WHITE CAP KNIGHTS.

A REGULAR BAND OF MASKED VIGI-LANTES IN INDIANA.

The Law Ignored by a Band of Rufflans Who Seek to Make the Punishment Fit the Crime-Death for Serious Offenders.

The White Caps are to Southern Indiana what the Bald Knobbers were to Missouri. Not so desperate in character as the latter, their organization is identical and they have equally set law at

are in Harrison county, Indiana, but the organization extends over into Crawford, Jefferson and half a dozen other counties in the oldest civilization of the

There is not a more intelligent, peaceable or orderly community in Indiana than Harrison county. Corydon, the county seat, was the first capital of the State, and its court-house, built in 1811, was for four years its capitol. The country is rich and schools and churches abound. A branch railroad has seen built to Corydon, and its citizens are prominent in State and nation.

In spite of all this, the White Caps, or "Knights of the Switch," as they are sometimes called, have existed for seventeen years. The courts have been set prisoners liberated or punished. Men, women and children have been dragged out of bed at dead of night, and their homes burned before their eyes, while they themselves have been whipped, tortured with fiendish ingenuity and made to flee the country.

Like the Bald Knobbers, the fessed motive of the White Caps is the punishment of crime more swiftly and fittingly than can be accomplished in the courts. For this reason there has been little outcry against them, and even when public indignation has been aroused by some unusually flagrant act, nothing has been accomplished.

revealed time and again, but not one has ever been brought to punishment. There have been many attempts by grand juries to indict the offenders, but so far they have been ineffective. For years and years hardly a circuit court is held in Harrison county that the jury is not instructed to investigate some case of recent occurrence, but White Caps are on the jury and in the court room, and nothing has ever been discovered in this

way.

There have been but few confessions of membership; but one of these furnishes information of the regular nature of the organization. The White Caps, or "Knights," are organized with regular lodges. There are signs, grips and but pass words—crude, of course, but sufficient for the recognition of and for notification of the leader of the loage. Councils are held, expeditions determined upon and punishments inflicted.

rison county, seventeen years ago. James N. Kean, a small farmer, accused of petty thievery, was tied to a tree and severely whipped. He was their first victim, but cases were frequent after

Of late the White Caps have been very active. The latest outbreak was in Jefferson county, two miles from the small village of Brooksburg. A band of masked men last Friday night broke into the farmhouse of Stout Brenson, dragged him from bed with his wife and child. removed the furniture from the rooms, burned the dwelling and quietly disappeared. Neither Brenson nor his neighbors can assign any reason for the outrage, but it is supposed the White Caps were headed by a personal enemy. That the party was from the organization was shown by their wearing the white masks and nothing more was ever done in the which have given their name.

The Knights were guilty ten days ago of a serious offence. At midnight a band of some twelve or fifteen white masks visited the house of Jos. Lynch, a farmer who lives near Leavenworth. They broke in the doors, seized Lynch and his wife, entered the room where slept his daughter Mary with her three brothers and dragged the whole party into the front yard. The two younger boys broke loose and fled into the

Five men held Lynch and the older boy, and the remainder whipped the two women with stout hickory switches. They mounted their horses when politicians that ex-Governor Cameron sufficient punishment had been inflicted and Senator Riddleberger are acting in

and quietly rode away. were around the house, and Mary got contemplate making overtures to the bales additional take on Friday after up out of bed to stare at the unaccustomed visitor. Very shabbily dressed although this rumor finds ready credence were all. Mr. Lynch was at work at a lathough this rumor finds ready credence consumption. neighbor's, and his wife was so frightened that she trembled from head to foot when questioned, thinking the reporter was one of the Knights.

She said the Caps had been there a week ago and whipped her and Mary, but she couldn't remember anything. When any trouble came her heart beat so fast that it choked her and she fell down like dead, and that was the way with her that night. She was evidently afraid to tell anything, but after long persuasion made the following state-

long to good people, but I've had a hard will be to pursue a course of masterly time. Mr. Lynch owns a farm and I'll inactivity, but they are too much inter-"I've lived here all my life, and I be-

the young man said he'd marry her. They were to be married in the fall, but my son Willis got indicted and they couldn't be. Then they were to be married in the spring, but his family made such a trouble they couldn't. His name own time. is Bryant Green, and he is the son of Wesley Green, our nearest neighbor. He

says he'll marry her yet.

