THE PEOPLES' DAILY NEWSPAPER, THE REPUBLIC.

Springfield Daily Republic.

PUSH FALL TRADE BY ADVERTISING IN THE REPUBLIC.

VOL. XXXIII—NO. 252. SPRINGFIELD, O., MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1887. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WEATHER FACTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—Ohio: Colder, fair weather, north westerly winds.

SPRINGFIELD, O., October 22, 1887.

WHY

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year."

That is just what the poet calls these autumn days. He must have been buying his Fall Clothing at some of those catch-phrase, catch-penny establishments that try to make you think you are getting something for nothing.

Not at the When.

We don't often quote prices—never without a special reason for it. Newspaper prices are misleading. If you doubt, go and examine the garments perpetually advertised as bargains, and then come and examine our stock.

A General Proposition.

We maintain that you'll get a hat or an article of clothing of us cheaper than you can get the same elsewhere, quality for quality. Come and see; we'll make you prices in anything you want, and guarantee the goods.

And we have everything in our line.

A Cardigan jacket or wool Jersey coat is a seasonable garment. We have them in all colors and at various prices.

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MALAGA GRAPES,
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Jersey Sweet Potatoes,
CAPE COD CRANBERRIES,
CALIFORNIA PRUNES.
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FRENCH PEAS
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MUSHROOMS,
PACKING OF 1887.
Very Fine Quality Guaranteed.

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ARE HANDLING THE BEST
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OUR LACKAWANA
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No. 33 W. JEFFERSON STREET,
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WANTED—A few first class gentlemen boarders; good, first-class table board; good rooms, and in fact, every accommodation to make home pleasant. We have in connection good park and all conveniences of a first class house. The house is situated in center of a park and convenient to all depots, also postoffice and telegraph offices.
D. WISSINGER, PROP'R.

STORM ON THE LAKES.

Several Vessels Go Down in Various Places—Terrible Suffering of Crews in Snow Storms.

A Gale Also on the Ocean—A Tragedy in the Cherokee Nation—Other Items of News from Various Portions of the Globe.

By the Associated Press.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 24.—A storm, almost exactly parallel in intensity and direction of wind and amount of snowfall of that which caused such havoc here November 17 last, a year ago, set in at daylight yesterday. The wind blew northeast to northwest at a rate of forty-five miles an hour, all day, while the blinding snow-storm raged, making the gale doubly dangerous for vessels. The captain and crew of the schooner George Sherman have reached the city and report that the Sherman is a total wreck on Shot Point, about ten miles from Marquette. The Alva Bradley struck at about the same place, a little before the Sherman, and Captain Gifford reports that her crew all escaped. The Sherman left Saulte St. Marie at 7 a. m. Saturday, and was struck by the storm this side of White Fish Point, commencing at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. She got along finally, with the Bradley in company, until afternoon, when the vessels separated, and soon the captain of the Sherman thought, in the thick snowstorm, that she was close ashore. He attempted to come about, to clear South Point, but was driven hard on a rocky beach. Seeing the schooner was lost, the crew took to a boat. While going ashore the main mast fell across the boat without injuring anyone, though when shore was reached the captain was dashed against the rocks and badly stunned, but was pulled ashore by others. All were saved. They struck beach at 3:30 p. m., kept wandering around in the woods until six o'clock in the blinding snow, almost dead from exhaustion, dragging the woman cook on a litter. When they reached the railroad track they flagged an ore train, bound for Marquette. The Sherman was loaded with coal to Pickens & Co., Marquette. The vessel will doubtless be a total wreck.

The Alva Bradley was coal-laden, and was consigned to the railroad company here. She went ashore before the Sherman. Captain Gifford and the crew got off, as it was only a few rods to the shore. He saw nothing of the crew, but could not stop to hunt for them because of the condition of his own men. Nothing was seen of their small boats. It is believed that the crew of the Bradley is roaming round in the woods, in the terrible storm. The city marshal, with fifteen men, has gone to find them if possible. The Lawrence is probably lost also, as she passed the Saulte yesterday to the Portage entry. The Wapnapita cleared from here at 3 a. m., just before the storm came on, and will certainly have trouble.

MORE OF THE SAME.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24.—A large vessel is going to pieces on the beach at Noble, a village about ten miles east of this city. The waves are beating the ship to pieces and the crew is lashed to the rigging. A life-saving crew has rowed to the scene. The news of the disaster has just reached this city, but no particulars are given.

A LITTLE OFF.

