Hot Springs Star.

By LaFleche & Stanley.

HOT SPRINGS, : : DAKOTA.

THE NORTHWEST.

DAKOTA.

The local carpenters at Bristol are crowded with work.

A Chautauqua circle will be formed at Bridgewater.

Yankton had the first taste of frost last Friday morning.

The Duluth road has secured depot grounds at Sioux Falls.

Black Hills potatoes are being shipped to Peoria, Illinois.

The Manitoba does a good freight business at Watertown.

The Northern Pacific shops at Omaha employ seventy men.

Several buildings at Ordway will be removed to Aberdeen.

Wheat is coming into Clark at the rate of 3,000 bushels per day.

Judge Spencer will hold court at Brookings, commencing October 11.

Prairie fires have recently done considerable damage south of Aberdeen.

The local option campaign in Hughes county is getting interesting.

Delegate Gifford delivered the address at the Spink county fair at Ashton.

Bishop Marty will give Father Haire an assistant for the Aberdeen parish.

Judge Spencer, of the central Dakota district, is holding a term of court at Vermillion this week.

Clark county, with 1,356 school children between the ages of 7 and 20.

The Fargo Argus thinks that in the temperance local option fight up there it is a good time "to carry water on both shoulders."

NEBRASKA.

The recent Methodist conference at Lincoln selected Beatrice as the place for holding the next conference.

The district convention of the W. C. T. U at Crete closed Saturday. Mrs. Black, of Kenesaw, was elected president.

William Cooley was accidentally killed in the stone yard at Omaha by the falling of a large piece of flagging on his stomach.

Miss Sophia Johnson, of Holdridge, died from attempt to procure an abortion on Sunday. The coroner will investigate.

James reed, a colored waiter at the Paxton house in Omaha, attempted to kill his wife, firing at her with a revolver three or four times.

The new bridge over the Loup at Columbus will cost $50,000 The city of Columbus will bond for $40,000, and the township for $10,000.

Saturday the sheriff of Cass county brought eight prisoners to the penitentiary at Lincoln, several of them being for burglary and larceny.

There was great rejoicing Saturday at Stockham. It is now connected with Omaha, Chicago and other commercial centers by railroad.

Dr. A. Bear, a prominent Democratic politician of Norfolk, returned Saturday with a bride, Miss Mamie Lecy, formerly of Richmond, Virginia.

James Crane collided with a runaway team Central City and secured a cracked skull His injuries are dangerous and he was taken to Grand Island for treatment.

The university at Lincoln opened this week with an increased attendance, pupils coming from all parts of the state, indicating that the institution is popular everywhere.

The city council of Lincoln has sustained the charges of corruption against the police justice, declared the office vacant and requested the mayor to appoint some suitable person.

The female flirts of Fairbury are getting so cold and numerous that they plague the staid and pious people at church. The Republican declares that handkerchief flirtations in front of the congregation "are unseemly, uncalled for and distasteful." They should take a back seat.

Charles Burr and Mrs. Ida Handley, of Nebraska City, left Wednesday for parts known only to themselves. The woman has a record of four divorced husbands, and one still with in the holy toils but a fugitive from justice for an attempt on the life of her present lover some time ago for his persistent attentions to Mrs. Handley.

IOWA

The Farmers' Alliance organization of the state number about 300.

The grand jury of Louisa county at its recent session found no indictments.

Light frosts have been reported in different parts of the state during the past week.

The Cass County bank at Atlantic let the contract Saturday for a $300,000 building.

William Grant, of Davenport, has been appointed United States attorney for Alaska.

The W. C. T. U. State convention will be held at Cedar Rapids October 27, 28 and 29.

The jury in the Cicero-Tanner murder case at Vinton brought in a verdict of not guilty It is thought that the Iowa representation at the St. Louis encampment will number fully 5,000.

Subscriptions to the amount of $20,000 have been raised for the Y. M. C. A. building at Cedar Rapids.

Mrs. Mary Cocoran, of Glasgow, died last week She has been a resident of Iowa for forty-seven years.

The prominent candidates for Senator Robinson's senatorial toga are ex-Representative Bruce, of Pocahontas, and Parley Finch of Humboldt.

The number of hogs cut up at the Cedar Rapids packing-house this season is 150,000 to date, 50,000 short of the corresponding season last year.

At a base ball game at West Liberty, the clubs quarreled, and a fight ensued in which a boy thirteen years of age was injured so that he is not expected to live.

M. B. Craig, a brakeman on a freight train running from Perry to Council Bluffs, was instantly killed in the yards at Manilla Tuesday night while switching cars.

