UNION. * * *

HOW GERONIMO WAS CAUGHE.

Report of the Commander of the Military Department of Arizona and New Mexico. General Miles' annual report as com mander of the military department of Arizona and New Mexico, which has been received at the war department, is a voluminous document containing a full history of his operations against Geronimo and his band, together with a statement of his position in regard to the terms of surrender. It is learned that this part of his report sets forth minutely the official orders received by him; his own orders placing Captain Lawton in immediate command, the system of signalling adopted, etc., and afterwards recites substantially the following details:

Some days prior to the surrender a deserter from Geronimo's band came into General Miles' camp with the information that the renegades were short of food, clothing and ammunition, were footsore and nearly exhausted from long marches, and could not hold out much longer. Thereupon General Miles ordered Lieutenant Gatewood, who knew Geronimo and Natchez well and spoke the Apache language, to take a guard of two men, obtain a parley if possible with Geronimo, and if he would surrender. This mission Lieutement Gatewood accomplished suc cessfuly. He informed Geronimo, in answer to the chief's question, that he had no authority to offer him terms. Ger-onimo then asked to be taken to Captain Lawton, who was in the immediate neighborhood. This was done, and on repeating the question asked Lieutenant Gatewood Captain Lawton told him that he could make no terms and that he must surrender Geronimo then wanted to see General Miles. and both parties-Captain Lawton and command, and Lieutenant Gatewood and Geronimo, Natchez and their band-set out tor the north, traveling for some days in parellel lines, and within sight of each other. In the meantime a messenger had been sent abend to notify General Miles of their approach. On coming into General M les camp, Geronimo, as before, asked what terms would be given him if he surrendered. The general replied he I ad no terms to offer, that if he and his band surrendered at all, they must surreader as prisoners of war, that they must lay down t eir arms and trust the president of the United States, Upon this Geron mo laid down his arms and signified his willingness to surrender, But Natchez, who had in the meantime kept out of rea h and refused to come in sent word that he wanted to go to the White mountains for a month, whereupon Geronimo went out after Natchez and soon returned with him. Geronimo, in explana-tion and just fication of his conduct, said that he left the reservation for the reason that there was a conspirary about there, headed by Chetta, to murder him. Geronimo, Natchez, and two others were leaded into an ambulance, followed by the rest of the band in charge of Captain Lawton, and taken to Fort Bowie station and shipped to Texas.

General Miles, in his report, argues at some length the question of punishment, and on last tention to the fact that be retofore in such cases removal bas been deemed sufficient. He cites several cases in which no greater punishment has been inflicted; speaks of the great good done Arizona by their removal, and suggests that they be treated as other Ind and have been treated under similar circumstances. He highly compliments Captain Lawton, Lieutenant Gatewood and the officers and soldiers generally for their meritorious service during

From an army friend of Lieutenant Gate wood it is learned that he lound Geronimo and his band encamped near the Mexican town of Fronte as, in Sonora, an old Mexic in adobe hamlet, surrounded by an adobe wall. It was at one time a mission sett casent, frombod by Jesuits. When Lieutenant Gatewood came upon the band he left his guards and alone walked into eronling's camp. On seeing the introder the Indiana seized their gons, but on the lieutenant's laying down his arms and beckoning Geronimo, whom he recognized, the Indians also in d down their guns and came forward. The two sented themselves on a pile of stones. Geranian wanted to know what kind of a man General Miles was-whether be had a bright eye or a dall one; whether he talked fast or slow; whether he was a large man, and what was He wanted to appearance. know all about him. Gatewood replied that General Miles had a bright eye, did not talk much, but what he said could be relied on. The Indian was much pleased this assurance, and together they

ANTI-SALOON REPUBLICANS.

walked away to find Captain Lawton.

