

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The Rhode Island Supreme Court has dismissed the bill brought before it in which it was sought to establish that the prohibitory amendment recently voted upon in that State did not receive the requisite three-fifths majority.

Hon. Austin F. Pike, United States Senator from New Hampshire, dropped dead while walking on his farm at Franklin Falls, N. H. Mr. Pike had been ill for a year, and when he last quitted his seat in the Senate chamber it was freely suggested that he might never return. In 1872 he was elected to Congress. He was re-elected at the expiration of his term in 1873. Mr. Pike was elected to succeed Hon. E. H. Rollins in the Senate. He leaves a widow, son, and two daughters. His age was 67.

Fire at Punxsutawney, Pa., destroyed over \$100,000 worth of property. Thirty-five buildings, including two hotels, were burned.

Town Treasurer Josiah Carter, of Pittsfield, Mass., is reported to be \$50,000 short in his accounts.

Latimer E. Jones, a lumber dealer in New York, issued nearly \$300,000 in fictitious paper, and fled the city.

WESTERN.

The steamer La Mascotte, bound from Grand Tower, Ill., to Cape Girardeau, Mo., exploded her boilers opposite Neely's Landing, on the Mississippi River, and was burned to the water's edge. The wreck floated nearly a mile below Willard's Landing, where it lodged on the shore. The tow-boat Eagle was within sight when the explosion took place, and rendered valuable assistance, rescuing all who were left alive. The Eagle took thirty-five persons to Cape Girardeau. Out of the crew of twenty-four, fourteen are saved, and the total loss of life is placed at between eighteen and twenty-two. The La Mascotte was a new boat, having been built at Evansville, Ind., during the last summer, at a cost of \$30,000.

Ice to the amount of two thousand tons has recently been forwarded from Chicago to San Francisco, at the rate of \$300 per car-load, and shipments will continue until the holidays.

The safe of the Ashland Avenue Building and Loan Association, at No. 361 West Twelfth street, Chicago, was broken into and robbed of money and papers to the value of \$14,000.

Judge Gary overruled the motion for a new trial for the Chicago anarchists, and informally announced December 3 as the date for their execution. Each of the condemned men was given an opportunity to state his reasons why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Spies led off with a written address and was followed by the lesser lights.

Devastating prairie fires have been raging in Western Manitoba.

Henry Sherman and Fred Munchrath, Sioux City saloonkeepers, were arrested in that city and placed in \$5,000 bonds each for alleged complicity in the murder of the Rev. George C. Haddock. H. L. Leavitt was also arrested in Chicago on the same charge, and John Arendorf was apprehended at Davenport.

H. L. Leavitt, who was arrested in Chicago on charge of being concerned in the murder of Rev. G. C. Haddock, at Sioux City, has made a confession, saying that one John Arendorf, foreman of the Franz brewery, and one of the stockholders in that concern, was the assassin. He says Arendorf met the clergyman on the street on the night of Aug. 3, and held up his hand in front of Mr. Haddock's face. The latter took something from his pocket and struck Arendorf, who thereupon drew a revolver and shot Haddock. Leavitt says he and several others, whom he names, witnessed the shooting, and that all ran away after the crime was committed. Several of those implicated are now under arrest, and warrants have been issued for the others.

The father of Wallace, recently lynched at Steelville, Mo., for the murder of the Logan family, refused to care for the body, which was buried on a hill by the roadside, where the remains of a colored murderer, who had been executed according to law, were interred years ago.

The order to remove cattle from the Sioux Reservation in Dakota has been revoked, and the stockmen are elated.

The disappearance of N. M. Neeld, one of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, who was managing partner of the packing firm of J. C. Ferguson & Co., led to the discovery that he had sunk a large amount in speculation, and had issued bogus warehouse receipts estimated as high as \$250,000. Neeld has fled to Canada, and the firm is regarded as ruined by his operations. The loss falls largely upon Chicago banks.

The custom house authorities of San Francisco have seized a large quantity of opium consigned to a Chinese firm as tea. The opium seized is valued at \$20,000.

John F. McLees, a notorious "killer," was taken from the jail at Montrose, Colo., and hanged. He had gone to the town to be avenged against the Mayor and others, was locked up, and a mob subsequently broke the jail and lynched him.

SOUTHERN.

Atlanta's City Fathers have weakened on prohibition. The City Council has passed a resolution permitting breweries to deliver beer at private residences.

