State Historical Society

The Emporia Weekly News.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857. EMPORIA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1881. VOL. 24---NO. 44.

There are a great many Greenback Republicans who have fought long enough for a myth and consider this a good year to rejoin the old party and get ready to take a hand in the political battles of the near future.

On last Thursday Atlanta was blessed with the presence of nine live governors, most of them being from southern states. Two suits of clothes were made from cotton during the day and worn by governors at a reception in the evening.

Mrs. Garfield intends herself to supervise the preparation of a biography of her husband. Whatever portion she contributes will be thoroughly well done, for she is a scholarly and accomplishd woman and has a graceful literary style.

Ex-Secretary Evarts is on his farm in Vermont writing a report of the International Monetary Commission. It is likely that he went into the country so that he could round up his sentences without incuring the risk of proceeding against him for trespass upon the premises of his neighbors.

Theo. S. Case has been reappointed and confirmed as postmaster at Kansas City. The appointment is a most excellent one. Mr. Case is not only a prominent citizen, but one of the best postmasters in the country. The large and growing interest of the postal service at Kansas City could scarcely be in better hands.

Leavenworth Times: Emporia has decided that so long as the prohibition law is on the statute books it ought to be enforced, and has recently brought several violators up very roundly for their shortcomings; and THE NEWS claims to represent the public sentiment when it says that the work will be kept up until there shall be no more law-breaking.

Topeka Capital: The gentle bulldozer is abroad in Emporia, and is making himself both numerous and obnoxious. The temperance people have been making it warm for the whisky sellers, and in return the latter have been making it uncomfortable for the witnesses of the temperance people, one of whom, a young man of less nerve than zeal, packed up, skipped, and his mother hasn't heard from him since. Threats were extended to the youth, and he, taking them for earnest, and being afraid for his own life, did not stand upon the order of his going but went. The temperance people down that way, however, do not propose to have such goings-on any longer, and if necessary will protect their witnesses. A good way to do, also, would be for the witnesses to take care of themselves and permit no bulldozing whatever. The prohibitionists have become thoroughly waked up at Emporia, and having secured two convictions propose to keep the ball rolling.

CONDITION OF OUR COUNTY.

Republicans can point with pride to the record of Lyon county in a business point of view. Her finances have been handled as ably and as carefully as those of any county in the state. Notwithstanding she carried, for some years, a debt of $400,000 for railroads, besides school district debts of $40,000 to $50,000, her people never even seriously discussed repudiation or "compromise" of her debt. The interest was always paid promptly, and to-day not a dollar of her bonds can be bought at less than their face value. We say Republicans can point with pride to this record, because most of the time the affairs of the county have been under their control.

Individually, as well as collectively, we are satisfied our people are in as good condition as those of the most prosperous communities of the West. The court records, as well as the private accounts of the people, will prove this assertion. In the last two years, with a population of over 17,000, there have not been twenty-five real estate sales by the executive officers of the county. Seventy-five or eighty per cent. of our taxes are always paid before or by the time they are due, and the delinquent tax sales are really slim affairs.

—Altogether, we think the people of Lyon county can take pride in the business interests of the county in the hands of the party which has made such a splendid record in the management of her public affairs. There is no call for any change, and so the people will conclude on election day.

The Troy Chief cautions the press against "L. E. Brown & Co.," of Walnut street, Cincinnati, a concern which is sending out to Western papers an advertisement of "Useful household articles," in pay for which they offer $7 worth of goods. Any paper which bites at such offers, or takes anything but cash in pay for advertising, and that in advance, at least quarterly, deserves to be swindled. There is a class of papers that take anything and everything that is offered them in the way of advertising. Some publishers don't care how big a humbug the article they advertise is, so they can get some wood type, some mud ink or something of that kind for pay. They do not respect their business themselves or teach others to respect it. They cannot get legitimate business advertisements at fair rates because legitimate business men avoid such papers. It is such papers that help keep up eastern swindlers of the kind mentioned by the Chief. All papers should make it a point to know that the article advertised comes within the range of legitimate business enterprise, and then they should demand a fair rate for work in cash, and always in advance, unless the advertiser is known to be perfectly responsible. As long as there are papers to advertise for them for nothing we suppose such swindlers will exist.

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

New York Tribune: The prospect for a Bourbon defeat in Virginia is excellent. All the correspondents agree that the Mahone party has every prospect of success. A correspondent to the Boston Herald, a journal which is so severely independent that it is oftener Democratic than anything else, says that if all the people who are longing to assist Mahone were able to vote, his ticket would have 40,000 majority. Of the principles at stake in the election, the same correspondent gives this entirely accurate summary: "People at the north, who are inclined to look only at the financial part of this campaign, would be surprised to see how little the debt question enters into it here. There is no party in Virginia that proposes to pay its debt, and I venture the prediction that there are not 100 men in the state who are to-day in favor of paying the debt. The debt question is not worthy of being considered by any man who desires to know the real facts about this canvass. The Democrats would today father the most obnoxious scheme of repudiation, if it would help them to carry the state. There are greater questions than the payment of the state debt which wait upon the result of this contest, questions which seriously affect the future of this country and the future of the two political parties. The Democrats understand that it is a fight for the future, and that the succes of Mahone this year means the political freedom of half a dozen other states of the south, now bound hand and foot to the Democracy by just such methods as have kept Virginia so long in bondage."

