ord of victims of one year of Bloody Mary's reign.

This is the story of Fouthern justice and humanity during half a year of profound peace, with the rule of the white man undisturbed and unquestioned. On such a record the "White-line" Democracy of the South ask the civilized. Christian people of the United States to confirm them in an unlawful usurpation of power and approve their absolute subversion and control of a race their barbarous in umanity to which has for a hundred years shocked the common sentiment of humanity.

Will they do it? The hearing has only just begun and the record of the first three days of September is one of the arguments upon the Southern side of the ques-

ments upon the Southern side of the qu

tion.
The manufacture of sentiment against the The manufacture of sentiment against the negro is an habitual function of the Southern press and politicians, because it offers a sure and safe road to popularity. Animosity toward the negro has become an inherited attribute of by far the la ger part of the white people of the South—not that they are all cruel or intend to be unjust, but simply because the bias of ancient herited attribute of by far the la ger part of the white people of the. South—not that they are all cruel or intend to be unjust, but simply because the blas of ancient prejudice makes it well-nigh impossible for them to recognize him as a man entitled of right to equal privilege and equal protection under the law. The relation between master and slave was very often, perhaps generally, one of kindness, but it was merely the kindness of grace and favor which one extends to a put animal, not any recognition of a right based on manhood or inhering in a slave as a member of society. On the part of the master this feeling was natural, and is appreciated by the Northern mind without specific explanation. A man who buys and sells another, who demands of him implicit obedience and unrelaxing service, controls his family relations refuses him the right of marriage, forbles him to defend himself, strips his daugbter's virtue of any legal protection, forbles him to acquire knowledge, and shuts him off from opportunity—such a man may be kind to his dependent as one is kind to a horse or a dog, but he has no conception of that dependent as a may capable of possessing or asserting the rights of a man—an automatic element of human society. The popular phrasing of a noted judicial decision, that the colored man had "no rights which the white man was bound to respect," was a true and accurate puraphrase, not merely of the decision, but of the whole law of slavery. The slave could appeal to the law for but one thing—his liberty. This was all he could not be heard to ask for protection or redress of any other sort. He was emphatically "dumb before his master."

Even the tenets of Christianity were unconsciously modified in their application to him.

"How did you ever get over the injunction." On unto others as you would ther

consciously modified in their application to him.

"How did you ever get over the injunction. Do unto others as you would they should do to you?" asked the Bystander once in a candid conversation with one who had been noted as a just but rigorous master and a devout believer.

"We did not have to get over it," was the rank.

reply.
"But did it not require you to act toward the slave as you would have desired a master a would have been a slave?" ter to act toward ter to act toward ter to act toward you had you been a slave?"
"Undoubtedly—as a slave. And so we did—or tried to do," he added, modestly.
"If you had been a slave, would you not have desired to be free?"
"No doubt."
"Then did not the fundamental."

"No doubt."
"Then did not the fundamental rule of Christianity demand that you should give freedom to your slaves?"
"Not at all."
"But why not?"

"But why not?"
"Well, because I am not a 'nigger.' If God had, made me a 'negro, and assigned me to a condition of slavery, I should have had no right to wish to be made equal to a white man. His duty as a Christian would have been to treat me as I ought to have wished to be treated in my natural position as a slave. Besides," he added, thoughtfully, "it was for their real good. A child wants many things that a Christian parent wants many things that a Christian parent is not bound to give to it. I believed then and I believe now, that it was better for the negro to be a slave than to be free—t.

belong to a good master than to be his own

belong to a good master than to be his own nigger."

The assumption formed a bomb-proof behind which the Christian conscience rested secure from attack.

This conversation occurred in those early days when the Bystander was feeling his way toward a comprehension of that most obscure and difficult or questions—the race problem in America. The man who promulgated those views was neither a weakling nor a hypocrite; his name was eminent problem in America. The man who promulgated these views was neither a weak-ling nor a hypocrite; his name was eminent in church and state. The view which such a man naturally and almost unavoidably takes of the negro in a state of freedom is not hard to infer. Its justice or propriety does not depend at all upon his sincerity. Now, as then, it is simply a question whether his view of the negro's right is the true one. The question underlying the race problem is one of fundamental right: "Is the negro entitled to the same rights. as a man, as if he were white?" Either the affirmative or negative of this is true. There is no middle ground. This question American Christianity and American statesmanship must settle before this great problem is solved.

But the question is often asked why the sentiment of non-slaveholders at the South

But the question is often asked why the sentiment of non-slaveholders at the South is so hostile to the negro?

The attitude of the non-slaveholder of the South toward the negro is as much misconceived by the average Northern man as was his relation to the Confederacy. It has been generally assumed that the non-slaveholding white of the South was dragooned into the support of the Confederacy by the power and influence of the slave-holding class and sorely against his will. This was

been generally assumed that the non-slave-holding white of the South was dragooned into the support of the Confederacy by the power and influence of the slave-holding class and sorely against his will. This was the case only to a very limited extent. No considerable portion of the non-slave-holding class of the South was in favor of emancipation. Even of those wno were opposed to rebellion the greater number were bitterly hostile to the freedom of the slave. This was but natural. Slavery was based on the essent al postulate of the negro's inferiority to the white man and the nearer the white man approached the negro's condition the more jealous he became of the two things that marked the distinction between them—cloor and liberty. To be a white man was color and liberty. To be a white man was color and liberty. To be a white man was color and liberty. To be a white man was color and liberty. To be a white man was color and liberty. To be a white man was color and liberty. To be a white man was color and liberty. To be a white man was color and liberty. To be a white man of the South had to boast of. He naturally and almost unanimously favored the Confederacy, and felt himself aggrieved in his tenderest tradition when the slave was made free and the freedman enfranchised. To him it seemed like an infringement or deprivation of his proscriptive right; and in some sense it was. Previous to that the pooles were allowed the slave man had the right to wallop' a nigger for any show of what he chose to consider disrespect, such as speaking to him with his hat on, or falling to give him as much as he saw fit to take of the sidewalk. Until that time the meanest white man could gratify his passion toward a colored woman without fear of consequences. She could not be heard to testify against him, and her seduction was favor rather than an injury to the master. To give a race which for the work, entitled "Eighty-nine," published by the consequences that remained the man of middle age most forcibly of the days immediately pr

THE WHITE MAN RULES.

