

THE USES OF TROUBLE.

Sermon by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D.

Trouble is designed to keep the world from being too attractive—how human life is for heaven by their sufferings on earth.

The text of Dr. Talmage's recent sermon at the Brooklyn Academy of Music was: "God shall wipe all tears from their eyes"—Rev. vii., 17. The eloquent divine spoke as follows:

Riding across a Western prairie, wild flowers to the hub of the carriage wheel, and while a long distance from any shelter, there came a sudden shower, and while the rain was falling in torrents, the sun shined brightly.

Can you not tell when you hear a man pray, whether he has ever had a man's trouble? I can.

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death, and he got well. So it is the arrow of trouble that lets out great swellings of pride. We never feel our dependence upon God until we get into trouble.

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A DEMOCRATIC SWEEP.

VIRGINIA, OHIO, IOWA AND NEW YORK REPUDIATED THE G. O. P.

Campbell Elected Governor of Ohio—Foraker Gives It Up and Consecrates His Successor—The Republican State Committee Concedes the Legislature to the Democrats—Complete Democratic Victories in Iowa and New York—The Cyclone in Virginia.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 6.—The Republican State Committee at 1 p. m. concedes the election of Campbell and admits that the Legislature is Democratic in both branches.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon Governor Foraker sent the following telegram:

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 6.—Hon. James E. Campbell, Hamilton, O.:—The full extent that a defeated candidate can do so with propriety, allowed me to offer my congratulations and to assure you that it was my sincere desire to extend to you every courtesy I can show you in connection with your inauguration and the commencement of your administration.

Allen W. Thurman has sent the following: COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 6.—To Hon. Grover Cleveland, New York: Governor Foraker has surrendered all the Republican forces in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—Incomplete returns from all the counties in the State except twenty-six give Campbell a plurality of 4,725. The twenty-six counties not heard from gave Powell (Dem.) in 1887 a plurality of 179. The outlook from these figures is that Campbell's plurality in the State is about 8,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—Unofficial returns from 64 counties in Ohio give Campbell a plurality of 8,905. The four remaining counties, which are Ashland, Geauga, Ottawa and Paulding, gave Powell a plurality in 1887 of 430.

VIRGINIA'S GREAT VICTORY.

McKinney's Majority Will Reach 40,000—The Legislature Two-Thirds Democratic.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6, 11:30 p. m. [Special to The Register.]—The joyous excitement of the counties in Ohio kept up by the continued increase of McKinney's majority. Semi-official and estimated returns now place the figures at 40,000, which will not be lowered by the official count. The Legislature will scarcely contain a sufficiency of Republicans to put one on each regular committee. The Senate now stands: Democrats 27, Republicans 17; the House, Democrats 71, Republicans 29.

A BLOODY ENCOUNTER.

Between Two Colored Men, in Which One is Killed.

A bloody encounter took place last Friday morning at the farm of H. L. Allen's, two and one-half miles from Langley, between two colored men, in which a pocket knife and pistol played important parts, and both got in some effectual work. A gentleman from Langley has given us the following information:

It appears that there was a corn shucker at Mr. Allen's on Wednesday night when Henry Williams (or Toole) and Jim Smith attended, and during the evening they got into a difficulty while under the influence of whiskey.

After they were separated, so our informant states, Smith told Williams that he would see him again and prepared for him. They met the next morning and made friends. The following morning, Friday, the 1st, when Williams went out to the stable to feed the horses, he found Smith waiting at the stable door for him. As he (Williams) walked up, Smith said: "Now, I am ready for you," and commenced firing, shooting four times. The first shot missed, but the other three hit. Two in Williams' abdomen and the third struck a finger of one of his hands. Williams closed in on Smith, and jamming him up against the stable door, he pulled out a pocket knife and stabbed him in the side. Mr. Allen, who had not yet got out of bed, on hearing of the difficulty ran out, undressed, and separated the combatants. Williams ran to the stable, and Mr. Allen followed him, and after dressing himself he had him sent to jail, where he now lies. His wounds, although serious, are not necessarily fatal. Williams lingered until Sunday, when he died.

A Notable Trio.