DEMOCRACY AND FREE WHISKY.

The Sentinel of this week puts itself squarely in opposition to the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law. Referring to the convictions of Mrs. De Ludolf and Daniel Stanck it wants "to see all *right* and *honorable* means used to punish violators of law." Hence it regards every one engaged in making up cases against the traffic as ingaged in *wrong* and *dishonorable* business. That luminary goes on to say:

"It is no excuse that it is to suppress an evil. The end never justifies the means in the cause of temperance any more than in any other laudable work. If the prohibitory law cannot be enforced without resorting to such means, there is something wrong in the law and it ought to be remedied. Under the old law the sale of intoxicants was suppressed without any difficulty and no such unworthy means was resorted to."

This law is not going to enforce itself. Its violation is hourly studied and practiced. All good citizens should assist in its enforcement; not because it favors temperance, but because it is the law. The people of the state declared for prohibition. The constitution was amended in December. That fixed the policy of the state. The liquor men agreed to quit, if let alone until their licenses expired. They were let alone, but did not quit. The prohibitory law did not take effect till May 1. There was plenty of time to engage in a decent occupation. The traffic is now lawless, and the men engaged in it and the politicians and newspapers who support it are lawless.

Defrauding the revenue of the general government, the making and passing of counterfeit money, conspiracies of all kinds, like the liquor traffic in Kansas, are usually carried on in the dark or on the sly. The government employs detectives to ferret out these wrongs. Over thirty years ago there was a great conspiracy along the line of the Michigan Central railroad. Wm. H. Seward was employed by the company and he employed detectives, and the great plot which might have destroyed thousands of innocent people was discovered, and the violators of the law brought to trial

According to the Sentinel this instance, as well as the settled policy of the United States for half a century, were neither "right" nor "honorable." The last sentence above quoted deserves a passing notice. It is historically *false*. "Under the old law the sale of intoxicants" was never "suppressed." The law was not the suppressing kind. The men engaged in the liquor traffic then and now were law-breakers. As we have stated, the constant violation of the old license law was the occasion for the present law.

We suppose the reason "one Bell" got people to buy liquor and retain it to produce it in court as evidence, was, that the prosecution wanted witnesses who knew something and would not be like the editor of the Sentinel, who, when recently called as a witness, swore he got something to drink, but could not tell what it was he got. Besides it was a matter of precaution to preserve the liquor, so that a witness should not get so tipsy as to impair his memory.

THE BOLTER.

The political "bolter" is an institution. We would sometimes be lonesome without him. This is a good year for him, and Kansas has him bad. It is stated that in a large number of counties there are bolters' tickets in the field. We always hold that bolting is proper under certain circumstances. We have seen a very few occasions when it was a duty to bolt. But these occasions and circumstances seldom arise. When a bolt proceeds from other motives than public good, or the cleansing of a party, it does not deserve the support of the voters. A bolter is generally made up of a good deal of fool, more mule and an awful load of egotism. He is a fellow who assumes, when his desires or plans are thwarted, that he is a bigger man than his party and immediately proceeds to demonstrate that fact by bolting. He has a mission then, which is the dissemination of his personal grievances or his mean revenge. He snorteth up and down the valleys, he paweth the earth and maketh things look blue. He fills the air with anathemas against the party, and the "reg'lar ticket." The party becomes corrupt when it drops him. We have often been amused at the ways of the bolter. They are not past finding out. They are easily understood. We remember him when he was a devoted partizan and a strong advocate of the "reg'lar ticket." Then his name was on the ticket. His party gives him an office, and he becomes inflated. He gets smart and influential, and powerful. He commences fixing things to perpetuate himself. Time passes on. He wants office again. He comes in contact with some other fellows who have not been asleep. He finds they are just as smart as he is, for it is a fact that in every position in human affairs, sooner or later, we find, in sailing around the sharp corners, opponents who are a little smarter than the smartest of us. So our smartest politicians gets beat. Our bolter goes into the convention, and there are moves on the checker board which he did not see, and, to use a forcible expression, he "gets left." Then we find out how deep his devotion to his party—to principle—was. He don't propose to stand it. It is too awful bad for the dear people to be robbed of his services, and if he can't have what he wants, the party and its principles may go. He proposes to knock the whole political skillet into the fire. He bolts. He is a bigger man than the party which has given him the only importance he ever had, and he proceeds to prove it by a fight on everything and everybody. The best treatment that can be meted out to the bolter is for the people to squelch him. This they generally do, and the average "disatisfied" individual then becomes sour and lands in the opposition party. In his "rule or ruin" policy as a general thing he ruins himself and nobody else. Think of the cheek of the fellow who, because he fails to carry his personal points, asks the whole party to go back on its own work. Reflect on his presumption! There can be no surprise in the fact that the people generally give them what they deserve—defeat, chagrin and oblivion.

