## The Foar Handredth Anniversary America's Discovery.

A Great Day at Chicago - Celebrations At Other Places.

In the presence of 100,000 people and amid the choes of the largest chorus asmbled in the history of modern times, the World's Columbian exposition was formatly dedicated at Chicago Friday, by digniter es of the nation. The event was one well designed to in-pire the loyalty of the American heart, marking, as it does, the first international exposi tion to be participated in by every civiliz d nation of the globe. The occasion was equally sign ficant in being devoid of that pomp and pageantry which have characterized the world's fairs of monarchical Europe. The inaugural ceremonies were a triumph to republican institutions—a triumph greater than all the for es of war. To the republic of the western hemisphere had been reserved the distinction of winning the good will and admiration of all the world that kin s, emperors, cz rs, sultan-, mikados, khans and shahs have extended the hand of international fellowship to the Ameri con people and crowned, with their benediction and approval, the exposition to be held under the auspicies of the repuban epoch in the world's knowledge, the occa-ion of Friday marks an epoch in the world's civilization. It means that the ficially in the coremonies of the day. petty jealousies of the past have been put away by enlightened nations of the earth and relegated to ages that have gone; and that upon neutral ground nations, ing and recogn z · that bond of common humanity that m kes brothers of us all. The scene presented by the vast gathering in the dedication of the building was one never to be forgotten. In many respects it was with ut precedent. Everything was on the order of superlative. The dedication hall, Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts building, is the largest strucutre ever crected and . . . n gathered the largest crowd ever ... mble i

on any commemorative occasion in the history of the republic -- these guthered to do honor to the great silent student of 400 years a c who, in his way, was the human thought and manly daring and gave to the world a new continent and to prosperity imperishable reverence for Christ pher Columbus. This was the name that was on every lip, in every ode and song that crowned every- peroration that found usterance in the opening prayer and so fitly breathed in the clos ing benediction. All did him honor, and time, that ripens and mellows the gratitude of nations, after 400 years, gives homage to his memory and name.

beneath a single roof. In the audi nor

were probably more distinguished Amer-

icans than have ever been seen a gether

The addresses of Mr. Chancey M. Depew, of New York, and Colonel Henry-Watterson, of Kentucky, were well received and acc pied as highly appropriate to the occasion. The reception accorded the great Kentucky eduor amounted a m st to an ovation.

At 4 o'clock Friday morning a gun out in darkness on lake front park was fired. That was the wav notables in hotels were awakened to the fact that the day of dedication had been born and was moving on toward day light and doings that should make it heavy in history. As the dawn broke the skies were clear. At an early hour people began to move toward the "White City" of Columbian exposition, or began to mass along the streets through which the great p ople should pass. Soon after 8 o'clock there was a clatter of hoofs, the clink of side arms along Michigan avenue southward, as the troops of the United States cavalry from the military camp at Jack-on park were on the way to the Auditorium to escort the notable

guests to the dedicatory ceremonies at Jacks n park. Behind the troopers cam sever l batteries of United States artiliery, taking position near the Audi-T e Auditorium had been fixed as the rendezvous at which most of the dignieries should take carriages and from which they should s'art for the fair gr unds. At 8 o'clock the guests and their local civic escort entered their carriages and a start was male, cavairy, artillery, a d mounted escorts taking up the march of attendance southward on Michigan avenue. On the way Vice-President Morton's porty and the joint committee on ceremonies joined the procession. Behind the Vice-president's party in the procession rode members of President Harrison's cabinet, wi h As sistant Secretaries Soley and Dawson and Lieutenant Depray. After these fifteen carriages containing diplomatic representatives of Italy, Russia, Turkey, Au-tris, Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, Nicaraugua, Mexico, Great Britain. Corea, Chine, Hawaii, Portugal, Denmark. Japan, Braz I, Smin, Peru, France, the Argentine Republic and Chile. To people along the route the diplomatic corps. all aglitter with brilliant uniforms and insignia of office, became the center of interest. Members of the supreme court of the United States rode next, but despite their high position they were scarcely known to the crowds, who were most alive to uniforms and trappings of military and high diplomats. Mayor Washburne, with ex-Preside tHaves and Lyman J. Gage, were recognized and frequently applauded. After these came fifty-two carriages, containing members of the United States senate and house of representatives. The federal army and navy was represented by General Schofield.

General John R. Brocks, General Frank

When on, United States army; Captain

A. G. C. Quay and Li utenant Com-mander G. T. Hutchins, United States

navy. Next was a line of carriages.

bright with gold trappings. They were

occupied by the governors and their

staffs, of the states and territories of the

United States, in the order of the state's

entrance into the union. The executives

of Ohio, Masachusetts and New York.

also of Iowa, were most cheered as they

pas-ed along, each bowing his acknowl-

edgment of greeting. After these rode

the orators and chapains as follows:

Bishop Charles H. Fowler, of Califor-

sia; Hon. Henry Watterson, of Ken-

tucky; Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York; Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore; hev. H. M. C. Cooke, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Sarah C. Lemoyne of Fiftee: carriages containing the commi sioners of for ign governments at the World's Columbian exposition came next, followed closely by five carriages with consuls from foreign powers. Thirty carriages were required to carry the Columbian commissioners at large and those of the states. The board of lady managers, Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Trau man, of New York, at the head, followed on, being re-cognized by the raising of thousands of hats slong the line. Efforts had been m de to have present a woman representative fr m each of the original thirteen

next in the procession. Then followed

chiefs of departments of the exposition, etc. The line of carriages and mounted escort left Michigan avenue at Thirtyfifth street, driving through to the grand boulevard and thence to Washington park. The show of state and regular troops was imposing. From the entrance of the park to the mid-way plaisince and thence to the great fair grounds the way was banked with the blue and briss of the military, the pride of many states. The troops were formed on the east front of he park, facing west in three lines.

