Wichita Eagle.

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MUNSON & McNAMARA.

123 and 125 MAIN STREET.

SILKS. SILKS. SILKS.

Our special drive this week is a lot of Colored Satin Rhadames in the newest shades, and a good quality, that we can recommend to wear well, at only $1 per yard.

SILKS. SILKS. SILKS.

We have the exclusive control of two makes of silk for this market, and we guarantee every yard. We are making a run on one number that usually sells for $1.50 at 1.23; color black. Call for it at the silk counter.

PLUSHES. PLUSHES. PLUSHES.

This is a season for plushes. We show the newest colorings in several qualities and the prices will surprise you. The closest buyers will admit they are cheaper than ever seen before.

STRIPED VELVETS.

This is important as there is a rage on stripe velvets this season. They are a very desirable trimming for all kinds of wool dress goods. They are in two, three and four tones, and some of the fine goods are perfect works of art. Prices from $1.20 to $7.50 per yard. An idea of our assortment can be had from the fact that we show sixty-eight different styles and combinations of colors.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

We have shown handsome dress trimmings before, but never did we display anything to compare in elegance to those we have opened this season. We earnestly invite you to examine our dress trimmings.

UNDERWEAR.

One case Ladies Vests and Pants at 35c each, worth 40 per cent more.

One case Ladies all wool Scarlet vests and pants at 83c each, worth 40 per cent more.

Another lot of fine imported Ruching at 5 and 10c per yard.

One case Ladies all wool, regular made Hose at 25c per pair.

One of our best bargains in Hose is a case of fine wool Hose at 50c per pair, usually sold at 75c.

Ladies, Misses and Childrens Saxony underwear in cream, pink, blue, and cardinal. Lovely goods. Call and examine them.

25 dozen ladies Cashmere Gloves at 25c per pair; very fine and worth 50 cents.

YARNS OF ALL KINDS.

Saxony, Spanish, German, Shelland Floss, Fairy Floss, Zephyrs.

We are opening new lines of Novelties now.

We show choice and pretty Knit goods for the infants.

DRESS GOODS.

This season our Dress Goods stock could truthfully be called mammoth; with an endless variety of plain fabrics; with an endless variety of novelties; with an endless variety of combination suits of the latest productions. We fairly eclipse all previous efforts.

MUNSON & McNAMARA.

Opposite Postoffice.

Philadelphia Store

Corner Douglas av. and Market St.

SPECIAL -:- SALE

THIS WEEK.

200 Pair all Wool Scarlet Blankets at

$3.50 PER PAIR.

Worth Fully $5.

For This Week Only.

A. KATZ.

S. W Corner Douglas Ave. and Market St.

A NEW TRIAL DENIED.

Judge Gary, in the Criminal Court in Chicago Yesterday,

Overruled the Motion for a New Trial in the Anarchist Case,

After Reviewing the Points of Arguments in that Behalf and Objections to Court's Rulings.

The Condemned Men Called Severally to Answer Why Sentence Should Not Pass.

They Respond in Vindictive Harangues, Denouncing the Court and Their Accusers.

THE DOOMED MEN.

Their Last Appearance Before the Bar of Justice.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—At 9 o'clock this morning a few police paced back and forth in front of the criminal court buildings. This is sentence day, said many on the streets as they hastened toward the spot in hopes of entering the presence of Judge Gary and witnessing the sensational scenes; but only one in ten could get by the guards at the outer door and by 10 o'clock the disappointed ones formed quite an assemblage on the corners and in front of the court house building. Inside the court room the yellow curtains were down and the brightness of the outer day shed a sombre light on the assemblage.

At 10 o'clock the prisoners were in their seats. They were not stolid and indifferent as so often before. A change had come over some of them, and they also exhibited evidence of great concern.