The Republicans in the various localities where meetings have been appointed should exert themselves to make these meetings interesting and profitable. The evenings are long and people have had a good rest form political work. Certainly all can afford to give an evening to the consideration of political matters, and also a few hours on election day. Fall, in Republicans! There is nothing to be gained by swapping horses now. You have a good ticket for the main offices and you ought to see that it is elected.

The fortune of General Morgan, who recently declined the treasury portifolio, is estimated at $12,000,000. Although there was considerable disappointment felt throughout the country over the General's refusal to accept a place in the President's cabinet, it will strike a fair-minded public that $12,000,000 is about all the money that one man should be required to handle.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The report of the State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending September 30 is before us. From the document the Atchison Champion takes some interesting figures, which we use below:

The report opens with a statement of the condition of crops on the 30th of September. The condition of winter wheat is presented by counties, and there is a notable difference in the reports, ranging from total failure up to a full average yield. A large majority of the counties, however, report an average yield of from 10 to 15 bushels per acre; others from 6 to 8 bushels; and others one-third of a crop. We should judge, from these reports, that more wheat was raised in Kansas this year than has generally been supposed.

The reports concerning the corn crop are as diverse as those relating to winter wheat. "Below the average," and "about one-half a crop," are, however, the most general reports. In some counties the returns note a nearly total failure. Twenty-four counties report a full half crop; four, above average; thirteen, an average yield; eleven, below the average; five, a light crop; two, two-thirds of a crop; ten, one-fourth of a crop; and seven, a total or nearly a total failure. Everything considered, this is not a bad report. Many correspondents state that the crop is the most profitable one produced for years, owing to the large price it commands.

The acreage planted in rye was 20 per cent. above the area of 1880, and twenty-nine counties report an average crop, while in twenty-five the yield was below the average. The area planted in oats was, unfortunately, thirty per cent. below that of 1880, but the yield has been the best ever known in the state, in both quantity and quality. Sixteen counties only report a yield below the average. Concerning flax, nineteen counties report average yields; in thirteen the crop was a partial failure, and in two a total failure. The rice corn crop was not as good as anticipated; buckwheat yielded from one-fourth to half a crop; sorghum was a very large and profitable crop this year; the yield of castor beans was a fair average; broom corn was a favorable crop; and the reports concerning millet and Hungarian are generally encouraging. Fruit trees are generally in fine condition, and many of the counties of the state report good yields of fruit, while others report from one fourth to one-half a crop.

The following statement gives the number of farm animals in the state, for the years 1880 and 1881:

	1880.	1881.
Horses	367,589	388,815
Mules	56,933	56,790
Milch cows	366,040	406,706
Other cattle	748,072	839,751
Sheep	1,436,016	1,349,225
Swine	1,981,630	1,174,099
Total	3,949,326	3,609,474

The large increase in the number of sheep is the most notable feature of this report. The falling off in the number of hogs is no doubt due to the unusually high prices they have commanded during the past year, which have induced farmers to sell more freely than in ordinary years.

Pottawatomie has more horses than any other county in the state, viz., 10,217; Cherokee more mules, 1,909; Nemaha more milch cows, 15,291; Pottawatomie more cattle, 30,600; Ford more sheep, 46,156; and Bourbon more swine, 41,279. During the year ending March 14, 1881, the cheese made in factories aggregated 598,346 lbs., and the butter 113,513 lbs. The cheese made in families aggregated 187,923 lbs., and the butter 20,245,262 lbs. There are cheese factories in forty-one counties, but some of them report a very small product. The leading county is Nemaha, which manufactured 122,112 lbs. last year. The produce sold from market gardens, for the year ending March 1st, last, brought $496,083; the poultry and eggs marketed, $691,261; and the animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $16,251,134. The prairie hay cut in 1880, aggregated 1,606,916 tons; and the wool clip of the same year aggregated 4,159,357 pounds. The area in farms aggregates 16,391,589 acres, and in nurseries, 7,533 acres. The area in clover meadow aggregates 17,560 acres; in timothy, 53,130 acres; and in prairie 971,951 acres. The area in clover pasture aggregates 7,132 acres; in timothy, 18,989 acres; in blue grass, 39,548 acres; and in prairie pasture, 1,149,073 acres.

There are 18,802 stands of bees in Kansas, and their product, last year, was 142,257 lbs. of honey and 7,287 lbs. of wax.

