a verdict of guilty by the jury. The accused man was sentenced to three mostles imprisonment. Notice of Mr. CeBrien spoke to the court and jury in he own defence. Replying to the charge to keep up prices.

made against him of having used seditious language in a public address, he declared that the court was not competent to try him be can sit was foreign in its composition to the reconsenents of the British Constitution. At this point the Judge stopped Mr O'Brien, saying the discussion of politics would not be allowed in the proceedings,

Mr. O'Brien thereupon declared that he was a chosen representative of the Irish people and would advocate free speech. The nert again stopped him.

Mr. O Brien then said that the Crown was guilty of having suppressed evidence favorable to him. The Crown had withheld, for instance, the notes made by the head constable of the defendant's speech. In those notes, he said, was recorded his statement that the Irish party would give the Land bill fair play. Continuing. Mr. O'Brien justified his defence of the Kingstown tenants on the ground that the evictions against them were begun just on the eve of the passage of the Land Bill, and thus an attempt was made to defraud the poor, eretched tenants of the benefits of the meas-He admitted that he had advised the tenants not to give up w thout resistance, and that be hall declared that, before God

d man, they were justified in defending Mr. O Brien spoke brilliantly, notwithanding the interruptions by the court, and was frequently a planted. He as cried that chandrel tenants in Michellstown now posessed homes who would have been housees if his advice had not been adopted. The suppression of Constable OSa'livan's hone t report, he said, showed the means adopted to secure a conviction. He

preferred breaking the law with John Hamplen and George Washington to obeying the law which Captain Plunkett and Standich Glerndy administered. Personally felt very proud of being one of a long line of men who had made a prison cell a glerious and holy place. Pessibly he him-I would be the last of that long him, for the English nation, to which the last appeal must made, would reverse the decision proonneed to-day and declare it no longer a or me to defend the homes and assert the libties of the frish people. luminoliately after setence had been pro-

cel on Mr. O Brien on the first charge was placed on trial on the second charge, his was the same nature as the other. Upon this he was also found guilty and was sentenerd to three months' imprisonment, the term to be concurrent with the other. Mr. O Breen appealed from both judgments and was liberated on bail.

John Mandeville, Chairman of the Board of Poor Law Guardians of Mitchellstown, who was jointly indicted with Mr. O'Brien for using seditions language in a speech made on the same occasion as Mr. O'Brien's, was also convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Mr. Mandeville appealed from the judgment and was permitted to remain at liberty on bail pending the decision of the ap-

Mr. O'Brien, when he emerged from the court-room after the trial, was received enthusiastically by a large crowd which had assembled to testify their approval of his

A GAME ENDS IN DEATH.

Enives and Pistols used Over Cards in

a Texas Town. The little village of Blue Ridge, Texas, was the scene of a bloody affray which resulting in the death of two men. It was Justice Court day, and late in the evening Coot Hacker, Albert Turner, Jim Turner and Charles O'Brien were out in the bushes engaged in a game of cards for a quart of whiskey. Willie Hacker, Willie Dameson and Bud Scrivener were spectators. The whiskey they had was all drank up, and the quartet differed as to who won and proceed-

Bu I Scrivener was cut in the back and in Turners are charged with causing Scriveners death. Jim Turner was badly cut in the arm, and this is charged to Coot Hacker. A bert Turner was slashed in the head and otherwise bruised. This was probably done by Scrivener, who was left dead in the brush The assailant, then came to this city.

ed to settle it with knives.

Shortly after reaching town Charley O'Brien and Thad Brown began a quarrel and Lewis Martin, a constable, who was s ud to be drunk, took a hand, ostensibly to k ep the peace. When Joe Webb attempted quiet Martin, who was adding materially the confusion, Jim Griffith also took a and in the effort to quiet the disturbance. This involved Martin and Griffith in a quarand Martin, pulling a revolver, opened on Griffith, who knocked the weapon but received the shot through his At this juncture Ben Eakle ran up and was cut in the back by George Martin, a brother of L. wis, who then escaped. Eak e hed shortly afterwards. Albert Turner was arrested but made his escape. Eakle and Scrivener were both married.

KU KLUX OUTRAGE.

A Man Supposed to Have Been Mur

dered by an Organized Gang. Kukluxing is not an extinct practice in the South. A case is reported from Abbeville, S. C., which occurred a few nights s nee. A body of masked men assembled at a mely place, called Gorday's mills, and orunized a Ku Klux party for the purpose of nurdering a man named William Griffin who had in some way provoked one of the men beyond an apology.