The other evening Andy Green, tonic.

Bryant's young brother, came over and borrowed our shotgun. That night the 'vigilance' came and they whipped me and whipped Mary. I don't know who it was. They whipped us in our night clothes. First one and then another lashed us both. Mary's so awful hurt I guess there's I'm afraid she'il die. some people want our little propeety and

are trying to drive us away. Mary Lynch is not more than seventeen years old and rather good looking. She could tell no more than her mother. Wesley Green, father of Bryant Green, was found by the rnporter and said that the Lynches kept a bad place—playing the Lynches kept a bad place—playing cards and 'whooping' on Sundays. The vigilantes, he thought, had done right in whipping them. Mrs. Lynch was a oping structure, termed the 'Sympathete'. respectable woman, he guessed, and the 'cutting up' had only been going on pended on the second floor in a tubular seven or eight months.

Public opinion in the neighborhood is diameter, and made of alternate sections much divided over the matter, but the of platinum and silver, extends to an attendance of the section of th general opinion is that the Knights ought not to have done the whipping.

The whipping of women is too frequent in the Knights to be pleasant. Generally their victims are charged with unchastity, but it is admitted that there have been cases when whippings were given as the result of disappointment or malice.

In Blue River township Lem Arnold lived a couple of years ago. He was ap- publish to the world, the wonderful parently stout and healthy, but was mechanism of his motor-when he has accused of shiftlessness and letting his completed his present process of adjustwife haul wood. That winter a band of ment. the Knights visited him at midnight, took him out of bed and hauled up a good supply of firewood. Arnold drew the sled in his night shirt, and although at defiance, alls have been opened and he was liberally whipped to keep up the circulation he died a few weeks afterward of consumption brought on by the

In the same township lived Henry Long, a lawyer, accused of being a disturbing element, especially at elections. He was brought to trial before a magistrate. While the case was in progress a band of masked men with their coats turned surrounded the house. Long sprang to the door, and shot dead the first man who entered. The victim proved to be a respected Frenchman named M. Henriot, whom the mob had forced into the lead. Long tried to shoot again but his pistol failed him. The identity of White Caps has been He made a dash through the crowd, but received several shots, from the effects of which he died next day at Corydon. None of the band was ever brought to justice.

Corydon was once captured by a band of the "White Caps." In May, 1885, there was talk of corruption in the county offices, but to the demands for investigation no attention was paid. Saturday evening two men rode into town about dark, saying they had come to see the ku-klux. Soon horsemen behundred had gathered upon the public square. The men had their coats turned, and all wore white masks, with a dozen other forms of disguise. All the horses had white masks over their heads, with holes cut for their eyes and ears. A communication between members. They meet at appointed places, but not often at the same place, and but seldom in a through every street in the town in milatory. So the description of the same place, and but seldom in a through every street in the town in milatory. ed groves are their favor- itary order, then once around it, ite resorts, and h re they assemble upon then disbanded. Two or three were obleave their horses.

The next morning letters threatening The sign for the assembling of these "lodges" is the laying of crossed fence rails in the middle of the road.

The earliest known band of this organization was in Scott township, Har-

er Bowling turned over a large sum of of 5,141,000 bales, against the total of money he had collected, was sued on his previous year of 4,558,000 bales. The bond and \$600 more was recovered. The average weight or deliveries in Great records in the auditor's office were mutilated one night, so a complete investigation could not be had. Auditor A. Brewster, however, paid over \$2,000 against 447 pounds last year. which it was thought he owed the

county. John Jacob Miller, a well-to-do farmer living near Corydon, was brought before the grand jury as one of the mob. He refused to testify and was ordered to jail for contempt. He secured a few minutes' talk with the Judge and the prosecuting attorney, however, and the order was revoked. Miller went home

by the score. Queerly enough the Indianians seem not to be much opposed to the "White Caps" and conclude they rarely make mistakes in punishments. The more thoughtful, however, admit that the organization is sometimes the weapon of private malice and that great wrong is done. Still, nothing is done to break up the "Knights."