The bearing fruit trees of the State are as follows:

Apple	2,751,045
Pear	86,079
Peach	5,488,260
Plum	303,268
Cherry	658,968
Total	9,178,628

The trees not yet bearing exceed these figures very largely, showing that orchards are multiplying rapidly. There are 4,058,917 apple trees not yet bearing, 167,716 pear trees, 4,448,304 peach, 309,068 plum, and 661,920 cherry trees.

BLAINE'S RELATION TO NATIONAL POLITICS.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Sun thus graphically defines the position of Secretary Blaine in the politics of the country just at this time:

"Mr. Blaine is the recognized leader of the anti-third-term host. He stands upon a sentiment as broad as the Republic and as deep in the hearts of the people as is the love of liberty itself. In two national conventions his sentiment has gathered to his support the main strength of the opposition to Grant, and at Chicago it enabled him individually to dictate the nomination of Garfield. The letter recently published, in which he accepted in such remarkable terms General Garfield's offer of the state department, settles and confirms his leadership of the anti-Grant Republican forces, which ever were and ever must be backed and sustained by universal popular feeling without regard to party.

"Again, Mr. Blaine is regarded as the survivor of the Blaine-Garfield partnership, and entitled to all the assets of the concern, among which is the deep-seated sympathy of the whole people in the terrible sufferings of the late President, so bravely and so nobly borne that the world forgets its private miseries in the public sorrow. This powerful Garfield sentiment re-elected Foster in Ohio; it will defeat the stalwart Baily in Pennsylvania, and it alone gives a semblance of vitality to the Half Breed ticket in New York. It has taken Mr. Blaine as the representative of the dead President, and whatever force there may be in it will bear him up in the conflict that may seem to be forced upon him by those who were once regarded as the political enemies of the dead President. Their work was jointly done. The secretary merged his individuality and his fortunes in those of the President. Their names and their fame are indissolubly linked. Whatever of Garfield survives in a political sense survives in Blaine. The vivid picture drawn by the assassin of those friends walking arm in arm, with their heads almost touching, in earnest and affectionate consultation, while he lurked in the shadows with his "bull-dog" waiting the opportunity to murder, will never fade from memory."

At the last Congressional election Georgia polled 147,824 votes, electing nine members of Congress, and Michigan, represented by an equal number of members, polled 352,526 votes. One hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred population is the apportionment to a Congressional district. Under this apportionment Georgia and Michigan have each nine members. With the same population Georgia, like the Southern States, highly political, averages only 16,425 votes. Why do these colored voters stay away from the polls? Are they intimidated? This is not peculiar to Georgia. Only five of the Southern Representatives make a better showing, and they but a very small improvement. The definite cause of this state of things should be inquired into by our National Legislature.

The prominence which has recently attached to the name of ex-Governor Morgan, by reason of the President's tender to him of the Treasury portfolio, has not induced any biographical sketches of him, but the fact that he has declined a position in the cabinet justifies the assumption that neither he nor any of his near relatives ever lived in Ohio.

HERE AND THERE.

The president of the French Republic receives a salary of $200,000 per annum. It is almost as lucky to be born in France as in Ohio.

If "Hamlet" had lived in these days he would have been called a "crank." But he lived only in Shakspere's mind, so it wouldn't have hurt his reputation.

In different parts of the west young ladies who desire to attest, by their toilets, the opulence of their "paternal dads," wear strands of small potatoes about their necks.

The First Baptist church of Kansas City has been sold by the United States Marshal. No enterprise which operates on a cold water basis can ever hope to achieve finnancial success at the Kaw mrtropolis.

The room wherein Garfield so long lay ill in the White House has been freshly tinted, and the discolored spots made by the splashing of the medicines have been obliterated. It has not, however, been refurnished.

Three men, supposed from property in their possession, to be Missouri train robbers, have been arrested at Lawrence. If they desired to secure immunity from molestation at the hands of the police, they should have gone to Topeka.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Governor Roberts, of Texas, says he would rather walk than ride free on a railroad. Therein he differs from the thirty-seven other governors who, one and all, would rather walk than pay fare.

The Kansas City Times preserves a boisterous silence regarding the "half-sheet extra" of the Journal since it has "ensmalled" a column to the page to meet the demands, as we take it, of its "growing advertising patronage."

The convention held at St. Louis to take measures for the improvement of the Mississippi river seems to have had but little effect upon that stream. The "Father of Waters" is behaving even worse than it did last spring.

It has been guessed that the bill of Dr. Bliss for his services to President Garfield will be $25,000. It is a mere guess, for he never communicated his private business to a reporter. But the nation will not criticise his bill when they remember his devotion.

The female suffragists are taking the war-path in Kentucky. As the women of that state are largely addicted to tobacco chewing and chop most of the wood for domestic consumption, we see no reason why they should not be permitted to exercise the elective franchise.