The car which is to serve as headquarters for the Woman's Relief corps of Iowa at St. Louis is being handsomely decorated for the occasion by the Watertown people.

MINNESOTA.

A crew of surveyors are at work at St. Cloud on the grounds for the new Manitoba car shops.

The Seven Day Adventists are encamped near Fergus Falls, having about thirty tents.

The track-layers on the Moorhead and Southwestern are now twelve miles from Moorhead.

The Catholic church at St. Joseph's academy at Henderson were burned Tuesday. Loss, $10,000.

Eugene Brond, a tricklayer, in attempting Monday to board a caboose car of a passing freight train, was killed.

Rev. A. Turner, of Red Wing, pastor of the M. E. church there has declined a call to the pastorate of the First Methodist church at Chattanooga, Tenn.

G. A. R.

The Parade and Line of March.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Seldom in the history of military organization has a city enjoyed such a sight as that vouchsafed to thousands of denizens and visitors who are crowding every street and byway in St. Louis. The town is in gala attire, and the parade, which is now in progress, is without a doubt the grandest in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic. Fully 100,000 men are in line at noon, and the parade will take at least three hours to pass any given point. The entire vast column is formed in platoons of twelve, single ranks, ten feet apart.

In passing the commander-in-chief at the reviewing stand, the department, division and post commanders, marshals and mounted aids salute and all colors are dipped; all others march past in a soldierly manner without saluting.

As it is now passing through the streets the column is formed as follows:

1. Mounted police.
3. Grand marshal, chief of staff and aids.
5. Gilmore's band.
4. Logan post, of St. Louis, mounted, and Springfield, Mass., battalion, special escorts to commander-in chief.
5. Commander-in-Chief Fairchild and staff.
6. Carriage containing war governors and other distinguished guests.
7. First division—Department of Missouri—Col. Nelson Cole, assistant marshal.
8. Second division—Department of Illinois—Col. J. G. Butler, assistant marshal.
9. Third division—Departments of Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Ohio—Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher, assistant marshal.
10. Fourth division—Departments of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey and Virginia—Gen. John W. Turner, assistant marshal.
11. Fifth division—Departments of California, New Hampshire, Vermont, Potomac and Maryland—Maj. Leo Rassieur, assistant marshal.
12. Sixth division—Department of Indiana—Maj. E F. Weigel, assistant marshal.
13. Seventh division—Departments of Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado—W. J. Lemp, assistant marshal.
14. Eighth division—Department of Kansas—Col. John S. Gaudolfo, assistant marshal.
15. Ninth division—Departments of Michigan, Minnesota, Delaware, West Virginia, Washington Territory and Kentucky—Col. Charles J. Stifel, assistant marshal.
16. Tenth division—Departments of Arkansas, Florida, Gulf, Dakota, Oregon, New Mexico, Montana, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Georgia, Texas, Utah, Idaho, brigade of Naval Veterans and Sons of Veterans—Capt. Henry Ziegenheim, assistant marshal.

To-night the streets will be brilliantly illuminated and a grand reception will be given to the various visiting posts.

EVENING RECEPTION.

A grand reception was given last evening at the Merchants Exchange, by the citizens of St. Louis, and the hall was jammed with veterans. Mayor Francis extended a hearty welcome to the Grand Army. Gen. Fairchild responded to the cordial greeting, by the assurance that there was not a moment when the members of the Grand Army doubted the hospitable reception they would receive. They had come with hearts full of respect and love for the city and its citizens, and should leave with a feeling of love and pleasure. To the men who wore the gray he could say that they met them with a feeling of love and confidence, and extended to them the right hand of fellowship. The Grand Army did not dig up the hatchet or wave the bloody shirt. There never had been, from 1861 to the present time, among the comrades, a thought of feeling of malice toward the south. As his voice died out a call for Gen. Sherman was followed by a dozen more, and then a flood of cheers, but the general gave no sign of response.

Mayor Francis seized the opportunity of the lull to introduced ex-Vice President Hannibal Hamlin. The gray haired old man was greeted with a storm of applause, and during a short and eloquent address was frequently interrupted by prolonged cheers. Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, kept up the enthusiasm by a jocular assault on Gen. Sherman for not responding to the repeated calls. As he retired, the name of Sherman once more rang out, and an ovation greeted Uncle Billy, as he arose to answer the call. In alluding to the war the general said he had many friends on either side. He then thought that they were in error. He believed they were becoming convinced of this themselves, and he knew they were in error; at any rate they were returning to that old friendly feeling. There were some black sheep, he knew, but they would not be here long; they would soon die off, thank God, and this would be a better, stronger nation. He believed this was the strongest nation on the earth, for he had concluded that no other power could ever have overcome such a formidable rebellion, and he looked with pride upon the flag that commands peace and enforces it. Before him were the forces of soldiers; they still live, and their spirits will live forever, for they will teach their children, and generations to come, the principles that must rule the land. If the constitution must be improved, the defect, he said, must be pointed out, but not destroyed by civil war. He repeated Mayor Francis' welcome and emphasized his feeling that the union sentiments of the mayor were good enough for him.