The troops passed in review and numbered 15,000 men. As the troops and carriages swung into tine they proceeded through the midway plaisance to Jack-son park and the world's fair grounds. On reaching the grounds the distinguished guests were regaled with a hasty lunch near by and then escorted to the stage of the dedication building.

ON THE PLATFORM.

At 1:45 o'clock a great cheer went up from the multitude as the vanguard of distinguished officials and guests of the occasion appeared on the platform. At his instant a signal from the leader of he chorus 5,000 handkerchiefs were unfurled to the breezes. Instantly the vast audience took up the cheering and 100,000 hands were extended to the skies and 100,000 handkerchiefs welcomed the dignitaries of the occasion. The scene was an impossing one. First came the diplomatic corps, followed in order by members of the cabinet, members of he supreme court of the United States. representatives of the church of Rome, military commanders, federal and state. Upon the stage of this vast build ng were now represented a larger number of generals and officers of the United States army than have ever assembled since the great review at Washington. The congress of the United States as represented by senators and members of the house of represenatives followed next. A minute lalie. As the discovery of Columbus marks ter governors of state appeared. The center of the stage wis natural y occupied by those who were to participate of-THE EXERCISES BEGIN.

When all was in ready a signal from the leader ushered in the first exercise on the programme-"The Co'umbian like men, can assemble in fraternal greet- March," composed in honor of the day and event. A chorus of 5,500 voices joined in the rendition of the song. Bishop Fowler commanded silence and pronounced an invocation. At the conclusion of the prayer, Director General Davis advanced to the front and after the applause had subsided spoke briefly of the purpose of the exposition. As the director general concluded his address he introduced Mayor Washburn, of Chicago, who extended the freedom of the city to the guests of the day. Following the address of the mayor, President Palmer, of the national commission introduced Mrs. Sarah C. Lemovne, of New York, who read selections from the beautiful dedicatory ode, written by Miss Harriett Monroe, of Chicago. As Mrs. Lemoyne concluded the reading and was about to resume her seat. President Palmer ad vanced and extended a wreath presented by the ladies of Chicago, delivered it to Mrs. Lemovne in a graceful speech. Director General Davis announced

hat there would now be a presentation by the directors of the works, of the aster artists of the exposition of the World's Columbian exposition and awards to them of special commemorative medals.

"The Work of the Board of Lady Managers" was the subject of an address Mr. Potter Palmer, which was liber-

President Higginbotham, of the World's Columbian exposition, now formally tendered the exposition building to President Palmer, of the World's Columbian commission, to which he fittingly responded. As the president of the commission turned to Vice President Morton at the close and asked the reprepresentative of the nation to dedicate the building and grounds to humanity, the sentiment of the occasion reached its clim-x and cheers from a hundred thousand throats welcomed the venerable vice pres dent of the United States. By common impulse every man and woman in the monster assemblage on the floor and stage arose to their feet in a spontaneous tribute to the highest dignitary of the occasion. At the c ose of the ovation. Vice President Morton delivered his dedicatory address, which was well

At the conclusion and as the Vice-President pronunced the dedicatory words, members of the foreign diploma ic corps arose simultaneously to their feet in graceful approval of the sentiment and the example 'so delicately set by the representatives of f reign nations was instantly followed by all the thous-

ands assembled beneath the vast roof. "Hallelujah," the chorus that followed added to the solemnity of the scene and the true gravity of the moment was ineffaceabley impressed on every mind, and when, "t its conclusion, Henry Watterson advanced to deliver the formal dedicatory oration, the great editor received an oration worthy to a crown-a life time of glory. Dead silence reigned over acres of humanity as the orator of the day delivered his grand speech. The heart of every hearer was thrilled by the eloquent sentences of the magnetic orator's address and at every point of his masterly effort the great American was interrupted by a tribute of cheering

Scarcely was the ovation over when Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, advanced to deliver the Columbian oration. It was nearly a minute before the applause subsided and the great orator proceeded with his speech. The first to greet the distinguished New Yorker as he concluded his oration was Henry Watterson, who clasped his hand and congratulated him warmly on his eloquent words. The twilight of approaching dusk was stealing through the building as Mr. Depew concluded his oration and the mellowing scene was favorable to the fervent words of Cardinal Gibbons as he utterred an

and was a selection favorable to the closing exercises of the ceremonies. Bene- Jones shot him through the head withdiction was then pronounced and the multitude slowly dispersed, but it was nearly half an hour before the last of the thousands assembled filed from the building and bade farewell to the scene of the dedication ceremonies of the world's Columbian exposition.

RIGHT AT THE AUDITORIUM. The brightest point, perhaps, in the galaxy of the world's fair celebration was Friday night at the Auditorium, when the Colum ian congresses were inaugurated by Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, The dedicatory exercises closed with the most gorgeous display of fireworks ever given in the world. To avoid the concentration of the mass of people, this displa; was divided into three parts, and given in as many parts of the city. The programmes were identical. The display was given in Washington park on the south side, Garfield park on the west side and Lincoln park on the north. The largest crowd congregated at Washington park, which was the most accessible from the heart of the city, but it is estimated that no less than 200,000 people saw each of these displays.