J. Juvenet, of New Orleans, sent a

bale of ramie to the Cotton Exchange, and a bale of jute to the Produce Exchange, with letters stating that they were the first bales of these products ever grown in the United States.

By the explosion of the steamer Mascotte, near Cape Girardeau, Mo., six of the crew were burned to death by escaping steam; sixteen persons are known to have been drowned, and five deckhands and one passenger were fatally burned. It is feared that others perished whose bodies have not been recovered.

The city of Charleston will ask the State for a loan of \$50,000,000 to assist in rebuilding.

WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Sparks has just rendered a decision confirming the title of lands in New Orleans worth millions of dollars.

The Controller of the Currency has called for a statement of the condition of national banks at the close of business, Thursday, Oct. 2.

The Land Office report shows that during the year 23,124,568 acres of public lands have been disposed of, which is an increase of 1,129,050 acres over the previous year.

The President has pardoned three Mormon Bishops, the first who were convicted under the Edmunds law. He had become satisfied that the sentences were illegally imposed.

POLITICAL.

A Washington dispatch says: "An interesting question at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday was the case of a United States attorney, who has been nominated for Congress, with reference to the propriety of his continuance in office pending the Congressional election. The general opinion expressed was that the incumbent had better resign his Federal office, and he will be so informed."

Congressional nominations: Sixth Kentucky District, John G. Carlisle, Democrat; Sixth Michigan, John H. Fedewa, Fusion; Twenty-first Pennsylvania, Welly McCullough, Republican; Tenth Massachusetts, J. E. Russell, Democrat; Sixth Virginia, F. M. Hopkins, Knights of Labor, vice J. B. Page, declined; Tenth Michigan, H. M. Lord, Republican; Twenty-first Pennsylvania, J. W. Latta, Democrat; Eighteenth New York, H. G. Burleigh, Republican; Thirtieth New York, J. B. Weber, Republican; Nineteenth Pennsylvania, Levi Marsh, Democrat; Fourth Connecticut, M. T. Granger, Democrat; Tenth Massachusetts, W. H. Earle, Prohibition; Seventh Massachusetts, W. H. Whiting, Republican; First Ohio, Samuel A. Miller, Democrat; Second Ohio, Hugh Shields, Democrat; Eighth Pennsylvania, George D. Stitzel, Republican; Third Nebraska, G. W. Dorsey, First New Hampshire, Daniel C. Knowles, Prohibition; Eighth Missouri, James H. Harris, Prohibition; Ninth Missouri, W. C. Wilson, Prohibition; Tenth Missouri, E. R. Grant, Prohibition; Sixth Texas, Judge A. B. Norton, Republican.

A Washington special says it is now made known that Attorney General Garland had serious thoughts of resigning his office last spring, and offered his resignation to the President more than once. He was led to this partly by his poor health and partly by the criticisms on his course in connection with the Pan-Electric Company. But the President absolutely refused to entertain the idea, and told him by all means to remain where he was. Now that his health is completely restored he will continue to hold the Attorney Generalship, doubtless, as long as Mr. Cleveland holds the Presidency.

General John B. Gordon was elected Governor of Georgia on the 6th inst., there being no candidate in the field against him. There will not be over fifteen anti-prohibitionists in the Legislature, and only one Republican in the Senate.

The Colorado Democracy, in convention at Denver, placed in the field the following ticket: Governor, Alva Adams; Lieutenant Governor, H. B. Gillespie; Secretary of State, Jerry Mahone; Treasurer, James F. Benedict; Auditor, Casimero Barola; Attorney General, Col. Stirman; Congressman, Rev. Myron Reed. The platform favors free and unlimited silver coinage; criticizes the Republican party for creating and maintaining monopolies while in power, which resulted in a conflict between capital and labor; commends the Democratic Congress for refusing to suspend the silver coinage and for passing the surplus resolution; commends President Cleveland for his impartial execution of the civil-service law; congratulates the party upon its honest administration, and approves the reclamation of public lands. It sympathizes with the Irish home-rule movement, favors interstate legislation as to railroad corporations, and denounces convict labor.

The Nebraska Democratic State Convention assembled at Hastings and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, James E. North; Lieutenant Governor, C. B. Bolby; Secretary of State, Richard Thompson; State Treasurer, J. F. Hale; Auditor, Thomas E. Binger; Attorney General, W. L. Green; Land Commissioner, Thomas W. Smith; Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. A. Cooley.

President Cleveland has appointed Gen. John M. Corse, formerly of Chicago, Postmaster at Boston, Mass.