To-morrow, he said, the boys would show their appreciation of their welcome by a grand parade, and at 9 o'clock they would march, rain or shine, for such has been the order from the commander-in-chief. As the echo died out the band struck up "Marching Through Georgia," the veterans caught up the tune and the hall rang with the chorus of 4,000 voices.

Gov. Thayer, of Nebraska, Gen. Sprague, of Rhode Island, and other honored guests made speeches.

PRESENTS TO OFFICERS.

At 7:30 this evening the aides on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Fairchild assembled at the general's headquarters with their friends, and presented to him a badge of past commander-in-chief Gen. Fairchild was visibly affected, and in thanking his staff disclosed his attachment to them, and commended their loyalty to the Grand Army While his friends were extending congratulations, Comrade Cook, on behalf of the staff, presented a gold watch to Adjutant Gray.

KANSAS EX-PRISONERS.

Many of the Kansas ex-prisoners of war are in the city and a general meeting of all such will be held this evening at the Painters' house. Sometime ago a circular was sent out to the various members of the organization, and it is believed that at least 500 are present.

The Kansas delegation is proposing to give Comrade Andy Frankman, who has just turned his one hundredth year, a rousing reception. He participated in the war of 1812 the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The third annual convention of the Women's Relief corps meets at the same time as the twenty-first annual encampment of the G. A. R. Their convention will be called to order in Harmonie hall at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The president's report for the year just closed has been given out and shows a large increase in membership. During the past year $53,106 was distributed in charity. This does not represent thousands of visits to the sick and destitute, or the food and luxuries donated The Grand Army committee on resolutions recommend that the ladies push the bill for the pensioning of army nurses.

The Friends of the Condemned Anarchists Busily Circulating Petitions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Up to to-day the actual returns of the petitions for clemency as far as they have been turned into the secretary of the amnesty association, show about 15,000 signatures. On the list for preachers are the names of two prominent Jewish divines. Oscar W Neebe, the anarchist, spent last night in a solitary cell at Joliet. He was taken out this morning and put through the usual prison preliminaries, transforming him into a full fledged convict. He was assigned to labor in the harness shop, under the registered number 8,373.

FOREIGN.

The German-Franco Frontier--Evictions--The Attempt to Suppress the League a Failure.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—At the cabinet meeting to-day the shooting affair on the German frontier Saturday being under consideration, the foreign minister stated that Germany had declared that she should not too deeply regret the deplorable incident, and that she would make every reparation legally required if the facts stated by France were correct.

STRASBURG, Sept. 27—The official paper of Alsace-Lorraine, the Landes Zeitung, states that inquiries made into the shooting affair on the frontier on the 24th inst., prove that Kaufman fired while on German territory and that the bullets struck French sportsmen while on German soil.

LIMERICK, Sept. 28.—During an eviction, in which the military and police assisted, today on Col. Meadow's estate, the tenants named Lane, made a stubborn resistance. Mrs. Lane, with a poker, split open the skull of Inspector Rilley. Mrs. Lane, her husband and brother were arrested. When the police threatened his place Lane dared them to come. When they advanced he fought them with a club. His brother-in-law assisted him. They were finally overcome by the police. Their arms were held and they were beaten into a condition of non-resistance with the butt ends of guns.

CORK, Sept. 28.—Rails on the railway between Cork and Youghal, which the police must have traverse in order to reach the Ponsomby estate from Cork for the purpose of aiding evictions to be executed there to-day, were torn up last night and the telegraph wires cut. Capt. Plunkitt arrived at Youghal to superintend the evictions, but no troops have got there yet.

DUBLIN, Sept. 28.—At the fortnightly meeting of the Irish National league in this city to-day many Englishmen were enrolled as members. Lord Mayor Sullivan, who presided at the meeting, declared that the government's attempts to suppress the league were dismal failures. The affairs of the organization, he said, were in a prosperous condition.

THE ANARCHIST CASES.

The Supreme Court of Illinois Issues the Death Order in the Anarchist Cases.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 —The death order to the sheriff of Cook county was handed down by the supreme court at Ottawa, and reached Sheriff Matson late Saturday. The order recites the substance of the decision in the case of the condemned anarchists, and directs that the sentence of death be carried into execution on the 11th day of November.

