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The Intelligencer.

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SENATOR SHERMAN thinks that wool did some damage in Ohio. "Stone-fence" did more.

THERE is another party in Massachusetts—Governor Butler is waiting its nomination.

PAYNE's friends think he is of about the right size to step into the Gramercy Park mansion.

NATURAL gas hangs fire, so to speak. Let us hope that it may soon "blaze with its parted columns."

WHO was it that wrote, "Men may come and men may go, but the Pennsylvania Legislature goes on forever?"

IF it be true that Secretary Chandler has quartered with the President it is not easy to see what can save the President.

DO we hear any Democratic patriot charging that the Civil Rights decision is an outrage on the dear colored man?

MASSACHUSETTS Republicans are actively cooperating with the National Democratic party. They are doing their level best to lay Butler out on his native heath.

DEMOCRATIC justification meetings are the order of the day in Ohio. They are trying to get through with them all before the melancholy days of 1884 come around.

THE Prohibitionists of Ohio lose the prohibition amendment, but they still have the good Scott liquor law, for which let them give thanks to the Republican party.

IT is fortunate for the Republican party that neither 1882 nor 1883 fell in 1884. It is barely possible that something else might have fallen about the same time.

THE centennial anniversary of the disbanding of Washington's army is to be celebrated at Newburgh, New York, to-day, with a four-story address by Mr. Evarts, and other ceremonies.

PEOPLE who have kept out of the stock market have not been caught by the cold snap in that uncertain zone. But the other fellows—well, some of them wont be frozen out by next harvest time.

THERE is an active revival of the cabinet-destroying industry. From the miscellaneous assortment of Washington dispatches it seems that the whole caboodle must go. Is anybody safe from the Nihilists of Newspaper Row?

THE Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* says "there were some mysterious movements just before and after the election of last week." From this vantage ground we thought we observed something of that kind on election day.

PULLMAN Palace car net earnings are put down at nineteen per cent. If the company could make a pooling arrangement with the porter its net earnings would be doubled. The porter is the man who hives the big end of the usufruct.

WHILE the dead bodies of Irving and Walsh, the professional burglars, lay in the Morgue, the mother of Walsh, a white-haired, broken old woman, called to see what was left of her son. Calm but thoughtful she said: "He was my only support, my boy who always helped his mother. I never thought to see him like this." There is some good in the man who stands by his mother.

WE go right on coining about 2,300,000 silver dollars a month, notwithstanding the fact that the Treasury vaults are almost bursting with silver dollars. This embarrassment of riches is proof that the country is not eager for the silver dollar. But there is the law, and the coinage must go on until Congress says stop. It is believed that the Democratic House will not interfere. Perhaps a Republican House would be as indifferent or cowardly. Everybody curses the folly of piling up a mass of coin which nobody wants.

SECRETARY LINCOLN has gone to inspect the Kanawha river improvements. The able Secretary's eyes will be opened when he sees what has been done there and what may yet be done to profit. He will see a vast and progressing development of coal lands, for which something is due to the railroad and infinitely more to the river. He will be able to assure scoffing Congressmen that the Kanawha is not one of the matchless trout streams of West Virginia, that in fact its broad bosom is often black with flats of coal barges on their way to Southern markets.

CLEVELAND is having some experience with "assisted" immigrants from Ireland, and as fast as she finds them out she is shipping them back. The latest case deals with a man, his wife, mother and five children—eight persons believed to have been taken from an old country almshouse for transportation to rich America. They are described as nearly all weak-minded and unfit for work even in the country almshouse. It costs something to return these undesirable exports, but that is cheaper than keeping them, and it is a polite reminder to England that she would better send her addled eggs to some other market. The broadest spirit does not require us to turn Cleveland into an almshouse for all nations.

HOWEVER friends of the colored race may regret that Congress has no constitutional authority to do what it attempted to do in the Civil Rights Act, the decision of the Supreme Court is reasonable and it is above suspicion of partisan purpose. The Supreme Court does not say what ought to be, it expounds the law as it is. There is nothing to prevent the passage of a Civil Rights Act by any State, though it is not likely that such acts will suddenly become popular in those States in which the negro is not even allowed to poll a free ballot.

The colored man can not ask that Congress shall do for him what the Constitution does not permit, and what it could not do for a white man. Congress cannot compel a hotel keeper to give accommodation to a white man, who would have to seek his remedy in the State courts.

ABOUT SOLDIER BOYS.

THE MILITARY AT FORT VANCOUVER.