AT OTHER PLACES. The celebration of Columbus day in

Columbia, S. C., was eleborate. The banks, state departments and most of the stores were closed and there was a general observance of the day by the populace. In the morning there were fitting exercises in the public schools. After this states of the federal union. Eleven states came the march to the state house where responded and their representatives were the Columbus day programme was carnext in the procession. Then followed carriages containing boards of directors, of the military, bands, police, Confederate hanged if I do.—[Brooklyn Life.

Survivor's Association, city council, pupils of the city schools and young ladies of the various colleges. The night exercises consisted of a concert and tableaux at the opera house.

Democrats Understand the Menace Em-The Columbus day celebration in Chattanooga by the school children was a most notable event. A monster procession paraded the principal streets, in which white and colored children were escorted by Grand Army and Confederate Veterans and civil and military bodies. Five thousand children were in line. The exercises of the day were conducted in the park of the courthouse, where 8,000 people listened to appropriate orations, poems and music.

The day was celebrated at Atlanta, Ga., on a grand scale. Monster processions paraded the streets, one of which was composed of six thousand school children each bearing an American flag in hand. The air was resonant with music from many bands. The programme of the day consisted mainly in reviewing of troops and the singing of patriotic songs by the school children. Altogether Atlanta added fresh luster to the halo of glory which invests the memory of Christopher Columbus.

The celebration of the Columbian anniversary at Norfolk, Va., was the most imposing display ever known in the history of the city. The procession was composed of a regiment of regular troops from Fort Monroe, marines and soldiers from the navy yard, Virginia volunteers, civic orders, Indian school children and tatholic societies of the city. There were over one thousand school children in line. The ceremonies ended at night by a bril iant display of fireworks.

Columbus Day passed away in Washngton, D. C., more quietly than an ordinary holiday. The city was almost as quiet as on Sunday. The anniversary of America's discovery was celebrated in the churches and schools, but there was no elaborate observance of the day. All government buildings were closed, as were also banks, private offices and stores.

Columbus Day was celebrated at Greenville, S. C., by the children of the white graded schools, who paraded the principle streets ten thousand strong, carrying numerous flags and making a pretty display. All the schools and colleges of the town observed the day and suspended exercises.

The normal college and city schools of Florence, Ala., celebrated Columbus Day with joint progremmes. The exercises were highly entertaining and the celebration was attended by a large number of citizens. Over five hundred school children were in line and took

Columbus Day was celebrated at Oxford, Ala., by the churches and schools, At the former spicial services were nere and the latter paid respects to the memory of the great discoverer by appropriate exercises, followed by a holliday.

Columbus day was a general holiday in Augusta, Ga. The banks, postoffice and exchange were all closed. The only celebrations were in the public schools, where special exercises were held.

# THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH

### Notes of Her Progress and Prosperity Briefly Epitomized

And Important Happenings from Day to Day Tersely Told.

A. J. Siegler, a prominent merchant of New Orleans, has filed an application for respite. The schedule shows assets of \$300,000 and liabilities of \$119,000. Confederate veterans of the trans-Mis-

sissippi department, in session at Dallas, Texas, sent a resolution of sympathy to President Harrison in his sad bereave-

The disease of the six men sent to the hospital at Norfolk, Va., from the bark H. B. Cann, has been pronounced to be beri-beri. The disease is not contagious or infectious. The word means shortwinded, and results from expusure in ma-

A Tuskegee, Ala., dispatch says: Probate Judge Hurt, W. H. Ron-y, clerk, and W. W. Thompson, sheriff, were arrested Tuesday and carried before Commissioner Booth in Montgomery to show why they d d not appoint fusion managers for the next election.

The Georgia, Carolina and Northern railway shops will be located in Abbeville, the thriving and growing town of the Palmetto state. The town has donated the land asked for and \$15,000 in money, and that has secured the locating of the shops and all Abbeville is pleased

A Denver, Col., dispatch says: At the meeting of the democratic state central committee, Wednesday night, it was decided to withdraw the Cleveland electors and substitute therefor the Weaver men. There was some objection to this movement, but the orders of the national democratic committee were finally submitted

A Nashville telegram states that James Epps was arrested by Deputy Marshall Quinn, near Fayetteville, Tenn., on the charge of complicity in the killing of Deputy Collectors Mather and Caldwell and the wounding of Deputy Collector Spurrier in Lincoln county three weeks ago. Epps was jailed at Nashville. Deputy Spurrier is still alive, but is in a very

General W. G. Veal, of Ft. Worth, Texas, was shot and killed in the Confederate Veterans' hall at Dallas, Tu-sday by Dr. R. H. Jones, of Dallas. Both persons are ex-confederate veterans. and while writing at a desk in the hall out warning. Jones then surrendered to the sheriff, stating that Veal had insulted his wife twenty-three years ago and this was the first opportunity for revenge.

A Raleigh special of Wednesday says: The prohibition party has nominated candidates for congress in four of the nine districts. These are: First district, R. B. Bonner; third, J. H. McNeill; seventh, M. H. Moffitt; eighth, M. M. Wnite; ninth, J. G. Lindsay. Chairman James H. Sathgate, of the state committee claims that the party will poll this year at least 10,000 votes, and will probably nominate congressional candidates in all districts where there are now vacancies save the fourth.

A general strike of warehousemen, packers and drivers was inaugurated at New Orleans Monday and all the wholesale houses are affected. The strike is due to a refusal of the merchants to sign the tariff presented by the unions acting under the suspices of the American Federation of Labor. The chief difference is the contention on the part of the union that only Union members shall be employed. The merchants hold that they have the right to employ whomsoever they please and want competent and reliable men irrespective of their membership in the union.