The Points They Advocate in Their Address. Chicago dispatch: The following are the then decide on what course to pursue principal points in the address to the republicas party, issued by the national committee of anti-salosa republicans, appointed at the conference held in Chicago, September 16: After dwelling upon the magnitude which the liquor traffic attained in America and the resulting evils, the address emphasizes the disastrous effect on the working chases, refers to erones accruing from the non-operation of probibitory laws, and says: "This widespread violation of one set of wholesome laws breeds general contempt for all laws, and opens a hospitable door to those modern allies of the saloon system-communion and an-The saloon power in the United States uses a corruption fund to carry elections by the purchase of votes, to obstruct the cause of justice by tampering with juries, and to punish with defeat put lie servanta who incorred its displeasuraddress declares that the saloun ough to be put out of existence, and that one destroyed the saloon should be crippled by every restraint and disability which lo a public sentiment will enforce, and made t reimburse as much as possible the publi loss it causes. The address believes this policy the proper one to pursue. The address insists that the republican party is called to this work. By attacking great wrongs consecut vely, them in detail, and at each success line prepared the people for another step. And the hour has struck for the next advance.

A RICH CATCH.

New York disputch: Miss Fay Temple ton, the somewhat erratic comic operasinger, who married William West, the negro minstrel performer, and who was divorced from him three years later, has sailed for Europe to company with Howel It is stated in some quarters that they have been married. Osbera is one of the richest young men in Wall street. His wealth is counted in millions. The couple were tog ther at Saratoga last annuar, when Fay said they were married, but Howell said they were not.

By the burning of a little log cabin near Kansas City the other morning Mrs. Gabrielle Laeffenberger was fatally burned and her

SIOUX CITY STILL EXCITED.

Bellef Growing That the Man Who Could When the Anarchists Will Have to Answer Tell Important Facts Has Been Put Out of

the Way. Sioux City special: However much the public desire, the probabilites now are proached the close more interest was taken that the Haddock murder case will not be and the suppressed excitement became reached during the coming term of the dis. more marked. Hundreds and hundreds trict court. Among those incarcerated in of people wended their way toward the the county jail now awaiting trial are two criminal court building to-day, each one charged with murder and four with attempted murder, besides others charged the speech by Anarchist Parsons, and with with grave offenses greater than any grand the expectation of hearing the death senjury in Woodbury county was ever called tence pronounced. Parsons resumed his o investigate, so that the three weeks' speech as soon as the court was opened. session will have little or no time for this He proceeded to discuss the course of himmost important case. H. L. Leavitt was self and his colleagues in regard to taken back to Kingsley to day, where he arms and dynamite. He quoted some will remain in charge of Attorney Wood alleged atterances of railroad men and until the cases are called. It is not deemed others in regard to the means to be used safe that he should remain here. Last to suppress the riots of 1878. Since these night, it is understood, he was in com- utterances were made it had become the pany with a body guard of law and order custom to call out the inilitia in the cases league members, all of whom were armed, of strikes. Monopoly, he declared, had Attorney General Baker is in the city con- been the aggressor. It had first suggested sulting with the state's attorney, and the points and evidence for the prosecution he continued, "the bomb thrown at the ere being gone over carefully. It is stated. Haymarket was thrown by a man em-Trieber, before he left the city, wrote out a ployed by monopoly sent here from New emi-officially, that the saloonist, George worn statement with reference to the tragedy, and who did the shooting, which is now in the hands of the attorney. This is to the effect that the "Bismarck" man arrested in California was the one hired to do the shooting, but so he approached Mr. Haddock from behind, he weakened. At this Leavitt approached and saying, "Here, now, don't let t is be a fizzle, too," drew his revolver and fired.

Chief of Police Nelson has not reached here as yet with his man Biamarck, but one of the rumors current to day was to the effect that he would not swear that Arens-

dorfield the abouting.

Among the most sensetional runners current was that with reference to the mys-terious disappearance of Henry Peters, the brewery wagon driver, mentioned in thes dispatches last night. Your correspondent paid some attention to this matter, and finds among residents near the brewery a strong belief that, he has been foully mur dered, in corroboration of which they say that on the night of August 22 an aftere tion was heard at the brewery, and Henry's voice was recog ized. The next day a new driver was on the wagon. It will be remembered that Leavitt states that Arensdorf proposed to send Peters to Germany because of his knowledge of the affair. It was developed to day that Heary's trank and effects are still at his boarding house here, that he paid his board a day before the fuse above referred to, and has been heard of by no one since. He took noth ing at all with him and is said to have some money on deposit at one of the banks. No satisfactory explanation is given of his absence, and Mr. Arensdorf, his employer, will from necessity be comlumber. peded to produce Henry in order to fully establish his innocence.