FEARFUL CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC MIND.

In talking with a New York reporter a day or two ago Mrs. Capt. Black said of the situation here:

"The town is torn by a tornado of conflicting passions—hate, pity, rage, sorrow—each with intense violence struggling for mastery."

"God knows where it will end," she continued in a voice trembling with emotion, with every line of her face marking the earnestness of her feelings. "A very panic has seized the community. Our homes, our lives, are near to destruction. Men speak of the danger that overhangs us all in accents of fear and horror. Women turn pale and tremble at the very mention of the momentous crisis that is at hand. In the presence of our little ones we are silent of the dismal hour that threatens to darken the memory of their childhood days.

"We are dealing with men made desperate by weight of woe. They see their friends on the brink of an abyss over which wild, unreasoning passion works to hurl them to disgraceful death. Heaven help us if the worst comes. The story of their revenge will be written in solemn colors in the annals of the age. Frankly, we fear them."

What Mrs. Black says about the fear of trouble has considerable foundation. School children have asked that the schools be closed that day. They believe that the anarchists will go raging about the city the day of the execution, slaughtering right and left, and the herding of a lot of children in a school house would offer special facilities for wholesale killing. They think they would stand a better show if they were scattered among their homes. Women living in boarding houses along East Indiana street are imploring their husbands to move them away, for the fatal Friday they expect to see it rain dynamite bombs at the time of the execution.

THE CHOLERA.

It Still Has a Deadly Grip on Italy.

ROME, Sept. 25.—Very unsatisfactory news reached here from Messina, where the cholera epidemic is declared to be increasing in violence. The mortality is not confined to the poorer classes, very many fatal cases having taken place among the well-to-do. Great misery prevails and the general distress was increased on Friday last by the refusal of the grave diggers to continue their work. Coercive measures had to be resorted to. But eventually the men were induced to return to work. The epidemic has also broken out in the prison. It is difficult to obtain anything more than an approximation of the daily number of deaths, but they seem to average some twenty or thirty In the Naples district there has also been an increase during the past day or two. The latest returns from Castle-a-mare show thirty-nine cases and twenty deaths during the preceding twenty four hours, while at Pozzuoli there have have been during the same period fourteen cases and seven deaths. At Rome the epidemic shows signs of increasing in violence, the daily average of cases being about forty. Here again, there is a determined effort to disguise the truth. The newspapers—with one exception, which, after publishing a bulletin for some time, was, it is said bribed into silence—do not even mention the existence of the epidemic in the hope of reassuring the public In consequence of the recent cases at the vaccican the Pope has suspended audiences for the present. The anxiety at the vaccican is additionally great, as it is feared that the epidemic may injure the Pope's jubilee.

One hundred and fourteen new cases of cholera and fifty deaths reported at Messina

A Snap for the Bandits.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Sept. 29.—News has reached here from the lower Rio Grande country giving particulars of a daring outrage perpetrated on a resident of one of the border counties. On the 13th of September Juan Garcia Barrera, a rich ranchman, while a short distance from his home, was surrounded by five desperadoes and robbed of $200. He was then taken across the river into Mexico, and there closely guarded. Barrera's captors compelled him to write to his family, notifying them that unless they immediately raised and paid to an individual named in the letter the sum of $15,000 by September 18, he would be shot. Upon receipt of the letter Barrera's son promptly paid the sum demanded, and the prisoner was set at liberty and returned home.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN

Sentenced to Three Months Imprisonment---Rearrested on a Second Charge.

CORK, Sept. 26.—The trial of William O'Brien, under the coercion act, was concluded Saturday. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Notice of appeal from the judgment of the court was given.

At the opening of the trial to day Mr. Carson, counsel for the crown, complained to the judge that Mr. Tanner, member of parliament, had yesterday within court called him a mean, ruffianly coward, and had expressed the hope that his head might be broken. The court made a note of the complaint.

Mr. O'Brien, replying to the charge made against him of having used seditious language in a public address, declared that the court was not competent to try him, because it was foreign in its composition to the requirements of the British constitution. At this point the judge stopped Mr. O'Brien, saying that the discussion of politics would not be allowed in his proceedings. Mr. O'Brien thereupon declared that he was the chosen representative of the Irish people and would advocate free speech. The court again stopped him. The crown had withheld, for instance, the notes made by the head constable of the defendant's speech. In these notes, he said, was recorded his statement that the Irish party would give the land bill fair play. Continuing O'Brien justified his defense of the Kingstown tenants on the ground that evictions against them were commenced just on the eve of the passage of the land bill, and thus an attempt was made to defraud the poor wretched tenants of the benefit of the measure. He admitted that he had advised the tenants not to give up without resistance and he had declared before God and man that they were justified in defending their homes.