Chicago Inter Ocean: In reply to his application for evidence of Guiteau's insanity, a New York man writes Mr. Scoville that he once loaned a silk umbrella to Guiteau, and that it was returned promptly and in good order. This seems to be convincing.

Texas has a congressman representing the Sixth district who refused to take a handsome silver set tendered him by his constituents. If he lived in Ohio he would be promptly set down as a "crank," and immediate steps would be taken for the election of his successor.

Superstitious people who have been troubled by the prophecies which are rife regarding the end of the world during the present year, will become the prey of renewed anxiety when they learn that the phenomenal events of the past ten months have been supplemented by a real estate boom at Leavenworth.

John Hudson, of Loomis, Illinois, murdered his wife and afterward killed himself. This program is getting monotonous. If it were occasionally reversed it would add greatly to the interest of the criminal record. Let the next fellow who becomes inflammed by jealousy and a thirst for gore commit suicide first and dispatch his wife after he has attended to his own case.

San Francisco Chronicle: The first "celestial marriage" occurred by stealth, on the banks of the Mississippi river, near Nauvoo, Illinois. Joseph Smith "sealed" to James Noble, a second wife. Noble's first wife soon died of a broken heart, and the second wife went insane and also died. When Smith married Noble the latter also married Smith to a second wife. The first Smith clung to the prophet until a mob killed him, and then married a Gentile, and at last accounts was still living at Nauvoo.

The World's Fair committee have considered the advisability of holding the fair at Boston, provided five million dollars can be raised, and referred the subject to a subcommittee with instructions to canvass the city for the purpose of securing that amount. If the phenomenal energy with which this project is being urged forward is persisted in it will be comparatively easy to make the exposition and the completion of Washington's monument coincident events in our national history, the singular appropriateness of which will be readily conceded.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

It is Senator Windom again.

Isn't Tyner being let down rather easy?

Miss Arthur, the daughter of the president, is a blonde-haired young lady who is now at school at Albany.

Judge Folger was the original choice of New York Stalwarts for the treasury department under President Garfield.

Mr. Tyner was somewhat disposed to stand upon the order of his going, but it is a noteworthy fact that he finally went.

The Republican majority in Iowa only foots up 60,000 this fall. The Democrats will be claiming the state by another year.

Minister Angell will shortly leave Pekin for home. Strange as it may appear for a man of his name, he is thoroughly disgusted with the celestial kingdom.

The Democracy in the Ohio legislature will feel lonesome. But then they can stay at home as much as they desire. There is a quorum in each house without them.

Iowa backs Kasson's claim to the speakership of the House by a sure Republican majority ranging from 60,000 to 85,000. It is an argument that is entitled to consideration.

Wendell Phillips writes to a friend in Iowa: "I do not forget that President Arthur was one of our New York counsel in the fugitive slave cases, and I predict he will make a good president."

T. B. Murdock, of the Commonwealth, says that the owner of a fast horse at thirty is generally the sole proprietor of Shank's mare at fifty. Bent occasionally hits the bull's eye with a great deal of precision.

General Hancock's boom at Yorktown shows that he is more popular as a gallant soldier than as a Democratic candidate for president. Let him remain content with his lot and he will be beloved by the people.

Sam Radges is making a new directory of Topeka which will give that city a population of 20,000. Considering the fact that it is his first effort at reinforcing the census of the capital the result is highly encouraging

Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, have commenced their second religious campaign in England. It seems very unique for two Chicago men to go away from home to carry the tidings of salvation to fallen humanity.

Frank Hatton, the editor of the Burlington Hawkeye, who succeeds Tyner as First Assistant Postmaster General, is a native of Cadiz, which, the intelligent reader will correctly assume, is in the great state of Ohio.

"I see that Henry Watterson characterizes me as a 'perfidious old man.' But as I am only one remove from the 'pole' I think I can struggle with the abuse of my quondam Democratic friends."—David Davis.

The modified misfortune of the Iowa Republicans on election day is explained by the fact that it rained. Their majority was only about 40,000, with 96 majority on joint ballot in the legislature. This will be remedied by a day of humiliation and prayer.

It is interesting to note the abatement in the Globe-Democrat's abuse of Blaine since President Arthur has prevailed upon the secretary of state to retain his portfolio until December. The heroic determination of the G.-D. to be pleased with the new administration is a source of great felicitation to its readers.

"Emma James" says of the new senator, Warner Miller, of New York: "Though a loyal Methodist, there is thank God, no danger that this new senator will ever be a professional Christian statesman. There is something too red blooded in New York politics to grow that kind of parasite."

Chicago Times: "The kind of a man Blaine is may be seen in a single incident. With all his might he fought Plaisted, of Maine, a year ago, and had the mortification of seeing him win. It was a bitter defeat of Blaine, and hurt him for the rest of the campaign. The other day he found that Governor Plaisted and his newly wedded wife and his military staff were looking in vain for provision to get to Yorktown in comfort, whereupon Blaine made the whole party his guests."