THE DOORS REMAIN CLOSED.

Chicago's Large Packing Houses Stiff Through Labor Troubles.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct 11.-None of the large pork packing establishments at the union stock yards opened their coo's this morning and fione of the 16, 00 men usually employed in these departments offered to return to work on the ten hour casis proposed by the owners There was a tremen lous crowd of title men, in and about the yards, but no d sturbance during the early hours of the foremon. Shortly after 9 o'clo k tifty beef killers employed in the Fowler packing house stopped work and joined the main holy of stelkers. Shortly of fer the men employed to load freight cars by the Armour house also stopped work, and the pressure from the strike was so great that fear was entertained that the strike would involve pear upon the records of the court. all the men employed about the vards and rasion the entire consation of work in all the

houses. The presence of the increased force of Pink erton men armed with Winchesters had a very britating off of you the men this me and was the cause of swelling the torce of

Armour began bringing in mea from all parts of the country to day to take the sink-ers' places. He says he can guarantee them all steady work and ample protection. Cot were put up for the imported men and room was made for about six hundred. Armon the other packing houses are making similar preparations.

A FEW MEN STILL AT WORK.

About fifty men and it ty engineers employed by Armour joined the strikers this moin There were about 400 men all told, a about one eighth of the regular force, at work in the park department of this establishm ut to day The beef killers were at work as usual vention of the Knights of Labor to endeavor to seijust the troubles among the men at the stock yards, arrived this more mg and at once held a conference with the strikers. Barry, Bulter and Sylvester Gault were in

secret conference for a long time this morning, and the three knights discussed the situation full. At the close of the conference Butler sail: "We will hold a meeting to night and morrow we hope to be able to adjust all existing difficulties

COMMITTERS DISCUSS MATTERS. The needing between the two committees having in charge the diguitm into the trouble took place in the room in the board of trade took place in the room in the board of trade I miding this exeming. Strikers are represented by Mesers, Butler and Barr, and two Knights of Labor deligates from the Richmand convention and there members of the executive leard of district assembly 57. The packers were represented by Hately of Hately of Hately Pross, and H. Botsford, by whose decision all the packers who signed the ten hours notice have agreed to abide. The proceedings were informal and nothing definite was deed ed upon. The only pout in dispute was the ed upon. The only point in dispute was the number of hours which were to constitute a day's work. Hately and Botsford took a ver decid d stand for the ten hours system and era had to give in. Prospectors continued were told by the strikers' representative that to flock in and take up land on the edge of

Butler would not reveal the full result of the conference, but seemed very confident that an early understanding would be reach

At a late hour to-night Butler, Barry and Foley and the members of the executive boards of 24 and 57, Knights of Labor, were In secret session at the stock yords. The mass meeting of strikers to night was

attended by an enormous crowd. Nothing was done except listen to speeches from part ent recommends that the suit be prominent knights comoscling temperance and brought to set uside the patent. It is now

A special meeting of district assembly No. proposal to establish a co-operative packing house received unanimous support. It was said the necessary capital could be readily secured and that there would be no trouble in securing a location. The matter of founding the establishment will be considered at anoth-

A SCARCITY OF STATESMEN.

Washington dispatch: Saldom of late years were fewer congressmen to be found in the national capital, then are here today. But five senators and five representatives are in town. They are Senators Pugh. Jones, of Arkansas; Dolph. M. rgan and Hampton; Representatives Kleiner, Ward, of Indiana; Heard, of Minnesota; Lawles of Illinois, and Allen, of Mississippi. Two of the scontors mentioned Pugh and Junes, leave Washington to-night for New Hampshire to attend the funeral of Senator Pike.