It was midnight when they set out on their niar ferous journey, and reaching a point near the home of their intended victim one of the band, ramed Rainy, was ordered for-ward to reconnoitre. Being a personal ward to reconnoitre. Being a personal friend of Griffin he visited his home with all despatch and advised him to leave at once. Tuen he returned to his comrades and reported the presence of Griffin, At his ana sancement they put their spars to their rses, and galloping up to the place opened be at once. Griffin had in the meantime twon refuge in the woods, leaving his family thind. His wife and children, when the bullets began crashing through doors and windows, fled to the home of Mrs. Joseph

The noise of the shots awakened the neighborhood, and soon a party of neighbors a med with guns and revolvers, started for t) scene. When they arrived there both Griffin and the assailants were missing. The tren is aroused, and demand of the known men route K K x the return of Criffin e is a oposed to have been found and murered a d his body concealed in the under-Lrush in the woods.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States. TWENTY-FOUR coal boats belonging to the Pittsburg eoal combination, and valued at \$3,000 each, sank at Willow Grove, Penn. GENERAL L. B. FAULENER was arrested at Buffalo, N. Y., on the charge of fraud in connection with the suspension of the First National Bank, of Dansville, of which his

brother, now supposed to be in Canada, was E. S. Wheeler, the New Haven importer who recently failed for \$2,000,000, has been arrested on the charge of obtaining money from a Hartford National Bank under false

pretences. He was taken to Hartford and placed under \$5,000 bail. to three months' imprisonment. Notice of appeal from the judgment of the court was all the large salt companies of the United States are about to form a mammoth company, to be known as the National Salt Union. The object is mutual protection and

> GOVERNOR HILL, in a speech at the Orange County Fair, Newburg, N. Y., favored a State law legalizing another holiday, to be known as "Arbor Day," to be devoted to prostrated. The damage in Brownsville and tree planting, tree culture and education in forestry.

THE steamship Alesia arrived at New York a few days since with Asiatic cholera on board, brought direct from Italy, where the dreaded scourge is now raging. Thirteen persons were taken down during the voyage, and eight died. The vessel was immediately quarantined by the New York Health offi-

A resolution to hold meetings of workingmen all over the country to protest against the execution of the Chicago Anarchists, resulted in a row in the Central Labor Union of New York city. Many of the delegates withdrew after a prominent member called upon God to bless the hand that threw the bomb.

WILLIAM HARTUNG, a well-known citizen of Reading, Penn., fell into a kettle of boiling catsup in the yard of his residence, and was

South and West.

MINNEAPOLIS is shocked at six sudder deaths in a week, two of them suicides. By the collapse of a grain loft in the stables of a Cincinnati street railroad, ten horses

were buried and suffocated. Assembly 6302, Knights of Labor, of Chicago, has adopted a resolution declaring the trial unjust, and urging Governor Oglesby to peals for executive clemency have been sent

Spain under Buchanan's Administration, seventy-two degrees. and representative of the Confederate States in England, died a few days since at Louisville, in his seventy second year.

"REGULATORS" of Southern Indiana, known as "White Caps" from their wearing white masks, have again become very active. and one night recently whipped seven men with hickories. About seventy Regulators were in the band.

A FIRE in the Northwestern Ohio oil fields burned over many acres. THE Glenn bill, which passed the lower

House of the Georgia Legislature, has been practically killed in the Senate by the adoption of a substitute. It made it a penal offens to teach whites and blacks in the same school. An industrial parade ten miles long was a feature of the Federal and Confederate Reunion at Evansville, Ind. Thirty-five thousand people attended.

EMANCIPATION DAY was celebrated at Jackson, Miss., by a very large procession of colored citizens. An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor McGill.

Almost the entire busines; part of Sanford, Fla., has been destroyed by fire. Total estimated loss, \$500,000. GENERAL ROGER A. PRYOR, the New York

lawyer who has been retained by the con-demned Chicago Anarchists, thinks that a writ of error will be granted in their case. A DRUG CLERK in Wichita, Kansas, for 2,080 violations of the Prohibition law, has been sentenced to over seventeen years' im-

prisonment and \$20,800 fine. MRS. LUCY PARSONS, wife of one of the condemned Anarchists, was arrested in Chicago for distributing copies of her husband's appeal to the people on the sidewalks. Eleven criminals were publicly whipped and two were placed for an hour in the pillory in the Wilmington (Del.) jail. From ten to twenty lashes were given.

ANOTHER letter from Jefferson Davis to Senator Reagan, of Texas, opposing the Prohibition movement has been published. A young man on a bet took twenty-two drinks of whiskey at Dayton, Ohio. He died after swallowing the last drink.

Washington.

A FORTHCOMING statement by Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller will show that internal revenue receipts are steadily decreasing, because the people of this country drink less whisky and more beer. The internal revenue receipts for distilled spirits the dead, and died last night. The two the past fiscal year were \$65,829,321, a derease of \$3,362,944 over the previous year. The receipts from beer during the past fiscal year were \$21,922,187, an increase of \$2,245,-456 over the previous year.

FRED. DOUGLAS, the noted colored orator, was given a reception and banquet by two thousand people of his race in the largest colored church of Washington. The occasion of the demonstration was the return of Mr. Douglas from his recent trip to Europe,

THE Navy Department is well satisfied with recent experiments with a dynamite gun. Projectiles propelled by dynamite shot through the air a long distance with tremen-

GENERAL JAMES B. RICKETS, a veteran of the Mexican and the Civil wars, died in Washington, aged seventy-one years.

FIFTY THOUSAND inhabitants of Messina,

Italy, have fled from that city on account of CUBA has been severely shaken by an earthquake.