A trio of noted Confederate Brigadiers, says the New York Sun, walked up Pennsylvania avenue this afternoon. They attracted much attention, even from passers-by who did not recognize them. Three finer physical specimens have seldom, if ever been seen on the avenue, famous for its promenaders. These three handsome men were Senator Butler, General Rosser of Virginia, and General Field of the picturesque Arizona and General Field, the ex-door-keeper of the House of Representatives, now a resident of Washington. General Butler, although a large man, was the smallest of the distinguished party. Rosser was head and shoulders above him, and Field could easily look over his head. Each of these noted men is an Apollo, straight as an arrow, and with features as attractive as his form. Rosser and Field are free from wounds or physical ailment of any sort, and Butler so artfully concealed the loss of a leg that, as the party strolled along he appeared as sound in mind and limb as his companions.

Wedded a Queen-Maid.

A dispatch from Quarstown, Ireland, to the New York World announces the marriage of Maurice duPont of Delaware, to Miss Margaret Fitzgerald, who is known as "Tottie" Fitzgerald, the pretty bar-maid of the Queen's Hotel, Quarstown.

Rapid Growth.

On the first day of last January there was only one house in Rowland, N. C., and now the town is incorporated for one mile square, with over fifty buildings within its limits, including brick-dens, stone houses, a machine, blacksmith and wood shops, a steam saw and grist mill, a steam cotton gin, and by the middle of November a cotton seed oil mill will be in operation. It is the present terminus of the Wilson and Florence Railroad, being twenty-eight miles from the junction of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Road at Great Pee Dee.

The Latest Thing in Chrysanthemums.

The Rock Hill Herald of Thursday says: A number of the young ladies and gentlemen of the community had engaged in a "chrysanthemum parade" this afternoon at 6 o'clock. The participants would ride horses, and the parade will be a novel one. We understand that about forty couples will turn out—each couple being ornamented in a distinctive color. The idea is a new one for a "chrysanthemum show" and had its origin in Rock Hill.

BRIGHTMAN YOUNG'S WIDOWS.

Ann Eliza Recounts Recollections of the Household of Which She Was Formerly the Nineteenth Fracture.

A reporter of the Chicago Times recently made the acquaintance of the one-time famous "Ann Eliza," the nineteenth wife of Brigham Young. She is now happily married and living in a pleasant home in Chicago.

The original of one picture—Miss Amelia Forsong—was his favorite wife. She was quite a beauty, with light hair and blue eyes and a sweet and kissable mouth. She refused to marry Young at first, but yielded when he promised to make her a queen in heaven. She was married to him on the 23rd of January, 1833, six months after the anti-polygamy law had been passed by Congress, and she did it openly and in defiance of the law.

"She has a temper of her own," said Ann Eliza, "and gave Brigham the benefit of it. I once heard her threaten to 'beat' Brigham if he did not do a certain thing, and it may be recorded that he did it. She never had any children."

"Miss Eliza R. Snow, the Mormon poetess, was at one time the most noted of all Brigham's wives. She wrote hymns for all occasions, and nearly all of her poetry was of a deep religious sentiment. She was a most interesting woman, but perhaps the most intellectual of them all. I think she was the sixteenth wife that Brigham had sealed to him. She was only a "proxy" wife, and will be long to Joseph Smith in eternity."

"What is a 'proxy' wife? Why, the Mormon religion teaches that a man's wives and children will be in the next world. So a Mormon will have a wife for 'time and eternity' as well as one who is his simply 'for time.' The latter will become the wife of some one else when the next world is reached. This Miss Snow will be Joseph Smith's wife in heaven, and all of her children will go to increase his kingdom and help to cover it with a holy people."

"The oldest of his marriages? Well, to tell the truth, they were all odd enough, but perhaps the queerest was his marriage with Mrs. Lewis. She owned a piece of land through which Brigham wanted to run a watercourse to supply one of his mills. She refused to allow him the privilege, so he married her and thus secured possession of the whole property. She had the last word in the matter, but he did not openly acknowledge her, but requested her to keep it secret, probably for the reason that he was ashamed of her."

"Since I quit the lecture stage a few years ago, I have become quite domestic in my tastes, and you may be sure that I value the home life I now have. My husband is a man of many talents, living and doing well. One holds a prominent position with the same railroad with which my husband is connected, and the other is a merchant in a New York town. They are both true men, and I am proud of them."

"I have had three children since my last marriage. Two of them are going to school here, the other one being too young as yet to enter."

