

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9, 1880.

He Can't Get Out of It.

It is undeniable that Mr. Garfield has put himself into a most unenviable light by his attempted explanations of his connection with the DeGolyer pavement contract; and it is impossible for any impartial judge to weigh the evidence on that question without condemning him. In his own attempts to extricate himself he only sinks deeper into the morass and struggles in hopeless embarrassment. There was something suspicious about the original engagement of Garfield's bosom friend, Parsons, by the DeGolyer party to get through their contract at \$3.50 a yard for pavement which was worth only \$1.40. He was paid a retainer of \$5,000, and was to get \$10,000 more if the job went through. There was something suspicious about his subsequent demand for \$100,000 to pay the enlarged expenses of getting it through. He could not well dispense fees of \$5,000 out of his \$10,000 fee, so he made a new levy and got it. Then he was "healed" to engage partners in his work, and the first man retained, by a singular coincidence, was Mr. Garfield, who claimed afterwards that he was retained as a lawyer, but that he was wanted in some other capacity is manifest from the fact that on the 31st of May, 1872, Chittenden wrote to his principals as follows:

"The influence of Gen. Garfield has been secured by yesterday's last night's and today's labors. He carries the purse of the United States—the chairman of the committee on appropriations—and is the strongest man in Congress, and with our friends my demand is to-day not less than one hundred thousand (yards) more—two hundred in all. Everything is in the best shape, the connections complete, and, I have reason to believe, satisfactory. * * * I can hardly realize that we have Gen. Garfield with us. It is rare and very gratifying. All the appropriations of the District come through him."

No reference is made to his ability as a lawyer. "He carries the purse of the United States;" he alone could loose the strings to let the money flow into the lobby's coffers. "He was the strongest man"—not at the bar, but "in Congress," where he could do most good. He being secured, they felt emboldened to raise the contract to two hundred thousand yards, involving a profit of \$420,000.

Now what did Garfield do to relieve himself of the suspicion that he was retained as a congressman, and that his influence as chairman of the committee of appropriations was bought for this \$5,000. He said afterwards in a speech at Warren, Ohio, that he made an argument. A reference to his testimony before an investigating committee of Congress, in February 1, 1877, shows that he made no such thing. On his oath before that committee he was compelled to admit that he never remembered of meeting the board of public works of the District, and the best he could say for himself was: "but I did speak to Governor Shepherd on the subject, giving my opinion in his favor." Gov. Shepherd, being called, said: "He never spoke to me but once on the subject." The owner of one of the processes involved in the contract swore that "Parsons was employed with the assurance to me by Chittenden that he was able to reach the man who could secure the contract."

Garfield "held the purse strings of the nation." To him Shepherd had to go for the money. He was the fountain of favor. What did these men want with him? To "speak to Shepherd" who was under obligations to him, to influence him in favor of their rotten contract, for which the money could only be got out of the federal treasury by Garfield's favorable report.

The case is plain. The Republicans do not venture upon a defense of it. It should be driven home.

The Fight in Maine.

The Philadelphia Times has sent one of its editors to Maine to spy out the land, and he finds a very animated canvass going on there with a good chance apparently of a Republican disaster through the defection of the Prohibitionists under the lead of Neal Dow, the original apostle of the Maine liquor law, to whom the Republican candidate for governor is very objectionable. Mr. Blaine is reported to be working very hard to save the state, which he regards as the foundation stone of his political fortunes. It is not apparent, however, why he should personally consider that he has a very great stake in the election, unless on the theory that he expects to control Garfield's administration. His warmth must come from this expectation; and if it is just one we can hardly look for similar energy in the Republican behalf from the great leaders of the party in New York and Pennsylvania, who are not of Mr. Blaine's household. We need not be greatly disgusted if Blaine does carry Maine if it will make it all the less likely that Garfield will get New York and Pennsylvania.

The Maine result will be of no overwhelming consequence to either party in its national aspect. If we carry it we will accept it thankfully and cheerfully and take out of it all the encouragement it will bear us. If we lose it, we will be philosophically content, for it won't be anything like a drenching shower to anybody.

Awkward Logic.