THE TIME NOT FAR DISTANT

for Their Crimes on the Gallows. Chicago special: As the concluding scenes in the great trial of the anarchists apdesirous of listening to the conclusion of York to throw it, in order to break up the eight-hour movement." Parsons read in a rosy sort of way from manuscript several pages about watered stock and fictitious apital and the profits thereon, to the intiny of employes. Mayor Harrison's New York World interview was also read and ommented on at some length. Parsons aked if he was to be hanged because he vas a member of the American group, and ustified in bearing arms. Judge McAllister and held that the police could not invade meetings of workmen and break them ne and it was for the nurpose of repelling a attack and for the purpo e of defense

Just the workingmen bore arms.
Persons next attacked the informers. Valler and Seliger, and said that they had of only been paid for their testimony by he state, but had ideand liberty promised hem if they would squeat. The means emdoved to connect him with the alleged condracy he described as absurd. Lings he ad never seen before the Haymarket meet-ng but noce. Next he commented on the stimony addited regarding the throwing and said it was absurd to hold that a sensible man would light a machine nd throw a bomb, with the police standing all around him. The meeting at the Haymarket was a lawful and peaceful asembly, entitled to protection under the constitution. Parsons made an appeal for a adjournment at the usual time, saying hat he would need two hours to close, but as weakened by confinement and unable proceed. Judge Gary declined to ad urn, but gave the prisoner all the time he anted. Parsons then proceeded with his ading and denonaced capitalists, the olice and the press at great length.

Judge Gary in addressing the prisoners said he was quite well aware that what they had said, although addressed to the court, had been addressed to the word, yet nothing had been said which weakened the force of the proof or the conclusions thereon on which the verdict was based. udge expressed sorrow for the unhappy omittions of the defendants and the terri de events that brought it about. He dis lained any intention to reproach or ex burt the prisoners, and hoped that what e said might come to the knowledge and be becaused by the ignorant inled and misguided men who had list and to their come-els and then followed "It only remains," their notvice. Judge Gary, "that from the crime you have outsait ed, and of which you have bee mixicted after a trial unexampled in th entience with which an outraged people ave extended to you every protection of the sentence of that haw be now given, in form and detail. That sentence will ape and effect it is that the defend at. Noobe, be imprisoned in the state pen cottary at Joliet for the term of fifteen cars, and that each of the defendants ness. Parsons, Fielden, Lings, Engel er and Schwab, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the berenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on December Buext, in the oner provided in the statute of this date, be long by the neck until he is dead.

conove the prisoners."

Capt. Back said that, inasmuch as an uppeal would be taken to the supreme cution in the case of Neebe until December States Aftorney Grinnell assured the onsel for the defense that every possible cellify would be granted them in that paricular that good sense and propriety die tated. The prisoners were then removed to their cells.

SUIT TO SET ASIDE ENTRY.

A Letter From the Secretary of the Interior to the Attorney General.

Washington special: The secretary of the interior to-day addressed a letter to the attorney general, recommending that be commeace suit to set aside the mineral entry No. 40, patented under misappreberoion to Michael Early, in the city of Dendwood, D. T. Alter the town site of Deadwood was laid out and largely built upon, it was discovered that a large part of groun , through the body of the city was | intelligence that the Blood Indians, on the of a mineral character, and subject to satry for placer mining. Many entries of mineral lambs were made, and the town site proprietors had to see the land with all improvements taken from under their their neses. Long fights before the interior department, with all adjuncts of surveynos, geologists, mining experts and analy-tical expects resulted, and the land proceed to be mineral land, and the town site own it was impossible to conclude an agreement | the placers, and were in a fair way to take up the whole town. The interior depart most has now discovered that an element of fraud entered into these mineral entries, and that among others Mr. Michael Eurly, to whom mineral entry No. 40, for place No. 16 was patented, entered into collision with the deputy surveyor who haid out the plats, and that together they salted the end so as to de vive the assavers and mining experts. For this reason the disapproving the use of force. There was no a question in the minds of the authorities the land department as to whether more of these entries have not been sasted, and whether much of these called mineral lands ocat of within the limits of Deadwood have really more than the color of metal on The secretary also refuses to recommend that suit be brought to set aside a patent issued to Robert Hawke, who, he says, secural his potent on good evidence of the character of the land.

THE HIGHEST TIDE KNOWN.

MOBILE, ALS., Oct. 12-The storm last night was heavy along the coa't and vessels were detained from sailing. The tide rose higher than ever before known. The tele-graph office at Fort Morgan at the entrance to Mobile bay was flooded and the operator reached dry land by swimming. Thirty New Oricans isound passengers are detained here by a washout on the Louisville and Nashville road this side of New Orleans.

The elevator in the new board of trade building at Omaha will cost \$2.870.

WHO KILLED REV. HADDOCK?