Judge Gary in delivering his decision reviewed at considerable length the evidence brought out at the trial and said, concerning the instructions to which exceptions were taken by the defense:

On the questions of the instructions whether these defendants, or any one of them, did anticipate or expect the throwing of the bomb on the night of the 4th of May, is not a question of which I need to consider, because the instructions did not go upon that ground. The jury were not instructed to find them guilty if they believed that they participated in the throwing of the bomb or encouraged or advised the throwing of the bomb, or had knowledge that it was to be thrown, or any thing of that sort. The conviction has not gone upon the ground that they did have any actual participation in the act which caused the death of Degan, but upon the ground, under instructions, that they had generally, by speech and print, advised a large class to commit murder and had left the occasion, time and place to the individual will, whim and caprice of the individuals so advised, and that in consequence of that advice and in pursuance of it and influenced by it.

Somebody, not known, did throw the bomb that caused Degan's death. Now, under these circumstances, in the inflamed state of the public mind at the time, each of these orators at the Haymarket was still more inflaming the public mind when he advised the people to use force, and some man—I do not say identified or unidentified—some man in that crowd, when the police approached, with a bomb of Lingg's manufacture, kills Degan. All who have advised such action are guilty of his murder.

If anything can be proven by circumstantial evidence, that is proved, that he threw the bomb, in consequence of the influence which these teachings, this advice by speech, by printing, over a course of two years, that the man who threw that bomb had been educated up to it by the teachings of these defendants.

These, as I said before, are unprecedented: there is no example of any such crime having been committed; there is no precedent of any case like this having become the subject of judicial investigation. But the principle of the same is pretty well fixed.

The court then passed to the objection urged against the form of sentence, and quoted from 109th Illinois on the point, and said there was nothing in the circumstances showing anything less than murder. The instructions in regard to manslaughter might have been refused. There was no reason for them at all.

Passing to the alleged disqualification of the jury on account of having read accounts of the crime and having formed opinions thereon, he thought the New York decisions settled the case, and if verdicts are to be set aside for the reasons urged it would be the surest way to bring about anarchy, for there would be no way in which the government could be maintained and the law administered.

He concluded by saying: I think upon the whole proof that no case could be tried of such magnitude as this with less in the way of irregularity of proceeding in the trial, than was done in this case. The motion must be overruled.

The court then addressed the prisoners as follows: Prisoners at the bar, for the first time during this painful and protracted session, it is my duty to speak to you and call on you individually and separately now to say whether you have anything to say why sentence should not be passed on you according to the verdict of the jury. I will first call upon Mr. Neebe.

Capt. Black—Let me suggest to your honor that I am advised that the defendants expect to speak in response to this severally at considerable length. Would it not be better now to adjourn until 2 o'clock?

The court then adjourned to 2 p. m.

When the court was opened this afternoon the defendant, Spies, at once addressed the court with manuscript in hand. He said:

Your honor: In addressing this court I speak as the representative of one class addressing the representative of another. I will begin with the words addressed 500 years ago on a similar occasion by the Venetian doge who, addressing the court, said: "My defence is your accusation; the cause of my alleged crime is your history. I have been indicted on a charge of murder, as an accomplice or accessory. Upon this indictment I have been convicted. There was no evidence produced by the state to show or even indicate that I had any knowledge of of the man who threw that bomb or that I myself had anything to do with it. Not the slightest evidence was ever produced to show that I had anything to do do with the throwing of the missile, unless you believe the testimony of the accomplices of the state's attorney and Bonnifield, the testimony of Thompson and Gilmer.

If there was no evidence to show that I was responsible for it, then my execution of the verdict is nothing but willful, malicious and deliberate murder; as foul a murder as may be found in the annals of religious, political or any other sort of persecution. Judicial murders have in many cases been committed where the representatives of the state were acting in good faith, believing their victims to be guilty of the charge they were accused of. In this case the representatives of the state cannot shield themselves with similar excuses, for they themselves have fabricated most of the testimony which was used as a pretense to convict us.