The Home of a Former Wheeling Boy—How the Great Warriors Live and What they Get to Eat—Inspection Day—Society at the Post. A Visit to the Department Officers.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

STEAMSHIP QUEEN OF THE PACIFIC, OFF CALIFORNIA COAST, October 4.—Before leaving Portland I concluded to go over to Fort Vancouver with Lieutenant Charley Williams, a Wheeling boy, and spend Sunday. Charley is a First Lieutenant in one of the four companies of the Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry stationed there. He is, as you know, a son of ex-Superintendent Williams, formerly of your city schools, a son-in-law of John Hall, Esq., and a brother of Mrs. Henry Harper. He graduated at West Point about ten years ago and has been on duty on this coast ever since. He received two wounds in the campaign against Chief Joseph at the battle of Clear Water in 1867 and was reported dead in the newspaper accounts of that battle. So far from being dead however, he is the acting Quartermaster of the post at Vancouver and one of the busiest men in the employ of the Government at that station. Just at this time he is a temporary widower, his wife and little boy being on a visit to their Wheeling friends. His present domestic establishment consists of himself and his Chinese cook, with an occasional visitor like myself.

FORT VANCOUVER.

Fort Vancouver is eighteen miles from Portland by water and six by land. You can take a boat at 7 in the morning or 3 in the afternoon, and go down the Willamette river twelve miles and up the Columbia eight miles, and in two hours arrive at the post, or you can take a stage across the angle formed by the two rivers and go over in less time. It is a pretty location and has a population of about a thousand, exclusive of the military. The military population consists of four companies of infantry and one of artillery. The post is one of the oldest Government Stations on the Pacific Coast. It is the original headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company. Gen. Miles, the Department Commander, has his headquarters there. Col. Henry A. Morris commands the post. Many of the officers are married and have their families at the post. Among these married officers is Capt. George M. Downey, formerly of Mineral county, W. Va., who was appointed from civil life in 1861. He served throughout the war and has been through several Indian campaigns out here. He is a son of the Mr. Downey who was a member of the Virginia Legislature at Wheeling during the days of the reorganized government, and who along with Mr. Trowbridge started the Wheeling *Register*. He is also a brother of that ex Congressman Downey of Wyoming, who some years ago delivered a remarkable speech in the shape of an epic poem in the House of Representatives at Washington.

THE LIFE OF THE OFFICERS.

The quarters of the officers at Vancouver are quite circumscribed. For the most part the houses are double, and not large at that, and are also quite old, and two families are expected to live in each of these double houses. This allows a small parlor, a bed room, a dining room and a kitchen to each family. The subordinate officers complain a great deal about their cramped quarters. I don't see, however, that they have much ground of complaint. They get good pay and house rent free. For instance, a Captain gets $1,800, with 10 per cent. added for every five years of service. A First Lieutenant gets $1,500 and 10 per cent for every five years. A Second Lieutenant gets $1,400. A Major gets $2,500. A Lieutenant-Colonel, $3,000, and a Colonel $3,500. Besides their quarters they get all their flour, coffee, tea, sugar, bacon, &c., from the Commissary Store at 10 per cent. on the cost price to the Government, which is equivalent to getting everything at wholesale prices. This really makes their pay greater than the same pay in civil life. The private soldier only gets $13 per month and rations, and he is the individual who bears all the real hardships and privations of the military service. If he serves until he is old he is not retired on part pay as are the officers. He is simply offered an existence at the Soldier's Home, at Washington, for which he has himself already paid by a tax of 12½ cents per month deducted out of his pay, or, not caring to go there, he is turned out to get a living as best he can. The officer who becomes disabled in the service is retired on three quarters pay, and after thirty years of service he is entitled to be retired from active service.

NO SINECURE.

The regular army officer it not paid too much nor too well provided for. Not at all. He deserves all he gets, for his life is not an enviable one, but there is a great gulf between him and the private. The latter gets good food and plenty of it. His ration is in excess of his wants, but food, raiment and a place to sleep is not all of life by a good deal, even to the kind of men who enlist as private soldiers. Hence a considerable number of them desert. Life at a military post is at best rather stupid and monotonous, and in case of the private it scarcely has a break in its insipidity. "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay", says the poet, and Sinbad, the sailor, who was monarch "from the centre all round to the sea" was made to exclaim, 'better to dwell in the midst of alarms than reign in this horrible place."

Now a military post is not a horrible place, nor even anything of that kind, but it is painfully aggular, and especially rectangular. That is, it is a place where everything is done at the word of command or to a blast of the trumpet or a tap of the drum. You go to bed at a certain tap, get up at another certain tap, go to your meals at another, parade for duty at another, and so on throughout the twenty-four hours. A man of a nervous temperament must frequently ask himself if such a life is worth the living.

The Sunday I spent at Vancouver happened to be the last day of the month, and the last day of each month is regimental inspection day. The Colonel and his staff, in full uniform inspect the arms and accoutrements of each company, man by man, as it is drawn up in line. The process is quite thorough. They also inspect the barracks of each company including its kitchen, mess rooms, and dromitories The food is inspected. The cook opens his range and shows what he is boiling or roasting for dinner. The bed clothes and the personal apparel of the men are inspected, and also all their surroundings in doors and out. This is one of the sanitary and disciplinary regulations of the service. It is the duty of the Colonel and staff to do it formally and comprehensively once a month.