This is Apparently the Mental Condition of Robert Garrett.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—There seems now to be no doubt that Mr. Robert Garrett, the dethroned president of the B. & O. railroad, is afflicted, mentally. His actions since his return to Baltimore have more than convinced his relatives and friends that he is in a sad condition. Ever since his return to Baltimore his relatives and friends have used the utmost precaution to keep the knowledge of his condition quiet without avail. Whenever he was in the city he was closely shadowed by a physician, which alone gave rise to the suspicion of something wrong. His actions have more than confirmed the belief to some that his affliction is softening of the brain. Others say it is simply the giving way of his nervous system. His physician, Dr. N. S. Carter, a day or two ago, admitted to the *Times* correspondent that Mr. Garrett was laboring under a heavy mental strain, but that he was hopeful that rest and change of living would restore his patient to perfect health. The slightest reference to Jay Gould throws him into a state of the wildest excitement.

THE CHEROKEE NATION.

One Editor Shoots and Kills Another.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—E. C. Stowe, editor of the Fort Smith *Telephone*, was killed on Friday last at Tahloquak, Cherokee nation, by E. C. Boudinet, jun., editor of the *Cherokee Advocate*. The killing grew out of a political muddle, now agitating the Cherokee people. The *Telephone*, which is the organ of the Mays party, said some very hard things about Boudinet, whose paper is run in the interest of the Rabbit-hunter's nation party. Boudinet went to Stowe and demanded an apology or retraction. When Stowe made a motion as if to draw a pistol, Boudinet shot him. Frank Boudinet, a brother of E. C., arrived at Fort Smith today, to prepare a bond for his brother, who is now in the vicinity and will probably surrender himself tomorrow to the United States marshal, showing that he acted in self-defense.

Col. E. C. Boudinet, of Fort Smith, is an uncle of the *Advocate* editor, and is being consulted, as is Chief Bushyhead, of the Cherokees, who is also at Fort Smith.

Still More.

BUFFALO, Oct. 24.—A great gale swept over the city, this morning, the wind attaining maximum velocity of sixty-six miles per hour. One house was blown down. Shade trees, signs and windows suffered terribly.

No serious damage reported from the lake.

A Gale On the Ocean.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 24.—A telegram from the life-saving station at Point Judith says a large ship is anchored, nine miles west of the station, and a gale from the southwest is blowing. The vessel is believed to be the training ship Portsmouth, which sailed from New York yesterday. She shows no sails, but the life-saving crews are preparing to render assistance should she need it.

BAD ACCIDENT.

A Veteran Blacksmith Injured by a Fall Sunday Morning.

Mr. Joseph McGown, the veteran blacksmith living on east Main street, met with a painful and serious accident at about 7 o'clock Sunday morning. While ascending a ladder at his place of residence, he missed his footing and fell, alighting with great force and breaking three ribs. Dr. T. M. Reade was called and rendered the necessary surgical attention. One of the ribs flew back in place by the retching which followed Mr. McGown's taking some quieting medicine. There is danger of one of the ribs having penetrated the lung tissue. Mr McGown is quite old, and the accident is likely to go hard with him.

Business Change.

Mr. W. C. Downey, of Downey, Wiseman & Co., hardware dealers, today purchased the interest of Mr. Philip Wiseman, his partner, and the firm will hereafter be known as W. C. Downey & Son. Mr. Wiseman is contemplating another extensive mercantile deal, which cannot be given out at present.

MAKING ARRANGEMENTS.

Initial Steps Taken Toward the Great Foraker Meeting to be Held Here November 2d—Committees Appointed at a Meeting of Republicans.

On Saturday night a meeting of prominent republicans was held in the rooms of the Republican Central committee in the Buckingham block, to make arrangements for the Foraker meeting to be held here on Wednesday, November 2d.

Among those present were: Colonel W. J. White, William M. Rockel, George H. Frey, Thomas G. Brown, O. F. Serviss, J. S. Miles, James Foley, W. S. Wilson, E. M. Campbell, Thomas F. McGrew, jun., E. M. Munger, E. S. Kelly, Russell M. Seeds, R. J. Nelson, P. M. Cartmell, R. F. Hayward, J. H. Rabbitts, and J. C. Holloway.

Mr. William M. Rockel was chosen chairman, and Mr. J. C. Holloway, secretary.

Mr. Rabbitts stated that the object of the meeting was to prepare for the reception of Governor Foraker on the 2d of November in a style befitting his eminence in the republican party. He informed those present that the executive committee had secured from Miller, Stowe & Freeman, of Columbus, their immence circus tent, which would seat at least 12,000 people. This tent it was proposed to put on Market square and in it to hold the meeting at night. The tent is 110 feet wide and 220 feet long. It was the intention, Mr. Rabbitts said, to make the meeting the biggest political demonstration in Ohio during the campaign, and to show the people of the Buckeye state that the republicans of old Clark county were still in the front rank of the procession.

At the suggestion of Mr. Cartmell the action of the committee in securing the tent was heartily ratified.