SOUTHERN JUSTICE AND HUMANITY
TO THE BLACK MAN.

"A Race Conflict in West Virginia"—

"Troops Sent to Suppress a Negro Insurrection in Mississippi"— "Trouble Between Whites and Negroes Near New Orleans."

Judge Albion W. Tourgee, in Chicago Inter Ocean.]

These are the headlines of a single morning's news in the daily papers of the first Monday in September. 1888. On the day before there had appeared the report of a committee appointed by a colored enigration convention in North Carolina. asserting that 70,000 colored peoply had signified a desire to remove from that bate alone, because of the conditions which affect them there. On the next day appeared an account of the burning at the stake of a colored man by a mob in Kentucky, on the charge of rape. This is the tailef case of burning reported during the present year. The number of negroes killed by which mobs during the first eight months of the centennial year of our nation outnamous the tale of murders during ten year-sof the Irish troubles, and almost equals the record of victims of one year of Bloody Mary's reign.

This is the story of Fouthern justice and humanity during half a year of profound peace, with the rule of the white man undisturbed and unquestioned. On such a record the "White-line" Democracy of the South ask the civilized, Christian apople of the United States to confirm them in a unlawful usurpation of power and approve their absolute subversion and control of a race their barbarous in unmanity to which has for a hundred years shocked the common sentiment of humanity.

Will they do it? The hearing has only just begun and the record of the first three days of Reptember is one of the arguments upon the Southern side of the questioned. On such a record the white-line and humanity to which has for a hundred years shocked the common sentiment of humanity.

Will they do it? The hearing has only just begun and the record of the first three days of Reptember is one of the arguments upon the Southern side of the question of th

ders were received for all the "Winches-te:s" available. Assigned cause: A negro had threat-ned to "do up" the employes in a store, and had been shot dead by one to

a store, and had been shot dead by one chem.

Why did any one think the negroe, mere about to "rise?" Why did Shakspeara write of that conscience which doth make cowards of us all?"

"Hace war" No. 3 was mor serious and deadly. Its theater was Sheil Mound, Miss. It is said that the negroes had been "organizing alliances" (whatever these may be), "as it was thought, in this part of the delta for two weeks." Is consequence of threats made against some of their leaders, it is said that "severty-rive armed negroes came into Sheil Moznd, Miss., and boasted what they would do if their leader was interfered with." This was the casus bell as stated by the wittes—nothing more.

What was the result? A call for troops; the Adjutant General orders out four companys; five hundred white citizens volunteer to assist; the Governor hastens on by express and fervently "cautions the people hot to violate the new."

What is the sequel? The Governor went back as expeditiously as he came. "The state troops were withdrawn," says the dispatch, "for the reason that the posse did not want them thore, because they would restrain them from their determination to kill every negro whe had anything to do with the mob!"

Final outcome—"Over fifteen negroes have been nanged and shot already, and the soldiers say the citizens had begun the

have been nanged and shot already, and the soldiers say the citizen had begun the

the soldiers say the citizens had begun the killing before they got out of sight!"

This was in the Republic of the United States, on the third day of September, in the year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine! Governor Lowry will probably be sent to the Senate, at the first opportunity, to keep company with the South Carolina butchers, Hampton and Butler!

the South Carolina butchers, Hampton and Butler!

But the burning at the stake—that certainly was justifiable? The crime charged was a most atrocious one; of this there is no doubt. There is no one who can desire to extenuate it or shield its perpetrator from punishment. It is also one hard to prove and harder still to deend. A colored to y "nearly grown" is said to have overcome two white girls about his own age and ravished one of them. If the charge was true Kentucky law punishes the crime with death. There was no chance of the victim's escape—no possibility of a failure or justice. Possibly, as in a similar case a few months ago, there may come, by and by, a tardy acknowledgement that it was a mistake. But granting the crime to have been committed, if such barbarity is necessary, why not put burning at the stake among the statutory punishments of the Commonwealth? Was it a horror of the crime or a wild rage for barbaric brutality to the negro that inspired those who conducted this nineteenth century burning? One can not help wondering what would have been done had the conditions been reversed—if the girl's face had been black and the "nearly grown" boy's white. The punishment for the crime in all the Southern States is death. In the twenty-four years since it became unlawful for a white punishment for the crime in all the South-ern States is death. In the twenty-four years since it became unlawful for a white man to compel a colored woman to his will, has a single white man been executed for ravishment of a colored woman? After reading these reports of one day's horrors, can anyone fail to ask himself

these questions:

Is there any doubt that there is yet a race problem, and one of infinite deff langer, to be solved by the American peo-

Is it true that "there is one law for black and white at the South?

Is t possible that "the ordinary civil rights of the negro" are likely to be "secured and preserved" by a people who are so ready to shed his blood?

ready to shed his blood?

Can a Christian civilization recomize the claim of the South to be "permitted to settle the race question" for themselves?

Is it not a part of the duty of the Government and people of the United States to find a way to secure to those to whom it has guaranteed the rights of citizenship, the protection of law?

Are murder and church-burning the most desirable methods of "preparing the negro for civilization and the Christianization of Africa?"

Do these often recurring and almost very

Do these often recurring and almost un-provoked conflicts, ending always in fresh slaughter of the blacks, indicate a purpose to do "equal and exact justice to the col-ored man," or a determination to crush man," or a determination to crush destroy him? and destroy him?