It seems very likely that the Philadelphia Press will find its prediction that the Vermont election settles the presidential issue to have been a very awkward one. Later news is dissipating the increased Republican majority upon which it congratulated itself, and if it should finally disappear the Press will find it hard to escape the conclusion of its own logic that Vermont determines the election of Hancock instead of Garfield. We do not attribute any such importance to the result, but as the Press does, we trust that it will have an ameliorating influence on its spirit and cause it to abstain from its greedy seizure upon every campaign lie that floats around that it thinks likely to help the cause. Surely if it considers Hancock already beaten, it ought to feel the vanity of kicking against the pricks in a violent and indecent way. But, per-

chance, the effect upon it will be quite contrary, and it will become still more scurrilous in its desperation. It still hangs on to that Beltzhoover story, we see, and now is kind enough to furnish the name of its authority, with a letter from him reiterating his story. The fellow turns out to be a man of little repute in his community, who has a brother in one of the Washington departments.

STOCKS are booming, but nothing else seems to be increasing very rapidly in value. Business has a healthy appearance and there is a small profit in manufacture. The hope of a greater one animates those engaged in the business, but it has not yet come. Iron is drooping, rather than increasing in value, and no commodity is there visible any great activity or rise in value, except in stocks. Their advance is caused mainly by speculation, promoted by the cheapness of money and founded upon what is no doubt a just expectation of the increased prosperity of the country. Probably this has been too heavily discounted and a fall in stock prices must be expected to come before long.

"A FEW more such victories as that in Vermont and we are undone," the Republican leaders may well say to themselves. It is altogether likely that their majority there, despite their tremendous exertions and lavish expenditures, will be whittled down below the figures of 1876. In a vote of two to one the Republicans ought to have had two-thirds of the increase to their majority if they were to be accounted as holding their own. In 1860 Lincoln had 23,190 majority in Vermont, in 1864 he had 29,098, in 1868 Grant had 32,122, in 1872 he had 25,333, and in 1876 Hayes had 23,838, and at the September election corresponding to this his party had 23,735.

On the day after the Arkansas election the New York Tribune said: "Sixty thousand Democratic majority in Arkansas? Why, of course. It might just as well have been 100,000. The news got along very soon yesterday, but it might have come a week before election just as well as not."

And yet Arkansas gave Tilden only 19,414 majority in 1876. This gain of 40,000 is of "no consequence" to the Tribune. A week later Vermont barely keeps up to her Republican majority, and the Tribune considers it of great significance. New York Tribune, founded by Horace Greeley, founded by White-Law Reid.

MINOR TOPICS.

THE Republicans will now concentrate their efforts on Iowa and Minnesota, for November.

VERMONT never gave less than 17,651 majority for the Republicans. In 1862 it gave 26,308; in 1864 it gave 29,098; in 1868 its majority was 32,122; in 1872 it gave 25,334, in September.

SOME new pavement is to be laid in Washington, but the bids therefore only range from 27 to 40 cents a yard. How prices have fallen. The pavement for speaking about \$5,000, cost six or eight times that per yard.

THE prospective fall of the Republican party recalls to a paragraph this thrilling story: "In what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his life?" asked a Brooklyn Sunday-school teacher of a quiet looking boy at the foot of the class.

"Dead," calmly replied the quiet looking boy.

A LAWYER and a preacher were discussing the direction of the wind. The former said: "We go by the courthouse vane." "And we go by the church vane," replied the parson. "In the matter of wind that is the best authority," said the lawyer. And the preacher went home to cogitate.

THE New York Herald in noticing that Secretary Sherman not only exculpates Mr. Garfield, but whitewashes the returning board and all its proceedings, suggests: "The Shermans were always an impulsive race; we suspect the secretary will see presently that he has gone too far. The less the Republicans say in praise or justification of the Louisiana returning board the better for them. Mr. Sherman has persistently stood by those shameless swindlers, by no means to his own credit, and it is amusing to see how easily Mr. Hendricks has now drawn him into a controversy which is pretty sure, if it is continued, to damage the Republicans. It is not prudent for them to help revive the infamous story of the Louisiana returning board."

PERSONAL.

WAYNE MACVEIGH has returned from his professional trip to Russia.

THE wife of United States Senator JONES, of Florida, has died in Pensacola.