Congressional nominations: Fourth Indiana district, T. G. Lucas, Democrat; Twenty-third New York, J. I. Spriggs, Democrat; Twenty-second New York, A. X. Parker, Republican; Twelfth Massachusetts, F. W. Rockwell, Republican; Ninth Massachusetts, F. D. Ely, Republican; Fourth Connecticut, F. W. Niles, Republican; Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, W. B. Roberts, Republican; Tenth Pennsylvania, W. H. Snowden, Democrat; Twenty-second New York, A. Corbin, Jr., Democrat; First Connecticut, R. J. Vance, Democrat; Sixth Massachusetts, H. B. Lovering, Democrat; Fifth South Carolina, John J. Hemphill, Democrat; Seventh Massachusetts, Walter Spalding, Prohibitionist; Second Nebraska, Thomas McKeighan, Democrat; Eighth Missouri, G. Wyman, Labor; Ninth Missouri, G. W. Davidson, Labor; Tenth Missouri, Michael Batchford, Labor; Third Massachusetts,

A. A. Rainey, Republican; Twenty-fourth New York, David Wilber, Republican; Fourth New Jersey, Lewis Van Blarcom, Republican; Fifth Alabama, P. A. Wood, Independent; Fourth Wisconsin, Thomas H. Brown, Republican; Tenth Ohio, Jacob Romeis, Republican; Fifth Kentucky, A. G. Carruth, Democrat.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

In pulling down the undertaking shop of the late Godare Casanave, of Returning Board fame, in New Orleans, workmen discovered a mislaid coffin containing the corpse of a Cuban planter who died in Italy thirty years ago.

Heavy shocks of earthquake have been felt near Ninety-six, S. C., and it is believed the center of the disturbances has shifted from Charleston to that point. Earthquake shocks have also been felt in Kentucky.

Failing to receive an advance of wages, the freight brakemen of the Cleveland and Mahoning Road struck at Youngstown, Ohio.

The employees of the pork-packing establishments at the Stock Yards, near Chicago, went out on a strike against the resumption of the ten-hour system.

The Detroit brewers have locked out five hundred employees, and have resolved to submit to no dictation from trades unions.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Robert Harris was re-elected President.

The Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Road elected Eckstein Norton President. The annual statement shows that the receipts and disbursements were each about \$17,500,000.

The Illinois Central Road has just filed in Chicago a mortgage on its main line and New Orleans branch for \$9,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governors of Minnesota, Dakota, and the State Board of Health of Kentucky have issued proclamations quarantining against the importation of Illinois cattle. The Missouri State Board of Health has refused to quarantine. The chief inspector of stock of Canada has written to the United States Commissioners of Agriculture declaring that Canada is entirely free from pleuro-pneumonia or other cattle disease, and suggesting that a qualified veterinarian be sent to the Quebec quarantine to remain there permanently, or at least several months.

The triennial council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States began its sessions in Chicago on the 6th inst. There were in attendance nearly sixty Bishops and four hundred clerical and lay delegates. The two houses organized by electing Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, Chairman of the House of Bishops, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, of New York, Chairman of the House of Deputies.

The British output of Bessemer steel is steadily decreasing.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives at Topeka, Kas., Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Oct. 26, 27, and 28.

The Chicago Base Ball Club has captured the championship pennant. The standing of the clubs at the close of the season is as follows:

Clubs.	Chicago	Detroit	New York	Boston	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Washington	Cincinnati	Baltimore
Chicago	11	10	12	13	17	17	10	34	34
Detroit	8	7	11	10	16	17	8	36	36
New York	7	8	11	15	17	17	4	34	34
Boston	7	8	10	12	14	13	7	43	43
Philadelphia	6	6	3	11	11	15	5	61	61
St. Louis	4	2	3	6	6	10	10	43	43
Washington	1	2	3	4	5	8	4	26	26
Cincinnati	1	1	3	4	5	8	4	26	26
Baltimore	1	1	3	4	5	8	4	26	26

M. de Lesseps will attend the dedication of Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

Minister Jackson's departure from the Mexican capital was the occasion of a most enthusiastic demonstration, in which both the Americans resident in Mexico and the natives participated.

FOREIGN.

A London dispatch says that every village on the island of Niapu has been destroyed by an earthquake. The island is covered twenty feet deep with volcanic dust and a new hill 200 feet high has been formed. The island had a population of about five hundred, all of whom escaped.

Hundreds of people are dying daily in Corea of cholera.

A formidable movement in favor of Russia is said to be spreading throughout the Bulgarian army.