John Arnsdorf, a Sioux City Brewer, the Guilty Man Under Arrest. Stoux City special: The confession of H

L. Lenvitt was made public to-day, and is in brief to the effect that John Arnsdorf me of the proprietors, and foreman of the Franz Brewery, fired the shot that killed the Rev. George C. Haddock, the prohibition champion, on the night of Aug. 8. Leavitt claims that it was not prearranged to kill Mr. Haddock, but only to slug him. and that when the parties were closing around the victim, Arnsdorf rushed in and fired the fatal shot. Arnadorf - as arrested last night in Davenport where he was in attendance upon the state encampment of Knights of Pythias. He was brought here to-night from Council Bluffs and is in the custody of Sheriff McDonald, Several other arrests were made to-day, including Paul Leader, proprietor of the Milwankee house, and George Long, a painter. The former is out on \$5,000 bail, the latter in jall. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of George Trileer, Louis Plath and J. B. Brown.

Mr. Hill, of the Tribune, was intimute with Leavitt, and it was through this intimacy that Leavitt was induced to surren der himself. Leavitt line not yet been brought here. Hill oraught back with his from Chicago the evidence of Leavitt, the substance of which is as follows: I joined the . aloon keepers' association

August 2. Free Munchrath, George Trie-ber, Simonson, Louis Plath, and another man and myself, after the meeting adjourned, arranged to have men to do Walker upthe next day at the court house. The next day the men were too drunk to carry out the plans. I thought this would be the end of the matter, but Mat Cassnear told me next day he had two men to do the job for \$100. Trieber said everything had been arranged with the policemen. I was on hand when Wood and Walker left the court house expecting to see the job done and point out the victims to the sluggers. But King and Waldsvring, the men, hilled to carry out their part of the programme, and so nothing came of it. On the night of August 3, 1 met Frad Munchrath, George Trieber, Louis Plath, a saloon keeper whose name I don't know, and two Dutchmen whom Trieber said were men he had to do up Walker. They were talking about Haddock and Turner driving out to Greenville. Henry Haberman, Trieber, Plath, and myself got into a lack, let the windows down and followed the preachers out. When we came back we stopped at Junks and got a drink. When we left to go home, the two Dutchmen hired by Trieber were at the door. John Arensdorf came out of the saloon about this time, and the Dutchmer soid to him: "The buggy has come back. We all started in the direction of the livery stable. In the party were Arenstorl Munchrath, Trieber, Plath, Henry, myself and the two Datchmen-Sherman and Large. I thought there would be another ailure. Munchrath suggested not to pune Haddock too hard, but to hit him in the face once or twice and give him a black eye We saw Haddock coming and Areasdorf started toward him. When he came up in front of him he looked him in the face rad threw up has hands. Haddock then pushed something from his pocket and struck Arensdorf. I saw Arensdorf draw his gun and shoot Haddock. Then we all ran. I went home and told my wife I went to see slugging match and sa * a murder. satisfied it was Arensdorf who did the chooting, as he was the only one to cross the street toward Haddock. I saw Are se dorf the next morning. He claimed be thought Haddock was going to shoot and fired in self-defesse. I went several times to Justice Foley's office to make a confession, but never had the courage. My wife urged me strongly to do so. About onweek after the killing Arensdorf came to me in front of Warlich's saloon, and he said to me: "Henry, the driver of the wagon, knows all about this, and I am thinking of sending him over into Nebraska to his home." I said: "You had better let him stay right here, as you can't tell how this

thing is coming out, and I won't have it that way. I was in the court room Saturday, July 31, and Monday and Tuesday, August 2 and 3. I had never seen Mr. Haddock to who he was before I saw him in the court house. I have never been in Wiscon on and I have never been in Burlington or have I any acquaintances there. In the whipping that was talked about on Tuesday afternoon at the court house Munch rath said that he had just been to Junk and got the money and gave it to Cormeny. He said this in the presence of King Waldeveing, Trieber and myself, and King and Waldevring agreed to do it and we separated. Munchrathafterwards gave me

a note to Cormeny to get \$50. Mrs. Leavitt's statement is corrobora tive of her husband's. She says Leavitt told her the night of the murder that Arensdorf did the shooting and swore to it by his dead mother. Arensdorf was brought here by the officer to-night, and probably will have a hearing to-morrow,

WAR IN THE NORTHWEST.