Virginia Politics.

It is understood among the Virginia close concert in the maturing of plans to his wife was found at work laying a rail fence in front of the house. Her boys Among other reports is one that they Among other reports is one that they The purchases for Russia embraced 2,000 Democratic managers in Virginia for a in some quarters, those in a position to know do not believe it to have the least foundation. Whatever influence the two young leaders have must be in the ranks of their own party, and there can be no inducement for the Democrats to make any personal alliance with them. That they both are resolved to leave no means untried to defeat General Mahone is undoubted. All Virginia politicians of experience agree that if a Republican Legisiature is elected General Mahone is bound to be its choice for Senator. Probably the best course for Cameron and Riddleberger and their supporters get this place from my mother. We've ested to adopt such a course as this. The Virginia Democrats express the ut-"My girl Mary got into trouble, but most confidence in their own ability to carry the Legislature. In the meantime General Manone, who is apparently keeping perfectly quiet, is undoubtedly hard at work laying his own plans and will be prepared to spring them in his

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is

INVENTOR KEELY'S MOTOR.

He Says it is Nearly Finished--Renewing His Past Promises.

Inventor John W. Keely has just issued a printed card of instructions to those who may visit his workshop during the hour set apart for visitors. In it he says: "I am now engaged in what I term the process of 'graduating' or adjusting my engine, by which I mean securing a regulated and uniform speed or motion of it. This, when effected, will finish my work, which will be known as the 'Sympathetic Etheric Motor,' and my new force will then be adapted to comring, and from which a wire of small diameter, and made of alternate sections tachment affixed to one end of the shaft of the engine which I am graduating.

He then goes on to explain the advantages of his 'liberator,' and to expatiate on the arduous duties he has been compelled to perform to reach the successful control of the motor on which he is working. He repeats the promises he has made for the last ten years to explain by diagrams, etc., which he shall

The Cotton Movement.

From the New York Financial Chronicle's cotton article of last week the following figures are gathered relative to the movement of the staple during the past week:

The total receipts reached 3,549 bales, against 4,032 bales last week, 7,599 bales the previous week, and 9,765 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1886, 5,183,-468 bales, against 5,232,830 bales for the same period of 1885-6, showing a decrease since September 1, 1886, of 49,-362 bales.

The exports for the weekreach a total of 8,528 bales, of which 2,887 were to Great Britain, - to France, and 5,641 to the rest of the continent.

The total visible s upply of cotton, as made up by cable and telegraph, for the week is as follows:

Total of Great Britain stock 870,000 bales, total of continental stocks 392,600 bales—making a total of European stocks of 1,262,600 bales. The total visible supply for the world is 1,993,970 bales; of this number 1,246,370 are American and 747,600 East Indian, etc.

The imports into continental during the week were 25,000 bales. These figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in sight of 70,917 bales as comgan to ride into town from every road. cotton in sight of 70,917 bales as compared with the same date of 1886, and in half an hour between two and three a decrease of 3,300 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1885.

The receipts at interior towns for the week were 2,421 bales. Old interior stocks have decreased 4,661 bales, and were 62,164 bales less than at the same

the overland receip consumption, of cotton that reached the then disbanded. Two or three were observed to ride into a livery stable and learn their bornes. The total receipts since the 1st September are 5,181,-

Cotton in sight 6,309,293 bales, being a decrease, as compared with last year,

of 110,012 bales. Mr. Ellison's cotton figures, brought An investigation was ordered the next week. Discrepancies were found in the transmission of Great Britain 2,514,000 bales Britain is 440 pounds, against 454 pounds during the same time last year. Continental deliveries average 436 pounds,