Mr. Miles recommended that the Young Men's Blaine club and the Lincoln club, of Cincinnati, the Garfield clubs, of Dayton and Columbus, and the republican clubs of Urbana, Troy, Xenia, Marysville and Bellefontaine, be invited to attend the demonstration.

It was suggested that an afternoon speech be delivered by some prominent republican in order to attract delegations from Montgomery, Greene, Madison, Champaign, Logan and Miami counties, and the suggestion was taken under advisement.

After the whole situation was canvassed thoroughly the following committees were appointed with instructions to proceed immediately to business:

On Programmes—J. H. Rabbitts, chairman; E. M. Munger, Col. W. J. White.

On Railroads and Transportation—J. S. Miles, chairman; George H. Knight, James Foley.

On Finance—W. S. Wilson, chairman; Judge Young, E. S. Kelly, W. C. Downey, George H. Frey, Am. Winger, A. P. L. Cochran, J. H. Rabbitts, D. C. Putnam, J. W. R. Cline.

On Tent and Decorations—J. C. Holloway, chairman; E. W. Simpson, J. H. Argogast, J. L. Kidder, P. M. Cartmell.

On music—R. J. Nelson, chairman; J. W. Phillips, Frank Prothero, Will Putnam, E. O. Huffman, O. S. Kelly, Ed Coates, Ad Rodgers and A. M. Rawlins.

On invitations—General A. S. Bushnell, chairman; John Foos, John C. Miller, W. S. Newberry, General J. W. Keifer, George C. Rawlins.

On printing—William M. Rockell, chairman; Thomas G. Brown, R. M. Seeds.

It is probable that the big parade will be in the afternoon, and it may be decided by the committee to have a speech by somebody in the afternoon.

The chairmen of the various committees form a committee of arrangements, of which Mr. R. F. Hayward is chairman. Mr. Hayward is also ex-officio member of all the committees. The committees are busily at work, and the arrangements for the great meeting are being pushed with a vim.

The committee on music will meet this evening at 8 o'clock, in the Central committee's rooms, on call of the chairman.

COURT MATTERS.

Chafine Gets Ten Years—Civil Business—Other Notes.

Andrew J. Chafine, who was indicted for manslaughter for the killing of Thomas Scott, entered a plea of guilty this morning in the court of common pleas, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary at hard labor. Chafine took his sentence with the utmost composure. He will be taken over this week.

The following civil business was transacted:

James Thomas vs. A. G. Pratt, et al., executors. Order of revivor as to James Thomas's representatives.

Sarah M. Reesler vs. James Thomas et al. Same entry in two cases of same title.

Samuel Hamlet vs. J. A. Marquart. Defendant required to plead in ten days.

Mad River National Bank vs. James Driscol & Sons company et al. A. N. Summers appointed guardian ad litum of James E. Driscol, a minor.

James Johnson, jr., administrator, vs. Thomas H. Osmond et al. Defendant required to plead in ten days. John L. Zimmerman appointed guardian ad litum for infant defendants.

James Fleming vs. William A. Painter et al. Report of commissioners approved and neither party electing to take premises, order of sale.

Patrick Carey vs. Catherine Carey, divorce. Fifteen dollars allowed as temporary alimony. Case set for Monday morning next.

Judge White rendered the following decisions on the motion docket:

Julius Kauffman vs. the Jung Brewing company. Motion for new trial overruled and judgment on verdict.

David Loudenback vs. E. J. Kitchen. Motion for new trial sustained and trial awarded.

Doer, Sash & Lumber company vs. A. D. Ross et all. Motion for new trial sustained, and new trial awarded.

Luther Jobes, jointly indicted with Monk Sykes for grand larceny, pleaded guilty Saturday afternoon, and was sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary.

The jury in the Wilson vs. Phelan calf case is still hard at it, and a verdict seems to be a rather remote possibility. They went out Saturday at 5 p. m.

Judge White this morning completed the following assignment of cases, to be tried before Judge Elliott, of Dayton:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

Springfield Machine company vs. Clark Sintz. On motion.

Becher, receiver, vs. West, Deffenbach et al. On motion and demurrer.

City of Springfield vs. John W. Bookwalter. On motion.

Thos. L. Rowand vs. Rowand & Corbett. Two cases.

Henry Snyder vs. Daniel Baker.

Winchell, administrator, vs. Frank Tiernan.

TUESDAY, NOV. 15.

Sarah Pearson vs. S. D. Myers. Two cases. For trial.

Broadrup & Co. vs. A. O. Huffman. Trial.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16.

R. Wurlitzer & Bro. vs. J. W. Hamilton. Same vs. Hamilton Bros.

Hallet & Davis vs. same.

Wilstach, Baldwin & Co. vs. same.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17.

John Goodfellow, admr., vs. John T. Widdesombe.

Lagonda National bank vs. U. S. express company.

FRIDAY, NOV. 18.