THE NEWS.

The Jennie Gilchrist Disaster

ROCK ISLAND, OCT. 28.—A little after 10 o'clock the Jennie Gilchrist left Rock Island with thirteen passengers and sixteen men of the crew on board. It passed through the bridge and got about a half-mile above it, when at 10:30 the engineer discovered that the cam-rod which is used to reverse the wheel, was broken and the boat was drifting helplessly rapidly down stream. The swollen river gave the current additional force, and swiftly the craft went down to destruction. When the certain danger became apparent Mr. Skelton at once rushed into the cabin, telling the passengers of the accident which had happened, and urging them to at once take refuge in the barges. He notified the pilot of what had happened, blew the whistle for danger, then left the wheel, giving it a turn for the port and made tracks for the barge, crying as he went down stairs, "Save yourselves, she is going to strike the bridge." The crew, with the exception of Pilot Dorrand, the clerk and engineer and firemen, are reported to have been drunk, and as terror-struck as the others.

When the Jennie struck the bridge she hit a little aft of the boiler heads and broke them in. At once the steam began to rush out, and for a moment the prospect of being scalded was more to that of being drowned. Those on the barge knew not if they were safe or in danger. Around them was a thick cloud of steam, suffocating them so that no one had only chance for breath was by lying down and putting their mouths to the holes in the deck. In the cabin they could hear the cries and moans of the passengers, while outside there, while the crew on the forcastle appealed loudly for help. The barge drifted off to the left, following the boat, and the flat following it. The wind carried the barge over toward the Davenport shore, and in the course of a short time they drifted down onto the island outside of Fargo, Dixon & Co.'s mill, where it stranded. The Evansville heard the cries for help and left Rock Island on its second trip to succor. In about twenty minutes it came upon the stranded barge and rescued its twelve passengers from their situation, carrying them back to Rock Island. Besides the twelve saved on the barge there were five picked up on the Iowa shore who had clung to the wreck, one of whom was a woman who displayed remarkable pluck.

The scene in the cabin when the danger became apparent was terrible. Mr. Skelton and Clerk Kohler tried to get the passengers down to the barge. Four women were in the cabin in a state of pure helplessness, doing nothing, saying nothing, evidently expecting death. The gentlemen tried entreaty and advice, but it was useless. No one would stir, and it seemed impossible to get them, or any of the passengers, to move. They were told that their only hope lay in getting aboard the barge, but they said and not stir. Mr. Skelton and Mr. Schuler shook them and tried to drag them, but it was useless, and in despair they left them to their fate. A panic was everywhere, and many effects were come it proved fruitless. The steamer had in tow a barge and one flat-boat, the flat-boat being pushed at the bow of the steamer. The barge was fastened to the port side. There seems to be no doubt but the steamer was totally unfit for the work, was heavily loaded, and most of the crew were drunk. The boat was merely a freight boat and was not licensed to carry passengers. The accident was entirely due to carelessness and liquor. There was a good deal of whisky in the cargo and some of it was tapped before starting.

A Sombre Outlook.

DETROIT, Oct. 28.—D. H. Williams, of Pittsburg, returned to-night from a second visit to the district devastated by the September fires. He made the following summary of the present condition and prospective needs of these afflicted people: I have been through much of the burnt district, and conferred with agents and others about the condition of the people as to their health and supplies. There are many sick people lying without sufficient shelter, bedding, convenences and medicines. There is not a sufficient quantity of stoves, bedding, men's heavy over-coats, woolen shirts, women's woolen underclothing, mittens or hosiery, infants' flannels, women's boots and shoes, large sizes and of good quality for winter wear. There is a deficiency in delicacies and nourishing diet for the sick and convalescent. There have been about $500,000 of cash subscriptions, or about $300 to each family. To provide the shelter, essential furniture, bedclothing, underwear, medicine and sundries, and for one cow and feed, and food till next harvest, there should have been collected four hundred dollars to each family, or a round million dollars. The commission cannot well get along with less than $300,000, making a total of $800,000 in cash subscriptions. I have seen no estimate based upon accurate knowledge of what has been and what remains to be done toward reducing these figures.

The Question of Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Although Scoville, Guiteau's counsel, announced he had no intention of raising the question of jurisdiction it is believed it will be raised after the trial is substantially over. The court announced that the waiving of this plea at the present time would not prevent bringing it up hereafter. Scoville's associate, Robinson, has a good knowledge of the technicalities of law and is convinced that the court of the District of Columbia has no jurisdiction, but it is thought best not to raise the plea now, but wait till the life of Guiteau is actually in jeopardy. Guiteau's counsel will ask the court to acquit on the ground of no jurisdiction. If the court refuses, his counsel will take exception to the ruling and the case will go on an appeal to the supreme court of the United States, and if exception is sustained the prisoner goes free. Under the decision of Judge Cox twenty witnesses will be subpoenaed on behalf of Guiteau, in accordance with the designation of the counsel. The fees and costs of service, etc., will be defrayed by the government, the same as in the cases of witnesses for the prosecution. Scoville already has issued summons for twelve. The decision of the court was not to prevent the prisoner from asking for witnesses should they be deemed necessary. The defense will not be at all hampered.