There is a deficit of \$10,000,000 in the revenues of New South Wales, which has been undergoing the greatest period of commercial depression known in twenty-two years.

Queen Christina of Spain has commuted the sentences of the condemned insurgents, and has also signed the decree freeing the Cuban slaves from the remainder of their terms in servitude.

The estimates of the Prussian Ministry of Finance show the budget of 1886 closing with a deficit.

Lawrence's cotton-mill and four houses at Chorley, Lancaster County, England, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is \$1,000,000.

Emperor William has sent to the Sultan of Morocco a gift of twelve volumes of the Talmud in Hebrew.

A new Spanish Cabinet has been formed as follows: President of the Council, Senor Sagasta; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Moret; Minister of Justice, Senor Martinez; Minister of the Interior, Leon Castillo; Minister of Public Works, Senor Rodrigo; Minister of War, General Castillo; Minister of Marine, Admiral Adrias; Minister of Colonies, Senor Balaguer.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The ocean steamer Anchoria arrived safely at St. Johns, N. F., having been overdue twelve days. Her machinery had broken down when three days out from Liverpool, and the remainder of the route was made under sail. The passengers were well. Two births and two deaths occurred during the voyage; and for some time, owing to lack of provisions, the passengers and crew had been put upon an allowance of two meals a day.

An armed crew from the Canadian cruiser Terror boarded the American schooner Marion Grimes, held at Shelburne, N. S. for violation of the custom laws, and compelled the Captain to haul down the American flag, which was waving from the masthead.

Congressional nominations: Fifth Massachusetts District, E. D. Hayden, Republican; Seventh Massachusetts, James H. French, Democrat; Seventh Massachusetts, Rev. W. Spaulding, Fusion; Seventh New Jersey, Edwin J. Kerr, Democrat—a bolt from the renomination of Congressman McAdoo.

Three trustworthy gentlemen, who occupied a sailboat, report that when half way between Westport and Southport, Ct., they saw a huge sea serpent, 75 to 100 feet of the body of which was exposed, while the monster carried its head five feet out of the water.

Daniel Crusty and Louis Jester engaged in a prize fight at Rockaway Beach, Long Island. Crusty won, knocking his antagonist through a window.

At thirteen different points along the Hudson River, between Catskill and Marlborough, ripe strawberries were gathered last week in the open field.

The eighteen window-glass factories in New York State and other factories in the northern district will resume operations at once, the wages question having been settled.

In the United States Circuit Court at Detroit, in the case of a citizen charged with bringing ship-carpenters across the river from Canada, Judge Brown sustained the constitutionality of the law prohibiting the importation of labor.

While officiating at the altar in a Polish Catholic Church at Pittsburgh an attempt was made to assassinate the Rev. Father Miskewitz, an unknown person firing at him through a window. The bullet passed within six inches of the priest's body, and the affair caused intense excitement among the congregation.

D. L. Yulee, a Senator from Florida for three terms, withdrawing at the outbreak of the rebellion, died in a hotel at New York.

Powderly Defends the Black-Parade and Picnic.

Between four and five thousand Knights of Labor paraded the streets of Richmond on Monday last, and all public offices and nearly all workshops, manufactories, and other business places in the city were closed in honor of the event. At the close of the parade speeches were made by Ralph Beaumont, Mr. Tredel, and Mr. Litchman. Senator-elect Daniel Mayhew Harrison, and Gov. Lee were to have made speeches, but they did not appear. Later there were games and races on the fair grounds, and the festivities closed at night with a banquet, at which white and colored delegates sat together. The proposed banquet was abandoned. In consequence of questions which have been raised by the presence of Farrell and other colored delegates to the general assembly, Mr. Powderly has written a letter to explain why he selected Delegate Farrell to introduce him. His critics, he says, have seen fit to assert that this action was an insult and an attack upon the laws of social equality. He continues: "My sole object in selecting a colored man to introduce me was to encourage and help the colored man to sink their differences with that which held him in chains twenty-five years ago, viz: Mental slavery. I desired to impress upon the minds of white and black that the same result followed action on the part of Caucasian or negro labor. Two years ago, in an address delivered in this city, I said to the people of Richmond: 'You stand face to face with a stern, living reality, a responsibility which cannot be avoided. The negro question is as prominent to-day as it ever was. The first proposition that stares us in the face is this: The negro is free, he is here, and he is here to stay. He is a citizen and must learn to manage his own affairs. His labor and that of the white man will be thrown upon the market side by side, and no human eye can detect a difference between the article manufactured by the black mechanic and that manufactured by the white mechanic. Both claim an equal share of the protection afforded to American labor, and both must sink their differences or else fall a prey to the slave labor now being imported to this country.'"