In reviewing the speculation in futures The speculation in cotton for future delivery at this market has been fairly active for the week under review, but the course of prices has continued quite unsettled, besides again showing some irregularity as between the current and the next crops. A feature has been the weakening of the speculative confidence in September deliveries, which was at one time very strong. Thus on Saturday there was an advance for every On Monday a general decline took place in the latter dealings, due in a measure to sympathy with the coffee market, with which many members of our Cotton Ex change hold close relations. On Tuesday a steadier opening was followed by a fresh decline, and then a partial recovery. Wednesday the market was active. but closed slightly easier. On Thursday a better report from Liverpool and improved tone and values in other speculative circles gave renewed apirit to the speculation for the rise in cotton. Friday there was a sharp decline, with the close at about the lowest figures, due again, it was almost uniformly admitted, 'Change, making 2,000 bales in all; after

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES wants to know, if the proposition to return the battle flags to the States by whose soldiers they were carried raised such an outcry, what will be the effect of the proposition now made by the soldiers of the Philadelphia Brigade to return to the veterans of Pickett's Division the flags captured from them at Gettysburg? who stood at the stone wall on that critical 3d of July when the course of history was decided, are now no better than "rebels" and "cowards," and the like? have beace?

Let your talk be always adapted carefully the debilitated woman's best restorative celibacy to a young lady engaged to be be a change of things about the 4th of wronged."

wronged."

wronged."

wronged."

wronged."

THE REPORTED NEGRO INSURREC-TION IN LAURENS COUNTY.

Holding Meetings at Midnight-No Authority for the Dire Threats Said to Have Been Made-"Principles" of the "Co-Operative Workers of America."

(From the News and Courier.) LAURENS, June 20 .- Colonel J. H. Traynham, of the Governor's staff, and Captain L. E. Irby, of the Laurens Guards, have returned from Cedar Grove, Young's township. Colonel directly to Governor Richardson tomorrow. Captain Irby, however, is under no obligation to report officially, and has very kindly furnished me such information as he had.

There is no doubt that some of the negroes are organized, and that they often hold meetings between midnight and daylight with the greatest precautions at secrecy, sentinels being stationed at convenient distances from the rendezvous. The various dire threats that have been so widely circulated can not be traced authoritatively to the organization. There will be no outbreak unless the negro leaders shall act rashly, as the whites preserve great caution. I neglected to say that the meetings are held near the lines of Laurens and Greenville counties, on the Greenville

The organizations are known as the "Co-operative Workers of America," and are the offspring of the Hoover influence, and many believe they are for the purpose of extorting money from the cents of that amount is forwarded to Hickory, N. C. Several packages of money have been sent from Simpson-ville, Greenville county, and Woodruff, Spartanburg county, to Hickory, N. C. I have secured some of the literature of the "Co-operative Workers of America, issued "by order of the executive board, H. F. Hoover, president; W. R. Killian, vice-president; John F. Ross, general secretary; C. L. Hawn, treasur-

er: J. A. Bolch, general auditor; Martin Nolder, general committee agent." Under cover of a small pamphlet, signed as above indicated, I glean what purports to be the principles and objects of the organization. "It is the proper object of government to make laws that will secure the great-

basis of absolute justice, with an aim toward universal liberty. "For many years our government has been run to the advantage of a few, for the benefit of a privileged class-the moneyed aristocracy, while the masses, the useful people, have hard burdens

est good to the greatest number, on the

hard to bear. The objects of the organization are declared to be:
"To elevate and dignify labor; to se-

knowledge of his rights and his wrongs, and his duty to his country and his fellow-man; to use all rational means to better his social, moral and financial condition."

To accomplish these objects they de-

mand: "The establishment of bureaus of labor statistics; the abrogation of laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor; the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, &c.; the enactment of laws to compel corporations to pay their employees weekly in lawful money; the enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employer and during the past week, the Chronicle says:

The speculation in cotton for future

employees; the enactment of laws to prohibit the hiring out of convict labor and to work convicts on the public roads; that the importation of foreign convict labor be prohibited; that the poll tax be repealed; the establishment of a free co-operative school system; the abolition of child labor in mines, work-

shops and factories." They demand of Congress: "That the public lands, the heritage of the people, be reserved for actual settlers, &c.; the establishment of a national monetary system; that a graduated income tax be evied so that the greater the income the higher the rate of taxation; the enactment of a graduated forfeiture Act to be levied on the estates of the rich at their death; that the government shall organize financial exchanges, safe deposits. Ac.; that the government construct postal telegraph or telephone system, &c.; that United States Senators be elected by the people; that the Government establish and maintain a free ballot in every State of the Union; a radical requisites of government officials is de- of opinion to the point of treating a duced.'