AT MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

The officers and their families at a port, especially a port like Vancouver, constitute quite an exclusive community. They are all, however, on an equality socially among themselves. While I was at the port the Colonel and several officers came down and spent part of the afternoon at Lieut. William's quarters, and the conversation and observances were simply those that prevail among well bred people anywhere. Just before they called I had paid a visit to the Department headquarters of Gen. Miles and his staff. It being Sunday none of them were on duty. I observed however the elaborateness, not to say gorgeousness, and also the amplitude of the Department offices. Having passed an hour at the regimental headquarters, after the morning inspection alluded to, I was curious to know why there was so much Spartan simplicity and severity of style at latter and, per contra, so much Oriental splendor at the former. The explanation was interesting and serves as a new illustration of how "kissing goes by favor" in this unequal world. It all results from the loose way the army section of the appropriation bill is worded by Congress. So much more is appropriated in gross, under the several general heads for the use of the army, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War. While the whole appropriation is based upon estimates gathered by the War Department from the respective ports of the army and by the War Department submitted to the Military Committees of the two houses of Congress. Yet the language of the bill appropriating the money to meet these estimates does not say, as it ought to say, that the money shall be expended by the Secretary of War, in accordance with the estimates furnished to him for specific purposes. On the contrary the money is lumped out to him by Congress, and by him in turn lumped out to the Division Commanders, and by them in their turns, after helping themselves, is lumped out to the Department Commanders. In this way it happens, that while Congress supposed it was appropriating so much money for quarters and barracks at Vancouver, in accordance with the estimates furnished from Vancouver, it turns out, as a matter of fact, that it was really appropriating money for fitting up oriental offices for the numerous assistants of the Department Commander. And thus it happens, as it seems, that at the ancient military port of Vancouver, we have a case of "shoeing the horse and shoeing the mare, and letting the little colt go bare."

'MID PLEASURES AND PALACES.'

While I was roaming around in these gorgeous and oriental departmental offices, and dreaming "I dwelt in marble halls," and all that sort of thing, I noticed that one of the Sybarites who sits "midst pleasures and palaces" therein had tacked up this beautiful sentiment on his wall, as expressive of his ideas of modern knight errantry.

"Nevertheless, the same qualities which made the Knights of old make the gentleman now. To speak the very truth; to perform a promise to the utmost; to reverence all women; to maintain right and honesty; to be fair even to a bitter foe; *to despise luxury*; to pursue simplicity and modesty and gentleness of heart and bearing."

This beautiful motto I commended to the attention of the officers of the Twenty-first who had called upon us, enjoining especially upon them that the way to be true soldiers was "to pursue simplicity and to despise luxury"; but somehow the difference between precept and example at the Department seems to be a stumbling block to them, and they couldn't see it.

I would like to speak in some detail of the very enjoyable evening I spent at Vancouver, at the house of Col. Morrow and also that of Capt. Dawney, but space forbids. I intended to take up part of this letter with an account of our voyage down the Pacific coast on this good steamer, especially of the exciting time we had crossing the bar at the mouth of the Columbia river, where our vessel shipped considerable sea and surged around at a rate for awhile that caused a very general upheaval (of dinner) among the passengers. Out of over a hundred that had answered to the sound of the gong at dinner time—before we got out of the river—not 20 appeared at the supper table. From this you can judge that we had a pretty rough time sure enough. Now, however, the sea is smoother and we are skimming along nicely down the California coast, expecting to pass in through the "golden gate" about sun rise to-morrow. A. W. C.

S RANGE COMPANIONS.

A Gold-fish fed Flies and Petted by a House Cat

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—The *Times* tells this story of a cat and a gold-fish: William Brinkerhoff, of this city, is the owner of an aquarium. At one time it was well stocked with gold-fish, which, however, through the neglect of a careless servant became reduced to a single survivor. This one has been the object of the most jealous care on the part of Mr. Brinkerhoff, who objected strenuously to the introduction into his household in July last of a large Maltese cat, the pet of his youngest daughter. The child, however, overruled her father's objections and secured a berth for her pet, promising to guard the gold-fish from its attentions.

That she had not kept this engagement was to-day proved to her father as he entered the little parlor of his residence and found the cat the sole occupant save the gold-fish in the globe, for which grimalkin was evidently preparing to make a fishing excursion. For this purpose, apparently, it leaped upon a chair at the side of the glass. The fish showed signs of consciousness of the cat's approach, but no fear. On the contrary, it rubbed its nose against the glass and splashed its tail in the water as if to attract the cat's attention. The goldfish came to the surface blowing in a manner which Mr. Brinkerhoff characterizes as impatient. Upon this the cat, raising itself on the edge of the bowl, reached over a paw. The goldfish swam gently directly under it, when the cat softly stroked its back, purring meanwhile with great contentment.