If you were a colored man, would you feel that American Christianity desired your welfare and exerted itself for your protection?

protection?
Are the Christian people of the North guiltless of the blood shed by their white brethren of the South. simply because, those in whose veins it ran have colored

kins? These are ugly questions, but they must

G. A. R. Recruits. Themen who enlisted in the Union armies during the rebellion numbered 2,883,000, and if one-fourth of them are still living they number 700,000. There is no doubt that there are fully that many old soldiers in the country, Then why should it alarm the Democratic editors to see the Grand Army of the Republic increase from year to year as these men are drawn closer together, until the membership numbers almost 400,000, or little more than onehalf of those who are still living. The Democratic editors try to make it appear that the G. A. R. is recruiting from the outside, and that its increased membership is made up from men who were never soldiers. This is too ridiculous for serious thought, but it shows the disposition of the opponents of the

Grand Army.—Exchange.

Have You Heard from Mississippi? Extract from its Democratic platform: We must show the world that that race created to govern, and that has governed all other races where thrown to contact, will in Mississippi stand by the common civilization of the Union which that race has constructed and maintained, and that it will never consent to be ruled by any other race as a race manipulated by renegades. The flag of a Caucasian civilization must float triumphantly at the South and in every other section of this proud land and throughout chris-

"I ADMIRE that man Smith," said Squire Closefist at the club, "even if he is a fraud. He managed to borrow \$10 from me the other day, and I ad-

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

INTERESTING ITEMS GATHERED

What Our Neighbors Are Doing_Matters of General and Local Interest — Mar-riages and Deaths—Accidents and Crimes

-A strange sight was witnessed at Chicago the other day, according to a local print:

local print:

Three large fish of the "sucker" variety got lost in a great city yesterday and came to grief. They were evidently on a voyage of discovery around the lakes, and when they reached Chicago River they intended seeing what it was like. The northerly wind had raised the water a fost or more and there was a good current up the river. The visitors started gayly up the stream. They knew not what they did. The water they soon found was bad, and the farther they got the worse it became. Still they struggled bravely en until they reached Madison street bridge. There they came to the surface and wiggled around in a faint, disheartende way. Hundreds of passersby stopped and watched the like of what had not been seen in Chicago for several decades—live fish in the river. A tugboat went by and then turned around and came back. One of the visitors was speared and taken on board without trouble. It weighed between forty and firty pounds. The other two continued to padd: most of the afternoon before they died. Some of the tugmen called them "redhorse;" others said they were "Buffalo fish."

-The Springfield correspondent of the Chicago Tribune tells where Illinois sportsmen may find good game:

sportsmen may find good game:

The season for the shooting of prairie chickens, as determined by the published law, now being at hand, sportsmen of the State are happy. There are any number of birds this season, although the sport has been somewhat interfered with from the fact that a great many have been killed during the last two weeks, contrary to the provisions of the law. The best fields for the chickens seem to be Lee, Whiteside, and Bureau counties. There never were so many birds in these localities before, and sportsmen report no difficulty in securing 100 birds in a short time. To do this, however, it is necessary to get out in the prairie districts and away from railroads. There is also good hunting in Champaign, Pike, Moultrie, and Shelby Counties, and along the entire Illinois River Valley. There never was a time when game was more plentiful than in these localities this year. In Mason County game is also abundant, but it is so hard to work that few attempt to go there. The Illinois River is higher this year than it has been for a number of years at this season, and in consequence the duck shooting is also excellent along this stream.

The following Illinois pensions have

been granted:

Original Invalid—Eugene M. Kronkright,
Jonathan S. Finney, Oscar Johnson, Daniel
Ridenour, Asa C. Thomas, Meredith D. Meacham, James C. Duncan, William McGunnigle,
Michael Casey, Henry J. Brown, Axariaharovart, John Frey, Levi Snavely, Francis M. Teel,
James T. Wilson, George W. Myers, Isaac
Weirich, Howell G. Trogden, Laurence Kerwin,
Alex, Jordons, Robert F. Mercer, James B. Johnson, Lewis Jaycox, Henry Miller, Alonzo Bunting, James Taylor, John C. Hayes, Jas. R. Irwin,
Thos. P. Terwilliger, Abraham Black, Jackson
Harman, H. B. Cozine, Jno. Klippel, Adam Klein,
Charles H. Barnes, Benjamin Keeler. Increase
—John Donovan, James N. Shan, Samuel Fuller,
George W. Hilt, James W. Sublett, James D.
Smith, William Wood, Alexander M. Davis,
George H. Corrie, George Lightner, John Kierman, Thomas Walker, Lyman Bacon, Ennannel
Furry, Michael Cull, David Erisman, Wesley H.
Bentley, Fain H. Thompson, Andrew J. Harshbarger, Reuben J. Nebergall, James L. Newman,
J. A. Bowman, Samuel M. Stottz, David
W. Martin, Samuel Sheprid, William C.
Liston, Abraham Harmon, Lewis Cameron,
John J. Funkhouser, Thomas R. Crawford, Silas
Bingham, David Lane, William H. Ball, Leonidas Cassle, Charles Owen, Jesse Danley, Original Widows—Moses, father of Robert M. Fugate;
minor of The. Demoss; Miranda M., widow of
S. T. Harding; brothers of Joseph Mouton; Sopha, mother of Wm. H. H. Ridgway; Lesta, widow of Geo. W. Myers, Minora of John L. Hewett
—Governor Fifer recently issued a rebeen granted:

-Governor Fifer recently issued a requisition upon the Governor of Iowa for the surrender of Harry White and William Evans for burglarly committed at Rock Island.

-The Illinois Auditor of Public Accounts last week issued a certificate of authority to the First State Bank of Mound City to do business, the corporation having its capital stock of \$25. 000 paid in.

-Governor Fifer appointed William F. Rabb of Pittsburg, Pa., as Commissioner of Deeds of that State for Illinois.