Then they say:

interest of good government." They promise co-operation with the Knights of Labor and all similar organizations.

Colonel Traynham's . port. order of the Governor, he visited Cedar an educated a civilized people.' Grove on the 18th instant and interviewed several prominent men in regard to the matter, Colonel Traynham says:
"There is no doubt as to the existence of an organization among the negroes in

NO DANGER OF AN OUTBREAK. unable to make any definite recommen- | Senator?" dation and submit the whole matter to your better judgment.' Altogether a False Alarm.

COLUMBIA, June 21.—In accordance with instructions from the home office, I went to Laurens yesterday to investigate the rumors which have been so wildly circulated as to an uprising of colored farm laborers, and I came back to-day satisfied that nine-tenths of the reports have been without justification.

The negroes have been tricked by Hoover and men of his stamp into entering a labor association, which is useless to them and which they do not understand. Hoover holds the fees and they hold the meetings. They have a blind idea that joining such an organiza-Traynham refuses to be interviewed, but | tion will help them financially. If, as is he will proceed to Columbia and report reported, not 2 per cent. of the negroes in that section work for wages, it is impossible to see what good a strike would do them. They contract to cultivate the crops for a share, and as the crop is almost laid by now a violation of these contracts would simply save money to the farmers.

> As to the talk of insurrection the peo ple in the town of Laurens have no faith in it. It is impossible to trace the rumors to this effect to any authentic source; There is less uneasiness and concern in the town of Laurens on this subject than there is in Charleston or Columbia. All work is going on quietly in the section alleged to be threatened and the concurrent opinion of every one I spoke to in Laurens was that nothing could be ascertained or seen by going

The section where the labor organizations exist is near the Greenville and Spartanburg lines. The whites are in the majority. There is no county in the State where the negroes have longer and more completely within the control of the whites than in Laurens. An insurrection would simply mean their own obliteration. Besides this, there is ignorant negroes. It costs each member no issue which could so excite them as one dollar and fifty-five cents to take all to make them desperate. There is no the degrees, and one dollar and fifty conflict of wages, such as led to the rice field strikes of 1876. They have the prospect of gathering the finest crops they have had for a decade. Their fu-

ture is full of hope for material success. The sum of the whole matter is that the negroes have been kept so completely under control in Laurens county that organization of any kind is unusual to them, and the fact that have now organized for an undefined agrarian purpose is enough to make some foolish or unreasonable people imagine vain things. The people of the town of Laurens are infinitely more concerned in the building of their cotton factory than in this thing, which is a sensation to those at great distances from the scene of the reported trouble. Your Laurens correspondent has for-

warded so full an account that it is unnecessary for me to say more than this. Colonel Traynham, of the Governor's staff, came down to-day with me from Laurens. He refused to make any statement for publication, but intimated that I had about heard all the facts from Captain Irby. My talk with Captain Irby assisted me in forming the conclusion set forth above. Colonel Traynham made a brief verbal report to the Governor this evening and went to bed. His Excure to the laborer a just share of the cellency could not be found at home, products of his toil; to instruct him in a nor would he be seen for a moment at the meeting of the trustees of the University, which he is attending and which will last for hours yet, but it may be confidently assumed to-night that Col. Traynham's conclusion agrees substanthat neither he nor the Governor is

alarmed at the prospect. All Quiet in Spartanburg. SPARTANBURG, June 21.-Further investigation to-day strengthens me in my opinion that the negroes of this county do not contemplate a strike, or any violence. They are not fools enough to wait until their crops are nearly finished with the finest prospects they have had for years, to begin a revolution that would damage them in every possible way.

JOHN SHERMAN, HIS MOUTH.