Two distinguished members of the Irish Home Rule party-Sir. Thomas Gratton Esmonde and Arthur O'Connor, both members of the British Parliament-have sailed | How a Vandal Battered Up a Memorfor the United States.

THE German poisoner, Schectel, convicted of the murder of his first and second wives, was beheaded in front of the prison at Star-

A WOMAN KILLED.

Shot Down in Her Doorway by Un-

known Parties.

News comes from Ronceverte, Greenbrier county, W. Va., of the cold-blooded and unprovoked assassination of a well-known lady of that place. The murdered woman was postal clerk, took a notion that they would Mrs. Louise Eldridge, t.e wife of John Eldridge, a prominent citizen and the keeper | Pemberton monument stood. This seemed of a restaurant in the town. Mrs. Eldridge to excite the ire of the man from Copiah, had been assisting her husband during the and in spite of the efforts of Mr. Graves to evening, and about midnight, as he was keep him quiet, he tore up an iron tablet on about to close up, she stepped to the door, which was embossed the act of Congress attracted by something in the street. No prescribing the penalties for desecrating sooner had see done so than the crack of a United States national cemeteries, and with rifle was heard and the woman fell to the | it hammered the monument out of all recogfloor with a scream and at once expired. An examination showed that she had been shot abuse of the "dead Yankees," as he termed through the heart, the ball passing entirely through her body. The tragedy soon attracted a large cr wd to the spot, and in a most insulting remark to them.

to discharge him.

A HURRICANE'S FURY.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, AND MATA-MORAS, MEXICO, RAVAGED.

the Rio Grande.

A hurricane visited Brownville, Texas, and vicinity the other night. The rain accompanying the storm deluged the country for miles. The village of Santa Cruz, opposite Brownsville, was submorged for several hours. The Rio Grande rose rapidly and raged like the sea, and the backwater overflowed many miles of fertile country. Hardly a tree is standing near the city, and several hundred acres of valuable sugar cane were blown flat to the earth. The roof of Masonic Hall was prostrated. The damage in Brownsville and at Matamoras, Mexico, is estimated at \$1,000,000. In Brownsville seventy small houses were blown down and 300 others were unroofed and rendered unfit for occupancy. In Matamoras a dozen houses of the better class and from 150 to 200 small houses were ruined, while from 400 to 500 others were unroofed. In the country on the American side of the river incalculable damage was done. Many heads of cattle and sheep were lost and the crops of cotton, corn and sugar cane were destroyed.

Though the barometer and the tide in the Gulf usually give warning of the coming of bad weather, this storm gave no notice of its immediate approach. At 9 P. M. the weather that had been blowing for several days increased in fierceness, with heavy gusts of rain, and in a short time a hurricane was on the towns in its full force, the wind reaching, in the height of the storm, a velocity of seventy-eight miles an hour. All night long it continued. Morning dawned on a scene of desolation. Water filled the streets, through which the roaring north wind drove the rain like great volleys of small shot. The fallen trees, rains of houses, and prograte fences were half sub-merged. At 2:30 P. M. the wind fell almost to a calm, which lasted till 4:30 P.M., when the wind came from the south. This shows that the vortex of the hurricane, as passed directly over this region. About nine P. M. the wind again became violent, coming pardon the prisoners. Numerous other ap- this time from the south, and continued until next morning. The storm lasted about thirty-five bours. The rainfall was 10.40 GENERAL WILLIAM PRESTON, Minister to luches. The average temperature was

The diam ter of the storm was much greater and its duration was longer than those of 1850 and 1886. The force was greater than those of the blow of the former year, but not so great as that of the one of 1880. The fact that the bulk of the people were better prepared for its coming and that the weaker buildings had been swept away by the storm of last year was the only reason

for its not being more destructive. In Matamoras the narrow streets in the storm were torrents. Even in the more central parts of the town the streets were filled with ruins. The school buildings were full of houseless people, and the authorities did all in their power for them. Among the merchants goods have been generally damaged by water. The suffering in the town and country is severe. At the railroad station several sheds were blown down and the line was reported inundated at several

VETERANS MISFORTUNE.

While on a Tour They Experience the Horror of a Collision.

The special train carrying the New York veteran firemen, who are making a tour across the country from San Francisco, ar. rived at St. Louis, Sunday, accompanied by the celebrated Cappa's New York Seventh Regiment Band.

A reception committee composed of one man from each of the old St. Louis Volunteer Corps, was on hand to receive them. When the party left Kansas City the train consisted of eight sleeping and dining cars, and one car for the conveyance of the engine which several of the old firemen ran with in their early days. This latter car was missing along wit i its contents. The train was also two and a half hours late. This was caused by an accident at Halden, Mo., about

forty mi es from Kansas City. The trains left Kansas City at midnight and while moving at the rate of twenty miles an hour, when near Holden the engine attached to the excursion train ran into the engine of a freignt train which was standing on the side track, completely demolishing both engines and the baggage car of the excursion train. The fireman and engineer of the latter train jumped for their lives, the former succeeding in escaping with slight injuries, but the engineer fared badly, breaking both legs and arms and otherwise serious

ly injuring himself. The party were all s und asleep at the time, being much fatigued after their long They hardly realized their danger until it was over. Some of the ladies on the train, who were accompanying their husbands, were terribly frightened and the coach rang with their screams.

