

ence with the fugitive slave law. Think of honored statesmen of that ignoble time, who wallowed in this mire, and who, decorated with dripping filth, received the plaudits of their fellowmen. The noble, really patriotic men, were the victims of mobs, and the shameless were clad in robes of office. At last the conflict came. The hosts of light and darkness prepared to meet upon the fields of war. The question was presented: Shall the republic be slave or free. The republican party, which had triumphed at the polls, was settled in the presence of a rebellion. Hoping to avoid war, they were willing slavery should become immortal. An amendment to the Constitution was prepared to the effect that no subsequent amendment should ever be made that in any way should interfere with the right of a man to steal his fellow men. This most marvelous proposition ever submitted to a Congress of civilized men, received in the House an overwhelming majority, and the necessary two-thirds in the Senate. The republican party, in the moment of its triumph, deserted every principle for which it had so gallantly contended, and with trembling hands of fear, laid its convictions on the altar of compromise. The old guard, numbering but sixty-five in the House, stood firm as the three hundred at Thermopylae. Thaddeus Stevens refused to kneel, Owen Lovejoy refused to surrender, and on the edge of disunion, in the shadow of civil war, with the air filled with sounds of dreadful preparation, while the republican party was retracing its steps, Roscoe Conkling voted no. This puts

A WRATH OF GLORY

on his tomb. From that vote to the last moment of his life he was the champion of equal rights, staunch and stalwart; from that moment he stood in the front rank. He never wavered and never swerved. He battled for the nation's life, for the rights of the slaves, the dignity of labor and the liberty of all. He guarded with a father's care the rights of the hunted, hated and despised. He attacked the savage statutes of the reconstructed States with a torrent of invective, scorn and execration. He was not satisfied until the freedman was an American citizen, clothed with every civil right, until the Constitution was his shield, until the ballot was his sword. Others wavered, but he stood firm. Some were false, but he was proudly true, fearlessly faithful unto death. Nothing can be grander than to sow the seeds of noble thoughts and virtuous deeds, to liberate the bodies and souls of men, to earn the grateful homage of a race, and then in life's last shadowy hour to know and feel that the historian of liberty will be compelled to write down your name. The history of that great party that let the oppressed go free, that lifted our nation from the depth of savagery to freedom's cloudless heights and tore with holy hands from every law the words that sanctified the cruelty of man, is the most glorious in the annals of our race.

Roscoe Conkling was an absolutely honest man. He uttered the splendid truth, that "The higher obligations among men are not set down in writing, signed and sealed, but reside in honor." He was an ideal representative, faithful and incorruptible. He believed his constituents and his country were entitled to the fruit of his experience, to his best and highest thoughts. No man ever held the standard of responsibility higher than he. He voted according to his judgment and conscience. He made no bargains. He neither bought nor sold. To correct evils, abolish abuses and inaugurate reforms, he believed was not only the duty but the privilege of the legislator. He neither sold nor mortgaged himself. He was in Congress during years of great expenditure, of war and waste, when the credit of the nation was loaned to individuals, when claims were thick as leaves in June, when an amendment of a statute, the change of a single word meant millions, and when empires were given to corporations. He stood at the summit of his power, the

PEER OF THE GREATEST,

a leader tried and trusted. He had the tastes of a prince and the fortune of a peasant, and yet he never swerved. No corporation was great enough or rich enough to purchase him. His vote could not be bought "for all the suns or the earth closes in her womb or the profound seas sides." His hand was never touched by any bribe, and on his soul there never was a sordid stain. Poverty was his priceless crown. Above his marvelous intellectual gifts, above all place he ever reached, above the mine he refused, rises his integrity, like some great mountain peak, and there it stands, firm as the earth beneath, as pure as the stars above.