Lagonda National bank vs. Nelson Hammond et al.

E. C. Yeazell vs. Mary J. Thatcher et al. Same vs. Yeazell et al.

John H. Blose vs. Wm. Diehl.

The following new jurors were drawn today: J. W. Pearson, 7th ward; J. K. Parker, 4th; Isaac Johnson, 6th; P. C. Parthemore, 6th.

The best stock of shoes to select from is found at Rouse and Parsons's, 26 south Market street. Their ladies' goods are the finest and always fit.

A CYCLONE OF FLAME.

Destructive Rural Fire Saturday at Midnight on the John Howell Place.

Eight Buildings Destroyed, with a Loss of $20,000—Thirteen Head of Live Stock Burned to Death—Work of the Fire Bugs Again.

The most disastrous rural fire in the history of Clark county occurred at about midnight Saturday night on Mr. John Howell's place, six miles southwest of the city, off the Fairfield pike. The house, barn, sheds, fences and out-buildings, were swept from the face of the earth by the flames, and nothing is left to tell the story of the

FRIGHTFUL DEVASTATION

but the charred and blackened remains of incinerated horses and cattle, the smoldering timbers of the buildings, and a large and dreary area swept by the hungry fire.

Mr. John Howell is president of the Lagonda National bank, of this city, and one of the most wealthy of Clark county farmers. His farm was a model of thriftiness and care, and neatness and good order pervaded everything. The house was a comfortable two story brick homestead structure of eleven rooms, richly furnished in a solid and substantial manner. Everything about the house was old, massive and valuable. The library was a splendid one, as Mr. Howell and his family are great readers and kept it thoroughly supplied with the best books of the day as fast as they appeared. The library also contained some

VERY VALUABLE DOCUMENTS

and records which no money on earth can ever replace.

Saturday night the house contained no one except Mr. and Mrs. Howell, and an old colored domestic named Lina Morse. At about midnight this woman was aroused by a sensation of suffocation, and coming to her senses, found the room full of smoke and luridly lit up by a light that was unmistakable. At the same time, there was a cyclonic sound without, of rushing fire, fanned by a wind that amounted to almost a hurricane, the crackling of flames and the falling of huge and heavy timbers. The terrified woman rushed to the window only to be confronted by a vast lake of fire, in which the barns and out-buildings were

ALREADY SUBMERGED,

and which had fired the house over their heads. The house was now blazing in a manner that made it necessary to flee at once, if the half-stupified inmates would live.

The household was instantly alarmed and Mr. and Mrs. Howell rushed from the burning building closely pursued by the flames and wearing nothing but their night-clothes. Especially was Mrs. Howell's escape thrillingly narrow, and it is almost a miracle that, almost asphyxiated with smoke as she was, she did not fall a victim. Mr. Howell was badly burned about the hands in making his escape, and is wearing one of them in a sling.

The sight was a fearfully grand one, and hundreds in Springfield saw the great light in the southwest from the city, and thought that the

ENTIRE VILLAGE OF FAIRFIELD

was on fire. The immense light was visible from town for almost two hours. The house and barn were located on the Howell road, three-quarters of a mile of the Fairfield pike, and were conspicuously placed. When Mr. and Mrs. Howell and the servant rushed from the burning house, the barn, the carriage shed, the corn cribs, the smoke house and the house itself were being devoured. Two hundred feet of flame were tortured and lashed by the wind. Nothing could be done to save the doomed property, and when the fire went out it was for sheer lack of material.

The fire doubtless originated in the big bank barn. This was a comparatively new structure, an old one on the same site

HAVING BEEN BURNED DOWN

four years ago. The building was forty by sixty. It perished with its entire contents, among which were eleven fine horses, all good animals, and two of them worth not less than $300 apiece, being finely-bred roadsters. Two of these horses had succeeded in getting their head out of the widows and were caught and held there alive while their hind quarters were being burnt to a crisp. The barn also contained fifty tons of hay, fifty-four bushels of clover seed, a great deal of corn and other feed.

The next building in the pathway of the flames was the carriage-shed which lay directly in the

WAY OF THE WIND.

This was 40x16, and contained two buggies, a family carriage, a spring-wagon, a sleigh, a dozen sets of harness, robes, whips, blankets and other equipments. All these were consumed by the flames, with the building.

The cow-shed went next and two valuable short-horn calves were roasted to death. Sweeping across a little ravine, that separated the house from the out-buildings, the fire consumed the bridge as cleanly as a retreating army, and burst with full fury upon the house. This building, as stated, was burnt down, together with its adjoining sheds, summer kitchen and store-room, in which

THOUSANDS OF POUNDS OF CURED MEAT

were destroyed. Absolutely nothing of the fine old furnishings of the house was saved, except a little bedding and some wearing apparel. The $1,000 library, the carpets, the furniture, the pictures—all were but trifles to the angry, hissing lake of fire. A large number of trees were burned in the woods adjoining the place, and all the connecting fences were consumed. The ground was licked bare of grass, and black succeeded green.