After all had been quieted another engine as procured and the train backed out. The backing out of the train brought to light a horrible sight, and for over half an hour caused consid rable excitement among the party. Two men were found on the track crushed to death. Upon a hurr ed muster of the firemen it was ascertained that the two men were not members of the excursion party, and it is supposed that they were two tramps who were stealing their way on the front platform of the baggage car, and that they were probably asleep when the collision occurred. After it was announced that the party

were safe, the train pulled out leaving the dead and wounded behind.

A MONUMENT RUINED.

ial in the South.

Relic hunters so mutilated the monument with which the United States government marked the spot at Vicksburg, Miss., where Grant and Pemberton held their famous interview that it was deemed necessary to remove it to a spot where it could be protected from the ravages of those who were in search of souvenirs, and, accordingly, it was removed to the Indian mound in the National Cemetery, just north of the city. It has remained there in perfect safety until

A Copiah county man by the name of R B. Jones was in the city on a little lark, and he and B. H. Graves, an ex-United States

Jones was arrested and taken before Judge few moments a portion of the men present, Lovenburg, United States Commissioner, arrested John Caperton, a colored man of band a charge of malicious mischief was prebad reput tion; but there being no evidence ferred against him. Mr. Graves was also Oats 34a35 cts.; Butter State, 18a19 cts.; against him the authorities were compelled arrested as an accessory and gave bond for Cheese N. Y. Factory, 11a13 cts.; Eggs his appearance,

AN HONEST BURGLAR.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

He Returns Money and Says it Was Because the Victim Has One Leg Only.

tax collector of Washington County, Ga., lows: Great Destruction of Property Along discloses a queer story. His shortage was over \$2,500. Mr. Robson, when fifteen years old, enlisted in the First Georgia and lost his left leg. After the war Robson returned to Sandersville and was elected tax collector of | 3 P. M. Washington County, and since that time he has held office continuously, and has handled many millions of do'lars,

One afternoon early in February last, Mr. Robson was sitting in his office alone. He had been collecting in this office alone. He had been collecting in ney all day and was arranging and assorting his bills when some one came in. Robson looked up, expecting to greet another tax payer, but instead of a tax payer he saw a filthy looking tramp before him. The man looked at Mr. Robson a second and then remarked: "Can't I sell you some stove-polish to day?"

No; I guess not," answered Robson, bend-ing over the pile of money again. There was a fire in the stove and the tramp sat down beside it, watching Mr. Robson place the money in the safe and lock it. In a few minutes a farmer entered the office and expressed a desire to pay his taxes. The collector accepted the bill, and in making the change was compelled to open his safe again. As he turned the combination the tramp

watched him closely. On Feb. 19, Mr. Robson discovered that the safe had been robbed of over \$2,500. He made the mistake of trying to hide the misfortune and was shortly published as a de-faulter and was indicted. He then made up his mind to keep out of the "ay of the court and on Wednesday was in the act of running away when he was notified that there was a package in the express office for him. He was not expecting any money, but he opened the package. The money and the letter roll-ed out. The letter read: Mr. J. A. Robson, tax Cellector, Sanders-

ville, Ga. DEAR S R: By express find \$2,575 I got from your safe on the night of February 19. My pal didn't tell me, and I never knew till since I lifted you that you were an emptylegged old confederate. I am flush now and see you have lost your office, therefore the

remittance. Moral-Be careful in the future how you turn the knob of your combination when a vender of stove-polish is si ting close by. WILLIE CORNEAL. (Signed)

Witness-J. F. Peacock. The letter appeared to be from one of the parties who had robbed his safe and believing that a good detective could follow the clue thus given he decided to come to Atlanta, but before he arrivel a telegram was received at police headquarters asking for his arrest. The police have the express package and are now trying to run down the

HIGH LICENSE.

How the New Liquor L w in Minnesota is Working.

Minnesota is almost the first State to put a high license law into operation. Such a law went into effect on the first of July last and we give herewith a review of the results of the law, based upon returns from every town, city and township in the State.

The law provides that the license for selling intoxicating liquors shall be \$1000 in all cities containing a population of 10,000 or more, and \$500 in all cities the population of which is less than \$10,000. It imposes the severest penalties for the violation of any of its mandates, and gives over to the State authorities partial jurisdiction in matters pertaining to its enforcement.

It is found that in those cities and towns in which the new law is now enforced there has been a falling off of one third in the aggregate number of saloons, while a similar decrease is with good reason predicted for those places where the old license has not yet expired. Expressing it in round numbers of 1650 saloons which flourished under the old license law, some 550 have been unable to meet the advance and continue business under the new law ...