Probability of an Invasion of the Blood Indians From Canada.

He'ena (Mont.) special: Advices from Northern Montana contain the startling other side of the line, are making active preparations for war upon the inimical tribes in Montana, and that they are already massing their forces with a view to concentrate them at some remiserous before making their raid over the border. Parties near Fort Conrad report that almost every day armed and monuted bodies of Blood warriors, numbering from ten to filteen, are seen to arrive at Marias, but their destination is unknown. The object of so much skirmishing among the redshins is and to be a warfare upon the Ventres who have incurred their baired by depre dations upon their stock and the occusion removal of a few scalps from the fuchio sends across the line. For these unfriendly actions the Bloods threatendire rengeance to exercise which is the main object of the

present uprising. These rumors are so well founded that the military authorities of both the United States and British America have taken steps toward quelling the tunuit and have placed the available troops in the best pos sible position for the protection of life and property should the threat of an Indian nvision be made good. Troop L. First envairy, under the command of Lieut. Backus, Y. II, troop, commanded by Capt. Hunter, and two companies of infantry (Outreson's and Harbech's) have been ordered to Ft. Belkmap, where they are now encamped. Troop F. First cavalry, is now at the coul banks and the Box E der. sides this stir among the United States troops, the ramored invasion has excited the Canadian authorities, and it portal that the militia regiments will be sent to the Northwest at once to reinlorce the mounted police.

NO OFATION FOR KAPERALS,

Soria. Oct. 12.-General Kaulbars has arrived at Varna. He was received at the station by a pro-Russian deputation which greated him with cheers. Subsequently he proceeded to the Russian consulate, which was surrounded by such a threatening crowd that it was necessary to place a military patrol at the consulate to protect it. THE COLOR QUESTION SOUTH.

Viewing Calmby the Threatened Aspect that for a Time Percaded Richmond.

Richmond special: It is much easier now, after the lapse of twenty-four hours, to realize the seriousness of the situation here solved not to return to the packing district last night over the color question than it Monday. The question as to whether the hog was at the time the pressure was on. It has been the chief topic of coversation all being discussed. The prevailing impression is day, and is the most thoroughly discussed that the locked out men will not allow anyquestion to-night. It is conceded by the body to work in any of the packing houses more conservative, including the chief of Should they conclude to prevent the beef police, that the slightest provocation men from working, about 20,000 men will be ter last night. The color line presents a way to avoid a crisis. Packers are determined, very delicate issue, and is one that cannot and the men say they will never accode. be safely agitated. All day the whites had been gibed about the intrusion of Delegate Farrell into the academy Tuesday night, and the threat that the programme would be repeated at the Richmond theatre last night was a severe strain upon the sensitive nerves. The great concourse of white citizens (there were very few blacks to be seen) that assembled to resist the "forty-niners" if they demanded admission for their colif they demanded admission for their col-ored delegate, was very quiet. Scarcely a excitement at the yards, but no troubly has word was spoken and few sounds were uttered by anyhody. The great crowd stood almost speechless in the streets, waiting. When finally they departed for their homes there was that quiet demeanor that made their presence so impressive to every one Men who brag and bluster seldom fight; but no one who saw these hundreds of citiens in front of the Richmond theatre yould doubt their ability and determinaion to strike at a given time. In comcenting upon the color line issue this even ng a State savs:

The citizens of Richmond are among the most conservative and peace-loving in the ountry, but they have customs they wil ot suffer to be violated. Those who visit les city for business or pleasure are alonys safe in our midst, and they can always retain the respect of our people so long as they show themselves worthy of it. But when any of them attempt to inaugurate a social revolution among us they need not be surprised if they quickly arouse a rightcons, popular indignation. The customs of generations cannot be rude y trampled under foot by a few men, who attempt ar egantly to exercise an authority wholly offensive, in both its spirit and its object to the popular sense. There is no class be tween the white and colored people in this state, save only when some intruding out s der or some malcontent arouses race feelog and seeks to provoke antagonism between the two races. Self-respecting men of both races recognize the fact that social equality is impossible and that to attempt to force it upon any community can only result in the most serious injury.