Leader of Vigilantes-Come, now over to this tree and put your head into this noose. Horse-Thief (defiantly)-I'll

ger that ever menaced the republic. -Scranton (Penn.) Times.

WATCHMAN

No Force bill, no negro dominations, s the short and terse platform on which The Sun is conducting the campaign. It is doing good and efficient work .-Wilkesbarre Daily Newsdealer.

hodied in the Force Bil.

The warning cry of "No Force bill, no

negro domination" is not an idle one. It

s an indication of the most fearful dan-

The great Democratic victories in Arkansas, Florids, and Georgia are evidences of the sagacity of The Sun in forcing the F. rce bill issue to the front, -Twin City (N. C. Daily Sentinel.

There is no doubt about the Republican party's determination to pass the force bill if that party should win next November. And the evil effects which would result from that bold and infamous bill, should it become a law, are not exaggerated. - Richmond State.

Republicanism would rather have ne gro domination than the present condiion. If it would conquer the South with a Force bill, it would conquer every Democratic State with its supervisors and marshals wherever it could. If it would prefer negro domination, it would prefer any sort of Republican domina tion to present conditions where conditions are Democratic. The Force bill is alive. - Kansas City Times.

In an account of the Democratic Club meeting in Cynthiana, Ky., Major Morey, who voted for Harrison in 1888, is thus reported: "Major A. J. Morey, who was called upon to speak, took the stard and made a good speech, advocating States' rights and denounced the Force bill in very forcible language. The Major was cheered often, and he handled the would-be supervisors under the Force bill without gloves. He is for tariff for revenue only. - Kentuckian-Citizen.

The question whether the Government shall be revolutionized and made an armed conspiracy for the retention of plutocratic power is of far deeper significance than any question, however important, of tariff chedules. The crying wrongs of the workingman and farmer could never be remedied, once let the Force bill go into effect. And that is the reason why many good citizens, who do not wholly agree with the Chicago platform on the tariff question, will vote or Grover Cleveland. - Lockport (N. Y.)

The act of 1871 is to the force bill as act, thousands of voters have been disfranchised and many others treated with the most wanton di-respect and insolence by men who were in no wise responsible to the people whom they oppressed and insulted. The people of the country should learn from this experience the need of ke ping the control of elections in the hards of their own officers, responsible for them, instead of turning it over to the agents of the central Government, appointed by men holding office for life. — Courier Journal.

Such a law would be no sectional law, to be applied only to the south, while the north would be free from its baneful effects. The bject might be to control the south, subordinate southern whites to negro and bayonet rule, and destroy southern progress and civilization; but it would, as surely as the day follows the night, prove a veritable political Samson, which would eventually pull down the pillars of the temple of our free govenment, causing it to fall with a crash upon all classes and all the people, and spreading death, destruction and ruin throughout every nook and corner of the land .- Richmond Times .

The party that defends Davenport is no better than Davenport, and its methods are no better than his methods. T'\_\_\_ Force bill is the liveliest is ue the Republicans have, but it is temporarily put under cover by the cowardly Republican press for fear its unpopularity will losvotes for Harrison in November. All patriots who have faith in the blessings of peace and believe in sovereignty of the people and the freedom of our institutions should keep the issue prominently in sight and kill the Force bill and forever destroy sectionalism by voting against Benjamin Harrison, -Toledo Bee.

It was made an issue by the Republicans themselves, not by the Democrats, who were content to let it sleep in death. 8 on, however, the Republican leaders began to hear from the country in advance of the November returns, and to their dismay they found that they had blundered. It was too late then to get rid of the Force bill altogether, but they could do the next best thing, and laugh it down as a bugaboo which no rensible man believed ever would be enacted into a law, even should the Republicans have the power to do so. This is all very nice and fine, but it is hardly probable that any one will be deceived by it. There is too much involved in the present campaign for any lover of good government to take chances. It will not do to trust the Republican party.

The Force bill may be a dead issue in Southern States, but it isn't in Nebraska, and this is on the authority of no less a personage than the Hon. John M. Thurstop. In addressing a mass meeting of colored men in Omaha last week Mr. Thurston told them that the Force bill was the liveliest kind of an issue, and that the Republican party stood pledged to its passage. Said he:

"I would rather see the last whirring wheel in our factories stopped, the last "In praise of God," a selection of Bee- Veal had come over from Ft. Worth to fire in the last furnace quelched, the last thoven, was next rendered by a chorus attend the reunion of the confederates, great workshop crumble away and its dismantled chimney stand a monument to a greatness that has decayed, than that a single colored man should be denied the meanest of the privileges accorded him by law, much less be deprived of his right to

> Of course Mr. Thurston doesn't mean this, but it was right in line with a letter written to the meeting by Judge Crou se, and it only emphasized the oft-repeated statements of party leaders on the topic. It may be noted in passing that a negro wes never elected to any sort of office in N. braska, and it is not a rash asserti n to say that one never will be .- Chicago

The broad meaning of the Force bill should be clearly understood. It is intended to build up a fictitious Republican majority in the South to stand for the negro vote which fails to materialize on election day. To this end the machinery to be employed is both costly and elaborate. Not one of the several thousand officials to be intrusted with the delicate and important partisan work of executing the law would be elected by the people. From the Federal Judge, whose duty it would be to appoint the cheif supervisors down to the deputy marshal every official, would be appointed by the party in power. Each would be selected by officials not responsible to the people. The control of the elections would be taken entirely out of the hands of the people of the several States. This is the reason why Gen. Stevenson declares on the stump that the Force bill breathes destruction to the people. It would be impossible to dislodge the Republican party from power should it

would give it. There is no limit to the number of deputy marshals that may be app inted. They might be able to overawe the voters, and each one would be a The News of the World Condensed Into Republican partisan anxious to do the cirty work necessary to secure his wages. Behind these men would be the Federal bayonets, and Congressional elections, wherever this infamous law was put in Interesting and Instructive to operation, would merely be a solemn farce enacted for the purpose of keeping up appearances, -Atlanta Constitution.