In Minneapolis the saloons have decreased in number from 334 to 227. In Duluth from 113 to 64. In Stillwater from forty-three to thirty-two, and in Winona from ninety-three to twenty-three. St. Paul is not yet affected by the new law. In this city the old licenses for her 700 saloons do not expire until January 1, 1888. The license fee being \$100, it is thought that high license will reduce this number at least one-third, probably one-half. Saloons which have renewed their licenses under the new law, with those which dropped out last year, paid an avera e license fee of \$308. With high license the average ee per sa oon is \$688.

Many of the cities and towns report public order as improved. In other places there appears to be no perceptible differences. Some are of the opinion that drinking has increased while very many assert that drunkenness has greatly diminished. Generally speaking, business in the police courts. especially those of the smaller cities and towns does not appear to be nearly so brisk as before. With a reduction of one third in the number of saloons has followed an icrease of one-third in the amount of public revenue derived therefrom. Public sentime it is reported as overwhelmingly in favor of the new in wand high license,

A QUEER DISCOVERY.

Seven Hundred Dollars in Gold and a Skeleton Found in a Cave.

While making excavations at Talladega Ala., some prospectors discovered a large opening in the hillside resembling a cave Upon examination an immense underground passage leading towards the city was discov ered. The party procured torches and con tinued their explorations, going as far as: mile underground They describe the open ing as about three feet wide by six feet high. purchase thread and other supplies of the When about a quarter of a mile from the entrance they discovered the skeleton of a human being, an old rusty tin box, part of t hammer, an old piece of a saw, several parts of different kinds of weapons and seventy \$20 gold pieces, tied up in a leather sack. This cave or underground passage is thought to have been the rendezvous of a gang of desperadoes during the rebellion.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE-Flour-City Mills, extra, \$3.00 a\$3.50; Wheat-Southern Fultz, 78a80cts; Corn-Southern White, 58a60cts, Yellow, 51a 52 cts.; Oats-Southern and Pen sylvania 30a35cts.; Rye-Maryland and Pennsylvania 55a55cts.; Hay-Maryland and Pennsylvania 14 00a\$1500; Straw-Wheat, 7.50a\$8; Butter, stroll out to the cemetery. They finally Eastern Creamery, 25a 26cts., near-by receipts reached the Indian mound where the Grant 19a 20cts; Cheese Eastern Fancy Cream 13 al31/cts., Western, lla111/cts.; Eggs-18a19; Cattle - 2.75a\$1.00; Swine - 6'2a6'(cts.; Sheep and Lamb-2'(a1') cts; Tobacco Leaf-Inferior, la\$2.50, Good Common, 3.50a \$4 50, Middling, 5a\$6.00 Good to fine red, 7a\$9 Fancy, 10a\$12.

NEW YORK-Flour-Southern Common to fair extra, 3.40a84.20; Wheat-No.1 Whit .83 a83cts.; Rye—State, 54a56; Corn—Southern Yellow, 47a48cts.; Oats—White State, 34a35 cts.; Butter-State, 15a25 cts.; Cheese-State, 10a101/cts.; Eggs-19a20 cts.

PHILADELPHIA — Flour — Pennsylvania, fancy, 3.50n\$4; Wheat—Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 82a83 cts; Rye—Pennsylvania 57a58 cts.; Corn-Southern Yellow, 45a47 cts. Oats-34a35 cts.; Butter-State, 18a19 cts.; State, 17a18 cts.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

The Places He Will Stop At South and West.

The completed arrangements for Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland's extended trip South and The arrest of Mr. J. A. Robson, defaulting | West were announced on Wednesday as fol-

Leave Washington by Pennsylvania Railroad Friday, September 30, at 10 A. M. Arrive at Indianapolis Saturday, October Leave Indianapolis Saturday, October 1.at

Arrive at Terre Haute Saturday, October

Leave Terre Haute Saturday, Oct. 1, at Arrive at. St. Louis Saturday, Oct. 1, at 12 o'elock midnight. Leave St. Louis by Chicago and Alton Railroad Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 11 P. M. Arrive at Chicago Wednesday, October 5,

Leave Chicago by Chicago and North-western Railroad, Thursday, October 6, at Arrive at Milwaukee Thursday, October at 1 P. M. Leave Milwaukee Friday, October 7, at 10 A. M. Arrive at Madison Friday, October 7, at

St. Paul Railroad Monday, October 10, at Arrive at St. Paul Monday, October 10, at Leave St. Paul Tuesday, October 11, at 12 Arrive at Minneapolis Tuesday, October

Leave Madison by Chicago, Milwaukee and

11. at 1 P. M. Leave Minneapolis by Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Tuestay, October 11, at S P. M. Arrive at Omaha Wednesday, October 12, Leave Omaha, by Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 12

Arrive at St. Joseph Wednesday, Oct. 12 Leave St. Joseph Wednes lay, Oct. 12, at Arrive at Kansas City Wednesday, October 12, at 814 P. M.