A number of commun cations are pubished in this evening's State from the pens of old citizens and the temper of them can e seen by the following extract from one

"Powderly inaugurated this movement, practically, at his first appearance before its general assembly by having houself in troduced by a negro, and his speech on that ceasion was largely an appeal to the preusices of the negro. If the ideas of the risking knights obtain, they will in time ree this question to a successful issue and ave the negro and the white child charated ader the same roof and in the score room. ed break down all social distinction. The oter-marriage of the races is the practica lms, and it remains to be seen how for it ill be accepted by the white men composng the order in the South. The negro, poor fool, is ted beyond expression by at has been done, and yearns for the ob iteration of all social barriers and distinct tions, forgetting that God, not man, placed the mark upon his erection. The practical outcome of all this will be the disorganization of the society, riot and bloodshed and, as usual, the negro is to be the suf-

PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

Edward Hanton is still a great favorite

n London. Philadelphia does not know itself with

ut John Wannamaker.

E. P. Roe, the well known author, sports coal black beard and moustache.

Attorney General Garland sels ten years counger since he took his vacation.

Gen. Toomba' lands in Texas have paid n \$15,000, and are good for \$50,000 more. Daniel Webster, according to Ben: Perley Poore, was a trifle weak in Latin quota-

Old Prince Albert of Hohenzollern, ac ording to the late Liszt, called music an x neusive noise.

Mr. Gladstone feels in better health than e has done for a long time. He is as

strong as one of the ancient Irish kings. Prince Bismarck, is very fond, it is said. of the naughtiest kind of French novel.

but every great man has his little went ness M. sie Brazza, the explorer, has decided c let the natives develop the Congo and the Western African territory in their own WILLIAM Blandon, the famous tight-rops walker, is

now 62 years of age. He lives quiet y in Peorla, Rib, and has given up walking on artitles.

The king of Greece has purchased an eleant mansion in Copenhagen, and will probably make the Danish capital his home

The famous "Extra Billy" Smith is one of the wonders of Virginia. He has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday, and is

Lient Brainard has not had enough of found the old man being on the floor of the Arctic exploration to satisfy him. He has been described to the old man being on the floor of the barn with the rope traces but imbedded in his neck. He remained unon secons several active as ever. some bles of making his permanent home

among the leebergs. Capit. Henn, the yachtsman, is out of pocket some \$10,000 by his experiments with the Galatea, whereas he expected to carry home a comfortable little nestegs.

James Bell, the Scotch challenger, is a rich shipbuilder in Glasgow. He and his family are great sailors, and there are less varieties of seas which they have not been OWNE

Ex-Cadet Whittaker writes a card to a colored man I shall protest against every vote my race shall cast at the coming election for any white congressional candidate in this district.

SULLIVAN TO FIGHT RYAN. Paddy Ryan has signed articles to fight

John L. Sallivan right rounds with small The light will be for 65 per cent of the gate eye one, was of such vision receipts. Ryan will commence active train ing at once, and will leave for San Francisco alumit Nov. 1st. Sullivan is expected to arrive in Chicago in a few days to affix his signature to the agreement.

Cass county has just furnished seven inmates for the penitentiary.

PROSPECTS OF A HUGE STRIKE.

Twenty Thousand Mon Already Idle and a Shut-Down Prabable.

CRICAGO, LLL., Oct. 8.—The 15,000 employes of the twenty-one packing establishments at the stock yards have almost unanimously remen will allow the beef men to work is now would have resulted in a wholesale slaugh. thrown out of employment. There seems no

The great strike of the emplo es of the Chicago packing houses against the proposttion to return to the ten hour working day. began tills morning. A committee of 1,500 men emplored by the Chicago Packing and Provision company waited on the foreman of the works and demanded that the notices by taken down. The demand was re used and the men at once left the building, and were ioined by 800 men employed in the Silver Horn works. Thus reinforced the large force went in a -ody to the Armour works to induce the men there to stop work. There is great

LATER. The crowd of strikers failed to induce the Armour employes and Anglo-American workmen to stop work. They departed without attempting anything compulsory. Everything is quiet at the vards.

This afternoon a large body of additional workmen went on a strike and a riot occurred at the works of John Morrell, where a number at the works of John Morren, where a number of persons were burt. The entire police force of the town of Lake and two Pinkerton men-armed with rifles have gone to the seeme.

affective of the Morrill employes were injured by the attacks made upon them, but none seriously. Three hundred Pinkertou men ire guarding the house to might.