Should Harrison be elected there is would also be secured; and a House in six and four years, were burned to death. politcal harmony with the Senate and the President would mean a new Force the President would mean a Republican majority in the future Houses of Representives, no matter whom the people might choose at the ballot-box. In this "infamous measure," as Senator Teller of Colorado described it, is contained the machinery to perpetuate a partisan majority in Congress in the interest of the men controlling the machine. This would be its effect, and this is the design of its authors.

The Force bill is nothing less than an attempt to defeat the free expression of the popular will; to gag the voice of the people for years to come. It is a link in the chain for binding the nation hand and toot in order to confirm and maintain the will of the monopolistic bands who, through a system of tariff robbery and fraud, are sucking the lifeblood of the from \$2.14 in 1880 to \$3.80 in 1890, or people. Never have the lust for power | 77.57 per cent. and spoils, the spirit of violence and the reckless hos ility of a party towards popular institutions betraved themselves more thoroughly than in this measure. If the people should give to the Republican party the power to pass this measure, then complaints would come too late when they should find the freedom of elections ruthlessly destroyed.

Forewarned is forearmed. When a lead ing Republican journal contesses that the only barrier against the Force bill is in the failure to elect a Republican President and Republican House of Representatives the most unwary voter should recognize the extent of the danger that menaces free elections .- Philadelphia Record.

The Third Party a Force Bill Party. In Georgia and Florida the line was sharply drawn between Southern citizens who are willing to live under a Force law, and those who will resist to the last extremity in enactment of such a measure. As far as the Force bill issue is concerned there is no third party. The People's party, so called, and the Republicans voted on one side of the question. The Democrats stood solid on the other side; and an overwhelming and splendid victory they won!

There is no longer any pretext upon which a Southerner opposed to the Force bill and to Negro Domination, but inbaby to a giant. Yer, even under this clined to side with the Alliancemen or Populists or minor issues, can evade this final test of loyalty to his State and section. The identification of the political interests of the third party leaders with those of the Force bill Republicans is complete, and in some quarters it is openly avowed. If any evidence were needed beyond the actual fusion in Georgia, it is afforded by this recent declaration of Gen. Field, the third party's candidate for Vice President:

"I am decidedly in favor of the appointmen of Federal supervisors at each poling place, and the placing there, if necessary, of marshals. We are in this fight to get a full and fair count, and it is evidently not the intention to give u a fair showing. For this reason we have decided to appeal to the National Government to protect our rights as voters through the medium of Federal supervisors, We invoke the power of the Federal Government. Our boasted liberties will soon be valueless unless we can guarantee prot ction to the humblest voter in the fact that his vote will be properly received and

properly counted." The pretense with which the scheming lead .. s of the Alliance movement in politics started out in this campaign, namely, that their party was not a whit behind the Democracy in its dread and abhorrence of of Force legislation and Negro Domination, is thus deliberately cast

No white Southerner can vote the third party ticket in November without voting for a Force bill, for Federal interference in the elections of his State, for bayonets at the polls. If he has made up his mind to betray to that extent the welfare of his own people, he might as well deposite in the ballot box a vote for Harrisoon and Reid-New York Sun.

## **RED-HOT RESOLUTIONS**

In Regard to Temperance by the Tennessee Meth dist Conference.

A Nashville dispatch says: The Tennessee conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, before its adjournment Wednesday, adopted the most sweeping declaration on the subject of temperance that has passed any church body. After reciting the evils of the liquer traffic in strong language, the declaration says:

"The children of our state should be taught the evils of intemperance; that every possible effort should be made to remove from our church the disgrace of dram drink as practiced by some of our people, even official members of the church; that no intoxicating wines or liquors should be used by our people for any purpose whatever except in cases of "We do not undervalue the gospel of

the Son of God, nor moral sussion in any form, but in our opinion moral suas on alone can never free us from an evil created at the ballot box and perpetuated by the same instrumentality; therefore, "Resolved, That we are unchangeably opposed to the renting of property or or lending of money for the purpose of the traffic, or adding or abetting it in any way, assisting directly or indirectly person, persons or corporations engaged in the mannfacture, sale, importation, exportation or transportion of any intoxicating beverages whatever.

"Resolved that we respectfully request our preachers to appoint to places of prominence in their charges no laymen who are habitual dram drinkers, nor to call on any such to take prominent part in public religious services."

Other resolutions declared that they will work in every legitimate way against the legalized liquor triffic; ask the legislature to provide for the s udy of sc entific temperance in the public schools; recommends unfermented wine for sacrificial purposes, and endorses the Woman's Christian Temperance union in all its

Ther- are 528 preachers in this conference, 539 churches with 61,000 members, owing churches and parsonages valued at \$1,054,000.

