

THE LAST OF EARTH.

Death—is it Death?  
The shadow following still upon the sun,  
The one same end of all things yet begun,  
After the glory of Life the sudden gloom,  
After the strife the inexorable doom,  
The frozen breath?  
Nay, rather see  
Where the new grave lies sodden in the  
rain,  
How the bare earth quickens to growth  
again!  
Waiting the wonder-season's lavish dower  
Young rootlets creep, a wealth of grass and  
flower  
Ere long to be.  
When Death has passed  
Into the land of silence and of cloud,  
The leafless land, wherein no bird is loud,  
Life lingers yet with song and blossom rife  
Lo! step for step go ever Death and Life,—  
But Life is last!  
—Kate Putnam Osgood, in *The American Magazine for October.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—A dispatch was received here this afternoon stating that the schooner *City of Green Bay*, was ashore at South Haven, Mich., and had gone to pieces, all hands being lost but one. The captain's body has been recovered. The schooner was commanded by Captain P. W. Costello and owned by Mr. Reeve of Kenosha and Mr. Head of Chicago. She carried a crew of seven men.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—Four persons were killed and two seriously wounded by an explosion in George P. Plant's flour mill this morning at 7:45 o'clock. Mrs. Thomas S. Rivers, wife of the foreman, was blown from the boiler room across the alley into a room sixty feet from where she was standing. She was killed as was her husband, who was buried under the debris. Fritz Kuhlman was also buried in the ruins and was taken out dead. Henry Tenny was instantly killed by steam and the force of the explosion. Engineer Benjamin Meyers was seriously injured. Minnie Reichman, a child of five years, had both legs broken and is so injured that recovery is not probable. A flagman on the Iron Mountain Railroad, on duty two blocks from the scene of the explosion, was knocked down and badly bruised. A coal heaver unloading coal near the boiler house, was buried beneath the debris. He was taken out half an hour after the catastrophe badly bruised and cut about the head and had three ribs broken. The residence of H. C. Meyer was completely demolished and his livery stable was wrecked. A mud drum, weighing 1,000 pounds, crushed through the roof to the cellar of John Burby's house. Every house in the neighborhood was more or less damaged. The engineer can ascribe no cause for the disaster.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—G. L. Godfrey, A. B. Williams and Arthur L. Thomas, constituting the majority of the Utah Commission, have filed with the Secretary of the Interior the annual report on the affairs of that territory.

A memorandum at the close of the document, states that commissioners Carlton and McClelland, dissenting from many of the views expressed therein, do not sign the report.

THE POPULATION

of the Territory is estimated at 200,000, a gain of nearly 60,000 since 1880. The valuation of property assessed in the several counties of the territory is given as \$35,663,802. The prosperity of the past seven years, says the report, has been equal to that of any former period in the history of the territory. On April 1st of the present year the total Mormon population of Utah, Idaho, Arizona, Wyoming and New Mexico and the states of Nevada and Colorado was 162,883. The titling for 1880 was \$540,000. The strength of the non-Mormon element is estimated at 55,000. This element now own, of the assessed property of the Territory, nearly one-third, exclusive of railroad property. The different

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

have now in Utah 62 churches. These churches have established and control 87 schools with an aggregate of 6,633 pupils and 230 teachers.

Since the passage of the Edmunds law in 1882, 541 persons have been indicted for unlawful cohabitation, and 289 of these were convicted. The number convicted of polygamy was 14. Many of the persons indicted have tried to escape arrest. On the enforcement of the law the report says: The officers of the federal courts in Utah are entitled to special commendation. The national laws relating to

BIGAMY AND POLYGAMY

have been in effective operation for about three years. The Mormon leaders and their obedient followers have made no concessions to its supremacy, and the issue is squarely maintained between assumed revelations and the laws of the land.