The representatives of the Siberhorn pack-

ing house declared that New York and other Eastern buyers were sending their orders to Kansas City, which necessitated a change to

the same hours here.

Armour & Co. posted a notice, to-night, notifying their men to come to-morrow and receive the r pay to morrow. It is deemed post-

closed down for a short time at least.

S. W. Meek, attorney for the executive board of the Kn ghts of Labor, to a g it on behalf of the workingmen have ved, issued the following

the workingmen have ved, issued the following STATEMENT TO THE STATE IT TO STA

At 6 p. m. 151 Pinkerion detectives sat down to supper at the Tries thouse with Winches terrepeating rifes between their knyes. Captain Fole in charge, said that by to morrow he would have 500 men in and about the yards as an emergency committee. The Pinterious arrived at the yards at 4 o'clock year the Lake

WERE GREETED BY DERISIVE VELLS from a crowd of 2000 which filed the street. The men went to the town half and were all worn in as specials. Then they were taken sack into the cars. The crowd on he I so undeasant, however, that Capsalu Foley formed his command into four companies and headed e the Transit horse.

ers have a deep laid scheme to il I the houses with new men willing to work endours. It is said that to this end the employers had cen collecting men at outside points for THE PEATURE OF THE STRIKE

to he was the beef near coning out at Ar-mour's. This was a surprise to the process who intended to confide the fight to the hog interests. The initial of 1 of 1 and 4 30 thead of cattle in their yard to feed. Armour's coopera came out also. They had asked for 25 cents. advance and it had not been granted.

It is estimated that there are now about 20. or 0 men out of work, about one-on rier of whom are strikers, the others being ordiged to quit on their account for want of work. The strikers are the skilled working to the remainder being abovers. These latter though of technically striking, appear to be in heavy sympathy with the movement. The men all out v the their knives and other dram edged tools

in their possession.

A mass meeting of strikers has been called for to-morrow afternoon, at which these it is feared from the may develop. Pully 15,000 persons are expected to be prescut.

HANGED BY HIN BELATIFES. But They Made a Poor Job of it and the Old

Man Still Lives. INDIANOPOLIS, IND., Oct. 10-When James

E lieft, a wealthy farmer dving near Columbus. Bortholomen counts, slens with his wife, went to visit the barn and outbooks below retring Friday might, on entering the door leading to the barn, he was sized by the brout in the darkness and at the same instant. Two pairs of arms or orded his walst. With a powerful effort the old man Lucio, idniscif backward and striking the door be and bis two assultants rolled more the emission in an instruct a third mentanguared and E Bott was carried back into the barn, the man who first at acked him still helding a firm grip upon his Loosening his hold so that the old man

could breather the would-be assassing pro-duced a rope and piechez it around the old farmer's much drew him up to one of the raft-ers. When an hour passed and has his band had failed to return to the house Mrs. Elliotte hours and, when revived, told the story have-

When questioned as to the identity of the three then E hoth refused to say whether or not by knew them and there is a suspic on that they were not very distant relatives who would prome by the death of the man. The intent of the would be a sassins was to make the impression that he had committed suicide

RUINED BY WIND.

Naw O'LEANS, LA., Oct. 12-A special from the Mississ pri quarantine station says that one of the most terrific and damaging hurricanes since 1850 prevailed in that neighbormarkaton paper in which he says: "As a hold restmany and last night. For thirty-six consecutive hours the wind blow a regular hurricane from the northeast, driving the water from the boy and destroying the powerty of the unfortunate inhabitants of this place who had hardly become reconciled to their hard fate of having no orange crop this year, caused by the heavy frost of last year. This latter trouble, however, would have been surmounted had it not been for this distairons storm, which leaves a majority of the most indus-John L. Sallivan eight rounds with small trians and deserving people almost pendless, gloves at San Francisco within sixty days. This storm, or more properly called this d haves of seven years' standing, carrying d seruction to late rice planters. Last night all the inhals tants of the quaranting station waded a distance of a mile in water three feet deep to the United States custom house for protection. Dr. Abey, the quarantine physician, and his family, were driven from their home and forced to seek refuge in the custom