Scott, and Gulf Railroad, Thursday, October Arrive at Memphis Friday, October 14, at Leave Memphis, by I ouisville and Nashville Railroad, Saturday, October 15, at 1

Leave Kansas City, by Kansas City, Fort

Arrive at Nashville, Saturday, October 15. Leave Nashville by Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Lou's and Western and Atlantic Railroad Monday, October 17, at 11 A. M. Arrive at Atlanta Monday October 17, at Leave Atlanta Wednesday, October 19, at 12 o'clock midnight. Arrive at Montgomery Thursday, October

20, at 8 A. M. Leave Montgomery by Kennesaw and Western North Carolina routes Thursday, October 20, at 1 P. M. Reach Washington Saturday, October 22, at 6 A. M.

DOUBLE MURDER.

A Grandfather Tells How He Murdered Two Children.

On the night of May 17th, William Showers, aged sixty-five years, was arrested in Annville, Pa., charged with the murder of his two male grandchildren, aged four and six years. He first explained their sudden disappearance by saying that he had taken them over the mountains and placed them in good homes. Search being made on the day of his arrest, the bodies of the boys were found in a drain on Showers' premises with ropes around their necks, showing that they had been strangled to death. The chi dren were the illegitimate offspring of his unmarried daughter. His trial was set down, and the examination of witnesses had commenced, when it was announced in court that Showers had nade a confession. The confession covers five foolscap pages, and details the murder, confirming the gene. suspicion and implicating his lou ekeeper, Elizabeth Seargent. He says that he wanted her to marry him, but she would not consent until the children were out of the way; that they then together murdered the boys, she holding the light while he strangled them in bed. The bodies of the murdered children were then, buried, to confirm his story of taking them away. After the confession was made, Showers plead guilty in court. While the confession was being read in court, Elizabeth Sergent, who was present, rose in her seat among the audience and

cried out in a loud voice: 'That's a darned lie." She was led out by the chief of police. She claims to be able to prove an alibi. The confession has created a great sensation. The aged prisoner has complained of severs illness in jail during the past week, but several physicians testified in court that the illness was feigned.

SEWING GIRLS' TROUBLES.

How German Seamtresses Suffer from Great Competition.

Consul Jos. Fall-enbach, of Bremen, has transmitted to the Department of State, a translation of an official report to the Imperial Diet of Germany upon the conditions of sewing girls in Germany. From this it appears that the average earnings of the sewing girl in many parts of Germany is barely sufficient to pay for subsistence and lolging, leaving all necessary incidental expenses, including clothing, to be provided either by her family or through independent

In the larger cities this condition leads to frightful suffering or degrading immorality and ruin. The investigation seems to have been instigated in part by a requirement on the part of employers that the girls should overs and at employers' prices. The wages of the sawing girl were found to have been much reduced by competition with the daughters of the comparatively well-to-do, who, though not compelled to labor for support, fin i thereby the means of purchasing luxuries and fineries of which they would otherwise be deprived.

PASTORS WARNED.

A Bishop Cautions a Conference to Pay Their Debts.

The Kentucky Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church is in session at Louisville. The venerable Bishop Miles called the meeting to order, and before proceeding to business startled the Conberence by saying:-

"I have received complaints against a great many of you preachers who do not pay your debts. You are liable to be arrested, and I fear I shall have to call a private session to consider the matter. If you don't receive enough money for preaching you had bet'er quit and go to work at something where you can make more money. You need not say a word. I know you, and I'll just give you until next Friday to get spent between October 1, 1886, and May 1 square with your creditors. I hope you'll last, about \$8,000 being spent during the last do this, because I dont want to expose you, but if you don't come up and do right, the public will know it, and you will be left without an appointment."

The Bishop refused to say anything more, but his remarks made the ministers

PAYING PENSIONS.

THE METHODS ADOPTED BY SOME

FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Points of Interest From Commissioner

Black's Annual Report.

The most original feature in the current annual report of Commissioner Black is its description of the pension systems of foreign countries. The facts for this purpose, says a Washington special to the New York Sun, were obtained in response to requests made by him to American Ministers and Consuls-General in various lands, and

every instance save in the one addressed to the Minister at the Court of St. James." Turning to the individual foreign systems,

mum and a minimum figure: francs. The minimum pension is gained by the length of service above stated, and for each additional year of service the pen-sioner is entitled to an addition of onebenefit of those who go on the retired list,

The German system is founded on the law of 1871, and its general basis is laid down at he outset of that law: "Every officer and military surgeon holding the rank of officer who draws his pay from the army appropriations, receives a life pension if, after a period of service of at least ten years, he has become incapacitated

other injury received in the service, without the fault of the person thus injured, he will be entitle I to a pension even after a shorter term of service than ten years." The length of service becomes a ground for

higher rate of pens on, as in the French

\$7.50 per month." The Turkish and Italian systems present

sian has a peculiar feature: 1865. The fund had then increased to 18,000,000 rubles. In 188) the principle of the fund reached the sum of 68,000,000 rubles.