The fish, however, seemed still unsatisfied, and darting away from its strange companion, swam rapidly about the bowl, and then sought bottom. The cat remained in its position as if puzzled. Shortly afterward the fish came to the surface again and snapped at a fly which was crossing the water rested after having done so on the edge of the bowl. The cat, seeming to appreciate the situation, with a single swift movement caught the fly and dropped it into the mouth of its finny friend. The latter then submitted contentedly to the back-scratching endearment which it had before almost resented. Mr. Brinckerhoff ascertained from his little girl that the strange companionship had existed for some weeks, but she had feared to tell of it, as her negligence had allowed its formation.

PARTLY PANICKY.

The Break in the Stock Market—What Financiers think of it.

NEW YORK, October 17.—A reporter of the *Commercial* called on several of the leading financiers to ascertain the cause of the break, what they thought of the situation, and what would be the upshot of the trouble. It was regarded as a storm in clear weather, and has been caused by the apathy of buyers, and brokers selling because their customers had not made good their margins. The selling of stocks during the present excitement was regarded as a mistake, and some of the oldest dealers expressed their faith in the market itself, although they did not predict when the present decline would stop. It was said that there was always plenty ready to attack the market whenever it should show any signs of weakness, but none of those spoken with seemed to regard the bread of to-day as indicating anything like a panic. One leading Broad street operator pointed to the rally this afternoon as an indication of the truth of his argument.

THE COLORED MAN

AND HIS HARD TIME IN ARKANSAS.

What the Race is Suffering at the Hands of Private Persons and Civil Authorities—A Letter from Attorney General Brewster—The Government Powerless in Their Stress.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The *Star* says Mr. J. W. Niles, of Ark., who advocates a separation for the colored people, has received from Attorney General Brewster an answer to his communication, addressed to the President, alleging that the colored people of Arkansas were suffering certain grievances at the hands of not only private persons, but of the civil authorities. The Attorney General's letter says: "Your statement has received careful attention, for no good citizen, whether in public or private station, will regard with indifference the injuries, such as those under which these people are said to be laboring. The questions, however, which you raise are questions of law, and so of course are to be determined by the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

IMPEDIMENTS THROWN IN THEIR WAY.

For instance, it is very much to be regretted that impediments should be thrown in the way of the efforts of our colored fellow-citizens to better their condition by regularly entering and settling upon public lands. But it happens that the particular lands of which you speak are public lands of the State of Arkansas. That State has entire control of them. Clearly, then, the United States, having no power over the subject, cannot interfere for your relief, nor can the United States interfere by their executive power in respect to the State prosecutions of which you complain, or the fines which you represent are so oppressive and enforced by imprisonment. If the laws of Arkansas, under which these prosecutions and these fines were imposed, are contrary to the Constitution of the United States, the remedy has been placed by that Constitution in your own hands, *i. e.*, by appeal from the judgments of the States Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States. The same is true of cruel punishments inflicted upon colored people at prison farms to which, upon trifling pretexts, they are confined.

THE LAST REFUGE.

If the State laws under which such privileges are had be constitutional, the only remedy is by appeal to the highest Court in the State, and from that, the Supreme Court of the United States. The Executive of the United States has no power whatever in the premises as to mob violence. Neither the President nor any other authority can afford redress. It is only in case of such insurrection as the State cannot put down that the power of the Executive of the United States can be employed, and then only when invoked by the Legislature or Governor, and the Judicial power to try to punish individuals who make up such mobs and commit such outrages as you describe in the State alone. These acts are directed against "life and personal liberty." After citing Cruikshank's case, U. S., p. 553, the Attorney General proceeds. He refers to the impossibility of Congress enacting laws to bring such cases into the United States courts. The Attorney General concludes by saying: "I believe that upon due consideration the good citizens whom you represent will admit that their remedy lies in such appeals to public opinion within the State of Arkansas as have always heretofore prevailed, and whilst the cause of free government and human happiness remains hopeful, must always hereafter prevail in the long run to the subversion of wrong and the advancement of rights among civilized men."

Mr. Niles has prepared an address to the colored people, declaring that their only salvation is to prepare to leave this country

AGAIN ON TOP.

Col. Jack Haverly Makes a Start to Retrieve His Lost Fortunes.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—There is a great stir in the theatrical circles to-day over the announcement that J. H. Haverly had leased the Lyceum Theatre, formerly known as the Alhambra Palace.