#### SEVEN PEOPLE KILLED By the Premature Explosion of a Loaded Gas Pipe.

A frightful explosion attended the Columbus celebration at Los Angeles, Cal., Friday night. A large number of people, including many children, had crowded around the spot where the preparations were making to explode a piece of six-inch gas pipe loaded with powder. The contrivance exploded prematurely and caused dreadful havoc. Seven persons were killed outright or recrived injuries from which they died soon afterwards. A number of others were seriously injured. Theodore Rapp was near by holding his two little daughters by the hand. Both girls were instantly killed. The dead are Frank F. rd, aged fourteen, Agrita Cohen, aged eight; Louis Oien, aged thirteen; Antonia Sagherto, Victor Casino, two daughters of Theodore Rapp, Herman Cammet, and B. B. Bunker received inever have the opportunity of reaping the juries that will probably prove fatal.

advantages which this infamous measure TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

Pithy and Pointed aragraphs

Classes of Readers.

In a fire Wednesday. in a two-story building at Cleveland, O., James Shanlittle doubt but that a Republican House | non, his wife and two children, aged

Harry Vane Millbanke, the duelist who gained considerable notoriety through bill passed by Congress and signed by his connection with the Coleman-Borrowe scandal, died Monday at Daves-Platz, in Switzerland. The steamer Orange Nasson arrived at

her dock in New York Cite, Thursday morning from the \ est Indian ports, and brings a confirmation of the threatened revolution in Hayti. A special from Pottsville Pa., says:

Work was stopped at all the Philadel-phia and Reading Coal and Iron companies' collieries Wednesday, owing to the scarcity of water and the freight blockade on the Reading sys:em. According to a Washington special of

average wages per hand has incr ased A New York dispatch of Tuesday says: Rev. Dr. John Hall, and Rev. Dr. Robert Russell have resigned from the board of directors of the Union Theological Semipary as a result of the complication following the seminary's dispute with the Presbyterian church. It is said that the

directors will withdraw. A Madison, Wis., dispatch says: The appointment bill as ad pted by the democratic caucus, with a single exception, passed both houses Wednesday evening, all the dedocrats voting for it except Senator Krueger and Assemblyman Neal Brown. The law gives the democrats majority of 12 or 14 on joint ballot.

The supreme court of Indiana, on Wednesday, rendered a decision declaring unconstitutional the registration law. The registration features of the law were made to apply chiefly to the commercial travelers and the residents of the state absent in the employ of the government. The grounds on which the law is held to be in violation of the constitution is that it is class legislation. Stockholders of the Western Union

Telegraph Company, at a meeting in New York Tuesday, unanime u-ly voted to increase the capital stock \$13,800,000 to \$100,000,000. At a subsequent meeting the directors will take action as to the disposition of the new stock. It is understood, however, that \$8,650,000 of the extra stock will be given as .cript dividend and the remaining \$5,150,000 will be held in the treasury. A locomotive boiler exploded Wednes-

day morning at Palas, a small station on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad, west of Birmingham, Ala A local freight stopped there as usual and the engine was being used to switch some cars, when the boiler exploded. Harry Monroe, the engineer, and Willism Church, fireman, were blown to pieces. Conductor Frank Block was wounded, but not fatally. The New York Herald of Wednesday

has the following: The Richmond Terminal investigating committee, it is said, has made some interesting discoveries about certain transfers of property that may lead to criminal proceedings against well known men hitherto iden ified with the management. A directors meeting was called to hear the report, but nothing was given out. It was said that the report will be deferred for the

Bondholders of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad met Wednesday in Baltimore under call by the trustees of the Mortgage, the Mercantile Trust and Deposit company. Of \$3.420,000 bonds there were represented \$2,922,000 by holders in Baltimore, New York, Richmond and Savannah. The affairs of the road were fully discussed, and it was de cided by resolution to endorse the fore closure action of the trustees. Interest was defaulted last July upon the first mortgage six per cents which ran until 1907. The bonded debt is \$12,000 per

# FEDERAL SUPERVISORS

Wanted by Populists and Republicans

of Richmond and Wilkinson Counties. Petitions from republicans and third party men in Wilkinson and Richmond courties (Ga.,) have been furnished to Judge Paidee, of the United States court, asking for the appointment of federal inspectors to "guard and scrutinize the congressional election" next month. That petition bears the signature of well-known republicans and third partvites, and was forwarded to Judge Pardee by District Attorney Marion Erwin, who vouches for the genuineness of the papers, as is his duty.

Judge Pardee has acted promptly upon this petition and has called on Chief Supervisor B-ckett, in Savannah, to hold himself in readiness. He has also ordered Judge Emory Speer, of the Augusta district, to open court in the southern district of Georgia to appoint federal inspectors. The judge's order is as fol-

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Fifth Judicial District, New Orleans, October the 24 - H. H. King, Clerk of United States Circuit Court, Savannah, Ga .- My Dear Sir: Enclosed find petitions from Wilkinson and Richmond counties in the southern district of Georgia for the appointment of supervisiors of election and deputy United States marshale which please file in your office at proper place and no-tify chief supervisor of southern district of Georgia thereof. Also notify him and perhaps you can convey the same information to the newspapers, that I have designated Judge Speer to open court in the southern district of Georgia for election purposes in order to appoint supervisors of enctions as contemplated by the statutes of the United States. Very truly yours, DON A. PARDEE.

#### TROOPS ANNIHILATED And a Whole Mexican Town and its In- | clusively. habitants Destroyed.

News reached El Paso, Texas, Thurs-

day of the total destruction of a

whole town and its people in western Chihuahua, Mexico, and of the killing of about three hundred federal troops. Dispatches have told the story of resigioufanaticism which prevailed in the town of Tomoeine, situated in the mountains about three hundred miles west of the city of Chihuahua. Federal troops have been sent out there twice to compel sub mission to the authorities, but each time the troops have been worsted. A third time a full regiment was sent out under a competent officer, accompanied by two Gatling guns. The result was a battle was fought last Saturday. It was a total annihilation, the rebels killing more than three hundred federal soldiers sent to uphold the authorities. Such is the report that comes here, but experience proves that much news from the interior of the republic is greatly exaggerated.