-Chicago papers state that Vice President McMullin, of the Alton Road, is figuring on an ailiance amounting to a practical purchase of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road.

-Three masked men entered the residence of Fred Noterman, of Hillshoro the other night, and although Mr. Noterman opened fire on the burglars he was forced to surrender. The thieves secured \$35 in cash, two watches and some jewelry.

-An incipient race war broke out in Lawrenceville last week that has stirred Lawrence County as it has not been stirred since the war. While passing along the main street in Lawrenceville County Judge Barnes saw a desperate negro running amuck with a knife. The Judge arrested the negro, after a warm struggle, and was taking him to the county jail when the black fellow's friends rallied to his support. Several white citizens, led by Drs. Purdy and Robinson, assisted the Judge. In the fight that followed the whites were victorious. Besides the negro who caused the trouble, who is a St. Louis man known as "Slick," the whites captured three other negroes and landed the quartet in the county jail. The Sheriff and his deputies took charge of the jail and no further trouble was expected. The negroes, however, quickly organized and made a raid on the jail. They smashed down the door and rescued the prisoners. The whites again rallied under Judge Barnes, and in the fight that followed Judge Barnes was cut and shot, but not fatally. Two negroes received gunshot wounds, and scores of heads were broken. The whites from all over town came to the rescue and the negroes were beaten and all the ringleaders of the mob and the original prisoners placed in jail. A strong guard armed with Winchesters was put around the jail. The feeling ran so high that many negroes left the

-Gov. Fifer has appointed the following delegates to the America Forestry Congress, which meets in Philadelphia Oct. 15: Dr. A. C. Hammond, Warsaw; A. S. Alexander, Chicago: Charles A. Gehrmann, Springfield; T. F. Hauls, Olney; M. Conrad, Chicago; William B. Caldwell, Paris; D. B. Gillham, Upper

Alton. -Judge Blodgett, of Chicago, has rendered a decision, declaring the State laws prohibiting the importation of dressed

beef unconstitutional -The Grand Jury of Rock Island County has returned an indictment against Mrs. Lute Dimick. A few weeks since Mrs. Dimick followed her husband to a house of ill-fame, and, seeing him the shooting was accidental, and Mrs.

Dimick so claimed. -At Peoria, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nullemyer obtained possession of a bottle of carbolic acid and swallowed a large quantity. The child's face and hands were eaten away, and it died five hours afterward.

-Following is a summary of the last reekly crop bulletin issued by the Illinois Weather Service:

Weather Service:

Cloudy weather prevails in the counties of Sangamon, Bond and Schuyler. In the other counties from which reports have been received an average amount of sunshine was reported. The rainfall has been below a seasonable average, but two counties reporting rainfall above the "normal"—Mercer and Bond. Showers occurred principally in the northern and western counties of the State.

Bond County—The ground is in good condition for putting in wheat, but will need rain soon. No rainfall.

Coles—Rain would help pastures. The weather was favorable to corn crop.

Coles—Rain would help pastures. The weather was favorable to corn crop.

Clay—The last seven days have been favorable for preparing ground for wheat; a larger acreage will be planted. Seeding next week.

Henry—Have had just enough rain to settle the dust. Corn is past salvation for a large crop; will make about three-fourths of a crop. Stock-water scarce.

Iroquois—Local showers in some parts of feounty. Corn maturing fast. Early corn out of daiger.

Lake—Oats are being thrashed; yield good. Corn growing rapidly; will make a good crop if not hurt by frost.

La Salle—The week has been all that could be

not hurt by frost.

La Salle—The week has been all that could be desired for corn, much of which is now out of danger. Pastures in excellent condition.

McHenry—The dry weather of the week matures the corn rapidly, but pastures need more

rain.

Mercer—The rainfall greatly increased the supply of stock water. Pastures in excellent condition.

condition.

Marshall—Corn and pastures in good condition. Stock healthy. The corn will soon be out of danger from frosts.

Ogle—Corn doing well; in another week will be out of danger. Potatoes yielding good.

Parry—Local showers beneficial to the corn. Plowing for wheat nearly finished. Thrashing done.

one.

Richland—Wheat seeding commenced; ground in excellent condition for planting.

Sangamon—The weather has affected the corn Sangamon—The weather has affected the corn crop favorably.

Stephenson—The light showers have affected the pastures and corn favorably. Stock is doing well on the new pasture.

Shelby—Corn is maturing rapidly; a good portion of it out of the danger of frosts.

Schuyler—Seeding has begun, but will be delayed some by lack of rain. Corn maturing rapidly.

layed some by lack of rain. Corn maturing rapidly:
Scott—Corn, fruit, and live stock about an average condition. Meadows and pastures slightly below.
Washington—Corn is safe from frost, and the crop is the best since 1882.
Wayne—Preparation for seeding wheat progressing nicely. Thrashing nearly finished; yield good. Corn cutting commenced.

-The Sangamon Fair Association and Springfield Exposition adopted resolutions favoring the location of the World's Exposition of 1892 at Chicago, for the following reasons:

1. The various national live-stock breeders' associations of America for years past have held their annual meetings at Chicago, which is the most popular place for the meeting of the great majority of stockmen.

2. The agricultural products of the country find the best market at Chicago.

3. The producers of meat products have established the largest market in the known world at Chicago.

at Chicago.

4. The most aggressive and influential business men of Chicago are farmers' boys, and are in full sympathy with the agricultural interests of the country.

5. The agricultural and industrial interests of

5. The agricultural and industrial interests of the country favor the location of the World's Exposition of 1892 at Chicago, because its citizens have more vini, energy, push, enterprise, and clear conception of the wants of an institution of the mammoth proportions such as this show promises to be than the business men of any other city in the United States.