In conversation with a *Press* reporter Mr. Haverly was asked why he sold out his theatres last June, when he answered:

"As a matter of liquidation. I was running two big ventures—a chain of theatres and a chain of mines. The mines were not paying, but I knew they would eventually, and so all the money I could make or borrow through my theatres went for the workings of my mines. Finally I had to part with one or the other for a time, and the theatres went. But I did not fail, as rumor asserted. Nobody can say that Jack Haverly did not pay one hundred cents on every dollar he owed. I sank $1,300,000, including the earnings of seven years, down those tunnels in Colorado, and shall get every dollar back, fifty-fold perhaps. I have now in my possession twenty-six gold and silver mines in Colorado, and a ranch of 10,000 acres adjoining the town of Gunnison. Five of the mines are now yielding largely and paying more than expenses. The remainder of the mines will soon follow suit, and then I will realize the dream of my life—the particular hobby of my ambition."

"And what is that?"

"A chain of Haverly's theatres all over America, England, and perhaps Australia—indeed, wherever the Anglo-Saxon tongue predominates."

"All painted white?"

"All painted white, Sir. Why I have still another property which is panning out amazingly lately, and that's the Duryea Smelting Works, for working low grade ores. I have one mill in constant motion at Silver Cliff, coining dollars for me every hour. There is precious little like a corpse about me at present, you can bet your pile on that."

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

The Expenses of the Same—Measures Acted on Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—When the Episcopal General Conference reassembled to-day the Rev. Dr. Benedict, of Southern Ohio, reported on behalf of the Committee on Amendments, that the amendment to Article 8, offered by Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, was inexpedient, and that it was unwise to make any alteration to the article in question at the present time. The committee asked to be discharged from the consideration of this and another unimportant amendment. An objection was raised and the matter was placed on the calendar. The committee also asked to be discharged from consideration of the resolution of Mr. Judd, of Illinois, providing for the establishment of a Court of Appeals. An objection was raised and the subject was placed on the calendar. The Committee on Education, under the auspices and control of the Protestant Episcopal Church reported adversely to the proposition of establishing day schools in missionary dioceses. The report was placed on the calendar. The Committee on Expenses report that the expenses of the convention of 1877 was $11,400, of the convention of 1880, $9,500, and the present convention, it is expected, will be at least $5,000 less. Assessments will be needed.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Meeting of the Army of the Tennessee at Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, October 17.—The sixteenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee began to-day. There was a large attendance of members. General Grant, said to have arrived last night, was not present, but is expected to-day or to-morrow. The society formed at the Kennard House at 10.30 this morning and marched in procession, about 200 in number, with a band of music, Major Howard and Captain Barber carrying the society's colors and Gens. Sherman and Legget, arm-in-arm, at the head of the column, to the Ontario street Tabernacle, where the business meeting was held. General Sherman, President of the society, on calling it to order, tendered his congratulations on the large attendance and apparent good health of the members and the auspicious circumstance surrounding the beginning of the reunion, though eighteen years have elapsed, said he, since we ceased using arms, and took up the pen and the tongue. This is our sixteenth reunion since the formation of the society, two having been allowed to lapse. The original date for this meeting was fixed for October 4th, the anniversary of that extraordinary brave and gallant defense of Corinth in 1862. But I was obliged to go on a long trip in the far West, and the meeting was postponed on my account, for which I am profoundly grateful, as it enables me once more to meet with my old comrades in arms. General Rosecrans I saw in Washington and he was exceedingly anxious to be here, but was prevented by the illness of his wife. He commissioned me personally to apologize for his absence.

General Gresham, too, is kept away by pressing business." General Grant has telegraphed his hopes to be here. The weather is beautiful, and the people seem pleased to see their old war heroes, and I'm truly glad to see so many of my old comrades in this beautiful city.

Committees were appointed to select officers, an orator and the place of the next meeting. The annual reports were submitted and routine business transacted. Letters of regret were read from Generals Hancock, Crook, Prior, Harrison and others.

The committee to consider the question of holding the next reunion at Yellowstone Park reported that satisfactory arrangements had not been made with the railroads, and the matter was recommitted.

A resolution to wear uniforms at the reunion and society badges at all times was tabled by a decisive vote.

A telegram was read inviting the society to meet at Cincinnati this week, with the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

General Sherman, on reading the telegram, said it would be impossible for him to be there, but he hoped all who could would attend and represent this society. He said the two armies were closely related, were almost Siamese twins. Colonel Dayton, Secretary, was instructed by a vote to telegraph the sympathy of the society to General Rosecrans.

Among those present are Generals Sherman, Logan, Liggett, Hickenlooper, Fellows, Fletcher, Fairchild, Noyes, Buckland, Hutchins, Pease, Wulcutt, Baldwin, Poe, Belknap, Strong, and others.

THE GREAT ACCEPTOR.

Butler Accepts the Greenback Nomination—Talk about Money and Labor.