We were convicted by a jury picked to convict us. I charge the state's attorney and Bonnifield with a heinous conspiracy to commit murder. I will now state a little incident which will throw some light on this matter: On the evening of the Haymarket meeting, I met a young man, Kelckner by name. My brother was with me at the time and never left me on that evening until I jumped from the wagon a few seconds before the explosion occurred. He knew I had not seen Schwab on that evening, and he knew that no such conversation ever took place between us as testified to by Thompson. He knew I never struck a match and ignited the fuse in the bomb. He is not a socialist. Why did we not bring him here and put him on the stand, you ask? Because the honorable representatives of Grinnel and Bonifield spirited him away. They knew his testimony would prove the perjury of Thompson and Gilmer.

I will refer to the testimony given by a few of our witnesses. The wage workers began to say a few things very objectionable to some of our particular friends. They thought eight hours of toil ought to constitute a day's work. The rabble ought to be silenced and it was left to Bonifield to consummate the wishes of the citizens' association. Bonifield, with a visage that only needs to be seen to be mistrusted, was the man to do this work. If I had thrown that bomb; if I knew the man who did throw it, I would not hesitate to own it. This, your honor, is no occasion why sentence of death should not pass upon me in a court of justice, if that term can be applied to this tribunal.

I remember that the Chicago Tribune of February 23, 1885, contained a long account of dynamite bombs to be used against rebellious workingmen. Why was not the editor of the Tribune tried for espousing the doctrines of dynamiters, for that is all the Arbeiter Zeitung did? And why was not the editor of the Daily News? In his paper there was a long account of the manufacture of bombs, and one of them was found in his possession. This is your honor, another reason why sentence of death should not be pronounced.

If I have been a resident of this city for as long a time as Grinnell, and as good a one, I know; I should not like to be compared with him. He has appealed to the patriotism of the jury; but in answer to that I shall quote from an English statesman: "Patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel". The system of wages is the root of the present social iniquities, iniquities so monstrous as to cry to heaven. Grinnell has informed us that anarchism was on trial. Anarchism belongs to speculative philosophy and not a word was said about anarchism at the Haymarket. But if anarchism is on trial I am proud to say that I am an anarchist.

You may pronounce your sentence on me, honorable judge, but let it be known that in the year 1886, in the state of Illinois, eight men have lost their faith in human progress. It is the old question. Look over these pages of the history of Greece and Rome. There you will see the records of the self same struggle; the ruling class dominating the poorer one.

Honorable judge, the demons of hell would join in the laughter that follows your sentence. If the opinion of the court is to become law, then there is no person in this country who could not be lawfully hung. I say that upon that law every person in this country could be convicted for conspiracy, or as the case may be, for murder. Every member of the trades union, Knights of Labor or any such organization can be convicted of conspiracy. If you carry that ruling into effect, you will be responsible for the blood that will be shed, and the blood of the innocent will come upon you.

Seven policemen have died, said Grinnel. You want life for life and have convicted an equal number of men, of whom it can not be truthfully said that they had anything whatever to do with the killing of Bonifield's victims.

The very same principles of jurisprudence can be found among various savage people and tribes. If we are to be hanged upon these principles then be it known—let the world know—what a civilized and Christian country is this in which the Vanderbilts and the Jay Goulds and the rest possess the resources of law and liberty. If your honor thinks by the execution of this verdict you can stamp out the labor movement, if you do not comprehend the power of that mighty movement from which the downtrodden and miserable children of toil hope for relief; you know not where the blaze will next break out; the ground is on fire on which you stand.

One of my clergymen friends, shortly before my arrest, said: "You are organizing a revolution." This is my reply: A revolution cannot be organized, cannot be created. It is not any more the work of men than earthquakes or cyclones. We are simply preparing the condition of the revolution. Does that look as if I contemplated that violence be committed on May 1, or May 4, as has been charged? In socialism is to be found the doctrine of cooperation. It teaches that labor-saving machinery is the property of the mines and the natural resources of the state, and society will eventually come to this and demand its rights though you erect a gallows on every street corner.

Concerning my associates I will say this: I never saw Lingg but twice before my arrest. I have not been on speaking terms with Engel for over a year, and Fischer, my lieutenant, went about making speeches against me.