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	\$4.00 @ 5.50
HOGS	4.75 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.86 @ .86 1/2
No. 2 Red	.82 @ .83
CORN—No. 2	.45 @ .45
OATS—White	.35 @ .35
PORK—New Mess	10.25 @ 10.75
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00 @ 5.50
Good Shipping	4.50 @ 4.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.25 @ 3.75
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.25 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.71 @ .72
CORN—No. 2	.33 @ .34
OATS—No. 2	.23 @ .23 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.25 @ .27
Fine Dairy	.18 @ .20
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.11 1/2 @ .12 1/2
Full Cream, new	.12 1/2 @ .12 3/4
Eggs—Fresh	.16 1/2 @ .17 1/2
POTATOES—Early Rose, per bu.	.40 @ .45
PORK—Mess	8.50 @ 9.00
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.69 @ .70
CORN—No. 2	.33 @ .34
OATS—No. 2	.22 @ .23
RYE—No. 1	.52 @ .53
PORK—Mess	8.75 @ 9.00
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.75 @ .76
CORN—No. 2	.37 @ .38
OATS—No. 2	.26 @ .27
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.00
HOGS	3.75 @ 5.00
SHEEP	3.50 @ 4.50
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.74 @ .75
CORN—No. 2	.33 @ .34
OATS—No. 2 White	.30 @ .31
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.73 @ .73 1/2
CORN—Mixed	.33 @ .34
OATS—No. 2	.25 @ .25 1/2
PORK—New Mess	9.25 @ 9.75
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.75 @ .76
CORN—No. 2	.37 @ .38
OATS—No. 2	.27 @ .28
PORK—Mess	9.00 @ 9.50
LIVE HOGS	4.00 @ 4.50
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.81 @ .81 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.41 @ .42
CATTLE	3.75 @ 4.50
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE	3.50 @ 4.50
HOGS	4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP	3.00 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed	.73 @ .74
CORN—No. 2	.33 @ .34
OATS—No. 2	.25 @ .25 1/2
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	4.75 @ 5.25
Fair	4.00 @ 4.75
Common	3.50 @ 4.25
HOGS	4.75 @ 5.00
SHEEP	3.75 @ 4.50

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Proceedings of the Richmond Convention.

The tenth annual convention of the Knights of Labor assembled at Richmond, Va., on Monday, the 4th of October. Gov. Fitzhugh Lee welcomed the delegates to the city and State in a neat speech. Frank G. Farrell, a colored delegate, introduced General Master Workman Powderly, who delivered an address, remarking that the lash of the slave-owner had been broken from his hands twenty-five years ago, but that the new slave-owner—the monopolist—is more dangerous than his prototype of ante-bellum days; and that it should be the duty of the Knights of Labor to clutch anarchy by the throat with one hand, and strangle monopoly with the other. After Mr. Powderly's address all but the delegates quitted the hall, and the regular business of the session was begun in secret. Nearly a thousand delegates were in attendance at the opening. Nothing was done at the first day's session beyond the appointment of committees. Mr. Powderly addressed the convention again, at the second day's session, urging the members to abstain from the use of strong drink while in Richmond. As individuals he said, he had no right to dictate as to what they should do, but they were not here as individuals, but as representatives of a vast constituency. The eyes of the world were upon them while here, and their constituency would be justly disappointed. The time of the convention until 5 p. m. was occupied by the reading of the long roll of over eight hundred names. The committee had reached a decision on all but eight or ten names, and these were referred to the convention itself. A warm debate on the report was had, but finally it was accepted and the delegates whose seats were in dispute were requested to leave the convention. They retired quietly. The work of assigning seats to the remaining delegates was completed at 7:30 p. m., when an adjournment was voted.