A Tenement Holocaust.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The fire in the West 10th tenement house shows a fearful state of affairs. The tenement was a three story building built in a court surrounded by six story brick tenements and not ten feet from either, packed with poor people. J. Parkerson, wife and daughter Annie and baby lived on the third floor, and the only way to get up or down to the third floor was by a wooden stairway outside the house. While the Parkersons were in bed at 6 o'clock this morning, the house was set on fire by some drunken inmates on the lower floor, who upset a lamp. When the Parkersons were awakened by the smoke the whole lower part of the house was burning, the outside stairway destroyed and no means of escape except by a window down into the narrow space between the building and the tall tenement adjoining, the walls of which were red hot and the pavement below covered with embers. Parkerson threw the blankets to break the fall and before they could burn up dropped his wife down, then the daughter and then took the baby in his arms and hung out of the window preparing to drop with it, when the window sill burned off and he fell, striking his head against the hot brick wall opposite with such force as to knock him senseless. The baby fell and struck its head against the same wall, and fractured its skull and had its cheek burned off against the hot bricks. When Parkerson and the baby struck they both became unconscious, and Mrs. Parkerson and daughter had to drag them out through the narrow alley filled with burning wood, and when they reached the street all four were on fire. All were taken to the hospital. The building had been condemned by the building department three years ago and had been ordered torn down, but the landlord had influence and contrived to have it remain and be packed with people.

A Bad Bostonian.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Papers were placed in the hands of the judge of the probate court to-day, the allegations in which are that Chas. F. Wiggins of this city has secured property of not less than $150,000 from the late John Harriman, of Boston, by means so base as to be almost beyond belief.

Details gathered from sources which seem reliable are about as follows:

John Harriman was a bachelor who had lived for years in Boston, and had acquired $150,000 or more. Several years ago Wiggins became acquainted with Harriman, and in time they became friends, and Harriman placed great confidence in Wiggins. After a time Harriman's health began to fail, and at Mr. Wiggin's suggestion he went to live at a public house at South Newmarket, N. H., kept by Miss Annie Wiggins, Mr. Chas. Wiggin's sister. While Harriman lived there, which was for the remainder of his life, Wiggins, so Harriman's friends claimed, watched, with the aid of his sister, to see that none of Harriman's friends and relations be allowed to see him, giving as a reason that Harriman's mind was in such a condition that he could not stand it.

Finally, when Harriman was about to die, Wiggins, it is claimed, either carried or caused to be carried to Harriman a will which makes Wiggins executor and sole and entire legatee of Harriman's property. The will was witnessed by three women, who have since confessed that Harriman did not realize that he was signing a will or anything else. In addition to the proceedings instituted in the probate court, the heirs of Harriman have brought suit for $10,000 in the United States circuit court against Wiggins, and have attached all bank deposits and other property, and at noon to-day a keeper was put in at Mr. Wiggins' store. This was the first intimation that Wiggins had of the charges against him. General Butler is counsel for the plaintiffs.

What Scoville is Going to Do.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct.—Scoville, Guiteau's counsel, occasioned much surprise to-day when he declined to raise the point of insanity in the second argument on which had been set for the 30th inst. It is stated, however, that the point is only reserved so as to be of service to the accused. Should he be tried and convicted a writ of habeas corpus will be taken and the plea of want of jurisdiction then raised. Should it then be decided that the district court was without jurisdiction, Mr. Scoville has been assured by the attorney general that his client could not be tried in New Jersey, as that would be to put him in peril of his life for the second time for the same offense. Should the argument be made before the trial, and Judge Cox decide that he had no jurisdiction, this chance for the life of Guiteau would be lost

The district attorney, opposing the postponement, said: "Had anything been presented upon which the court could act except the statement of the counsel that he would establish the fact upon which he based the plea that it was more important the sane man, who assassinated the President, should promptly expiate that crime. That was what the people were waiting for, and not that this man should be proved insane."

The court, in granting a postponement to November 14 and no longer, said: "If this were an ordinary case of voluntary arrangement for the counsel to enter into the case he should say the case should not be subordinated to their engagements, but it was a consideration not to be disregarded that the order of the court had taken counsel from the performance of other engagements."