He was a great lawyer. He understood the framework, the anatomy, the foundation of the law. He knew the history of legislation, the principles that had been settled on the fields of war. He knew the maxims, those crystallizations of common sense, those hand grenades of argument. He was not a case lawyer, a decision, index or an echo. He was original, thoughtful and profound. He had breadth and scope, recourse, learning, logic, and, above all, a sense of justice. He was painstaking and conscientious, anxious to know the facts, prepared for every attack ready for every defense. He rested only when the end was reached. During a contest, he neither sent nor received the flag of truce. He was true to his clients, making their case his, and feel-

ing the responsibility. He listened patiently to the details, and to his industry there were only the limits of time and strength. He was a student of the Constitution. He knew the boundaries of federal jurisdiction, and no man was more familiar with those great decisions that are the peak and promontories, the headland and beacons of the laws. He was an orator, earnest, logical, intense and picturesque. He laid the foundation with care, with accuracy and skill, and rose by "cold gradation and well-balanced form" from the corner stone of statement to the domed conclusion. He filled the stage, he saddened the eye, the audience was his. He had that indefinable thing called "presence." Tall, commanding, erect, ample in speech, graceful in compliment, Titanic in denunciation, rich in illustration, prodigal of comparison and metaphor, his sentences measured and rhythmic, fell like music on the enraptured throng.

ABHORRED THE PHARISEE

and loathed all conscientious fraud. He had a profound aversion for those who insist on putting a base motive back of the good deeds of others. He wore no mask. He knew his friends, his enemies knew him. He had no patience with pretense, with patriotic reasons for unmanly acts. He did his work well and spoke his thoughts. Sensitive to the last degree, he keenly felt the blows and stabs of the envious and obscure, and even the small blow of the weakest, but the greatest could not drive him from the convictions he had fixed. He would not stop to ask or give an explanation, but left his words and deeds to justify themselves. He held in light esteem a friend who heard with half believing ear slander of a foe. He walked a highway of his own and kept the company of his self respect. He would not turn aside to avoid a foe, to greet or gain a friend. In his nature there was no compromise. To him there were but two paths, right and wrong. He was misaligned, misrepresented and misunderstood, but he would not answer. He knew that character spoke louder than any word. He was as silent then as he is now—and his silence better than any form of speech, refuted every charge. He was an American, proud of his country, that was and ever will be proud of him. He did not find perfection only in other lands. He did not grow small and shrunken, withered and apologetic in the presence of those upon whom greatness had been thrust by chance. He could not be overawed by Dukes or Lords, or flattered into a vertebraless subservient by the patronizing smiles of Kings. In the midst of conventionalities, he had the feeling of suffocation. He believed in the royalty of man, in the sovereignty of the citizen and in the matchless greatness of this republic.

He was of the classic mould, a figure from the antique world. He had the pose of great statues, the pride and bearing of the intellectual Greek, of the conquering Roman, and he stood in free air as though in his veins there flowed the blood of a hundred kings, and as he lived he died. Proudly he entered the darkness, or the dawn, that we call death. Unshrinking he passed beyond the twilight's purple bills, beyond the utmost reach of human harm or help, to that vast realm of silence or of joy, where innumerable dwell; and he has left with us his wealth of thought and deed, the memory of a brave, imperious, honest man, who bowed alone to Death.

NEXIA, Texas, May 9.—William Wright and James Turner were robbed by two highwaymen. A fight ensued in which the two highwaymen were killed.

LEXINGTON, May 9.—The Phoenix Hotel was the scene of the greatest confusion seen here since the famous Green-Baldwin tragedy last November. Col. A. M. Swope and Col. Cassins Goodloe, two of the most distinguished republicans in the State, met for the first time since the Louisville convention. Col. Swope denounced Goodloe in the bitterest terms he could command, calling him the offspring of a quadruped and other vile names. Col. Swope shed his coat to show he was not armed. He continued his denunciation, when the friends of both parties prevented hostilities. A personal encounter is expected as soon as they meet again. Goodloe's only reply was it was no place for such an affair. The street was filled with excited people. Scores of friends of each prepared guns. It is understood Goodloe has challenged Swope and preparations for a duel are under way.

OTTAWA, May 9.—The Peru accommodation on the Alton road last night was crashed into by a switch engine, making an ugly wreck. Two men asleep in the caboose were instantly killed. The crew of the train escaped. The cars were badly smashed.

CHICAGO, May 9.—It is asserted to night that the will of General Martin Beem, whose mysterious death caused so much comment, contains a not-commanding that if anything should happen to him an investigation should be made. The will was drawn up less than a week before his death. The probate clerk refuses an inspection of the document at present. A peculiar feature of the tragedy is the fact that if General Beem was murdered, his life insurance can be collected by his sister-in-law, to whom it is payable, but if, as Mrs. Beem claims, he was not murdered at all, but committed suicide, his relatives stand no show for the money. The relatives appear

to believe that he was murdered, and are actively co-operating with the Chicago Union Veteran League in ferreting out the mystery.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 9.—P. M. Cooper, editor of a Kansas City paper, recently printed an article which was understood to refer to Mrs. McDaniell of this city, placing her in anything but a nice relationship with her nephew, Tom Morrow. Morrow found Cooper and gave him a sound thrashing, and the husband of Mrs. McDaniell, the slandered lady, followed this up by giving Cooper an unmerciful beating. It would probably have ended in killing, but the combatants were separated. Cooper says he will sue for damages. No names were mentioned in the article.