WASHINGTON MCDONALD has so much improved that he left for Cincinnati yesterday, accompanied by his wife.

SPECULATION is still rife as to the identity of the unknown citizen who has supplied Lieutenant Gorrings with the means to transport the monolith from Egypt to New York. Lieutenant Gorrings himself is said to have intimated that Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT is the man, but he must have been incorrectly reported, as he now positively denies that the great millionaire has anything to do with the enterprise.

OWEN T. WILLIAMS, a physician, residing at Beaumaris, North Wales, who arrived in Philadelphia on the steamship Illinois, on the 20th of June, has been missing since the 23d of August. He is described as being 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, of light complexion, and having side whiskers and moustache. When last seen he wore dark clothing, a high stiff black hat, and black scarf, with gold pin.

At the funeral of Colonel A. C. Noyes, at Westport, Clinton county, on Tuesday afternoon, there were fully 1,500 people present. The interment took place in a mountain and secluded spot on the side of a mountain, about three-quarters of a mile above the mouth of Kettle creek. The spot was selected by Colonel Noyes years ago, when in the vigor of manhood, and the prime of life as the place he desired his remains to repose, and his wish was religiously carried out. Many of the residences in the town of Westport were draped in mourning, showing the high esteem in which Colonel Noyes was held at home.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

George W. Knapp, of Utica, N. Y., committed suicide at Niagara Falls by jumping into the rapids, after firing a pistol shot.

Mrs. Harvey Holmes, of Monticello, N. Y., drowned her child, aged four months, on Tuesday, while laboring under temporary insanity.

City Marshal Robinson, of Water Valley, Miss., was fatally shot by John Adams, a railroad conductor, yesterday. The difficulty originated about a cow.

Great damage to the Virginia tobacco crop is feared on account of the rain, which has been falling in that state steadily for the last twenty-four hours.

The Palmdale hotel, at the corner of Franklin and Ninth streets, Oakland, Cal., was burned yesterday. The loss will probably amount to \$50,000.

James Dowther, aged 56, was stabbed by three unknown men, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night. His condition is uncertain.

The Western Union telegraph company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 12 per cent. The statement shows a surplus of \$332,726.

Two hundred lambs were confiscated by American customs officers at Rouse's Point, Canada, Tuesday, for under-valuation, while passing out of Canada.

The steam tug White Pawn blew off the steam boiler at South Amboy, New Jersey, scalding Fireman Scanlon probably to death and otherwise injuring five persons.

Capt. M. Capron, a prominent Republican of Connecticut, Ohio—Garfield's own district—has come out for Hancock. The Credit Mobilier and DeGolyer records were too strong for him.

John O'Brien, employed as a driver on one of the Myrtle avenue (Broadway) line of cars, fell over the dash-board of the car and the wheels passed over his body, killing him instantly. He was twenty-six years old.

The following steamers brought specie from Europe yesterday: Labrador, \$1,000,000; Ontario, \$1,000,000; Bolivia, \$500,000; Wyoming, \$110,000; and Colombia, \$80,000, of which \$500,000 was American gold coin and the remainder foreign.

A fatal shooting affair occurred on the Utah Southern train at Salt Lake City, between Dr. P. C. Sneider and R. Smith, in which the former was instantly killed and the latter is expected to recover. The latter is expected to recover. The latter is expected to recover.

Threatening weather has driven a large fleet of coasting and fishing vessels into Gloucester (Mass.) harbor. Boats from the mackerel grounds bring over 5,000 barrels of fish. Four hundred codmen, banks and nine from George's banks bring 211,000 lbs. of codfish and 114,000 lbs. of halibut.

In a discussion at Rock Mount, Franklin county, Va., a personal difficulty occurred between George C. Cabell, Democratic candidate for Congress in the district, and J. C. Stovall, his Republican opponent. The bystanders took part in the fracas. Both gentlemen were injured, Colonel Cabell painfully but not seriously, and Stovall badly but not fatally. Blood flowed freely, but no one was hurt except the two gentlemen named.