If you think you can crush these ideas, which are gaining ground every day, by sending us to the gallows, that you can suppress truth—for that is all we have been advocating—you will fail.

Then flourishing his arms wildly Schnaubel fairly shrieked:

I shall die proudly, defiantly, for the cause of justice. There is Socrates, there is Galileo, there is Giordano Bruno, there is Christ! Why the number cannot be estimated of those who have trodden in these paths, and we are ready to follow them.

Michael Schwab then took the floor and in a stentorian voice began: "It is not much I have to say, and I would say nothing at all did I not think silence would look like cowardly approval of what has been done here. I am condemned to die for writing newspaper editorials."

The anarchist then went on to justify these articles by giving in one, in detail, all the real or imaginary evils of the accumulation of capital and the unjustness of the relations between employers and employed. He said: "I lived among the toilers. I was one of them. I slept in their garrets and cellers; saw the prostitution of female virtue which had no honest means of support, and strong men starve and die. That was in Europe; but I found the same state of thing in existence on coming to this country. The speaker referred at some length to the condition of the laboring classes in Chicago in which he drew a dismal picture. He said: There is more socialists, natives of this country, than there are foreigners. From these causes the capitalistic press screens the fact very carefully.

Then followed a disquisition upon the principles and theory of socialism and anarchy. He concluded by disavowing all knowledge of the man who threw the bomb and protested that he meant to do no violence at the Haymarket.

Schwab is short sighted and he read his speech from notes, which he held up close to his eyes, and delivered it in a monotonous voice. His use of English was peculiar.

"Who is the man who has the cheek to tell us our doctrines will not prevail?" he asked. The question caused the first smile that was seen in the court room all day.

Oscar Neebe, the next speaker, had no sooner taken the floor than he burst into violent abuse, calling States Attorney Grinnel a cur, his assistants, Messrs. Walker & Furthman, scoundrels, saying there was only one gentleman in the crowd and that was Mr. Ingram. The police were assailed, and in short Neebe's speech was a tirade of abuse, villifying the police and authorities. He abandoned himself to a wild appeal for the judge to hang him with the others. He cried:

It would be more honorable to be all strangled by the neck than to die by inches. My wife and children will then be at ease some time, but they can never get over it if their husband and father is sent to Joliet. Hang me, your honor, with my comrades.

Adolph Fischer's turn came next and he was on the point of admitting his connection with the "revenge" circular when Salmon, mindful of the bearing it might have before the supreme court, tried to check him. It was useless.

Fischer said: "Your honor—You ask me to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon me. I will not talk much. I protest against being sentenced to death because I have committed no crime. I was tried in this jury room for murder, and I was convicted for anarchy. I do not deny that I was one of the party who summoned the meeting in the Haymarket, but I know no more about the throwing of the bomb than Mr. Grinnell does. Perhaps it's a fact, and I do not deny—"

Here Mr. Salmon rose and going over to Fischer whispered something in his ear. Fischer turning round, said sharply:

Don't interrupt me. I know what I am talking about. Salmon retired and Fischer continued: I do not deny that I got up the circular and I had a line put in calling the workingmen to come armed. I had my reasons. I am not convicted because I am a murderer. I am convicted because I am an anarchist. I have never been a murderer, but I know a man who is on the way and is becoming a murderer, and that is State's Attorney Grinnell, because he placed men here on the stand he knew would swear falsely in a case where eight lives were at stake. An anarchist loves his principles better than his life, and I am prepared to die for the principles, on account of holding which I feel I am to be sentenced to death. That is all I have to say.

The defendant, Lingg, began making his speech after Neebe and Schwab had concluded, and before he had concluded, at 5:15 p. m., the court adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow without formally passing sentence.

CAPITAL BUDGET.

MILITARY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—A general order has been prepared at the war department changing the headquarters of the department of Dakota from Fort Snelling, Minn., to St. Paul, Minn., on November 1, and headquarters of the division of the Pacific from the Presidio of California to San Francisco on the same date.