China's system of pensions, like its other Government institutions, is seen to be interesting, although it may not invite imitation, It dates back several centuries. The service age is sixty years: The forces of the empire are composed,

first, of the Eighth and Manchu Banner Corps; second, the Army of the Green Standard or Chinese provincial forces; and, third, the irregulars, or Braves. All de-scendants of the Mongolian and Chinese soldiery of the conquest are enrolled in the Eighth and Manchu Banner Corps. The amount of pension depends not only upon the service, but upon the quality of the service and the character and degree of peril to which exposed during service. Divisions are made of wounded soldiers into classes according to the length of time assigned for recovery. Five such classes have been created. For a considerable time differences were made in the amount of pensions to be allowed for wounds made by spent cannon Those who served and were killed or disabled in the front ranks are regarded with distinguished consideration. Those who suffered disablement in what may be called the "subordinate services," such as guard duty or train-guard duty, who were in the rear of an army and in positions less exposed to the actual danger of war, receive correspondingly less, and the pension system is made a prolongation and continuance of the rewards offered for valor and

honorable service in battle. It is noticeable, also, that under certain circumstances China makes provision for the support of the widow and for the son of the soldier killed in service. There is a difference in the compensation for marine and coast guard service in the outer and the inner seas, just as between service in the front or the rear of an army.

A Young Husband Confesses to Em

Love is just entering his 23rd year. He went to Chicago in 1884 from Eric, Pa., where he was born and where he had held

General Black says that "the most courteous consideration has been paid to the requests in

in the French each pension for any grade is observed to contain what is called a maxi-

"For instance, that of a private soldier has a minimum of 600 and a maximum of 750 twentieth of the difference between the minimum and maximum until the maximum is attained. An applicant who is entitled to less than the maximum service pension is allowed an addition for active campaign service, graded according to the nature of his service in the campaigns in which he served." This is practically only analogous to our ongevity pay system, which accrues to the

for active service, and is discharged for that "If the incapacity is caused by a wound or

Some of the rates of pension in Spain are "If by reason of wound or other accident of war a soldier loses his sight or the entire use of a limb he receives, if Colonel, 32,000 reals (\$1,600); if Lieutenaut-Colonel, 25,000 (\$1,250); if a Major, 22,00) (\$1,100); if a Captain, 15,000 (\$750); if a Lieutenant, 8,000 (\$400); if a sub-Lieutenant, 6,000 (\$500). The real in our money is worth about five cents. After twenty years of service a Sergeant receives per month \$6; after twenty-five years of service \$7.50; after thirty-five years of service, \$8. A Ser-geant entirely disabled by accidental injuries received in the service shall receive the regular retired rate of pension per month, from \$2.25 to \$6.75; corporals and privates of all branches of the service receive as ser-

no great elements of novelty, but the Rus-"The pension system in Russia seems to be the message. The Queen was deeply touched rather in the nature of a mutual insurance and empowered Lady Dufferin, the wife of the company operation. The fund was established in 1859 by a donation from the imperial sending out female medical aid to the women treasury of 7,500,000 rubles. All the bene- of India. ficiaries legal and possible of this fund were from thenceforth assessed 6 per cent. per annum on the amounts of their salaries until the date of the first payment of pension, which began about the year

The number of beneficiaries is very small: "

PAINFUL SCENE IN COURT.

bezzlement and is Sentenced.

Pale as death and trembling in every fibre, John J. Love, the confidential manager of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, stood before court at Chicago and confessed want none. They lay dormant and insensi-te the embezzlement of upwards of \$10,000 ble, but soon the south wind will blow the from his employers. Seated by his side and struggling hard to control her emotion was that God can do as much for our bodies as his young and handsome wife. The stern expression upon the judge's face relaxed as he looked upon the pleading face of the woman, and then, without a word of comwoman, and then, without a word of comment, he announced the senten e of txo some day a resurrection amid all the graves! years and a half at hard labor in the Joliet penitentiary. Love turned still paler and murmured, "My God," while his wife fell to the floor and sobbed convulsively. Finally both were removed, the one by officers and the other by her friends.

responsible positions. He is well connected there, and a large number of witnesses made the journey to testify to his previous char-acter. At the time of his arrest in May last he was dock superintendent, bookkeeper and confidential manager generally for the company. He began in its employ as a clerk Jan. I, 1884, at \$60 per mont, and was advanced until he had the principal conduct of the business. He was an honest man until some time during the fall of 1886, when the fall into these health associated with the fall into these health associated with the he fell into loose habits, associated with the most dissolute people and spent upon them \$11,000 which he refained in sums of from \$100 to \$1,300 in bills collected from the customers of the company. Not a dollar of this sum was recovered, but it was all taken and

RELIGIOUS.

NUMBER 27.

At Harvest. When the world is radiant, Rich with summer hours,

Wood and field and garden Gemmed with brightest flowers, When the wheat is golden,

Gleaming in the sun,
And the seythe and sickle
Harvest have begun,
May our thoughts turn often
In our gratitude,

To the Lord of harvest-

Giver of all good! He who in the winter

Clad the ground with snow, He who in the spring time Caused the seed to grow, He who sent the showers,

And the dew at morn, Then the sunny hours, Ripening fruit and corn-He is Lord of harvest, And to him we re se

Songs of humble gratitude, Thankful songs of praise.

—[George Weatherly, in the Quiver.