THE SECOND CHARGE.

Immediately after sentence had been pronounced against O'Brien on the first charge he was placed on trial on the second charge. This was of the same nature as the other Upon this he was also found guilty and sentenced to three months imprisonment, the term to be concurrent with the other O'Brien appealed from both judgments, and was liberated on bail.

John Mandeville, chairman of the board of poor law guardians of Mitchelstown, was jointly indicted with O'Brien for uttering seditious language in a speech made on the same occasion, was also convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment Mandeville appealed.

O'Brien, when he emerged from the court room, was received with an ovation by a large crowd.

Mitchelstown is illuminated to-night by rows of candles placed in all the windows of the main street. O'Brien and Harrington caught the night mail train at Limerick and proceeded to Dublin. When they left Mitchelstown they were followed some distance by cheering crowds.

THE PACIFIC INVESTIGATION.

John A. Kasson Makes a Denial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—A letter was read before the Pacific investigating commission from Hon. John A Kasson, of Iowa, objecting to the reported language of one of Huntington's letters, in which he (Kasson) is spoken of as an "able fellow, on whom we never lost any money." He said he never saw the letter reported that way before, and desired the commission to probe the matter to the bottom, and ascertain if he had ever been paid anything by the Central Pacific company or Mr. Huntington, or whether either of these parties ever loaned him any money. The commission placed the letter on record together with a statement that there was nothing before the commission to raise the implication or suggestion that Mr. Kasson ever received any money on account of the Central Pacific road or any other purpose. A letter was directed to him to this effect.

WASHINGTON.

Acting Secretary Muldrow's Decision--The Bond Purchase--Gold in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Acting Secretary Muldrow Saturday denied the motion filed by the Northern Pacific Railroad company asking a review and reversal of the departmental decision of August 15, 1887, in the matter of restoring to the public domain the land heretofore withdrawn for indemnity purposes under its grant.

IMMIGRATION.

The arrival of immigration to this country during August last were 37,408, against 33,366 in August, 1886. Germany furnishing the largest number.

GOLD ON HAND.

The gold coin and bullion in the treasury on September 20, was $289,677,835, which is an increase in the total for ten days of $8,540,638.

BONDS BOUGHT.

The aggregate amount of bonds purchased by the treasury Saturday was $,900,350, including $532,720 fours, and $1,377,700 fours and a half per cent.

GEN RICKETTS' FUNERAL.

The funeral of Gen. A. B. Ricketts took place Saturday afternoon, from his late residence.

MANY PEOPLE HURT

By an Accident on the Mobile and Ohio Road Yesterday Morning.

JACKSON, Tenn., Sept. 29.—One of the worst wrecks which ever occurred on the Mobile and Ohio railroad happened about two miles south of this place yesterday morning. An entire passenger train, except the engine was hurled from a trestle while running forty-five miles an hour, though by what seems almost a miracle, none were killed. The coaches were thrown forty feet from the track and some turned completely over. The scene was almost indescribable—women and children screaming for help and release from the broken cars. All were, however, rescued and medical attention given.

Boston Cranks.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—A meeting of sympathizers with the condemned Chicago anarchists was held to-day in Faneuil hall. It was thinly attended. One of the speakers declared that it was openly proposed to pay each juror in the case $10,000 in case he brought in a verdict of guilty, and that a subscription paper was circulated for that purpose, and the jury was thus influenced. George A. Schilling, of Chicago, made a speech bitterly denouncing the courts. Resolutions were passed declaring the sentence of the condemned, if carried out, as premeditated murder and a crime against civilization.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts Republican Nominations--The New York Democratic Convention Completes its Business.

BOSTON, Sept. 26 —The Massachusetts Republican convention nominated Gov. Ames by acclamation and for lieutenant governor, J. Q. A. Brackett; secretary of state, H. B. Pierce, and for state treasurer, Alanson W. Beard encountered no opposition. A. J. Waterman was unanimously nominated for attorney-general.