COL. DANIEL LAMONT

returned to the city to-day. He states that Secretary Manning seems to be entirely recovered, and the only sign of his late illness is his slight lameness. He states that he is desirous of returning to the treasury department and resuming his duties there, or at least of making an effort to do so.

The Grand Reunion at Emporia.

EMPORIA, Kan., Oct. 7.—The crowd in attendance at the soldiers reunion was increased today by delegations from all directions and there was at one time on the grounds a crowd estimated at not less than 30,000.

Gov. Fairchild, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., arrived shortly after noon by the Missouri Pacific and was received by the state and city dignitaries and military and escorted to the camp grounds where he addressed the immense concourse.

A grand display of fireworks was given in the evening by the Flambeau club. The W. R. C. held a reception at Masonic hall which was attended by Gov. Martin, Senator Plumb and other notables. Speeches, music, recitations, etc., enlivened the occasion.

Tomorrow the sham battle takes place, and in the evening Col. Tom Moonlight talks to the veterans. Emporia has been highly complimented by prominent G. A. R. men in their speeches today on the magnificent manner in which she has observed the duties devolving upon her in taking care of her large number of guests, and also on the beauty and elegance of her decorations.

No Tidings From the Anchoria.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The Anchor line steamship Anchoria had not been heard from up to a late hour last night. She sailed from Germantown September 16th, and if to day twenty-one days out. Vessels arriving report heavy weather at sea. The Anchoria is a good, staunch vessel, and under ordinary circumstances can be depended upon to weather any ordinary gale of wind. Her engine and boiler were perhaps in bad condition, and it has been in contemplation for some time to replace them. Well informed seamen agree that there is no cause for fear about the vessel's safety.

Coal Breakers' Strike.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Oct. 7.—The miners of the Philadelphia and Reading Peerless colliery struck today on account of scarcity of cars. Breakers cannot prepare coal steadily, and several miners demanded that time be allowed them which was thus lost. Request refused. Three hundred people idle.

Destructive Prairie Fires.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 7.—Terribly destructive prairie fires have been raging in Northwest and Southwest Manitoba around Morden. Scores of settlers have lost all they possessed, including barns and live stock. One lady is reported fatally burned.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Richmond Convention Not Yet Ready for the Transaction of

The Business that Called it Together—Credentials Committee Not Reported.

Thrilling Experience of Seventy-Five Persons Caught in a Burning Building.

Conditions Unchanged in the Cattle Plague—The La Mascotte Disaster.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Another Day Spent in Wrangling Over Contesting Delegations.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 7.—The delegates of the K. of L. convention met at 12:15 in Armory hall. As to details of work, the four walls of the armory barred out the outer world.

At the close of the morning session matters were exactly in the same position as they were last night. Discussion of the Morrison case was resumed directly after the opening of the session and was continued until session adjournment for dinner.

When the afternoon session began the Morrison case was once more taken up, and it was expected that it would be disposed of within an hour and that the case of the St. Louis delegation would then be proceeded with.

The afternoon session—the discussion of the report of the committee on credentials on the case of the delegation from District Assembly No. 126, of New York, headed by John Morrison, was continued, and it was finally decided to admit the delegates from that district, with the exception of Morrison, who was rejected, and his alternate substituted for him. This result was reached about 4 o'clock.

As the committee on credentials desired further time for consideration of the case of contesting delegates from St. Louis, the rules were suspended and the convention proceeded to discuss the question of giving the influence of the order to the locked-out cotton workers of Augusta, Ga., the carriers and tanners of Peabody and Salem, Mass., and the journeymen plumbers of New York. There are 30,000 men in each of the first-named bodies and about 1,400 in the last. It was decided to support them.

It was 5:30 when this business was concluded and a recess taken to 7:30, it being decided to hold an evening session to consider the report of the committee on credentials, which it was expected would be ready at that hour.