Reason and Faith. Reason and Faith are twin-born-the one in form and features the image of manly beauty; the other of feminine grace and gentleness; but to each of them is allotted a sad privation. The bright eyes of Reason are full of piercing intelligence, but his ear is closed to sound. Faith has an ear of exquisite delicacy; but on her sightless eye-balls, as she lifts them toward heaven, the sunbeam plays in vain. Hand-in-hand the brother and sister, in all mutual love, pursue their way through a world on which, like ours, day breaks and night falls alternate, By day the eyes of Reason are the guide of Faith, and by night the ear of Faith is the guide of Reason. As is usual with those who labor under these privations respective. ly, Reason is apt to be eager, impetuous, impatient of that instruction which his infirm-

-{Henry Rogers.

truth and wisdom effectually can reach her.

ity will not permit him readily to appro-head; while Faith, gentle and docile, is ever willing to listen to the voice by which alone

What One Woman Did. Several years ago Miss Peilby, a young English woman, who had studied medicine to fit herself for usefulness as a missionary at Lucknow, in India, was sent for by the wife of the native Prince of Punna, who was ill, Punna was a long distance from Lucknow, and the journey was a dangerous one; if Miss Beilby went she would be separated by more than a hundred miles from any white man.

Her friends urged ber to refuse. The Englishwoman was young and timid, but she knew her duty; she went, remained two months, and cured her patient. When she was about to return the Rance sent, for her and begged her to go in person to Queen Victoria with the message that Indian wo-men, not being allowed the attendance of male physicians, died in great number every year for want of care. The Rance brought paper, pen and ink, and, with tears, besought Miss Beilby to write her petition to the Queen to send them women doctors.

"Write it small, Saheba," she begged, "for I shall put it in a locket and hang it about vice pensions after twenty years of service, or in cases of total disability, from \$2.25 to put it in the hands of the great Rance her-Miss Beilby returned to England the next year, obtained an interview with Queen Vie toria and placed the locket in her hands with

> Many women doctors have been sent out by the association, and Indian women are now being educated as physicians and nurses. An estate of fifty acres, with large buildings, has been given by a native prince as a hospital for Hindoo female patients. Had the timid missionary refused to under-

Vicercy of India, to form an association for

great blessings-which are but the beginning of health and hope for all the women o India-probably never would have come to

take the perilous duty to one woman, these

Sow the seed, however small it be, of good deeds. Only God knows what the fruit will be.-[Youth's Companion.

Analogies in Nature, "Why should it be thought with you an incredible thing that God should raise the dead?" Things all around us suggest it. On what grew all these flowers! Out of the mould and the earth. Resurrected! The radiant butterfly, where did it come from! The losthsome caterpillar. That albatross that smites the tempest with its wing, where did it come from? A senseless shell, Bergerac, France, in a Celtic tomb under a block, were found flower-seeds that had been buried two thousand years. The explorer took the flower-seed and planted it, and it came up; it bloomed in bluebell and heliotrope. Two thousand years ago buried, yet resurrected. A traveler says he found in a mummy pit in Egypt, garden-peas that had been buried there three thousand years ago. He brought them out, and on the fourth of June, 1844, he planted them, and in thirty days they sprang up. Buried three thousand years, yet resurrected. "Why should it be

God should raise the dead?" Where did all this silk come from-the silk that adorns your person and your homes! In the hollow of a staff a Greek missionary brought from China to Europe the progeni-tors of those worms that now supply the silkmarkets of many nations. The pagentry bannered hosts and the luxurious articles of commercial emporium blazing out from the silk-worms. And who shall be surprised if out of this insignificant earthly life, our bodies unfold into something worthy of the coming eternities? Put silver into diluted

nitre and it dissolves. Is the silver gons forever! No. Put in it some pieces of cop

thought a thing incredible with you that

per and the silver reappears. If one force dissolves, another force organizes. "Why should it be thought a thing in credible with you that God should raise the dead? The insects flew and the worms crawled last autumn feebler and feebler and then stopped. They have taken no food, the

-{Talmage. When the Lord opens His mouth, we should open our ears and hearts.—[Schaff. The more the diamond it cut the brighter it sparkles, and in what seems hard dealing God has no end in view but to perfect His

people's graces.-{Dr. Guthrie.

both for kind purposes: Tears hinder sor-rows from becoming despair and madness; and laughter is one of the very privileges of reason, being confined to the human species.

God made both tears and laughter, and

(Payson. Every event in this world is a syllable breaking from the lips of God. Every epoch in affairs is a completed sentence of his thought; and the great stream of human history is God's endless revelation of Himself.—[Rev. J. H. Ecob, D. D.

last, about \$8,000 being spent during the last three months of the time.

Judge Walton, of Corsicana, Texas, has performed the marriage cremony for 785 couple: har at the past eighteen months. His revenue from this source exceeds \$6,000.

The meek are not those who are never at all angry, for such are insensible; but those who, feeling anger control it, and are angry when they ought to be. Meekness excludes revenue, irritability, morbid sensitiveness, but not self-defence, or a quiet and steady maintenance of righta.—[Theophyl.]