6. Because the farmers are in sympathy with the great majority of the manufacturers of the country, who distribute the great bulk of their wares at Chicago, and the vast number of consumers located in all portions of the country who obtain their supplies at Chicago, all of whom favor the location of the World's Exposition of 1892 at the center of trade and in the city of magnificent proportions and unparalleled success—viz., Chicago.

-The best time on record in a divorce suit was made last week in the case of Edward D. against L. Josephine Tucker.

Ten minutes after the bill was filed the decree was granted.

The couple were magried Dec. 10, 1868; a year later Mrs. Tucker abandoned her husband and went to Kanisas, where she procured a divorce from him and married a man named Morris, by whom she has five children. Tucker married again, but unhappily, and he left No. 2 and went to Utah, where he obtained a divorce from her. Returning to Illinois he married for the third time, a young lady in Kankakee. Wife No. 2 had him arrested for bigamy; his Utah divorce was declared invalid and he was convicted and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$350. He served his terms and was released a, few weeks ago. During life imprisonment wife No. 2 married again. In the course of the trial for bigamy it was discovered that wife No. 1's divorce from Tucker was also invalid because of a defect in the papers, and, on regaining his liberty, Tucker took steps to have it legally set aside. Mrs. Morris—or, "No. 1"—had never known that her divorce was not perfectly legal, and when she was informed that such was the case she was completely prostrated by the news. Shame prevented her telling her husband and the father of her five children, but as soon as she was able she determined to come to Chicago and told her husband she was coming to visit friends. When she learned that her pitiful secret must be made known to her husband and the friends of twenty years in Kanasa she sobbed in conet as though her heart would break decree was granted. cret must be made known to her husband and the friends of twenty years in Kansas she sob-bed in court as though her heart would break. The evidence was quickly given and the decree which straightened out the matrimonial com-plications was granted. Mrs. Morris at once started for her home in Kansas, where another marriage ceremony will be performed.

-A sequel to the most sensational tragedy that ever took place in Southern Illinois occurred at East Carondelet a few

days ago.

Monroe Gray, a schoolmaster, well known in Monroe and Randolph Counties, shot himself through the heart and added another chapter to the terrible crime of five years ago. At that time Gray was teaching school in Columbia, Ill. He had a handsome wife and two bright children. Among the visitors at his home was William Dietsch, the wealthiest farmer in southern Illinois. Dietsch lived like a prince and his amours were notorious. Mrs. Gray was charmed by his prepossessing appearance and she fell. For months the scandalous conduct of the pair was unknown to Mongoe Gray, who steadily taught school. At last Gray caught them in an apartment in his own house, and coolly gave each one minute for prayer and then shot them both dead. Dietsch pleaded hard for his life. offering his vast wealth in huge sums. The schoolmaster was like; adamant. He shot Dietsch first, killing him, with two shots. Then he placed the revolver at his wife's head and she fell dead over the bidy of her paramour. Gray was arrested and his flial developed a great sensation. He was given one year in the penitentiary and was pardened out after scrving two months. On Thursday last he wrote a long letter to his children, telling them that his lead was too heavy, and that he three times tried to shoot himself. He thep lay down on the floor and sent a bullet through his heart.

- Chicago Daily News: "If good work counts, Chicago is certain to get the World's Fair. Her citizens are at work with such earnestness that no reasonable person questions the probability of Chicago's success in the contest. The real fight is between Chicago and Washing-

-G. H. Sterling, a farmer of Fayette County, committed suicide by hanging.

-The Hon. A. E. Touzalin of Chicago, President of the Burlington and Northern Railway, died recently at Bennington, Vt.

-The annual meeting of the old settlers of Peoria County, held at Birket's Hollow, near Peoria, was attended by about 500 persons. Josiah Fulton, who went there in 1819, received the prize for being the oldest settler. The oldest boy born in the country, now 57, was given a toy drum.

George W. Glass, a switchman, has seene of the trouble. The dispatch conentered suit at Chicago against the Chitained no further information. cago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company for \$50,000 fcr injuries sustained while in the company's employ.

-Members of the Grand Army of the Republic have undertaken to raise \$100,000 for a club house for old soldiers, to be opened in Chicago during the World's Fair. The building is intended to be a in company with an inmate, fatally shot home for the veterans, but to be used for him. It was given out at the time that the purposes of the Exposition during its

continuance. -The Rock Isla Citizens' Improvement Association has adopted a resolution strongly favoring Chicago as the place for helding the proposed World's Fair of 1892, and setting forth its unrivaled hotel, railroad, and terminal facilities. American spirit, and central location.

SCORES BURIED ALIVE. THIEVING OFFICIALS, HAWKEYE DEMOCRATS

QUEBEC EXPERIENCES AN AWFUL

A Portion of an Overhanging Cliff. Loo ened by Heavy Rains, Crashes Down Upon Many Homes, Burying and Mangling the Unfortunate Inmates.

A Quebec dispatch says: Thursday evening people living in the neighborhood of the Citadel were startled on hearing a low, rumbling sound, accompanied by a perceptible quiver of the earth. Houses were shaken, dishes rattled, and even in some cases people had difficul-ty in maintaining their footing. Every one rushed into the street and it was learned that a large portion of Cape Diamond, just below the Citidel, had be detached, and, sliding down the declivity to Champlain street, had buried several residences and their inmates under from fifteen to twenty-five feet of rock, dirt and

At the foot of the cliff is a narrow street, which occupies all the space be-tween the cape and the river, and this was filled with the debris which had crushed out the lives of at least twenty five people. The exact, number is not yet known, as the enormous mass of earth and stone has shown but little diminution, notwithstanding that a large force of men was at work clearing it away in less than a half an hour after the horrible disaster took place. It is believed, however, that not less than 25 have perished. About not less than 25 have perished. About half a score of bodies have already been taken out of the ruins, and a number of people terribly crushed, but still alive, have also been rescued.