The store room, as it might be called, in the rear of the house, was a log structure that burned with a fury. Adjoining this was a coal shed containing

A CARLOAD OF ANTHRACITE,

which burned all day Sunday, after the rest of the fire was out. The next to go was a tool shed containing farming implements and a fine carpentering outfit. The aggregate loss on the six or seven buildings, feed, live stock, implements, furniture, coal, meat, etc., cannot be less that $15,000, and is estimated by some at $20,000.

Hundreds of people visited the devastated spot Sunday, vehicles pouring into the place as into a county fair. Large numbers went out from this city.

The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin. There is some vague talk about the barn having been seen afire by passers-by as

EARLY AS 10 O'CLOCK,

but this report is not substantiated. It was probably full two hours later when it was started. A sweeping investigation will be made of the case, and it will go hard with him upon whom suspicion and conviction falls. If this fire is proven to be incendiary, it will be the second large and destructive rural fire within a week, of the kind, the other having been Mrs. Colvin's barn, near South Charleston.

A remarkable fact about the Howell fire is that four or five outbuildings

ALMOST TOUCHING THE BARN

in the rear, were not even scorched, being located to the leeward of the burning building. But toward the house, 200 feet away, the flames were driven by the wind and swept everything in their course.

There was $5,000 insurance upon all the property destroyed, all of it in the Ohio Farmer's, I. W. Wallace's agency. It was placed as follows:

On the dwelling	$2,500
On its contents	500
On the barn	1,200
On its contents	800
Total	$5,000

Mr. Howell now thinks that his total loss will not exceed $12,000.

UNQUESTIONABLY INCENDIARY.

Since the above account was written it has been learned that no doubt now exists as to the origin of the fire. It was unquestionably the work of incendiaries, and circumstances all point to the conclusion that the house and barn were set on fire at the same time. This is shown by the fact that the carriage-shed, located between them, did not take fire until both were well under way to destruction.

CONFIRMED TO ROMANISM.

Interesting Ceremonies at the Catholic Churches Yesterday, Conducted by Archbishop Elder.

Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, the veteran and patriarchal father who succeeded the late Archbishop Purcell, conferred the sacrament of confirmation upon classes of the three Catholic churches in this city yesterday (Sunday), and the ceremonies and services were of the most beautiful, solemn and impressive character. The largest class belonged to St Raphael's church, which was confirmed after the celebration of High Mass in the forenoon. The archbishop arrived Saturday evening, accompanied by Father Quatman, of Cincinnati, vicar general of this diocese.

The celebration of the high mass, preliminary to the confirmation, was never more impressive. Father Cusick, of St. Raphael, was celebrant. Father Sidley, dean of this district and pastor of the church, and Father Quatman, also took part. Archbishop Elder assisted in the high mass, kneeling, clad in purple, upon the *pre Dieu* at the foot of the altar and holding the pectoral cross. The benediction was then chanted in Latin by the archbishop. The confirmation proper followed.

The children to be confirmed, 130 in number, were arranged according to sex, on either side of the church. The girls were attired entirely in white and wore white veils over their heads and faces, giving them the appearance of a company of little brides. Confirmation always takes place at the age of puberty.

Archbishop Elder first conferred the Papal benediction, a power that was conferred upon him as prelate by Pope Leo XIV a year ago, during the archbishop's visit to Rome. This was wonderfully impressive. The children then ascended to the altar two by two, a boy and a girl, and knelt just outside to the left and right respectively. Calling each by name, the archbishop made the sign of the cross upon each, and extending his hands over the head of each, said in Latin: "I sign thee with the sign of the cross, I confirm thee with the chrism of salvation, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." The archbishop during the ceremony was clad in full pontifical robes, with the crozier and miter, and the wand-like chrism which was placed in his hands by the assistants.

The archbishop, in plain but impressive language, admonished the children as to the significance of the confirmation, and as to the general principles of piety and Christianity. He explained to them that it sought to bestow upon them the power of being strong and perfect Christians and soldiers, receiving the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost—wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety, and the fear of the Lord. He particularly admonished them to avoid intemperance, the greatest of all evils.

The archbishop is upwards of seventy, and is man of impressive mein and appearance, particularly with the miter upon his head, in full pontifical robes and surrounded by the solemn symbols of the Catholic church. He speaks with a strong southern accent, having for years been bishop of a diocese in Mississippi.

During the confirmation the choir, conducted by Mr. P. E. Mostanus, sang some exquisite music, including "O Quam Deleta" and an "Ave Maria."