Talk With a Cincinnati Newspaper-Outlining Pis Presidential Campaign. (From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

"I notice that your brother, the general, has written an interesting letter to his comrades of the Grand Army at St. Louis," I said. "Yes, and don't you know I like that

letter a great deal?" "Then you approve of the sentiments it expresses?"

"Most certainly, and all thoughtful men will take the same view of the subject when they reflect calmly upon it. The incumbent of the Presidential office is entitled to the respect of the people, unless he is guilty of some offense against public morality and the public interests. Men may very properly differ with those in authority as to political views and measures of public policy, but duction in the fees, salaries and per- it will not do to carry these differences manded; that the hours of labor be re- President with discourtesy and disrespect, simply because there may be men in a public assemblage or on a public "We are opposed to war, and consider occasion who differ with him politically, strikes as dangerous to society, hurtful or upon the advisability or non-advisato the participants and contrary to the bility of measures of public policy. He is first entitled to that courtesy that is will invest. A week or ten days ago the due to every good and law abiding citizen on ell occasions, and second to that representatives of one of the seal agenrespect which belongs, under the genius of our institutions, to the position of After stating that, in obedience to the chief magistrate of a great, a prosperous,

> "Do you hold to the opinion that if the Force bill had passed Congress the alleged suppression of the ballot in the

South would have been prevented?"
"That is something that no man can that county. The object of it I could tell. We can form no adequate idea of other excitable patriots have to say to not ascertain with certainty. The nether excitable patriots have to say to not ascertain with certainty. The nether excitable patriots have to say to not ascertain with certainty. The nether the soldiers groes hold their meetings late at night, I have very serious doubts about the soldiers groes hold their meetings late at night, I have very serious doubts about the soldiers. say from 12 to daylight. No person is feasibility of the general government admitted to them except members or protecting individual rights or preventparties seeking to become members. ing individual wrongs where the local While the object of the organization is government is not willing to interfere in not known, the opinion prevails that it behalf of the citizens. Free speech, a ledge that the real soldiers, the men who is in the nature of the Knights of Labor. free ballot, and the exercise of the genledge that the real soldiers, the men who did the fighting, believe that the war is ever and the Union restored, and that if whites in the community, but I could may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's "Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's "Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's "Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's "Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's "Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's "Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's "Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's "Golden may be termed constitutional rights, but the lead, "you mean Dr. Pierce's "Golden may be terme anybody should be called hard names, it not learn of actual threats coming from inherent rights, and if they are denied the demagogues who will not let us the negroes, although there are some in a community, the general govern-tive peace? Some of the whites are of opinion that authorities invoke that interference. to time and place. Don't prate about they have been, and it is reported that homeopathy to a doctor, or the blessings of some of them have said that there would terfering in behalf of those who are some of them have said that there would terfering in behalf of those who are

"Let us suppose a case here in Richmond county. Suppose, for instance that a majority of our people should combine together to deprive the Quakers, or the Catholics, or any other re ligious sect or denomination, of the right to worship occording to their religious tenets and forms; denied them the freedom of speech and the right of assembling, and the State took no action, the general government would have no right to interfere and protect them in their rights.

"But would it not be the duty of the

State to protect them?" "Undoubtedly. But suppose the State should not discharge that duty. No appeal would lie to the general government. It could not interfere unless a hostile purpose. A community may be in rebellion against the laws of a State, but the general government can not interfere to crush out that rebellion unless the State government invokes its aid and assistance.

"How, then, would you remove the wrongs which you claim exist in por. nated by the moon, the head and shoultions of the South, and how would you ders of a live Indian, watching me with prevent the suppression of the ballot, which you claim is suppressed?" "I would propose a remedy, but I

doubt whether the Republican party would come up to it." "What is that, Senator?"