Champlain street, on which the terrible visitation fell, presents a scene of unmitigated sorrow and desolation. The heads lamilies are rushing about frantically seeking their offspring, while children are quite distracted searching for their par-ents. The portion of the cliff overhanging this street which started from its place street which started from its place demolished about eight houses, occupied by twenty or thirty families. The cause of the disaster is said to be the recent heavy rains. The amount of fallen rock is immense, and completely blocks the

The story given by a survivor is that he was standing in his door when the land slide occurred, and that as soon as he saw the huge bowlders and masses of rock bounding down the steep incline he rushed up the street only in time to escape being crushed to death. The houses struck were all three or four stories high, and gave way before the avalanche like past board. Some of them caught fire. This added to the terror and general confusion, and for awhile it appeared that those who had es-caped death by the weight of stone and timbers would be cremated. The timely arrival of the fire brigade soon dispelled this fear, and the way were clear for the this fear, and the way was clear for the eager by-standers to begin their work of rescuing those imbedded in the ruins.

Those who witnessed the fall of the rock say they heard a long, loud noise, as of several cannon, and on looking up toward the terrace and citadel were horrified by the sight of a large mass of stones, rock, and earth breaking loose and rushing down the 300 feet of declivity upon the doomed houses below. Immediately the air was filled with dust, so that no one could see ten feet in front of him and breathing was made difficult. This was followed by the sound of timbers crushing and yielding to the immense power of the avalanche, and the shouting and scream ing of men, women, and children in all the agony of despair.

The avalanche was caused by the hot weather of the past few weeks cracking the earth and rock, which were loosened and driven down by the heavy rain of the last few days. The men of the water no lice, whose station is near the scene of the accident, set to work at once to rescue the imprisoned persons, while the general alarm was sounded, which called out the fire brigade and police. The sames were soon extinguished, and the men from the battery began the work of extricating the unfortunates from the ruins, assisted by

unfortunates from the ruins, assisted by many of the citizens.

A detachment of Battery D Canadian Artillery, under Major Wilson, soon started at a double quick for the scene of destruction. The water police and the men of the civic police force also worked bravely, every one present working his life for his fellow creature in distress. The soldiers especially distinguished themselves by their braveay.

After the first few bodies had been ex-

tracted the work proceeded more rapidly till at last an almost continuous string of dead, dying and wounded kept pouring into the marine department, where almo all the doctors of the city were assembled. The spacious rooms of this building wer soon filled with a crowd of sorrowing relatives. It is estimated that between twenty and thirty persons are dead and over twenty wounded. Two men of the fire brigade were also injured, but not seriously. Some families have not yet been re-covered, and it is feared that their members have breathed their last. The recovered dead are: Thomas Farrell, two Farrell children, two Burke children, an unknown child, Mrs. Berrigan, five unidenti-fied bodies.

Besides these it is believed almost to a

certainty that Richard Maybury, laborer, and wife: Henry Black, grocer and pro and wise Henry Black, grocer and pro-prietor of a large toundry, and his whole family; Maggie and Ellen Waish, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Henry, Richard Kemp and family, and the Lawson family can never be reached alive. The tives, neighbors and workers are afraid to guess at the actual number of the dead. Among the injured so far recovered are: Thomas Graves, leg broken; Stephen Burke, injured internally: W. Power, hadly orushed; Mrs. O'Neal, Fadly hurt; Pat Fitzgerald, leg broken and badly hurt otherwise; M. Reddy, injured internally; Nellie Deehy, leg broken. It will take hours to get down to the

Black family and others, who are believed to be beyond all assistance. The occupants of the destroyed houses were the following, with their families: Charles Allan, Thomas Berrigan, Tim Ber rigan, Black's grocery, Henry Black, Mrs. W. Bracken, James Bradley, Stephen Burke, Michael Dehey, Thomas Farrell, Patrick Fitzgerald, Henry Lawson, Robert Lawson, Richard Leaby, Frank Carlert Lawson, Richard Leany, Franceson, James Hayden, Joseph Kemp, Luke Kirwin, Henry Mullins, Richard Maybury, Lohn O'Neil. Wil-Widow John O'Dowd, John O'Neil, William Stephen, Thomas Power, John Read and John Henry.

AMERICANS SLAIN.

Bloody Riot on the Island of Navassa

A cable dispatch has been received at the Department of State from the consul at Kingston, Jamaica, saying that a riot has occurred at Navassa, an island in the Caribbean sea, in which a number of Americans were killed.

The consul says that at his request a

It is learned at the navy department that the United States ship Galena is now on her way to Navassa and will probably arrive there to-morrow. She was at St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti, when news of the Nicholas Mole, Hayel, wholl at Washing-riot was received at Washing-ton, and was at once ordered to Navassa. That island is held by ton, and no particular power, but is regarded as under the protection of the United States. It is said to be owned by an American company, of which Gen. B. F. Butler is a member. It is about two hundred and fifty miles from Kingston and is known as

THE Servian Government has decided to dismiss from his position in the diplomatic service M. Christich, whose wife so turned the head of King Milan that she induced him to abdicate after sesuring a divorce from Queen Natalie.

SEVERE CHARGES AGAINST SPOKANE FALLS' PUBLIC SERVANTS.

ccused of Stealing Goods De the Relief of the Fire Sufferers-The Peculations Will Amount to Several Thousand Dollars—Some Arrests Made. A Spokane Falls (W. T.) dispatch says: Disgraceful exposures have just been made here which implicate the members of the common council and a police officer. The names of the suspected persons are Sidney D. Waters, Peter Dueber, and William Gillespie.

These men are charged with having formed a conspiracy to appropriate funds and supplies furnished for the relief of those who suffered by the recent disastrous those who suffered by the recent disasticute fire. Several weeks ago Robert Inglis fire. Several weeks ago Robert Inglis was arrested at Chico, Cal., on a charge of having sold contributed provisions and appropriated the proceeds. On being brought back he made the startling statebrought back he made the starting statement that a conspiracy existed among the officials and others for the appropriating on a large scale of relief supplies. Inglis was examined and admitted to bail, but has

since disappeared.