Quite a large class was confirmed at St Joseph church, earlier in the morning, Father Berding the pastor, taking part. At three o'clock in the afternoon, a class of seventy was confirmed at St. Bernard church, (German) Father Fisher, the new pastor, assisting. The ceremonies were identical in all three churches. The confirmation takes place every two years, and is the second sacrament, baptism being the first.

Archbishop Elder and Father Sidley went to Urbana last evening, for the confirmation there.

THEATRICAL ATTRACTIONS.

James O'Neil in "Monte Cristo"—The Famous Carleton Opera Company.

That brilliant young actor, James O'Neil, is to appear at the Grand on Wednesday evening, October 26th, in "Monte Cristo," and the indications are that he will be greeted by an immense audience. He is a warm favorite with Springfield theatergoers, who recognize in him one of the rising actors of this country. His characterization of Edmond Dantes is a brilliant piece of work. The Atlanta *Constitution* has this to say of Mr. O'Neil:

"Mr. O'Neil kept his hearers wrapt in attention as the outspoken sailor boy, afterward the miserable prisoner of eighteen years, and then as the cool and determined possessor of the treasure of Monte Cristo—with vengeance his only aim. The naturalness of his calm demeanor, or the outbursts of his passion caught the audience and swayed it from admiration to awe. His interpretation of the character is truly grand."

Seats are now on sale at Harris's.

"NANON" AND "ERMINIE."

It is indeed infrequent that lovers of opera in Springfield are afforded an opportunity of seeing and hearing two charming operas presented on the local stage by so magnificent a company as the Carleton Opera company, but next Saturday at Black's they will be afforded that opportunity. At the matinee performance, "Nanon," one of the sweetest operas ever put on a stage, will be presented with all the brilliancy and power of the Carleton company, and in the evening charming "Erminie" will be rendered on a scale of magnificence never seen in Springfield.

Of the performance of "Erminie" the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says:

"It was a pleased and remarkably good-natured audience that left the opera house last evening. 'Erminie,' Paul on and Jakobowski's delightful little operetta, sung by the Carleton opera company, was the attraction. What was said of 'Nanon,' as produced by this company Monday night, is true of Erminie." Few better performances of light opera have ever been seen on the local stage. Nothing seemed to be lacking for a complete and perfect production of the opera that has justly earned the reputation of the most popular work of that kind that has ever been given in New York. There it reached the longest run on record, and whenever it has been produced in Cleveland it has generally tested the capacity of the house. Its dialogue is bright, clean, witty and entertaining, and there is a peculiar charm and facination about the music, hard to describe. The opera does not contain very much in the way of music, but its few selections linger on the memory as bright, tuneful and simple little gems. They are today probably the most popular with the amateur pianist, and the 'Erminie' airs are whistled, played, hummed and drumed everywhere."

The sale of seats will begin at Pierce's on Wednesday morning.

SATURDAY'S ATTRACTIONS.

Stetson's Uncle Tom's Cabin company played to immense business at the Grand on Saturday afternoon and evening, and the performance gave great satisfaction.

The Criterion Opera company closed its engagement at Black's with "Iolanthe."

A Gun for a Missionary.

The ladies of the First Baptist church are about to send a box of supplies to a missionary family in Dakota, who recently lost all their household effects by fire. In speaking of the matter and inviting contributions from the congregation yesterday, Dr. Wilkinson called especially for a gun. If anybody will contribute a serviceable gun, it will be of great value to a frontier family as a means of food-supply. Who has a gun for the missionary box?

Buy winter boots at Rouse & Parsons's.

DOOMED TO DIE.

New and Interesting Facts About the Chicago Anarchists Related by a Personal Acquaintance.

Thrilling Description of the Haymarket Riot—What Sort of Man August Spies is—Who Lit the Fatal Bomb—Story of a Witness.

No case has ever been tried in the criminal courts of this country which has aroused more general interest than that of the Chicago anarchists, and as the day draws nigh on which the seven condemned men are to pay with their lives the penalty of their "crime against society," public interest in them and in their crimes becomes more and more intense. Everything pertaining to them is of the vividest interest and is eagerly sought for by the public.

This absorbing interest may easily be accounted for by the fact that the crime, of which those seven men stand convicted, was one of the most atrocious ever committed in the United States, coupled with the fact that they are representative of a class which seeks to undermine the very foundations of our government.

On Saturday last a gentleman was in Springfield who took a rather conspicuous part in the trial of the anarchists, being one of the chief witnesses for the state. The gentleman was Mr. Whiting Allen, who now represents the Carleton Opera company, but who, on that dreadful night of May 4th, 1886, when the Haymarket riot occurred, was a reporter on the Chicago *Times*.