BOSTON, October 17.—Governor Butler accepts the Greenback renomination in a somewhat extended letter, in which he says: "The greenback has become absolutely the currency of the United States in the several different forms in which the Government issues its money. Every silver and gold certificate and every postal note is essentially a greenback—that is, a paper currency based on the guarantee of the Nation 's good faith. True, for a part of that currency gold and silver is, in my judgment, piled up in the vaults of the Treasury, but if that were all taken away, still the note of the United States would be just as good, as there is no considerable number of persons that I know of who would have that currency changed. Upon that question you have won your fight, after a long and severe struggle, commencing in obloquy and ending in victory. I attempted, in what I wrote to the officers of the convention last year to pay this compliment. My and your enemies took advantage of the language in which it was couched to twist it for their nefarious purposes. I trust on this occasion I have made plain to even that most ordinary capacity, a newspaper writer, what I mean." Gov. Butler then tells the Greenbackers that their party now has a higher and nobler mission before it, and that it is to establish those relations between capital and labor which shall be just and profitable to both, and so curb and control, by proper legislation and administration, the combination and organization of capital which shall take an undue share from the working man of the production of his hands. He says some kinds of business must be carried on substantially in the form of monopolies, such as the transportation of freight and passengers, but these monopolies are created for the public good, and whenever they are attempted to be exercised to the public injury stringent laws must bring them back to their proper position. The laws should be strong enough and be so vigorously executed as to prevent capital from obtaining more than its fair remuneration for its use. Any organization under forms of law which gives to any man or set of men undue advantage, by which the rich are made richer and the poor poorer, he says, is destructive of free, equal, and just government, and, for the safety of both property and labor, ought to be sternly dealt with. A few years ago, he says, the currency and public debt was such a contrivance, now the party must go forward and abolish and restrain other contrivances, such as watering stocks, bogus mortgages on railroads, and fictitious valuations of the property of incorporated companies, by which money, without proper and just equivalent for it, is taken from one and given to another. "If capital suffers itself to become the oppressor of a free people it will surely be swept away."

A Cry from Macedonia.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 17.—Rev. Allen Allensworth, colored Baptist minister of Bowling Green, Ky., has issued an address to all colored ministers of the gospel of all denominations in the United States and territories of America in which he suggests a National Convention to give more force to the work begun by the late convention of colored men at this city and "present to the world documentary evidence and statistical data of our moral, religious, and financial progress since the emancipation; advise the colored people what they should do to repair moral disaster, which came through the existence of slavery, amend family life, paternal authority, marriage integrity broken down by that institution, and to improve their social standing and secure legal equality with all men."

All ministers favoring the call are requested to address Rev. Allensworth, at Bowling Green.

Freight Train Wreck.

OSKALOOSA, IOWA, October 17.—Last evening as the Central Iowa freight was on a grade four miles north of this city, the boiler of the engine exploded, causing a bad wreck, nineteen cars being piled up in a space of 140 feet. The engineer, Edward Bagley, was instantly killed, and Fireman Charles and Brakeman Elmer Blanchard were probably fatally injured. The boiler was carried forwards 150 feet and the wreck was piled up thirty feet in height.

POLITICAL POTHER

WHAT SENATOR SHERMAN THINKS

About the Result in Ohio—He Blames It on Prohibition and Wool—New York Republicans Hopeful—The Unconstitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill—Opinions of Politicians.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Of the Ohio election General Sherman says: "The Republicans were defeated because of the prohibition question and the law reducing the tariff on wool. The outlook was favorable until about three weeks before the election, when the extraordinary efforts of the women and others interested in the prohibition issue alarmed a great many persons who would otherwise have voted the Republican ticket and caused them to vote against us. Many Germans feared the loss of their property, while others refused to favor legislation of that kind." "How much did the wool tariff reduction affect the result?" "I think it lost the party at least 10,000 votes. There would have been a still greater loss from that cause if we had not succeeded in proving the insincerity and falsehood of the Democrats in regard to the subject. The contest was not decided on national matters, but wholly on local issues." "*What will be the effect on the election next year?*" "There is not the slightest doubt that Ohio will give a good majority for the Republican national ticket. It is a sure Republican State upon national issues." "Will the Democrats repeal the Scott law?" They are in a quandary. In some respects it is probably a good thing that the Democrats have control of the legislature. They will hardly dare to repeal the Scott Law, and yet if they refuse to do so they will be in a bad situation with their supporters. But if they should repeal it they would be in a still worse position." "How do you regard the outlook for electing a Republican President next year?" "It is good. But we cannot assume the responsibility in any State of passing prohibitory legislation. Personally I do not care for spirituous liquors and would be willing to see them swept away by legislation, but there are many Republicans who would not. A wide latitude must be allowed to people in such matters."

WHAT POLITICIANS THINK.