The platform was adopted without a dissenting voice. It lauds the protective tariff; recommends a reduction of internal revenue taxation; asks congress to carefully consider the tariff on sugar and to improve the administration of the custom laws; condems the suppression of the Republican vote in the southern states, and election frauds in northern cities; demands further extension of the national civil service law; arraigns President Cleveland for the array of shameful dismissals and disgraceful appointments, and for indorsing the spoils machine in Maryland and elsewhere; declares that the Democratic party in Massachusetts stands with that party throughout the country in the support of the doctrine, "To the victor belongs the spoils;" demands a cessation of compulsory coinage of silver; asks the passage of a national bankrupt law, and the protection of the fishery interests without the yielding of rights; demands the continued enactment of progressive temperance measures, and favors the submission to a vote of the people of the prohibition amendment to the constitution.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SARATOGA, Sept. 28.—The New York Democratic convention re-nominated Frederick Cook for secretary of state by acclamation; Edward Wemple was re-nominated for comptroller by acclamation, and Lawrence J. Fitzgerald received the nomination for state treasurer.

The platform was read by ex-Gov. Dorsheimer. The plank relating to workingmen was well received. The indorsement of Gov. Hill and President Cleveland was greeted with tremendous applause, which was continued for several minutes, though that in regard to the president was the most tumultuous. The planks relating to civil service, canals and the liquor traffic also received great applause. The unnecessary federal taxation of the last fiscal year exceeded $100,000,000. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation; therefore the Democracy of New York demand that federal taxation be straightway reduced to a sum not less than $100,000,000 per year, and also respectfully urge upon congress that the measures shall be accepted which will, in the language of the president, in his annual address, relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having due regard to the interests of the capital invested and the workingmen employed in American industries. The taxes to be first reduced, or altogether removed, are those on imported raw materials, which now assist and promote foreign competition with ourselves in our own markets, and prevent or hinder the sale of our surplus products in foreign markets. Along with those taxes should forthwith be remitted or reduced the taxation which increases the cost to our wage earners of the common necessaries of life, and the price of the common daily clothing of all our people. Besides these are several hundred articles among the 4,182 articles now taxed which should be swept off the tax list into the free list, thereby diminishing the cost of collecting all our sea port taxes and casting away those which are petty, needless and vexatious. The civil service laws of the state and nation are indorsed, sumptuary laws are opposed, and favors the liberal pensioning of soldiers.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30

LIVE STOCK.

Export steers	5 20	@	5 75
Common to choice steers	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to good cows	1 25	@	2 80
Stockers	1 75	@	2 80
HOGS—Rough packing	4 40	@	4 90
Packing and shipping	4 55	@	5 00
Light	4 80	@	4 90
Skips	3 00	@	4 40
SHEEP—			
Inferior to fair 100 pounds	2 00	@	4 50
Medium to extra	3 00	@	3 65
Lambs	4 00	@	5 55

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER—Creamery	17	@	23
Good to choice dairy	15	@	19
EGGS—Fresh	17	@	17½
FLOUR—White	4 25	@	4 30
Spring	3 70	@	4 30
Patents	4 50	@	4 80
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2	71⅛	@	71⅝
Corn, No. 2	42¾	@	42⅞
Oats, No. 2		@	25¼
Rye, No. 2		@	48
Barley, No. 2		@	69
FLAX—Good	1 06	@	1 06½
PORK—Mess	12 00	@	12 30
LARD—Steam	6 42	@	6 42½

ST. PAUL, Sept 30

CATTLE—			
Choice steers	3 75	@	4 00
Butchers' good steers	1 15	@	2 25
Minnesota Steers	2 00	@	2 25
HOGS—			
Butchers' stock	4 00	@	4 25
SHEEP—			
Choice	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—			
Patents	4 50	@	4 75
Best low grades	3 50	@	3 70
Buckwheat	5 50	@	6 00
GRAIN—			
Wheat, No. 2		@	70
Corn, No. 2		@	39½
Oats, No. 2		@	21½
Rye, No. 2		@	40
Barley, No. 2		@	55
FLAX—			
Good		@	95

KANSAS CITY, Sept 30

CATTLE—			
Export steers	4 00	@	4 40
Fair to good	3 25	@	3 90
Common to medium	3 00	@	3 25
Stockers and feeders	2 25	@	2 85
Cows	1 80	@	2 60
HOGS—			
Good to choice	4 30	@	4 65
Common to medium	2 35	@	4 00
SHEEP—			
Good to choice	2 80	@	3 50
Lambs	4 85	@	5 00

WASHINGTON'S STATUE.

A Celebrated German Sculptor Engaged Upon It.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—Prof Siemering's equestrian statue of Washington, ordered by the Pennsylvania society of Cincinnati for placing in Fairmont park, Philadelphia, was recently shipped from Berlin by the steamer Santiago and within a few days will reach New York. The whole statue was shipped in one piece without accident, although the bronze alone, without supports, weighed over seven tons. The statue will probably not be publicly exhibited in America until the base relief figure of the pedestal is also completed

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—Robert—Gimme some pie.