Eight Murderers Convicted. Joshua Brainard, Louis Benson, Henry Burtt, Moses Brown, Frisby Comeyes. Charles Brooks, Fletcher Williams and Charles Emory, all colored, were found guilty of murder in the first degree at Chestertown, Md., Thursday. They were charged with the murder of Dr. J H. Hill on the road from Millington to Massey's on the night of Saturday, April inscribed the legend, "Reduced to \$2.75."—[Richmond Review.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

My Saint.

My saint is a saint that few may know

In all that she does for us sinners below.

She is fair as faithful and faithful as fair.

With a halo encircling her beautiful hair.

She is full of wiles and moods as an elf,

In the light of the halo about her bair.

Her life is a life of devotion and care.

And she has a halo about her hair.

And well for him who his barden can bear

Her face is a mirror where men may read

Her care is for others and not for herself.

And she knows not her haio is bright as a

All things she does from the splendid love

That comes to her here from a power aboves

HUMOROUS.

The man who knows it all has lots

A fat butcher should be an anomaly,

It isn't the man who blows most

"A word for a blow," remarked

"It appears in railroad accidents

the first and last cars are always the

ones injured." "Why not leave them

It is hard to please everybody.

Some men complain because they are

bald, and others because they haven's

Whose manners were so fine,

Where'er he went to catch a fish,

A quarter of an inch difference in

the width of one's shoes may turn an

open-hearted philanthropist into s

Jeannette-Does Miss Boardman get

her lovely complexion from her father

or her mother? Gladys (sweetly)-

From her fa her. He's in the drug

Mr. Nagley-I suppose you think

you never made a mistake since you

was born. Mrs. Nagley-I can't say

that, but I haven't made many since I

"In heaven there is neither marry-

ing nor giving in marriage," quoted

Miss Wal:flower. "How heavenly!"

exclaimed Mr. Larimer, who is a

Baron-Then the obstreperous beg-

gar whom you turned out of doors

was coarse and abusive? Valet-

Abusive, my lord? He might have

She may have a little of this world's pelf,

And that's when she has a day to herself

"Mabel, this question of marriage is

a serious one that I hope you have

considered well." Mabel-Oh, dear,

yes, auntie, I have worried myself

Young Wife-What do you think of

my pie-crust, Jack? Jack (who

doesn't wish to be as severe as the

case warrants)-Very nice, my dar-

ling; but didn't you get the shortening

Mother-Mary, go up in the attic

and get that photograph of Mrs. Grim-

son and put it in that new frame on

sick already about my trousseau.

confirmed old bachelor.

been your lordship himself.

But life still pleasure brings,

To go out pricing things.

cranky and self-centred pessimist.

There was a fisherman polite

He'd drop him first a line.

who finds it easiest to raise the wind.

the blacksmith, who had just ordered

his boy to start the bellows.

off the train?"

the price of a hair-cut.

for he is perpetually taking off flesh.

-[W. H. Proctor, in Longman.

And naught she recks of profit or peif,

Enough fof her that her goal is won,

And I who adore her can hardly dare

To look at the halo about her hair.

The truth that inspires her, thought and

And yet is the spirit of truth itself,

Trade is in Good Condition, Though Prices are Low.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade say .: "There is still no cloud in the busine-s sky, unless the state of foreign trade be one. All home trade is of enormous volume, making an aggregate of bank exchanges outside of New York thus far in October never equalled in the same month of any previous year, the excess over last year being about 14 er cent, and over 1890, when October transactions were the largest on record, the excess this year thus for is about 9 per cent. Prices are low but merchants are pressing for more business at the same rates.

All domestic industries are crowded with orders and works, as a rule, are ully employed, many being pushed to vertime by the urgent demand resulting from an unprecedent d distribution of goods. Merrimacks are fairly supplied and there is reason to hope that some return of gold from Europe is not far distint. Exports in September were but \$62,949,526 in value, against \$82,045,-85 last year, a great decline, due mainiy to the fact that last year's movement was far beyond all precedent. The cotton exports were 21,000,000 pounds less, and the average price 7.23 cents against

9.37 last year. Wednesday, the manufacturing indus-The money markets are nowhere strintries for the city of Richmond, Va., for gent, notwithstanding the unusual delay the census year of 1891, show that the returns from the west or from Europe. In this market money has risen from 5 1-2 to 6 per cent on call and there is a more active and firmer market at Chicago, but nothing like monetary pressure is reported from any quarter. The treasury has taken in \$400,000 more gold than it has paid out during the veek, and has out \$100,000 more silver out has added to the circu ation \$2,300,-000 in notes. Reports from Chicago erve this week to indicate the tone of business at the west.

> Merchandi-e sales in leading lines are arger than last year, and a great number of buyers in town. Bu iness in dry goods and clothing is expected to be brisk early next week. Collections are good, real estate dealings heavier, amounting to over \$3,000,000, and bank clearings 60 per cent larger than last year. Receipts of all kinds produce an increase enormously over last year except in live stock. which shows a slight decrease. At other western poin's transactions are enormous and several report the railroads blockaded ov the amount of freight offered.