DAYTON, O., May 9.—A schoolhouse was struck by lightning yesterday. Two little girls were fatally injured.

CHICAGO, May 9.—James Mulligan was instantly killed by lightning at Kensington. He was walking in the street.

LONDON, May 9.—Right Hon. Ed. Stanhope, secretary of state for war, today received a deputation of members of Parliament, who presented an address urging the necessity of placing the country in a proper state of defense. In reply, the secretary declared there was no occasion for a panic. At all the military posts and coasting stations, however, the work of strengthening the defenses was being carried on with activity, and at the leading mercantile ports every effort was being made to complete submarine mining defenses. Multitudinous forces of regulars, militia and volunteers, were about to be organized and the government would be able to produce at a short notice a field army sufficient to defend England and primarily to protect London. The government appealed to Parliament to assist in preparing to avert any danger that might threaten England. Stanhope's remarks were greeted with applause by the deputation.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—Amos H. Tyler, of Bath-on-the-Hudson, a salesman, shot and fatally wounded Dr. W. F. Gilroy, a dentist, this morning. Tyler went to Gilroy's house, and upon the latter's appearance, began shooting at him. Three balls entered Gilroy's body. Tyler was arrested. He claimed that Gilroy was the father of the illegitimate child of his 17-year-old daughter. His daughter, on what will be her dying bed, told him to shoot Gilroy, and he did so. Gilroy is a society man and his wife is highly connected.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 9.—Hiram Fields, a wine merchant, recently discharged an employe, who in revenge is discovered to have poisoned a large number of casks of wine, containing many thousands of gallons, with blue vitriol. Lynching is threatened the employe who has been arrested.

LONDON, May 10.—The Turkish cabinet has approved of the Anglo-French Suez Convention. It is stated that the Porte abandons its claim to preside over the international commission and that England recognizes Turkey's right to use the Suez Canal for the transportation of troops to Arabia.

BERLIN, May 10.—The Emperor Frederick passed a good night. He is without fever, takes ample nourishment and is in good spirits. The canula lies comfortably.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch from Rome says the Irish bishops have

notified the Vatican of their adhesion to the Papal rescript.

Earl Spencer, in his speech at Guildford last night said no one could take exception to Parnell's programme. The only course open was to subscribe to its sentiments.

SUAKIM, May 10.—Advices from Berber say that the rebels in Beningulid district have been defeated, after severe fighting, by the forces of the Pasha of Meguides. The Pasha was among the killed.

The steamer, *Bolivia*, with a party of Mexican pilgrims bound for Rome, arrived at Naples May 7.

LONDON, May 10.—An address signed by 3,730 dissenting ministers, was presented to Gladstone yesterday, expressing their sympathy with him in his efforts to reconcile England and Ireland in reply to the address, Gladstone said that during the present session, the Parnellites, despite the pressing needs of Ireland, had refrained from urging their claims and had assisted the government to expedite business. Whether or not the parliament was employed at this or that given tone in discussing Ireland, it was Ireland alone that truly held the key to legislation. The government knew that the nation was with the Home Rule and therefore guided the affairs of Parliament so as to delay the time when a ministry would be in power pledged to propose home rule for Ireland. The majority in the House of Commons thought they could go on for five years. They put this against his life as an old man, but the life of an old or a young man would not affect the final settlement. [Cheers.] Justice would be done to Ireland ere long, national sentiment would assert itself. The Tories plumed themselves upon being leaders of law and order; instead of maintaining order, the government had promoted murderous breaches of the law. Parnell was as much devoted to the maintenance of law and order as anyone. Neither he nor Parnell vindicated the plan of campaign. The government's conduct had created a plan of campaign by making law odious to the people. The object of the government seemed to be to insult, exasperate and degrade the Irish. As soon as the terrible facts regarding the suffering in Ireland were brought home to the upright minds of the people of England they would unite to redress the sad errors of the past. [Cheers.]