At 7:30 p. m. the committee on credentials not being ready to report it was decided not to hold an evening session. The convention will meet at 9 o'clock tomorrow.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

MONTREAL, Ont., Oct. 6.—The constitution of the Knights of Labor has been revised by members of the clergy in this city and under the auspices of Archbishop Faber with the object of expunging the provisions contrary to the rules of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Powderly, when here, promised the archbishop to support the passage of the amendment before the annual convention. Two delegates of the Knights of Labor have left to attend the convention in Richmond and have taken the revised constitution with them. It is stated that the archbishop delayed action until the present time because of the assembling of the Richmond convention.

FIRE RECORD.

Clock Factory Burned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Fire broke out this morning in the four-story factory building, Nos. 63 to 67, Bayrad street, occupied by Taylor's cloak manufactory and eight other firms. In three cloak manufactories of Samuel Paul, Joseph Weiner and Nathan Fried, on the fourth floor, between fifty and seventy-five men, women and children were at work when the fire occurred. Samuel Paul's employes escaped by the east stairway, which was unobstructed, to the street. The employes of the other establishments could not escape by the west stairway, their progress being blocked by flames and dense smoke, to face which meant death. Fire was below them in Hollender's quilt factory.

The frightened employes then made for the roof of the building. The last reached the flat roof with clothes afire and half smothered. Already the just deserted rooms were on fire, and to stay on the roof was to perish, because flames were breaking through the scuttle.

The adjoining factory was a two-story house, with peak roof. To leap to it was perilous, but to remain was certain death. The employes shrieked in dispair, and a large crowd gathered in the street below. With shrieks of terror that were echoed in a loud wail from the street, men and women flung themselves off.

Minnie Rogansky, a young woman living at 64 Bayard street, fell in the street on her head and was mortally hurt, her skull being crushed in.

Police went up on the roof of the tall tenement, No. 71, and threw ropes down to the factory employes still left on the roof of the burning house and they were rescued. Others were taken into the windows from the peaked roofed house. All this took but a few minutes and then the police and firemen were soon masters of the situation. A close search of the burned rooms soon showed that nobody had been burned to death. Loss on building and contents, $20,000.

Furniture House Burned.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 7.—The fire in Union Furniture company's establishment was gotten under control after 2 this morning. Total loss estimated at $90,000, insurance, $72,000.

Two Children Burned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Two children, a boy, aged 10 years, and his sister, three years younger, were burned to death in their beds, at 152 Warren avenue, by the fire which broke out about 2:30 this morning in the house of George Davis, their father. The first floor of the building was almost completely enveloped when discovery of the fire was first made.

The mother of the children was burned very severely if not fatally.

The firemen made desperate efforts to save the children. Rest of the family escaped.

A Jeweler Assigns.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—John W. Steel, jeweler of No. 9 Maiden Lane, made an assignment today. Preferences, $12,300.

The La Mascotte Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Cape Girardeau says: "There are no new particulars in regard to the burning of La Mascotte. The coroner is holding an inquest on the bodies of those who lost their lives in the disaster. The captain and pilot of the Eagle were before him yesterday. They testified that they did all in their power to rescue the passengers and crew on the burning boat. The captain testified that he could not run his boat near the La Mascotte, for his own vessel would surely have taken fire. Captain Ebaugh denounces the crew of the La Mascotte for cowardice and selfishness in looking to their own safety and not attempting to rescue the drowning and burning passengers."

Captain Thompson of the La Mascotte says the Eagle could easily, and without any danger to herself, have pushed the burning boat ashore. The testimony of passengers who were rescued coincides with that of the officers of the La Mascotte.

Condition Unchanged.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The condition of affairs about the quarantined cattle sheds is still unchanged. While there was a smaller percentage of deaths among the animals yesterday, there was a slight increase in the number of cases reported and anxiety among stockmen was greater than on the previous day. Dr. DeWolf paid a visit to the infected district late in the day. On his return he held a consultation with City Attorney Washburn relative to the promulgation of an order prohibiting the sale of diseased milk order was completed and will go into effect today.