Of the Unconstitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill—A Suggestion.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The suggestion that certain Republicans would be likely to use the Civil Rights decision as a basis of a new political issue, will be verified. There are several Republican Congressmen in the city. The subject most discussed by them to day has been the decision. Every one of them who has been called upon says that unquestionably an attempt will be made to commit the Republicans, as a party to a movement in favor of a constitutional amendment which shall embody in it the principles of the void Civil Rights Act.

Some of the Congressmen regret the decision of the Court. One of them says that Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, is as able a lawyer as there is on the Supreme Bench, and he, throughout the debate, found the law constitutional.

Others are pleased with the decision for the reason that, as they put it, it will infuse new life into politics; will awake some old enthusiasms; will make the Republican party once more the party of moral ideas; will arouse sentiment, and if in a less degree, will revive the spirit of the old anti-slavery movement.

If the Congressmen who are here fairly represented the average Republican opinion unquestionably the Democrats will be compelled to decide whether or not they will favor a constitutional amendment, embodying the features of the Civil Rights law. This probably would not be an issue which the Democrats would welcome, for unless Republican opinion is much deceived, the Democratic party would be compelled to place itself in antagonism to such a movement.

District Attorney Corkhill says the suit now being prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the District to ascertain the rights of colored people under the Civil Rights Act here, will be prosecuted, notwithstanding the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, as the latter does not affirmatively declare the operation of the law in the District. Mr. Corkhill does not think the decision will have any effect here, as all classes have accepted the situation, and there are practically no discriminations on account of color.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

The Party Perfectly Harmonized and in Good Shape for 1884.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Chairman James D. Warren, of the State Committee, said to-day:

"I don't know an Independent reformer or Half-breed that is at all disaffected in this State. Only our trouble will be to get out the vote. We will not make a talking canvass. Our campaign so far looks much more like a successful one than it did at this time two years ago, when we carried the State. There is no trouble as far as local nominations are concerned, except in one or two districts, and on county nominations everywhere they add strength to the ticket. We will elect a majority of the Legislature sure, and I don't lie down a bit in reference to the State ticket. We will elect that, too, if the Republicans in New York who really want to see it elected go to the polls. The Ohio business will not hurt us. That was a local fight. In one other matter we have got the advantage of the Democrats. Our campaign is not being run in the interest of anybody for president. It is a fight to elect the Republican ticket of this year and to place the State in good shape for 1884.

A Dark and Bloody Deed.

WICHITA, KAN., October 17.—C. Bothamby, of Harvey county, started three weeks from his from his farm, near Newton, Kan., with 2,000 sheep, overland through Indian territory for Texas. He was accompanied by a woman named Nellie C. Bailey, the ex-banker's wife at Sedgwick City. Bothamby hired a man named William Dodson to help to drive. Last Sunday week Bothamby was shot by himself or somebody else and was buried south of Skeleton ranche. The woman and man kept right on with the sheep and teams.

C. W. Hollister, United States Marshal at Caldwell, Kansas, hearing the facts, followed them and arrested and brought them back to this city Monday evening. He took a metallic case with him and brought the remains of Bothamby back to Newton and buried them beside his deceased wife. The manner in which Bothamby was shot, clearly shows his death was not suicide. The party will have an examination before United States Commissioner Sherman. The affair has every appearance of a dark and bloody deed.

A Suit for Beauty.

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 17.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day the case of Alvfe Marguerite King against the *Daily American* for libel was heard. The alleged libel consisted of the statement that Miss King, who had figured as an actress, and who claims to be a relative of the late Vice President King, was a small lady with a very big nose, and ugly. The damages were laid at $50,000. The Judge sustained the defendant's demurrer, and dismissed the suit. The plaintiff appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

MINERS' CONVENTION AT MANSFIELD

Secretary Flannery Says it is Not Sanctioned by the Association.

PITTSBURGH, October 17.—Secretary Flannery, of the Miners' Association, was called upon by a reporter this afternoon and shown a copy of the "call" for a meeting of the Panhandle miners, to be held to-day. He was asked what he knew about it and replied: "We do not know anything about it, further than that such a meeting is being held at Mansfield Valley to-day. It has not the sanction of the association, or any of its officers. As near as I can learn the movement is being engineered by a few 'sore heads,' who are dissatisfied about something or other, possibly their inability to live without working."

"Will their threat to decide the Tribunal award illegal affect the situation on the Panhandle if carried out?

"No sir, the parties who have called the meeting are without influence, and any action taken will not, in my opinion, affect more than two or three railroad pits where the miners are not organized, and who may possibly be induced to strike for an increase over the award. The statement that they will attempt to form a new district of the Miners' Association is too silly for credence; our laws would prevent anything of that kind. You may say for me that I think that it would be decidedly better taste upon the part of these malcontents if, instead of striking against the Tribunal award, they elected and placed upon their tipples a check-weighman and by this method secure the full three and a half cents allowed. As it is now, they have no check-weighman and, as a consequence, do not really get over three cents a bushel for coal mined."