Joe Mulhatten. Many people thought that Joe Mulhatten is as mythical as the wonderful stories that are from time to time accredited to him. I know Joe well. He is a commercial tourist of the first water and has traveled for W. R. Bellows (Co.) for many years. He has just resigned to become general manager, secretary and treasurer of an Arizona mining company in which a syndicate of prominent Kentuckians are interested. Joe is a wonderfully energetic fellow, of diminutive figure, black beard and hair and bristly eyebrows that meet above a prominent nose. He is a very quiet man, and does not look like a traveling man. He is a very quick talker, with a familiar, jerky way of bringing out his syllables that once heard is never forgotten. He is, with all his romancing, a hard working member of the Baptist Church and a clever and genial fellow. He is a fine business man and one of the best paid farmers on the road. I will look for some good things about Joe Mulhatten in his new business.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Doing" Europe. A story that would be ludicrous but for the disgust that an American must feel upon reading it, is going the rounds of two young men from a Western State who are doing Europe. Not that they had the remotest idea of gaining any benefit from the trip or that they really saw anything worth looking at, but that they got the pairings in the Louvre and in the galleries of the Luxembourg were no more to them than chromos given away with packages of poor tea. They could not understand "The Last Supper."

An intelligent New Yorker took them in hand and every morning arose early and laid out a route for the day, but the expedition made them tired and they saw in the Charles Elyses only a piece of ground to sit down and talk over their comrades at home. The New Yorker finally lost patience and said that he was tired of hurling the glories of France against the "jolly-fishy souls of these two galvanized mummies from the West." He said that he had asked them why they came to Europe, and they did not know.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

Opposed to Nude Art. The good people of Norwalk, Conn., have rather broken out again on the subject of statues. A few days ago Mr. Selleck, a Justice of the Peace, purchased a large marble Venus of Medici, which he placed on his front lawn. Shortly after he had located it he found that during the night some one had taken pity on poor Venus and covered her with a red flannel petticoat and a plaid shawl. The next day the statue was found to have been painted red and green. Mr. Selleck has been obliged to build a fence around it.

MURDERED BY INDIAN CONVICTS.

How Sheriff Reynolds and His Two Assistants Were Killed.

FLORENCE, Ari., Nov. 3.—The following details have been received of the killing of Sheriff Reynolds and two assistants by convicts, whom they were taking to Yuma penitentiary yesterday. The prisoners consisted of eight Apaches and one Mexican. The Sheriff had removed the shackles from the legs of six of the Indians, before they started to walk up the grade near Riverside, but they were handcuffed together in sets of two. Sheriff Reynolds was in front of the column and Deputy Holmes and the Mexican prisoner were in the rear.

At a signal from one of the Indians the Sheriff was seized by the two immediately back of him, while the two immediately in front of the deputy wheeled about and secured his gun, with which, after killing him, they shot the Sheriff, who was being held by their companions. During the melee the Mexican prisoner ran forward to the stage, which was about forty yards from the front, and warned the driver, Middleton. The latter drew his pistol, but was shot twice by the Indians.

After securing the keys to the shackles and removing them the Indians mutilated the body of Reynolds by crushing in the skull in a horrible manner. They then disappeared. Middleton, who was then in the stage, called back to Riverside and gave the alarm. The Mexican prisoner, after he had warned Middleton, ran towards the hills. He was fired at several times, but not hit. After the Indians had left he secured a horse and rode into Florence and gave himself up.

The first witness sworn was Charles Romaine, son of a New Yorker, but for many years engaged in business here. He testified that he and his friends started up Sycamore street and went to a point opposite Mahone's residence. There they fired off several pieces of fireworks, and when everything was flourishing in his camp, his testimony was corroborated by other witnesses.

The evidence of C. E. Barton, corroborated by Romaine, established the fact that Harrison was shot by someone in the front yard of Mahone's house, and that the defendant acted upon the offensive.

Cesar Lodell distinctly heard three shots fired from Mahone's yard. He said Mahone with a gun in his hand. Myer Salt heard two or three shots fired. I saw Gen. Mahone with a double-barreled breech-loading gun in his hands. One of the gentlemen expressed to General Mahone surprise about his having the gun, and the General said: "Yes, this is my gun." Salt further testified that Mahone said the defendant fired his shot.

Some of the men were engaged in the same time, and saying he would protect his property. The General was standing near his gate, and the shot was fired from that point.