A Patricide.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—A special to the Commercial from Warsaw, N. Y., says: The town of Castile, Wyoming county, is greatly excited over a murder committed there last night by Robert Van Brunt, an Englishman and member of the Salvation Army. Van Brunt boarded with the family of Simon Roy, and last night found his son, Will Roy, sitting up late with his half-sister, Eva. Van Brunt told Eva to go to bed and she refused. He then drew a revolver, fired at young Roy, causing a fatal wound in the head. The murderer was overpowered by a brother of Roy and handed over to the town constable. Van Brunt is very excitable and very quick tempered.

Take Due Notice, Etc.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Notices were this morning posted in all the stock yards and packing houses to the effect that on and after next Monday hours of work will be ten instead of eight, as is now the rule. The notices were signed by nineteen firms, comprising all the packers of consequence in Chicago.

Although no definite information has been given out by the packers' committee of arrangements, it is currently reported that employes will be formally notified on Saturday of the intention to return to the ten hours a day plan on Monday, and if they fail to return to work on the new scale the houses will be locked. This would throw 25,000 men out of work.

Nothing to Justify the Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 7.—The Post this morning publishes the following: It cannot be discovered that anything has been said officially at the war department to justify the report that Gen. Miles disobeyed orders and made terms with Geronimo, but it is said that certain officials in the department, while not positively giving out the reports, encourage the publication of these strictures on Gen. Miles in order to favor Gen. Crook, who seems to meet with special consideration from some quarters because he was a West Point graduate, while Miles is a volunteer soldier.

Railroad Brakemen's Strike.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 7.—The situation on the Youngstown division of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad remains substantially the same as yesterday. The men are determined to remain out until an advance in wages is allowed. There are now only two crews out on the division and it is expected that when these trains reach the city the brakemen will join the ranks of the strikers. No trouble is anticipated as the management disclaim any desire to force an issue, preferring to give the men time to reconsider their action.

Mormon Conference.

ODDEN, Utah, Oct. 7.—The fifty-sixth semi-annual conference of the Mormon church convened yesterday at Coalville, a small isolated settlement in Summit county. Attendance, four hundred. None of the reorganized leaders are present except Apostle Richards, who opened the meeting. He exhorted the saints to stand firm and never surrender the divine rights as revealed to them by the prophets. An epistle from the first vice-president, John Taylor, was issued from his hiding place, and will be read before the conference Friday before its close.

Two Ex-Officials Indicted.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 7.—The Franklin county grand jury which has been investigating alleged stealing by officials under the former administration at the Ohio penitentiary made a report this morning but found only two indictments, one being against B. H. Marriott, ex-deputy warden, charged with bribery, and one against the ex-superintendent of state shops, Perry, for embezzlement.

Water Works Collapsed.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, L. I., Oct. 7.—The water works here collapsed at 1:30 p. m. with a terrific crash. The water tower went down.

Ball and Bat.

CINCINNATI, Oct 7.—Metropolitans, 0; Cincinnati, 4. St. Louis—St. Louis, 6; Athletics, 1. Philadelphia—Detroits, 7; Philadelphias, 1. Washington—Washington, 12; Kansas City, 3. Boston—Chicago, 8; Boston, 4. Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 7; Baltimore, 1.

The Races.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—The fourth day's races were the finest of the week so far and were witnessed by the greatest number of people ever assembled at a race track in this country.

SUMMARY.

First race—Guacamole stakes, $600 for 2-year old colts and fillies—

Sun Beam	1	1	1
Sphinx	3	2	2
Dusenbo	4	3	3
Kentucky Rambletonian	2	4	dis

Time—2:37, 2:37½, 2:39.

Second race—Special purse, $600, divided instead of the free for all stakes.

Jerome Turner	1	1	1
Charley Hogan	2	2	2
Felix	3	3	3

Time 2:11 1-2, 2:15 1-2, 2:16 1-2.

Third race—Mississippi stakes, $1,000 for four year-olds and fillies.

Mamalia	1	1	1
Patron	2	2	2
Eagle Bird	3	3	3

Time 2:17 3-4, 2:19 3-4, 2:20.