The fight over the right of eight or ten delegates to hold seats occupied the entire attention of the convention at its third day's session. There was a very warm debate, punctuated by bitter attacks on the "Home Club." The findings of the Credentials Committee were proved in one instance and condemned in another, but the question of the admission of Mr. Morrison, of New York, remained undecided. The sensation of the day was the threat of Secretary Turner of Western Union, who had denounced the Home Club. Turner informed the young man that he had better be careful, as his own seat in the convention was not very secure. A Richmond dispatch says: "Through the courtesy of the principal topic of discussion was the admission last night of colored Delegate Farrell to a seat in the orchestra circle in the Academy of Music, a section of the auditorium in the Richmond theater hitherto strictly guarded from the intrusion of all persons of color. The general feeling among Virginians here is one of bitter resentment, and they regard the delegates from District 49 with anything but friendly feelings. It is said that a majority of the local Knights of Labor here are provoked at the action of their visiting brothers, and it was reported that a few Knights living here declared their intention of abandoning the order and joining the Law and Order League, organized here in sworn opposition to the Knights. It was rumored to-day that the delegates of District 49 would again escort Farrell to the theater, and Mrs. Powell, the proprietor, appealed for police protection, intending to compel Farrell to sit in the negroes' gallery. The Chief of Police called on Mr. Powell to request that he use his influence to prevent an attempt to force admission of the colored delegate, as it would cause trouble. Mr. Powderly sent word that he was too busy to see him, but sent Mr. Hayes of the Home Club, Board, instead. The latter said he thought Farrell would not try to enter the theater, but he would give no assurance on the subject. The Chief and thirty-five policemen and a thousand curious people were at the theater when it opened, but the colored delegate failed to put in an appearance."

Very little was accomplished at the fourth day's session. It was decided to admit the delegation from District Assembly 126 of New York, headed by John Morrison, with the exception of Mr. Bissell. As the Committee on Credentials desired further time for the consideration of the case of contesting delegations from St. Louis, the rules were suspended and the convention proceeded to discuss the question of giving the support of the order to the locked-out colored men at Peabody and Salem, Mass., and the journeymen plumbers of New York. There are 3,000 men in each of the first-named bodies, and about fourteen hundred in the last. It was decided to support them. An extra force of police was on duty in the evening at both the Richmond Theater and Academy of Music as a precaution against trouble if any further attempt should be made by the Knights of Labor to introduce colored men to seats from which they are excluded. No attempt was made, however.

Nearly the whole of the fifth day's session was occupied in discussing the report of the Committee on Credentials concerning the St. Louis contesting delegations. The question at issue was whether the delegates elected at a meeting held at 7 o'clock in the evening or at a subsequent meeting at four later were the regularly elected delegates entitled to seats in the convention. The report presented to the convention and accepted by it was in favor of the delegates elected at the 8 o'clock meeting. Mr. Powderly's address was finally read, and the report of the committee was read to investigate the case of the Home Club of New York was made and adopted. A number of committees were appointed. A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a special committee of five to prepare and send a telegram to some proper person in Providence, R. I., with regard to the limitations of the right of suffrage in that State. The committee drafted and sent the following communication: "To Charles E. Norman, Chairman of the Equal Rights Democratic Association, Providence, R. I.: The order of the Knights of Labor, in general assembly convened at Richmond, Va., indorse your efforts in behalf of the elimination of unjust discrimination from the constitution of your State, and pledge moral support to you until success is achieved." The committee was also directed to send a similar telegram to the District of Columbia in view of the disfranchised condition of its inhabitants.

At the sixth day's session it was ordered that a telegram be sent to the Postoffice Department at Washington, protesting against the letting of contracts for erecting public buildings at Baltimore to persons employing colored men. This was done. Mr. Powderly said, because it was understood that a firm employing such labor intended to bid. The roll was called for presentation of resolutions, etc., and fifty or sixty were received. All were referred to the committee on distribution, which will distribute them to the committees. The same action was taken in reference to all reports submitted and reports of the Secretary and Treasurer. All these reports were presented in printed form. The roll of districts was then called, after which the roll of the local assemblies was called, and each presented such resolutions as it desired to lay before the General Assembly. They were referred to the committee on distribution for submission to appropriate committees. Printed copies of the reports of the Executive Board, the General Secretary, the Treasurer, and other officers were given to each delegate. A standing committee of thirteen on finance was appointed, as well as the following special committees: Chinese and foreign contract labor, emigration, legislation, relief schemes, and the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad corporations.

Burdette's Fun. "What is that big iron thing full of holes?" asked Laura: "Locomotive boiler," said Tom. Laura looked thoughtful. After a moment's silence she asked: "Why do they boil locomotives?" Tom looked amazed: "To make 'em tender," he said slowly. "Ah, Longjaw, up to your eyes in work, eh? What are you doing? Remodeling your lecture for next season?" "Bless you, no; I've no time to do anything with the lecture. I'm just remodeling the press notices." "Law Without Lawyers" is the title of a new book. That's nothing strange. Lemonade without lemons has been an old thing ever since picnics were invented.