The report then cites the already published results of the elections under the registry law on the first of August last and of the convention in June and the subsequent election participated in by the Mormons only, in which a constitution was adopted with a view to application to Congress for admission as a state. The commission re-

gards this as an effort to free the Mormon Church from the tolls which the

FIRM ATTITUDE

of the government and the energetic course of the federal officers have thrown around it, and opposes its consummation.

During the past year the names of sixty-seven men have been reported to the commission as having entered into polygamy. The commission renews its recommendations of last year, except such as were enacted into laws at the last session of Congress. The commission also recommends that authority be conferred upon the governor of the Territory to appoint the following county officials: Selectmen, clerks, assessors, recorders and superintendents of district schools.

IN CONCLUSION,

the commission submits that, in its opinion, the results which have followed from the passage of the Edmunds act have been very beneficial to the territory. It has provided a fair, honest and orderly system of elections, and it is universally conceded by Mormons and non-Mormons that there has been no charge, nor even a rumor of fraud in connection with the registration of votes and the conduct of elections since the commission first commenced its work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—By a ruling of Judge Sawyer of the U. S. Circuit Court to day, the case against William Kinsane, which achieved such wide notoriety owing to the career of Kinsane at the east, was practically ruled out of court under the statute of limitations.

JUDGE SAWYER

sustained the demurrer interposed by Kinsane to the suit commenced by the Chemical National Bank of New York, which in effect dismisses this suit or any others that may be commenced against him. He is known in California as William K. Rogers. The progress of this venture of the bank has been closely watched. Judgment was asked for \$4,230 and interest at 7 per cent. from August 30, 1884, amounting to \$14,000, the officers of the bank claiming to have lost that sum through a swindle conducted by Kinsane, Lyman Cole and Andrew Tinley. The wanderings of Rogers in Nicaragua and this state were set forth, and the bank asked that Rogers be restrained from setting up the statute of limitations to prevent the progress of the suit. Judge Sawyer in rendering his decision reviewed the circumstances of the case, and in a few words announced that the bill

WAS DISMISSED

and the demurrer sustained. The complaint he deemed insufficient and stated no reasonable cause existing for granting the restraining order; he said that after being discharged Kinsane was at all times liable to suit until the operation of the statute of limitations. The bank neglected to commence an action. The plea of the plaintiffs to the effect that the statutes should not apply because Kinsane's whereabouts were unknown, was disregarded. Judge Sawyer said that even if Kinsane did disguise himself and assume an alias, it did not debar him from having the full benefit of the statute.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 3.—In response to Mayor Ames' address of welcome, Richard Griffiths, general worthy foreman, was introduced in place of Powderly. He was followed by A. A. Carleton of the general executive board.

CARLETON SPOKE

particularly of the growth of the order and said it would appear, when the reports were all in, that it was not going to pieces but was in reality stronger than ever. He declared that so long as many were deprived of the rightful share of the products of their toil the order would have work to do. Ralph Beaumont, of New York, one of the best talkers in the order was the next speaker. He said: It is said that this organization will go down. If this is so, if it does go down, another organization grander and stronger will be reared in its place.

The work of this order has not been accomplished. There are men in this organization who will come before the country as leaders yet.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

hence men who are in the order to-day will be a power in the land. They will tower in the ranks with men like Blaine, and their power will be felt. The work of this organization has just begun. There are principles in it that are bound to stand. The people of America cannot afford to let the organization go down.

Richard Trevelly concluded the morning session with a short speech, pledging the order to the support of American principles and American institutions. The convention then adjourned until evening, when General Master Workman Powderly is expected to deliver an address on "The world as knighthood would make it."

GENERAL MASTER

Workman Powderly, General Secretary Litchman, and most of the other delayed delegates of the general assembly arrived this afternoon. The great hall capable of seating 15,000 people, was crowded at the opening of the evening exercises. Mr. Powderly's address was received with unbounded enthusiasm. He was announced to speak on "The world as knighthood would make it."