Mamma (reprovingly)—"Gimme some pie, What else do you say?

Robert—And hurry up about it.

GRAND ARMY STATISTICS.

From the Address of Commander Fairchild at St. Louis, September 28.

From Adjt.-Gen. Gray's report he learned that the total number of members borne on the rolls of the order at the last national encampment was 326,499 The number reported June 30, 1887, was 732,674; actual gain in five quarters, 46,047. The increase of members in the ninety days ending June 30, 1887, in good standing, was 15,616. In 1880 there were 60,634 members. In the last five quarters there has been mustered into the Grand Army 72,355 men. There were reported June 30, 1887, in good standing, 336,563; suspended, 2,520; by delinquent reports, 10,893; total at last return borne upon the rolls, 372,674, an increase in membership that must be gratifying to all members. The amount reported expended in charity from March 1886, to March, 1887, inclusive, is $253,934 43. This money was disbursed to 16,670 comrades and their families, and 8,999 others were assisted, making 26,636 individuals who had received benefits during the year. He had established a provisional department for Idaho and appointed W. H. Nye, of Boise City, Idaho, as provisional commander. He had also established a provisional department of Arizona, with Comrade A. D. Grow, of Tombstone, Arizona, provisional commander. During the year death had claimed 3,406 members.

THREATENED BY DYNAMITE.

A Night Watchman's Discovery Creates a Sensation at Oskaloosa, Ia.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Sept. 26.—This city is intensley excited at the discovery of a large dynamite cartridge at the door of the clothing house of I. Frankel & Co. The cartridge was wrapped closely in paper, and attached to the wrapper was another paper with the following written upon it:

"Settle up your business and leave in thirty days or you will be blown to hell—yourself, also your fine stock, building and all—before Christmas. Go! Go! Go! To I. Frankl & Bach. Dyno 100 lbs for Oskaloosa."

This was discovered by night watchman Harvey at 2 o'clock in the morning. About three weeks ago a similar cartridge was found in the same place by the same watchman with percussion cap and about two feet of fuse to it. The one found Saturday night contained no cap or fuse. The first cartridge was examined and found to contain sufficient nitro-glycerine to destroy the entire block of buildings. The latest find proves to be of greater force than the first one.

NO SHOOTING ALLOWED.

War Talk Between France and Germany--An International Episode.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The following details have been received concerning the shooting incident on the France-German frontier near Souen Sarh plains last Saturday morning. A party of five sportsmen and four beaters were following a path on the French territory seven yards from the frontier, when a person standing behind a clump of trees on the German side, eighty yards from the frontier, fired three shots at them. The first bullet did not hit anyone, but the second killed one of the beaters, and the third severely wounded a gentleman named Wagner. The German officials declare that a German soldier named Kaufmann, who was detained to assist the forest guards in preventing poaching, fired the shots. Kaufmann affirms that he shouted three times for the party to halt before firing at them. He believed they were on German territory. The sportsmen maintain that they heard nothing. Officials on both sides of the frontier are making an investigation into the shooting. Premier Rouvier has decided to send a note to Berlin requesting the German government, in the interest of a continuation of friendly relations to institute an inquiry into the frontier affair without delay. Count von Munster, the German embassador here, expressed regret at the occurance and gave assurance that justice would be done by the German government. Paris papers urge the people to regard the shooting affair on the frontier with calmness, in order not to embarrass the government in the handling of the case. At the same time the government are urged by the press to demand full reparation. The people of France are palpably uneasy over the frequent repetition of these exasperating incidents on the Frontier and it is feared that their frequent repetition may exhaust the popular patience and induce an explosion of public wrath. It is said the wounded officer was in civilian's dress when wounded.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—An official order has been sent to Strasburg for a detailed report of the frontier affair. The French minister is authorized to promise ample justice and indemnity if the German officer is found responsible.

STRASBURG, Sept. 26.—It has been authenically learned that Kaufman fired at the Frenchman under the belief that they were poachers, who are numerous in that vicinity

No Flies on Him.

Detroit Free Press: He had been driving a stranger around in his hack for a couple of hours, and finally left him in front of the City Hall.

"How much?" asked the man as he got out.

"Well, let's see. You got in—"

"Come, now, I'm on to your little tricks!" interrupted the stranger. "They told me at the hotel what it ought to be. Here's $4, and if you think you can get any more come down and see me!"

"Well, I'll have to take it, I suppose?"

"You bet you will! I'm from a back county, but there are no flies on me."