A Lion at Large.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—Passengers on the state train to-day report a lively time at Carnesville Monday night, after the performance of Coup's show. A countryman came to the show with a pet bear, and while in a maudlin condition was showing the little animal around. Several canvassers, shouting drunk on whisky, seized the countryman and wrested his bear from him. He swore vengeance against them, and, having collected a number of drunken friends from the rural districts, repaired to the train, upon which the animals were being loaded, and attacked the circus men. The row soon became general; more than one hundred shots having been fired. The marshal of the town interfered and was promptly shot down, but not dangerously hurt. A white man received a painful wound in the neck, while a negro man, who was standing about one hundred yards from the battle-ground, and taking no part in the riot, was shot through the head with a wandering bullet and instantly killed. While the fight was at its fiercest a lion and a bear escaped from their cages. The lion keeper pursued the owner of the bear about a mile and murdered him in cold blood. The battle over, the circus left without the lion, which is still roaming about the village, seeking whom he may devour. Business is suspended, and the terrified people are armed and on the alert.

Guiteau and the Insanity Dodge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—Those who have the most to do with Guiteau and have kept a close watch upon him since the preparation for the defense began, are thoroughly convinced his insanity plea is a sham. There was nothing in his conduct at the jail up to the time this plea was decided upon as the main line of defense that suggested insanity. At first Guiteau, it seems, would not agree to it, but as soon as he did, his conduct and his talk and writings at once confirmed it. This branch of the case, however, was overdone, and both Guiteau and his counsel seemed to become aware of the fact. At present Guiteau has returned to the condition of the man and the actions which characterized him during the months of the President's sufferings. He seemed to be perfectly relieved upon the subject of personal violence, and with this all evidences of excitement have disappeared. He is in perfect health. There is no excited condition, and his sleep is sound and perfectly natural. In short, so far as can be determined, there are no symptoms of any physical derangements which usually attend a case of insanity.

Windom Returned to the Senate.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 28.—The Evening Journal's legislative report from St. Paul, says: Wm. Windom was elected to the seat in the Senate made vacant by his resignation last spring, to accept the office of secretary of the treasury. There was no opposition to his return.

The Speakership.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—Representative Heilman, of Indiana, said, before leaving for home, that the Indiana delegation would stand by Congressman Orth, who was a candidate from their state for speaker, should there appear any chance for his election. Mr. Heilman thought Congressman Hiscock would receive double the number of votes on the first ballot of any other candidate. He has been steadily pushing his interests, and would receive the support of the entire New York delegation, besides a large number of New England votes. Mr. Heilman did not think Kasson had a chance for the reason he had been out of congress so long, and he regarded Keifer as a much stronger candidate than Kasson, who could be elected should a compromise be necessary between Hiscock and Keifer, which he could not imagine. Mr. Frye, he said in conclusion, would have made an excellent speaker, and could have succeeded had he been in the house; and I know for a fact he would sooner be speaker than a senator. Governor Foster is more pleased with his talk with President Arthur. He thinks the latter is determined to do all in his power to heal the differences in the party where any exist.

Railroad Matters.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The Times this morning says the most startling rumor of the day in railroad circles is to the effect that Vanderbilt, not satisfied with wresting from the Erie the Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis and Atlantic, and the old Atlantic and Great Western, has bought a new Erie connection here, it was fully born. The Chicago and Atlantic is the name given the road which is being built from Marion, Ohio, to Hammond, near this city, where connections are to be made with the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad. The length of this road is about 240 miles, and its estimated cost is $7,000,000. This company has contracted for entrance and terminal facilities in Chicago. It was designed by its projectors and promoters for a Chicago connection for the Erie Railway. Whether, assuming that this report is truthful, Vanderbilt intends to throttle the project in its infancy or carry it forward to completion has not transpired.

Confederate Bonds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Gen. Roger A. Pryor was asked to-day what was his opinion concerning the present boom in Confederate bonds.

"When will Confederate bonds be redeemed?"

"Never. The south will never pay a penny of that debt."

"There is a belief," said the reporter, "that there is money in the Bank of England, placed there by the Confederate government, which can be obtained in payment of these bonds."

"The property of the Confederacy," said General Pryor, "now belongs to the Union. Eleven months had money there, but the United States instituted suits and, I think, recovered it all."

"What do you think is the true inwardness of the bond movement?"

Gen. Pryor looked at some newspaper clippings and said: "It seems to me that the clause referring to the registration fee of one shilling on each $500 worth of bonds explains the real inwardness of the affair. It is merely gambling. Most men are willing to risk one dollar to make two. These investors think at some time the bonds will be salable at something more than they pay for them; but they are mistaken. They never will be worth anything unless they sell as curiosities."

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 28.—The remarkable demand for second-class rebel bonds continues, and the boom for these valueless promises to pay, is unabated. A leading banking house has already purchased nearly five millions coupon bonds at from $3 to $5 per thousand.

The Temperance Union.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28th.—At the women's national temperance convention to-day Mrs. Malloy read a long letter from Gov. St. John, of Kansas, detailing the practical results from prohibition in that state.