> At the east business has been more acive since the great celebration, and in volume never equaled. Textile manufacturers continue the extraordinary activity fully described in recent reports. In printing cloths there is something like a corner, and three and five yard sherting, the chief production, is sold into January, and silk goods are dearer. Claims agai st woolen looms never were so large and orders seem to increase about in proportion to the enormous distribu-

> In boots and shoes the season is thepretically clesing, yet the business is large and the works all busy, and some cannot meet their orders in six weeks. Many or ters come daily by mail with urgent demands for immediate use, so that stocks are well closed out and many hands have been working overtime for months.

> The iron industry feels the impulse of increasing the demand, especially for plates a d structural forms, such works being all crowded and a greater demand from shipyards is expected, while the market for bar is moderately good. Notwithstanding the larger production of pig, the market is stronger and some grades have slightly advanced. Speculation has not been very active except in cotton, of which 92,800 bales have been sold and the price advanced an eighth.

### THE IAMS CASE.

Officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard Being Prosecuted.

The cause of the commonwealth

against Col. Alex. L. Hawkins, Lieutenant Col. J. R. B. Streator and Surgeon W. S. Guin, of the Tenth Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, was cailed in the criminal court at Pittsburg, Pa., Thursday. Judge Porter presided and Judges McClung and Ewing sat on the bench with him. This is the famous Iams case. On the day Frick was shot, Private Iams, of the Tenth Regiment, came cut of his tent and gave three cheers "for the man who shot Frick." His remark was overheard by Li-utenant Colonel Streator and for the offense Iams was first tied up by the thumbs and then his head was shaved thing there for? Mother-She is comand he was drummed out of camp. He then preferred charges against the officers of the regiment for assault and battery and aggravated assault. When the case was called the courtroom was crowded with military officers. Young Iams was present and show d no ili effects of his treatment, his hair having grown long again. Judge Porter decid ed to hear the testimony and reserve his decision on the question of quashing the

## WORLD'S FAIR RULES

Which Will Govern in Conducting the Great Exposition. A Chicago special of Wednesday says:

he general rules governing the conduct of the Columbian exposition have been issued. The gates will be opened to emploves at 6 o'clock a. m. to the public at o'clock a. m. They will be closed at 7 o'clock p. m., unless in case of some special exhibition or event, when they close not later than 11 o'clock p. m. Admission will be in all cases 50 cents per head, except in that of children under ix years accompanied by parent or guardian. These will be admitted free. A limited amount of power will be furnished gratuitously to exhibitors, but where a large amount of power is required a charge will be made. The expo-ition will exert reasonable care for the protection of exhibits, but will not stand responsible for any loss or damage. No patent medicines or nostrums whose inredients are cancealed will be acc for exhibition. Catalogues will be printted in English, French and Spanish, and will be published by the exposition ex-SAUNDERS' MURDERERS.

## Break Jail at Orlanda, Fla., and Make

Good their Escape. The train robbers, Futch and Floyd,

the two who confessed being implicated in the scheme by which Express Messenger Saunders lost his life last June, e-caped from the Orlando, Fla., jail Friday night. There are two cages in the jail, the upper one having been occupied by the men who escaped; the lower one by other men accused of train robbery and by about a dozen negroes. Some time in the night the two prisoners succeeded in opening the door of their cage, made a hole in the brick wall at a point where the water pipe passed through pelow the window. The door of the cage was opened by keys made from melted shot. Stafford, another prisoner, who is accused of being impliated in the robbery refused to go with them though they offered to liberate him. Deputy Sheriff Puckett once gave Floyd some shot to use for medicine, and they could not be found in his cell. THE TALE OF A TAG.

#### A woman not a thousand miles from Richmond was, without doubt, the most

counties when she discovered on coming

out of church, that her brand new hat

was adorned with a tag, whereupon was

the piano. Mary-Why, mother, what do you want to put that homely old ing to visit us tomorrow. At a small town in Kent a gentleman employed a carpenter to put up a partition, and had it filled with sawdust to deaden the sound. When it was completed the gentleman called from one side to the carpenter on the other. "Smith, can you hear me?" Smith immediately answered: "No, Wealthy Amateur-Since you spoke to Jones and me about this picture. Cadmium, we have arranged that one of us will have it. Cadmium-(brightening)-I am glad of that, very glad; glad on your account, too. Which of you has it? W. Amateur-Well, we are going to pitch up for it, and the one that loses takes the pic-

a common garden spider and places him on the end of a twig. Then he startles the spider, who immediately drops toward the ground, throwing out a web as he goes. The astronomer, when the spider has got a little way down, produces a double wire, on which he begins to twist the thread. The spider continues spinning. and the astronomer goes on twisting the thread, and, when he requires it, unwinds it from the wire as he would cotton twist. British astronomers, it may be added, envy their confreres in Australia, for there is a spider which spins a thread of three cords: the British spider's thread contains five cords and is appreciably thicker.

Spider Thread for Telescopes.

The ingenious astronomer captures

A Fight Between a Crab and a Rat. Workmen at Baltimore and Ohia

elevator "C" saw a fight between a

crab and a rat the other day. The rat

went down a stringer to get a drink when a crab caught him by the head. A fierce tug followed, the rat apparently having the better of it for a while as he could steady himself by his foothold. The crab used his method of propulsion with energy. and churned the water about him. The rat's power of endurance finally gave way, and he fell overboard, but he still did his best to release himself. He struggled hard, but the crab held flurried female (last Sunday) in seven on until the rat was drowned, but was so exhausted by the fight that when the rat floated to the surface the crab ewam away. - Baltimore Sun