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Madison Square walkers appear in a first class condition this morning, the extraordinary work of the Mexican was a feature of last night, and he still looks as fresh as when he entered.

9 a. m. score: Littlewood 361, Guerrero 335, Herty 349, Hughes 330, Golden 329, Noremac 310, Dillon 307, Campana 360.

DUBLIN, May 10.—The trial of Dillon under the crimes act began at Tullyvallen yesterday. Dillon was defended by Harrington.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 10.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the suit of Philip Gundlach against the city of East St. Louis. The case has been in the courts for ten years. It was a mandamus proceeding to compel a levy and collection of tax to pay judgment on certain bonds issued by the city of East St. Louis. The indebtedness, with costs and interest, amounts to nearly a million dollars and property holders there are panic stricken at the decision, as the city is said to be bankrupt.

LONDON, May 10.—The *Standard* says that Parnell's disavowal of the plan of campaign has offended a section of his followers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—At the executive meeting of the directors of the Nevada Bank held yesterday, ex-Senator Fair was paid the balance of \$2,000,000 which the bank owed him. This money was in settlement of a claim against the bank for \$2,000,000 which he had put into the concern to tide over the trouble caused by the wheat deal.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The report of the Department of Agriculture says: The low temperature and deficient rainfall, with drying winds and some frost, have reduced the condition of winter wheat in the central states; on the Atlantic Coast the plant has nearly held its own. On the Pacific Coast only medium developments are reported. In the southern states the changes are slight. Pennsylvania shows a decline in four points, New York 16, Ohio 12, Michigan 13, Indiana 6, Illinois 7, Missouri 2, Kansas 3; general average reduced 9 points, from 82 to 73. Winter rye remains very nearly as in April, the average being 92.9, instead of 93.5. The condition of winter barley is 88.6, promising a medium crop.

Spring seeding is not advanced as well as usual, cotton seeding being especially late.

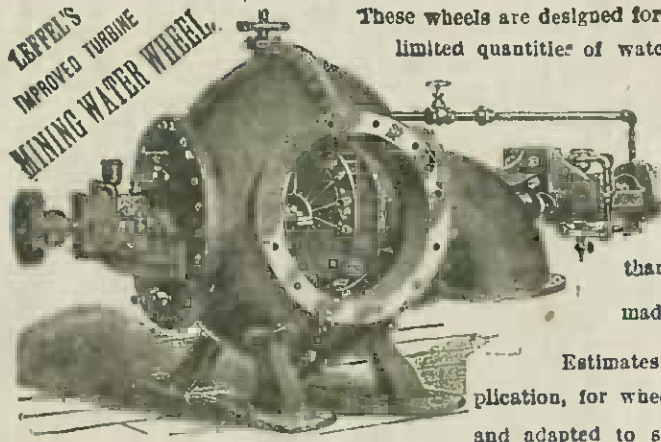
CHICAGO, May 10.—Officer Martin Nolan was shot in several places and fatally wounded this morning, while trying to arrest two members of a notorious gang of house-breakers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 10.—This morning was a decidedly sensational and disastrous one for Buffalo. A number of explosions of natural gas occurred almost simultaneously, caused by overpressure, and created widespread excitement, besides destroying St. Paul's Cathedral, the pride and glory of the city. The explosion occurred in the basement about nine o'clock, blowing out the windows and doors. Flames at once broke out and in half an hour the interior of the beautiful church was in ruins. The church was valued at about \$250,000; insurance \$60,000.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The secretary of the Capitol Board of Texas telegraphed John V. Farwell today that the state board had accepted the capitol built by the Farwell syndicate and that the dedication will take place on Wednesday next. To the ceremony, the Presidents of the United States, Mexico and all governors of states have been invited. It is estimated there will be over fifty thousand visitors present. The acceptance of the building gives the syndicate possession of three million acres of land in the Pan Handle of Texas.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Dyer Scanlan and Mollie Mott, who were implicated in the shooting of Officer Nolan this morning were located by the police in a house about noon, and after a hot fight, in which Scanlan was wounded, both were captured. Scanlan is believed to be guilty of several other murders.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 9.—William E. Shaffer, aged 23, son of John R. Shaffer, secretary of the State agricultural society, after several unsuccessful efforts, borrowed a revolver from among the employes at the capitol, went home, laid down on his bed and shot himself through the head. He will die. His father is attending his mother who is sick at Fairfield.



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