He said in the beginning, that he would not tell them anything of the kind. "The world as knighthood

would make it," would take up more time than I could give to it here to-night. Men say the knights can

NEVER ATTAIN

what is aimed at in their declaration of principles; then they go to church and pray for better things than the knights ever dreamed of. Men who pray that this earth be made as the kingdom of heaven, would deny us a place in legislative halls. The Knights of Labor respect the laws and intend to take a hand in making laws. Our organization is not a partisan organization, but in the true sense of the word it is a political organization. Men who study with us will be able to vote intelligently; if not, there is something wrong with his head. I have been taken to task on a few things. It has been charged that I did not

FAVOR IMMIGRATION.

It is a mistake. I am of foreign birth myself; I have no objection to foreign immigration. I favor it. Several land grant companies however, have immigration agents; they bring in all manner of foreigners. If one of these poor creatures raises his hand, not against the law, for he knows none, but against what he sees just before him, he is called an anarchist and is punished, while the men who loaded these poor creatures on this country go scot free. [Thunderous applause] I hate anarchists and anarchy. How can the child, reared in poverty, ignorance and vice, grow up to respect the institutions of his country? I say, stop the agent of the steamship company; take home the agent of the land company; stop importing

FOREIGN PAUPERS;

let only those come to our free America who come of their own free will to make their homes here. Is that saying anything against foreigners? [Cries of "No, no, no!"] This is why I am called a crank on the immigration question. I am also called a crank on the temperance question. I may be a crank on this question, but I am not ashamed to say I would far rather see a man sober one than a drunkard. There are those who have threatened to leave the order because of my position on this question. To all such I say, "Go." I will trust the faith of this nation with sober men and women, and I will never take back one word of what I have said on the temperance question.

SO HELP ME GOD."

Mr. Powderly spoke briefly in eulogy of Thomas Armstrong, who died in Pittsburgh a few days ago, and closed by urging every knight to leave the hall determined to do his whole duty. Let every man and woman read and lay to heart the declaration of principles of the order. Let them do this, and when their work is over they can lay down as did that dead workman (Armstrong), conscious that their work had been well done.

Powderly said his condition was not what he would like to have it to discuss so large a subject as he was called upon to do. He was tired out and compelled to be brief.

The topic of President Streeter, of the National Farmers' Alliance, was "The People, Their Governor."

HE BEGAN

by showing that in Illinois farming was now being carried on at a loss, and the population of the rural districts was decreasing, while the cities were growing. Chicago to-day had millionaires by the hundreds, and so have all large cities. He asked how these great cities have grown up; said these wealthy men had been killing the goose which laid the golden egg. He wanted to see one grand organization of the industrial interests of the country, and when we do complete our organization welded together by the common ties of humanity, you will hear something drop. We demand, in the name of the people, who produce the wealth of America, that our families shall not work themselves to death for the

BENEFIT OF A FEW.

Gentlemen of the present age have established an aristocracy instead of a government for the people, but we propose to take it and make it a government for the common people."

Mr. Streeter did not think it possible to abolish the existing evils through the agency of the K. of L. and Farmers' Alliance in a new party.

PRINCETOWN, Mass., Oct. 4.—Six fishing vessels from Grand Banks arrived here yesterday. They report the gale on Sept. 3 as exceptionally severe and the loss of life heavy. After it was over empty dories were seen. One of the returned vessels lost three men, another lost five.

DETROIT, October 4.—The propeller *California* sank at 2 o'clock this morning off Gros Cap, Lake Michigan, and sixteen lives were lost.

The *California* left Chicago on Saturday night and was struck by yesterday's gale in Lake Michigan. Her hold soon filled, extinguishing the fires, and at about one o'clock, when off St. Helena, she broke up and in a few minutes went down. Seven of the crew reached Point les Barbes in a lifeboat in an almost lifeless condition.