A partial investigation shows that several thousands of dollars worth of goods have been stolen and converted into money. A report which has been made implicates Councilmen Dueber and Waters and Police Officer Gillespie. Bitter feeling prevails over the scandalous exposures. At a meeting it was resolved to protect the city's good name by prosecuting to the full extent of the law all who are suspected of complicity in the proceedings. Warrants have been sworn out by A. M. Channe chairman of the reliaf committee. money. A report which has been Cannon, chairman of the relief committee, for the arrest of the three suspects on charge of grand larceny. Arrests will be made at once. It is understood that other warrants will be sworn out soon. It has long been suspected that a "boodle"

conspiracy existed in the council. The three men appeared before Justice Dunning and were released in bonds of \$1,000 each. They have engaged some of the ablest attorneys in the city to defend them. There is great excitement over the arrest, and the relief committee has adopted vigorous measures for the discovery of the whereabouts of

SENATOR WASHBURN OUT.

Thomas Lowry Succeeds Him as President of the "Soo" Road. At a meeting of the stockholders of the 'Sgo'' railway, held in Minneapolis, United States Senator W. D.



Washburn was deposed from the presidency and Thomas Lowry elected in his stead. While the announcement will be a surprise to the public those intimately acquainted with the situation on the Soo know that the move has been contemplated

W. D. WASHBURN. this action is merely the result of a premeditated arrangement. Thomas Lowry is the ex-vice president of the company, and the chair which he vacates will be filled by B. B. Langdon. which he M. P. Hawkins, treasurer, was re-elected and will remain in supremacy in his office until further notice. The board of directors has been reduced from thirteen to

NINE LOST IN LAKE ERIE. Ferrible Fate of a Boating Party of Lorain, Ohio.

A Cleveland (O.) dispatch says: The steam yacht Leo left Black River Sunlay after-noon about 4 o'clock, presumably for this port, and nothing has been seen of her since. A few hours after leaving the hartor a storm, accompanied by heavy winds, broke over the lake, and it is believed that she was unable to weather the gale or make any port and went to the bottom. She had nine people on board. The Leo is a small craft of about seventeen tons burden, and is owned by John Tunts of Black River. Telegrams have been sent to all Lake Erie ports, but so for nothing has been learned of their whereabouts. The names of the the supposed victims are: John R. Tunte a well-known merchant, formerly of Cleveland, L. D. Lawler, T. P. Ritter, Ben-jamin Kline, S. D. Knight, D. A. Law-ler, Capt. Samuel Port, Fred Pelow, and an engineer, recently from Detroit. Two of the bodies have been found, and some wreckage of the boat has been washed

VICTORY FOR DWYER BROTHERS Their Horse Kingston Wins the Oriental

Handicap at Gravesend. A Gravesend (L. I.) dispatch says: The A Gravesend (L. I.) dispatch says: The first day of the fall meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey club dawned with a cloudy sky. The meeting just beginning bids fair to eclipse all other meetings of the year. The Dwyer brothers have gone away down in their money bags and have offered purses worth \$92,000. The main interest of the day was in the fourth race, the Oriental handiers 11 miles. At the third Oriental handicap, 1½ miles. At the third attempt off the horses went, with Cracksman, Oriflamme, Kingston, and Badge in front. Badge was leading a length at the half-mile post, with Los Angeles and Cracksman lapped a length and a half be-fore Cortes. Raceland was fifth, and that was as near the front as he could get throughout the race. At the end of threequarters Cracksman had worked himself to the front. At the mile post Badge and Los Angeles were on even terms. Kingston and Courtney were close up. From the head of the stretch to the wire it was a pretty race. Exile, Kingston, Badge, and Los Angeles ran almost lapped, all under a drive. Then Murphy slowly but surely forged Kingston's nose in front and passed under the wire in that position. The offi-cial finish was: Kingston first by a head, Los Angeles second, a head before Badge, who was a head in front of Cortes. Time 2:121. Other winners were Volunteer, Strideaway, Reclare, Lisim ny, and Vivid.

CANNIBALISM AMONG INDIANS. A Woman Kills and Devours Her Sister-

Starvation in the Far North. A Winnipeg dispatch says: Archdeacon Reeves, who has labored in the far north for twenty years, is here and brings a terrible tale of suffering among the Indians. Archdeacon Reeves said: "Two months ago thirty died from starvation. "Two Last winter a large number died, owing to privations and failure to procure game. There was great scarcity of food. It was not so much the general lack of subsistence, but the rabbits were a complete fail-Reeves told of a case of cannibal ism three months ago on the Peace river, the only one he heard of, where one man killed another. He had seen woman at Fort Vermilion. She had killed her sister in order to procure enough meat to keep herself alive. Sometimes the fish in the waters failed, and intense suffering

Oddfellows at Columbus.

At Columbus, Ohio, the sovereign grand lodge of Oddfellows indefinitely postponed a proposition made by Repre-sentative Carlin of Illinois to increase the basis of representation in the sovereign grand lodge and defeated the proposition to change the age of eligibility to membership from 2 to 18 by a vote of 108 yeas to 60 nays, a three-fourths vote being necessary to carry it.

Over 100 delegates, mainly from the

Eastern, Middle and Western States, met and took the initial step toward forming a National association of Rebekah degree a National association of Rebekah degree lodges. The delegates were welcomed on behalf of the Scate by Mrs. Phillips of Cincinnati, and ou behalf of the city by Mrs. G. S. Innis of Columbus, Responses were made by Mrs. L. P. Hall of Indiana and Mrs. Annie E. Moreland of Illinois.

RESULT OF THE STATE CONVE

Horace Boles Named for Governor-Resolutions Demand Tariff Reform License of the Liquor Traffic.