A representative of the REPUBLIC had a brief chat with Mr. Allen and learned considerable about the anarchist case that has never appeared in print. Mr. Allen is a charming conversationalist, and as he is thoroughly familiar with every detail of anarchy in Chicago, his talk was more than ordinarily interesting. In answer to a leading question he said:

"For some time prior to the Haymarket riot I had been doing the assignment of 'Labor and Strikes' for the *Times*, and as the socialists and anarchists were particularly conspicuous in the eight-hour movement I was thrown a great deal with them. On the 1st of May, 1886, workmen all over Chicago struck for the eight-hour day. The strike was general and included all classes of workmen, but the bulk of the strikers were foreigners, many of whom could not speak a word of English. Meetings of the strikers were held night and day and were addressed very largely by the anarchist leaders, Spies, Fielden and Parsons being particularly prominent. These speeches, many of which I reported, were calculated to inflame the passions of the thickest-headed man that heard them. No overt act of any consequence was committed until the 3d of May, when a collision occurred between a mob and the 'scab' workmen at McCormick's shops. A big squad of police charged the mob and several people were killed before the crowd could be dispersed. That evening Spies got out what is known as the 'revenge circular,' calling upon the workingmen to arm themselves and revenge the death of those killed at McCormick's. The circular was couched in the most inflammatory language that Spies could curl his pen around, and it had instant and wonderful effect. Anarchists held meetings at every headquarters on the north side that night, and I have no doubt that they at that time determined to 'do' the police at the first favorable opportunity. The 4th of May was a never-to-be-forgotten day in Chicago. Intense excitement prevailed in every part of the city, and the North Side was strained almost to bursting under the fearful tension. The very air we breathed seemed freighted with omens of ill, but where and upon whom the blow, which all now expected, would fall, none could even imagine.

"The day passed without event, but at 9 o'clock that night the expected blow fell—and fell, too, upon as fine a body of policemen as ever swung a mace. A great indignation meeting was being held, just off the Haymarket, on Desplaines street, within a stone's throw of the Desplaines street police station. The speakers were haranguing the crowd from an old wagon which stood near the entrance of an alley. Almost on the corner of the Haymarket and Desplaines street stands a building in which the anarchists had stored dynamite, arms and ammunition, and in that building a meeting of well-known anarchists was being held. I was reporting that meeting, and paid no attention to the crowd outside until the shouts indicated that the police were coming. I sprang to a window which overlooked the street, and saw a body of about 200 officers approaching from the Desplaines street station. They were marching in four platoons, and presented a magnificent sight. The column halted on the outskirts of the crowd, and the commander addressed the people. Scarcely had the words fallen from his lips when out of a knot of anarchists only a few feet from the window at which I stood rose a hissing, fizzing thing which curved through the air toward the police, followed by a little tail of fire. It alighted in the very midst of the officers. In an instant there was a terrific explosion—an explosion that shook buildings blocks away. The glass of the window at which I was standing was shattered and through the fragments which still remained in the sash I could see what dreadful havoc that dynamite bomb had played. Almost everyone of those two hundred officers was thrown to the ground, sixty-five of them being frightfully mangled.

"Within the next three minutes an everlasting quietus was put upon bomb throwing in Chicago. Had the police hesitated for an instant or shown the least sign of cowardice the city would have been overrun by a mob that would have done incalculable damage to life and property. As quick as thought the uninjured officers were on their feet and in line, and with unparalleled bravery charged the crowd, using their maces and revolvers with terrible effect. The scene beggars description.

"I ran from the building, but being unable to extract myself from the crowd I was carried along by the fleeing anarchists. I heard their comments on the scene which had just been enacted, and gained much information which afterwards proved valuable to me."

Do you suppose that Schnaubelt was the bomb-thrower?"

"Without doubt Schnaubelt threw the bomb," Mr. Allen replied, "but I firmly believe that August Spies lighted it. From what I know of Spies, and I am well acquainted with him, I have no idea that he intended himself to commit any overt act, but he was forced to do it. Besides reporting meetings at which Spies spoke, I used frequently to meet him at a restaurant where we both lunched. One day after he had published an especially 'bloody' article in his paper, the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, I asked him when he proposed to bring that dynamite into use. He laughed and said he had no idea of employing dynamite to further any scheme of his, and that he printed those blood-red articles merely to make a sale for his paper. Now, he was in the crowd that night of the riot and Schnaubelt was just the sort of man to say to him, "You light the bomb and I'll throw it;" and I believe the testimony of the witness who swore that he saw Spies light it. Spies realized that if he refused to strike the fatal match his influence over those men would be gone forever, for it was he—and he well knew it—who had wrought them to a pitch of frenzy."

"What sort of a man is Spies?"

"He is one of the most fascinating men I ever met. He is a handsome fellow, but his special charm lies in his conversational powers. He is not so good a public speaker as either Parsons or Fielden, but he is a wonderfully entertaining talker. He is remarkably well informed on European literature, especially on Russian literature, which is the 'fad' just now, and it is not surprising that he has hoodwinked so many persons."