ATHENS, October 4.—A shock of earthquake was felt throughout Greece at 1 o'clock this morning. The disturbance was strongest on the northern and southern shores of the Gulf of Corinth.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The quarantine authorities report to-day four additional deaths among the cholera patients on Swlubur Island, making a total of 14 deaths. There are 10 others sick with the disease.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A Washington special says: The general land office is in receipt of information that the British syndicate which is said to have purchased a large tract of land in Iowa from the McGregor Western Railway Company is mercilessly evicting settlers, the title to the land being in dispute in the state courts. The settler writes: "Women over 60 years of age, sick in bed, had been taken by six men, and carried out into the driving storm. Delicate women have had their hands tied with cords till the flesh was bruised and then dragged shrieking from their homes. Children have been born at the sight of a band of evictors. Strong men have been run down by

RUFFIANS ON HORSEBACK

and then handcuffed and dragged from their little possessions. I might go on and multiply instances where the sheriff with a writ of ejectment in one hand and a British contract in the other gave these poor people their choice between these two evils. Affidavits of the cruelty practiced are being collected, says this writer, for use at Washington next winter, and will be read in both houses of Congress. They are expected to create a sensation when people of the east are brought fully to realize what native American pioneers are suffering at the hands of invaders.

MACKINAW CITY, Michigan, Oct. 4.—Later information places the number lost at 14, and the saved at 13. The wreck lies a mile from shore and a heavy sea is breaking over it. The hull is under water, the masts are gone and the cabin stands on end. It is thought that nearly all the bodies will be found under it. Everybody had on life preservers, so the bodies will come ashore as they get clear of the wreck. Four of the sailors were unconscious when shore was reached, and none could walk. Owen Rourke, wheelman, says:

"AFTER ALL HOPE

had been given up, the passengers and crew gathered in the cabin and put on life-preservers. I was standing aft when an immense sea struck her and threw her over on her side. When she came down she appeared to strike bottom and the whole cabin collapsed with a crash."

Rourke says he pulled himself into a lifeboat and cut it loose. There were eight others in the boat with him. They drifted around the straits for four hours, the boat being full of water. A fireman and a passenger from Montreal, who were hanging on the slides, were swept overboard and lost.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—During the inquest to-day in the case of the victims shot by the police at Mitchelstown recently, Harrington

CAUSED A SCENE

by openly declaring that the police who had testified had committed perjury. Head-constable Browning declared that he valued his police more than the lives of the rioters. The eight men arrested for connection with killing of Constable Whelan at the time of the encounter between moonlighters and the force of police at Farmer Sexton's house some time ago, were brought up in the police court at Ennis to-day and formally charged with being implicated in the murder. Members of the National League with bands, escorted the prisoners from jail to the court room. Cox, M. P., and Conybear, M. P., were present in the court room during the proceedings.

Speaking to the deputation at Harwarden to-day,

GLADSTONE SAID:

Although the liberals sustained a smashing defeat at the last election, the present year was full of the signs of the judgment of the nation, which, when again pronounced, would be far different. The Irish question continued to cast into deep shade every other question. He did not believe the end would be long delayed. Little progress would be possible in English and Scottish affairs until the Irish question was brought to a happy consummation. It was said he caused the block in the last session of Parliament. The fact was, it was not by him or his friends the progress of affairs had been stopped. It was because the government found it necessary to

OCCUPY PARLIAMENT

with miserable and mischievous retrogressive proposals. Referring to the liberal unionists, he said he would not find fault with their conscientious opposition. At the same time there whole conduct was a deplorable position for gentlemen professing liberalism. If the reports be true that the police called at midnight at the houses of persons who intended to speak at the London meeting, demanding to know the objects and programme of that meeting, it was a gross outrage. Such action is contrary to the whole spirit of liberty and violently at variance with the traditions of England. His constant prayer was for a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the Irish question.