Mahone said: "I was sitting in my library in conversation with Mr. Campbell and Colonel Barbere. I heard the explosion of fireworks in the street until they were over my house. Some were exploded in my yard. The loud reports caused the impression that firearms were being used in my yard. Desiring to protect my property, I walked out, and seized my gun as I passed. I saw a number of persons at my gate, one of whom said: 'You have a gun.' I then returned. I walked down the steps. One of the men replied: 'That's all right, but I don't shoot on my premises.' The men went out and others came up from below. One of them said: 'You have a gun.' I replied: 'Yes, I have a right to have it. Not a gun or a pistol was fired. That I know of, from that point until I certainly did not shoot and I neither saw nor heard any one else shoot.'"

General Mahone's statement was corroborated by James C. Campbell.

The Mayor said that the evidence was of a character to establish cause for the belief that Mahone had fired the shot that wounded Harrison, and that he would send the case to the grand jury. It is certain that Harrison's wound was not dangerous, but would be allowed in the sum of \$2,500.

The bond was given, and shortly after midnight the General and his friends left the station house for their homes.

Utah and the Mormons.

Arthur L. Thomas, the Governor of Utah Territory, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Territory at 230,000, which is an increase of nearly 86,000 since 1880. During the last nine years the foreign born population, numbering in 1880 about 80,941, has been increased by Mormon immigration by 16,094. The aggregate assessed valuation of property of the incorporated cities and towns in Utah for the year 1888 is \$30,539,468. The estimated population of these cities and towns is 129,881. The revenue from the tax levy for the year 1888, at the rate of three-fifths of one per cent, for Territorial and school purposes was \$647,453, which is an increase of \$20,092 over the previous year. The assessed valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of Utah for the year 1889 is \$21,917,919, which is an increase of \$10,674,959, or 28.8 per cent, over 1888. The total number of land entries made during the year 1889 was 20,449. A land merchant resident at the Salt Lake City land office was justly asked the question which will insure to him all the benefits of our land market. The report concludes: "The great nations of Europe strain every nerve to make science the handmaid of war. Let it be the glory of the American people to make science the handmaid of agriculture."

Fought by a Rooster. Joe Black, a colored man living near Bamberg, had his little girl, eighteen months old, terribly wounded by a rooster a few days ago. The child was playing in the yard when the rooster attacked it with spurs and bill and tore the skin and flesh about its head and face in a fearful manner. When the father ran to the child the rooster turned upon him and fought him until it was killed. The child was brought to Dr. Black for medical treatment, and it is thought that it will soon recover from the injuries received.—Bamberg Advertiser.

Recovering Rapidly. Spokane Falls is recovering rapidly from the effects of the great fire within her borders. The chief baker of the city resumed business the day after the fire. Having no sign, he hoisted a pitchfork above the ridgepole of the "snack" he was living in, with a loaf of bread stuck on each side. A tea and merchant recovered from the fire with a similar expedition, although his entire outfit consisted only of two or three packages of tea, two or three sacks of coffee, a table, a mill and a pair of scales.

Nothing so completely robust confinement of the pain and suffering attending it as the previous use of The Mother's Friend. Sold by all druggists.

THE ARREST OF MAHONE.

FOR THE SHOOTING OF HARRISON AT PETERSBURG.

The Young Democrats Were Painting the Town Red When Their Merriment Was Suddenly Checked by a Volley From Mahone's Yard—The Little Boss Found Himself a "Trial-Harrison's Wound Not Dangerous."

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 6.—The particulars of the arrest of General Mahone last night on the charge of shooting young Harrison, his temporary confinement in the station house, and his subsequent release on bail, are as follows:

About 9:30 o'clock it was evident, according to returns, that the Democrats had scored a decided victory. The result was that some of the best young men in the city organized themselves into a serenading band, armed with a liberal supply of firecrackers, and proceeded to celebrate the victory. From Sycamore street they marched to Market street, and thence to a point very near General Mahone's residence. There they fired off Roman candles and baby-wakers until their merriment was interrupted by a volley, which, it is alleged, was fired from Gen. Mahone's yard. Only one man was shot, however. He was Mr. Herbert S. Harrison, of the firm of Gilliam & Harrison, confectioners. A warrant was at once issued for Mahone's arrest, and he was taken into custody, and while detained in the lockup Mayor Collier was sent for. The case was heard and the following evidence adduced:

The first witness sworn was Charles Romaine, son of a New Yorker, but for many years engaged in business here. He testified that he and his friends started up Sycamore street and went to a point opposite Mahone's residence. There they fired off several pieces of fireworks, and when everything was flourishing in his camp, his testimony was corroborated by other witnesses.

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