"I would have Congress enact a law fixing the time, manner and circumrights of every citizen at such an election, and putting it wholly with the government for the conduct and regulation of Congressional elections. In other over six feet of dead Indian came down words, the entire supervision of the election of members of Congress should be with the United States government." "But is there any warrant for that in

the constitution?" "Clearly; that principle has been decided by the courts on several occasions, and the Supreme Court has laid down the doctrine unequivocally, and its decisions are in the line of its establishment. With such a statute enforced, there could be no abridgement of the elective franchise, no suppression of balor ever States, should attempt to de prive citizens of their rights of franchise, the government could lawfully interfere, put an end to it and rehabilitate every citizen. With the right of every citizen members of Congress and electors for President clearly established and enforced, the same right at State and local elections would soon force itself, although there would be no government

interference." "Then you would have the same law apply in the choice of Presidential electors that applied in the election of mem-

bers of Congress?" "Certainly, and why not?"

bling of Congress."

"How would Congress improve the financial situation?"

"By reducing taxation and preventing tially with those of Captain Irby, and plus in the treasury. If we go at the annually of useless and unnecessary revenue, and locking it up in the treasu- lying around. ry, all our industrial and commercial interests will be jeopardized."

"But how can taxation be reduced?" "By a revision of the tariff and modification of the internal revenue laws." "Will there be a revision and modifi-

cation of the tariff laws?" "There will doubtless be a reduction on numerous items."

"Where do you think the reduction should be applied?" "I think that there should be a decided reduction in the tariff on sugar,

secure the production of all the sugar in the United States that our people may consume. We have the best soil in the world for the sugar beet and sorghum cane, covering almost limitless areas, and we have a larger area adapted to the cultivation of West India cane as in sugar we consume, and we may readily do so by a judicious tariff and liberal bounties to producers."

Money Made in Coffee.

Among the people in Wall street who do not put on mourning over the break in the prices of coffee in New York and in wheat in Chicago are the followers of Henry Clews & Co. Mr. Clews said re-cently that his firm had paid out to customers over \$200,000 in profits on coffee deals, and that the decline in wheat had made a difference of over \$1,500,000 in the credits of his office. "We do a strictly commission business," said Mr. Ciews; "but we do not propose to allow our customers to buy or sell through this house unless in our judgment they will realize returns for the money they deputed to get the opinion of the principal brokers of the street upon the situation and prospects. I told him I was a bear on everything, and told him why I believed stocks would go lower, and why the wheat corner and the coffee corner had reached about the limit. laughed and said I was alone, for all the men he had seen believed in higher sult of close study of the situation. History repeats itself here as well as eisewhere. It has dene so now; it will do so hereafter and we have not seen the lowest prices yet. Wheat will go

Throw the Powder Overboard.

Were thrilling words, spoken at a time the negroes are not working as well as The failure of the State to call upon the of great danger. The lives of all on the they have been and it is reported that national government debars it from invessel depended upon prompt action. "Will you please illustrate that idea, Tonic for that blood trouble.

LONDON'S NEWEST LION.

BUFFALO BILL'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY FOR PATRONS OF THE WILD WEST.

Other Facts in the Career of Mr. Cody.

A Sample of the Yarns He is Telling His Royal Friends--How He Got His Title-

I was born in February, 1842, in the State of Iowa. I need not go into detail respecting my family, and can dismiss my youth briefly by saying that when I was not on a horse I was just being thrown off one. I soon became a pretty smart rider, and my practice with a gun was pretty good, too. I was 12 years rebellion against the laws of the United when I killed my first Indian. It hap-States or an invasion of its territory for pened rather sudden. I was waiting out by the river, near Fort Kearney, one night about 10 o'clock. My companions had got on ahead somehow, and I was quite alone, when looking up toward the bluff bordering the river I saw, illuminated by the moon, the head and shoulevident interest. Now I had heard many stories of the doings of the red men, and had also been inculcated with a thorough distrust of their ways; so, quickly coming to a conclusion as to what I shoutd do, I brought my gun to my shoulder, and aiming at the head, stances of electing members of Con-gress, defining and providing for the usual in the silence of the night, for it was past 10 o'clock, and was followed by a war whoop such as could only be built up by an Indian, and the next instant

splash into the river. Soon after this I went to business. I took to the plains, and in the employ of Messrs. Russell and Simpson, soon learned the ins and outs of the wild life led with horses and cattle-driving teams, riding express ponies, and getting to know the land. Among other things, I somehow found out how to hunt buffalo, a sport second to none, if you know how. I shall never forget the faces of five officers I met on the prairie once, now many years ago. They were after a herd of buffalo. So was I. We exelective franchise, no suppression of ballous in elections concerning the interests a herd of buffalo. So was I. We except the suppression of ballous and buffalo. So was I. We except the suppression of ballous and buffalo. So was I. We except the suppression of ballous and buffalo. So was I. We except the suppression of ballous and buffalous and buff they gave me their sympathy. "You surely don't expect to catch buffalo with that Gothic steed," said they.