Sioux ... City (Iowa) telegram: The Democratic State convention met here Wednesday, nominated a State ticket with Horace Boies at its head, adopted a platform demanding high license and local option, and declared unanimously in favor of Chicago as the site of the world's fair. The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by E. H. Hunter, chairman of the State central committee. After a fervent prayer by the Rev. M. W. Darling and a song by the Schubert quartet, Mayor Clelland welcomed the delegates. Irving B. Richman of Muscatine was made temporury chairman. porury chairman.

In the afternoon the committee on

manent organization named Judge Kinne for permanent chairman. On taking the chair Mr. Kinne made a short speech, touching on the tariff, prohibition, and

The convention then proceeded to make nominations. For Governor the names of Horace Boies and John E. Craig of Lewere presented and the informal ballot resulted: Boles 502, Craig 1614, Whiting 674, Bolter 10, and Allen of Woodbury 30, Patterson of Union (Lee county) then withdrew Craig and seconded Boies nomination, and he was nominated by acclaration.

The ticket was completed by the following names: For Lieutenant-Governor, S. L. Bestow of Charlton; for Supreme judge (long and short terms) W. H. Brannon of Muscatine; for Superintendent of 'Public Instruction, Thomas Irish of Dubuque; for Railroad Commissioner, David Morgan of Powaschiek.

Powaschiek.

The platform was reported and adopted unanimously, together with the world's fair resolution and a resolution thanking Sioux City for its reception of the convention. The platform indoress the declaration of principles made at St. Louis in 1889; renews opposition to the unconstitutional and unjust policy of high tariff taxation, which robs the many to enrich the few, makes the producer the slave of taxation, which robs the many to enrich the few, makes the producer the slave of the manufacturer, lays its heaviest burdens on the farmer, the mechanic, and the day laborer, gives no return through any channel whom it daily robs, and fosters trusts, which are the legitimate results of our present tariff system; denounces the fallacy of the Republican State platform of Iowa that a high tariff is or can be any protection to the farmer; favors the Australian system of voting: recognizes and approves the doctrine of State and national control of railroads and other corporations; demands the passage of a carefully guarded license tax law which shall protions; demands the passage of a careful guarded license tax law which shall proguarded license tax law which shall provide for the issuance of licenses for not less than \$500 in towns, townships, and municipal corporations by a vote of the people of such corporations; arraigns the Republican party for changing the pharmacy laws of the State; and resolves that while demanding that all honorably discharged Union soldiers who were injured in the line of duty or who are unable by reason of age cr other infirmities to support their families shall receive liberal pensions demounces the decision of the present national administration that the dishonorable discharge of a soldier from the service of the United States is no bar to his receiving a pension.

United States is no sample of the pension.

A resolution was passed deploring the death of S. S. Cox and extended sympathy to his family. At 5:15 the convention adjourned sine die.

The State central committee is composited these man:

NEGROES HEIRS TO \$5,000,000

Charles B. Fuller Cohn, of Muscata buque; M. K. Ca John Baum, of Bei Mahaska; J. B. Ell Lewis, of Lucas; T. H. Lee, of Montgom-ery; G. W. Hyatt, of Webster; G. R. Healey, of Woodbury.

Three Brothers and Two Sisters Paid \$1,000,000 hacn for Property. Lima (Ohio) dispatch: Henry Talbo colored man of this city, left to-day a colored man of this city, left to day for Cincinnati to got possession of a fortune of nearly a million dollars, of which he has just discovered he is the rightful owner. His two brothers and two sisters each get His two brothers and two sisters each get possession of a similar amount, a property held years ago by their father, Benjamin Talbott, having in the course of time become worth millions of dollars. Fifty-three years ago Talbott was a slave in Kentucky. David Talbott, one of the family who lives at Rochester, Ind., 'heard accidentally some time ago of the great value of the property in Indiana which had once been his father's, and determined to inquire into the matter. The result showed that the Talbott heirs were the legal owners of the most valuable property in Logansport. The Wabash and the legal owners of the most valuable property in Logansport. The Wabash and Eel River roads cross the property, which is also occupied by their buildings and numerous side tracks. These companies, on being informed of the developments, compromised with the heirs for the sum of \$5,100,000

of **\$5,000,000**.

An Expert Blind Man. It is almost incredible that Simon Collins, of Marietta, who has been blind for twenty-seven years, is an ex-pert carpet weaver, makes and prints flour sacks in colors, doing the print-ing on a Washington hand press and with a perfect register, but "The Mari-etta Times" vouches for that. I have known him for seven or eight years, and have seen him frequently on the streets of his town, cane in hand, walk-ing rapidly, making all the ins and outs, going down into a basement or up stairs to a business office, never making a mistake and never being hurt.

A year ago he made a canoe from l own design, and the same boat won a race in the regatta upon the Susque-hanna at Columbia. He is the paten-tee of a brush handle, makes fishing

nets and cane-seated chairs.

His latest triumph is the mastery of the type-writer. He bought one some months ago and is now able to operate it quickly and correctly. He is to be an expert euchre player, but I cannot vouch for that, though it is scarcely more notable than many this already mentioned which I have known

him to do. - Philadelphia Times. Trees on a Steeple. Growing out of the masonry of the Catholic Church steeple in Biddeford.

almost at the upper limit of the brief work, are two young trees. One is upon the side of the steeple facing down Elm street, and the other is upon the opposite side. They are so high in the air that they look much smaller than they really are, and probably very few who pass the church notice them, yet masons who are able to make comparisons by a knowledge of discomparisons by a knowledge of distances between points upon the spire say that the tree upon the south side of the steeple is fully eight feet tall and the other about six. Both are green and healthy-looking, and have grown rapidly within a year. They are beyond reach from the upper window and could not be removed without stage being built. The opinion is the one is a willow and the other a poplar How they obtained root in the masser is a mystery.—Portland Press.