"How much were you going to charge him?" asked a citizen of the driver after the other had left.

"Not over $2 50 at the outside, and only $2 if he had kicked!" cackled John, as he gathered up the ribbons.

The Lamb had Been There Before

Smith and Jones were dining at the restaurant the other night. The lamb that they had jointly ordered was particularly tough. Jones called the waiter.

"What is this meat you have given us?"

"Lamb, sir."

"You are very sure that it is lamb and not sheep?"

"Oh! certanly, sir."

"H'm! Oh, yes, I see. A case of second childhood probably."—Boston Transcript.

Perfection is attained in Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

ESSENTIALS OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

In his admirable closing prayer at the centennial celebration Cardinal Gibbons defined the whole theory of popular government in these words:

May this nation, under thy overruling providence, be a model to all nations in upholding liberty without license and in wielding authority without despotism.

Liberty without license is essential to the preservation of popular institutions. Liberty must be regulated by law—indeed there can be no liberty without law. Those who expect to widen and broaden liberty by breaking over all legal restraints—who seek liberty outside the pale of the law—are unfit to be called American citizens. No assault upon the rights of property, upon any pretense, can be justified under a form of government where the people are the source of power, either in the name of morality or in the pretended interest of labor. If popular institutions in this country are to survive another century, the progress of the anarchic spirit must be suppressed, the socialistic tendency must be met. Socialism is largely the outgrowth of discontent which has been fomented by agitators from Europe. These men have not studied the American system of government. They do not know its value. They have no conception of the power of the ballot when rightly thrown. They come here with the same notions of government imbibed in their native land. There the restraint of law is irksome because it bears unequally upon society. They bring to this country the same hatred of legal restraints that they felt beyond the Atlantic. To the American citizen law means protection, safety and the orderly administration of justice. To the socialist law means oppression, and license means liberty. It is a singular fact that Socialism had its birth in Germany and that nearly all the Socialistic leaders are German infidels. They refuse to recognize any authority, divine or human.

Immigrants who are not well disposed toward American institutions should not be permitted to become citizens. Those who are so disposed, from whatever country, will find here a welcome to all the rights of citizenship. The American people have no inclination to refuse to persons of foreign birth who ask to become citizens in the true sense, any right which they themselves enjoy. It is, however, time that discrimination in granting citizenship were made. Such only who, from a patriotic motive ask to be admitted to its rights and privileges, with a purpose of yielding a cheerful obedience to law, should be naturalized. The Socialist and the Anarchist, who come to sow the seed of a vicious and dangerous theory should not only be excluded from the rights of citizenship, but should be driven out of the country. Those who have, either by birth, or by naturalization become citizens and have counseled defiance to the law should be disqualified as citizens. Instead of the political motto: "Americans for native Americans," as was proposed by the Native American Convention, which recently gave birth to a new party, let us adopt as our shibboleth, "America for all lawabiding and order loving people, of whatever nationality or religious persuasion."

It is not a pleasant reflection that in the metropolis of the Union, the financial center of this great country, an immense assemblage can be gathered together to denounce the judgment of the highest court of a state and that such denunciation was greeted with shouts of approval by men who, if they are not American citizens, are enjoying the protection of American laws. It is proof of the leniency of the law that a non-citizen, who but lately wore the garb of a convict, should be unmolested while making an incendiary speech.

We cling, and rightfully, to the freedom of discussion; but the difference between temperate criticism and inciting to lawlessness must be observed. Free speech is a boon which will not be surrendered, but as the State protects the character of the individual from libelous publication, so it should protect society from incendiary public utterances. The exercise of this authority is not despotic. Liberty without license; authority without despotism, are the essentials of popular government.

A Snake Story From Georgia.

Fort Gaines (Ga.) Star: Mr. Pugh Kirkland, who has been away some days visiting relatives, has returned and closes the season by the following snake story: It seems that he and others were fishing, when he discovered a very large water moccasin near by. Providing himself with a stick, he gave battle and soon succeeded in annihilating his writhing antagonist. Conceive of his horror, however, when immediately another live and well snake crawled from the mouth of the dead one and continued the fight. It in turn was finally despatched, when behold another one, just a size smaller appeared on the scene, and again the battle proceeded with fury. Having disposed of this one, still another one came to the front, which in turn was followed by others until he had slain fifteen or fifty-one, and we have forgotten which. But at any rate, they were still coming promptly to time as every round was called, when Pugh became exhausted and threw up the sponge and betook himself to flight.

—He—Then you love me! She—I do. Arp may I speak to your pa! She—Speak to ma Pa ain't anybody in this house.