"I am going to try," I said. "You'll never do it, man alive," said to cast his vote and have it counted for the captain. "It wants a fast horse to overtake buffalo."

"Does it?" I responded "Yes, but you can come with us, if And I did like. There were eleven buffalos in the herd, and while the officers rode straight at them, I headed the leaders and got up to them with ease. The horse which my companion had been chaffing was the famous Brig-"Do you think, Senator, that Congress as I did; he speedily did his part of the

ham, who knew as much about the sport will be called in extraordinary session?"

"That is hard to tell, but I should not be surprised. It is true that if the President should call an extra session of animal, fired and brought him down, Congress it would be a reflection upon Brigham, like the ideal animal that he himself, but the financial condition of was, carrying me rapidly up to the next the country demands an early assem- brute, not ten feet away; and, when I had dropped him, bounded on to the next, and so on, until I had slain the whole eleven animals, and then my horse stopped. I dismounted to regard the accumulation of an unnecessary sur- my work with a feeling of satisfaction. Those officers rode up shortly, and I rate of accumulating over \$100,000,000 shall never forget their expression as they surveyed the work of five minutes

> My horse Brigham was an exception-ally intelligent brute. He took the keenest delight in sport, and invariably took pains to aid me in getting game. All he expected of me was to do the shooting. The rest was his work. He would always stop if the buffalo did not fall at the at the first shot, so as to give me a second chance; but if I did not

bring him down then he would go on disgusted. It was in 1867 that the Kansas Pacific track was in the buffalo country, and the and then a bounty should be paid on American sugar sufficiently generous to hundred men in the making of the road. The Indians were very troublesome, and it was not always easy to get sufficient supplies of fresh meat for the men. It was about this time that Messrs. Goddard, the contractors to the constructors, made me a handsome offer, provided I would undertake to hunt for them. They Louisiana. We ought to produce all the required twelve buffalos per diem. The work was somewhat dangerous, owing to the Indians, but the terms were handsome—\$500 per month. I took the offer, and in less than eighteen months, during which time my engagement lasted, I killed 4,280 buffalos single-handed,

and had many scrimmages with the Indians, and hairbreadth escapes. It was during this period of my career that I had my celebrated buffalo killing match with Billy Comstock, the noted scout, then at Fort Wallace. The terms were settled as follows: We were to hunt one day of eight hours, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. The stakes were \$500 a side, and the man who killed the most buffalo was to be declared the winner. The contest took place twenty miles east from Sheridan, and many thousand people came from all parts to see the sport. We were fortunate in finding animals, and had plenty of sport. We made three runs each, and I killed sixty-nine buffalos, my rival being content with forty-six. Not a bad day's work, a day which is an historical one for me, inasmuch as since then I have invariably been referred to in all parts of the civilized world as Buffalo Bill.

G. M. D.

Walking down Broadway is very pleasant when you feel well, and Tnever felt better than when his friend asked him how he got over that severe cough of his so speedily. "Ah, my boy," said T—,
"G. M. D. did it!" And his friend wondered what G. M. D. meant. He knew it did not mean a Good Many Doctors, for T—— K——had tried a dozen in vain. Medical Discovery, or Gold Medal Deserved as my friend J—S— always dubs it." Sold by druggists.

The ideal of the American is not yet Our almighty great man is the al-smart man. We need to teach mighty smart man. Your life may be blessed and prolonged morality as much as Greek and Latin. by the prompt use of Dr. Harter's Iron | The most dangerous man is the smart man without good morals.