TAPPING THE WIRES.

How the Bucket Shops in Chicago Got the Market Quotations.

CHICAGO, October 17.—A warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of C. F. Van Winkle and Wm. Alcorn, at the instance of the Western Union Telegraph Company, on a charge of conspiracy. The trouble dates from last May, when the Western Union refused to furnish market quotations to the bucket shops, and removed its tickers. As a consequence the bucket shops have since been working all sorts of schemes to secure the reports with varying success. For a time it was supposed they managed to receive quotations by means of signs from parties on the Board of Trade until the fact become known they were receiving quotations not only as fully but just as sent over the Western Union, and an investigation developed the fact as alleged, that Van Winkle and Alcorn had tapped the Western Union at the Stock Yards and run a branch wire into a small office in this city, where the quotations were taken off, and, it is said, sent to all the different bucket shops. Van Winkle was held in $1,000 bail until the 23rd for examination. Alcorn has not yet been arrested.

THE GAMBLING RING

In St. Louis—The Testimony Before the Grand Jury.

ST. LOUIS, October 17.—The *Post Dispatch* to-day publishes five columns more of the testimony taken before the grand jury relative to the gambling ring. The testimony of ex-Police Commissioner Kerwin is to the effect that Bob Pate, the head of the late gambling ring here, requested him to sign a blank resignation. He did so, but was not appointed until a long time afterwards. To the best of his knowledge and belief the blank resignation was used; he had sent up his own resignation. The other testimony printed was that of Rev. Drs. Lewis, Vincie and Tudor, who signed a petition recommending the application of Kinkead as Police Commissioner. Dr. Lewis testified that he received, through the mail, a photograph copy of Kinkead's resignation. The evidence of these men is corroboratory of Lawyer White's and relates to interviews with Governor Crittenden when he sent for them in regard to the Kinkead resignation, which Warren McChesney had sent him.

Railroad Yardmen's Strike.

ST. LOUIS, October 17.—Sheriff Roubiquet, of St. Clair county, Illionis, swore in about thirty men as deputy sheriffs this morning, and distributed them in the different railroad yards of East St. Louis. Seven United States deputy marshals are also on the ground, but they are specially assigned to the Ohio & Mississippi yards, that road being under the protection of the United States court. In the Cairo Short Line yard one of the new men was assaulted, and all the other new men of that yard driven out by the strikers, but after the Deputy Sheriffs made their appearance the strikers retired, and the new men resumed work. All the roads are working small forces, made up mostly of employes of other departments, but trains move slowly except on the Ohio & Mississippi, where the usual work is being done under protection, and where there is nearly a full force.

Distinguished Visitors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17.—Secretary Lincoln and Gen. Wright, Gen. Parke and Col. Craighill, of the Engineering Corps of the Army, have gone to Charleston, W. Va., to inspect the engineering improvements at that point.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The First National bank of Chicago has notified its 130 clerks that they must all procure bonds which will average from $4,000 to $5,000 each.

The National Convention of the Locomotive Engineers has begun at Boston. All the British American Provinces, and every State in the Union, except Florida is represented.

The Grand Jury of Baltimore county, Md., has concluded its investigation of the Tivoli disaster, wherein the lives of sixty-five excursionists were lost. They find a presentment of manslaughter against Lowery Albert, proprietor of the Tivoli grounds, and Frank Debiline, lessee.

Senator Sessions, of New York, now on trial for an attempt to bribe Assemblyman Bradley during the Halfbreed and Stalwart Senatorial contest, testified in his own behalf that in a conversation with Bradley nothing was said about money. No money was offered, and no money passed between them.

At the regular Board meeting of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company yesterday, the action of the Finance Committee in accepting the offer of the old syndicate for $18,000,000 of the proposed $20,000 second mortgage bonds was ratified and confirmed. Messrs. Seligman & Co. have 15,000,000 francs on the way from Paris.

The Pullman Palace Car Company will to day declare the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, with an extra dividend of 1½ per cent, both payable November 15th. It is stated that the net earnings of the company for the year ending August 31st, was about 19 per cent, and since August 31st the earnings show a gain of over $3,000 per day.

Governor Cleveland, of New York, telegraphed counsel for Edward Hovey, sentenced to be hanged Friday next for the murder of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Fanny Vermilyea, that he would not interfere with Hovey's execution, and that this was his final determination. Hovey received the news quietly, but bitterly upbraided the Governor for not allowing him a few days additional life.

NEWS BY THE CABLE.

A DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE

**Over Two Thousand Persons Killed by the Upheaval—An Italian Town Entirely Destroyed by Fire—One Thousand People Made Homeless—