PORT APACHE, Oct. 4.—The mail carrier on the road to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was stopped by four armed and masked men in a lonely spot about fifteen miles from this place yesterday. The robbers at once rifled the pouches, carried off the money order remittance, in the form of a check on the Bank of California, payable to William J. Bryan, postmaster of San Francisco. Nothing else was taken, and the robbers compelled the carrier to wait fifteen min-

utes while they escaped to the mountains.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 4.—It has been widely reported that the general assembly was likely to pass a resolution protesting against the death sentence being carried out against the condemned Chicago anarchists. That such a resolution will be introduced there is little doubt, but that it will be passed is not so certain. In fact, it is much more likely to be tabled. A thorough canvass among the delegates shows a strong feeling prevailing that the Knights should let the

ANARCHISTS ALONE.

At 3 o'clock the assembly was called to order and the report of the committee on credentials was received. Some one hundred and eighty-five delegates were favorably reported, while a few were without the endorsement of the committee. The principal case was that of J. R. Buchanan, the Denver "kicker." Over his admission there was a warm discussion, which was protracted till seven o'clock, when the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning. Master Workman Powderly said this evening that the other contested cases would be disposed of. The most important proposition that is likely to come before the General Assembly, is the scheme to unite the Knights of Labor and the National Farmers' Alliance into one organization. The plan now proposed is to make the

FARMERS' ALLIANCE

a national trade body, with the title of "National District Assembly." "This would make a team," said a leading delegate, "which would move the earth. With the farmers with us, we could do what we would toward the accomplishment of the purposes of both bodies."

General Secretary Charles H. Litchman, who arrived to-day, said the organization is now on a sound business basis. The delinquents have all been weeded out within the last year. Every man represented in the organization to-day is entitled to membership.

T. V. Powderly was interviewed to-day. He said there was a decrease in the membership of the Knights of Labor and that there were many branches to the labor movement, but that the members understood each other better and that the many diversified opinions showed that the men were talking. The

TIME WILL COME

when the several grand divisions of the labor movement will unite in one grand reform organization and a perfect fabric will be the result. The great working mass of the people are wrong on the question of politics. They look too high and wish to reach the top of the ladder at one bound, when experience teaches that that is folly. This is the most serious question with which we have to deal. I advocate that it is the small local offices that should be looked after with an eternal vigilance. Let me elect assessors and I care not who elects President. It is the principle that I wish to inculcate into the minds of all workmen that they should attend to their local politics and the affairs of state will take care of themselves.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Herr Barth, editor of the *Reichsfreund* was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for ascribing the growth of the bad tone of Parliament to "Bismarck's false and insulting accusation against the liberals, which the latter were so accustomed to hear that they were no longer excited thereby."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 5.—Ex-Governor William B. Washburn, of Greenfield, dropped dead at the morning session of the board of foreign missions to-day.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—A decree has been issued under a socialist law declaring a minor state of siege here and prohibiting the sale on the streets of special editions of papers.

MANCHESTER, Eng., Oct. 5.—The *Guardian*, in its commercial article, says: "There is a very light demand in most sections and the market is slow. Buyers do not hesitate in stating their expectation of a lower price, much as though having lately provided for their larger wants. Producers having sold freely are content to wait a while; although there are important exceptions. Export yarns are little sought for; home consumers have bought sparingly. Cloth is quiet; India buyers have given a few orders and occasionally there is a moderate demand for China shirtings. Other lines are quiet but steady."

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The train bearing President Cleveland and wife puffed slowly into Alton depot at 23d Street at 8:10 o'clock this morning. There was a loud shout from the crowd, a buzz, and three cheers as the

DISTINGUISHED PAIR

walked across the platform to their carriage. A moment later the carriage door closed with a slam, four spirited horses responded as the whip circulated over their heads, and the President was riding through the streets of Chicago. It was only a few moments after 9 o'clock this morning when the people commenced to stop at the depot where the President was advertised to alight from his special train, but it was the welcome fitting a great republic that the President received when he landed for the first time at Chicago. The enthusiasm was electrical, such crowds, such bright faces in the same number were never seen before. There must have been 50,000 men, women and children gathered within