"Is Nina Van Zandt an idealist, or does she really love Spies?"

"Oh, she undoubtedly loves him. He is just the man to win her affections. Why, he's a perfect Chesterfield in manner, and there are few women who could resist the charm he would throw around them if he had a good opportunity."

"What do you thing of the *Commercial Gazette's* review of the anarchist case?"

"It was a brilliant piece of journalism and the most comprehensive statement that has ever been published in a single paper. Yet that account bore the evidence of Spies's personal magnetism. It deals with him altogether too delicately, just because Mrs. C. F. McLean, who wrote that portion of the account, permitted a trace of sentiment to creep into her work. Spies is a man who would bamboozle her in about three minutes, and through no fault of her's, either. That's the sort of a man Spies is."

"Do you think there will be any trouble on the day of the execution?"

"I don't anticipate any, but if there is, there will be the greatest slaughter of anarchists the world has ever witnessed. Such precautions have been taken as to insure practically absolute safety against mob violence. Every anarchist who is likely to make any trouble either on or before the day of the hanging, is shadowed by two special detectives, and if any one of those anarchists attempts to lift a finger against law and order the instructions of those officers are to kill him on the spot, and those instructions will be implicitely obeyed."

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Mitchell Post Pays Beautiful Tribute to Its Comrades Who Have Died this Year.

About two hundred members of Mitchell post No. 45, G. A. R., met at Memorial hall yesterday afternoon and marched to the Congregational church to hold annual memorial services, and pay their tribute of respect to the memory of their late comrades who had died during the past year. At the church a large congregation had already assembled, the post occupying the center tiers of seats, which had been reserved for them. Owing to the illness of Commander Stewart Senior Vice Commander Delo was in charge of the exercises. Cards with the prescribed service of the Grand Army were distributed to the comrades and congregation. The services commenced by a voluntary by the choir. The regular form was then followed, by the commander inquiring of the adjutant: "For what purpose is this meeting called?" The adjutant answers: "To pay our tribute of respect to our late comrades." Commander: "Have you a record of their service in the cause of our country and in the Grand Army of the Republic?" The adjutant answers that he has, and is directed to read them. After the reading of each one there were beat three rolls on a muffled drum. The commander then directs that they be placed in the archives of the post for future reference.

Then followed responsive readings by the chaplain and the post, and a hymn by the choir. Prayer was delivered by the chaplain, closing with the Lord's prayer in concert. A chant was then sung by the choir and the comrades were seated.

Rev. S. P. Dunlap then read selections of scripture from the 90th psalm, and the 15th chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and then all joined in singing "America." Chaplain Mitchell and Comrade Rev. G. H. Fullerton then delivered addresses, which were spirited, beautiful and appropriate. The records, as read by Adjutant Lafferty, were as follows:

George Ludlow—Age at death, 65; born in Springfield, O., residence in Springfield, O.; entered service August 1, 1861, as private in company F, Sixteenth O. V. I.; was discharged as a sergeant from company D, Fifty-eighth O. V. I.; was in service forty-two months; discharged at the close of the war; mustered into the G. A. R. May 3, 1883; died September 17, 1886.

Wilson S. Wirick—Age at death, 43; born in Medway, Clark county, O.; residence at Springfield, O.; occupation, carpenter; entered service October 1, 1861, as a private in company I, Forty-fourth O. V. I., and was discharged July 30, 1865, as a private from company I, Eighth O. V. C.; was in service forty-five months; discharged at the close of the war; mustered into the G. A. R., April 17, 1885; died October 3, 1886.

Clement T. Seys—Age at death, 41; born at Wilkesbarre, Pa., residence Springfield, O.; farmer by occupation; entered service in August, 1862, as a private in company I, Forty-fourth O. V. I.; discharged as a private January 28, 1863, from company I, Forty-fourth O. V. I.; was in service six months; was discharged on account of disability; mustered into G. A. R. April 1, 1886; died November 8, 1886.

George W. Minnick—Age at death, 44; was born in Middletown, Md., residence at Springfield, O.; occupation, painter; entered service August 13, 1862, as a private in company G, Seventh Maryland infantry; was discharged June 10, 1865, as a private from company G, Seventh Maryland infantry; was in service thirty-four months; was discharged on account of expiration of service; was mustered into G. A. R. June 10, 1886; died January 27, 1887.

James Bibby—When he died his age was 40; was born in Camden, N. J., residence at death Springfield, O.; occupation, molder; entered the service July 5, 1863, on the gunboat "Victoria No. 33," Mississippi squadron; was discharged July 3, 1865, as a private from company E, 182d O. V. I.; was twenty-one months in service; discharged at close of the war; mustered into G. A. R. July 19, 1883; died June 21, 1887.

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