In the Massachusetts Prohibition state convention, 200 delegates being present, a resolution declaring that no Prohibitionist could support James A. Garfield, for president, was referred without debate. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, Charles Almy; lieutenant-governor, Timothy K. Earle; secretary of state, Solomon F. Root; treasurer, Thomas J. Lathrop; auditor, Jonathan Buck; attorney general, Samuel W. Fairfield.

In the dress circle of the Melbourne opera house on the 24th ult., during the performance of Ingomar's "A New Arrival," McGregor Greer, maddened by jealousy, shot his own wife and M. Sundry, a member of the French exhibition commission, and himself. The former two have severe wounds in the head and face, but are recovering. Greer has since died. M. Sundry has resigned his appointment.

Alexander Leblain was the stage driver who was killed on the evening of the 6th, sixteen miles from Fort Cummings. The two passengers killed were Isaac Roberts, of New York, and E. S. Madden, of Fort Bowie. The driver was killed by a bullet from the Indians on the afternoon of the 6th, had a short fight, in which one soldier and two Indian scouts were killed and two soldiers seriously wounded. The Indian casualties are not known. It is doubtful if they can be overtaken.

Thirty thousand persons were on the grounds of the Northwestern fair association to witness a two-mile race between Mrs. Cook, of California, and Miss Jewell, of Minnesota, for a purse of \$5,000. Up to the end of the seventh mile the match was close and exciting, when the girl of Miss Jewell's saddle slipped, and she was dashed to the ground, suffering severe though not fatal injuries. In a stiller trot for a purse of \$1,000, Monroe Chief came in first and Voltaire second. Time, 2:23, 2:26, 2:24, 2:24. Voltaire won the second heat.

STATE ITEMS.

It cost Erie county \$200 for the destruction of sheep by dogs in August.

There was a free distribution of beer at the Greenleaf meeting at Titusville, on Saturday night, and the result before the meeting was half over showed, according to the City Oil Derrick, that the free beer had more friends than free speech.

John McNew, who was employed at the Glen White coke ovens, near Altoona, had his head caught between a car and a post of the trestle and the result before the meeting was half over showed, according to the City Oil Derrick, that the free beer had more friends than free speech.

Martin H. Clancy, a farmer living at Green Ridge, Susquehanna county, was sitting at a desk looking over some papers, when he suddenly said, "It's very hot; I guess I'll get cool now," and pulling a chair from his post he placed it against his head and fired. He fell dead from his chair. He is believed to have been temporarily insane.

Conrad Peters, aged 35 years, a resident of Lewistown, who was employed at roofing the opera house in Altoona, slipped or caught his foot in some manner and was thrown over the edge of the roof to the pavement below, a distance of fifty feet. He fell on a cellar door, and, strange to relate, the only injury he sustained was a badly broken leg. Medical opinion is that he will recover.

The Times notes that Chairman Cessna should roll up his trousers and skip around to see gentlemen before he announces them as members of the finance committee. Mr. George W. Childs respectfully declines in the editorial columns of the Ledger and it will require several canal boats tow-paths and a variety of campaign songs to take the chill off such declarations. The Ledger says that Mr. Childs declines "all party and political honors." Strictly speaking, it wasn't the conferring of party or political honors that the state committee was after: it was a liberal contribution.

In the corn-field and cut all the stalks that measure over 14 feet, and bring me to me." John went, but as he didn't come back, the farmer went after three hours to see what he was doing. John had cut down half the corn in the field, and said every stalk measured more than fifteen feet, and some as high as sixteen.

MISSISSIPPI.

Prosperous Under Democratic Rule. R. G. Porter, a Southern Methodist, writing from Verona, Miss., to the Christian Advocate, the leading paper of his church, gives the following picture of a prosperous state under Democratic rule:

"The Lord has been good to us in Mississippi this year. The country has been remarkably healthy. Our crops are fine. We will have corn enough to supply our home demand. There has not been such a prospect of a cotton crop in ten years past. The seasons have been favorable. Our people come nearer living at home now than at any time since the war. They are getting out of debt, and more of them buy for cash than formerly. The credit system in vogue here has been a great temptation to our people, but it is being abandoned. They have brought on time, and failed to pay up in full, and have fallen behind until debt has accumulated to a great burden too heavy to be born. Our taxes have lessened from year to year until now they can be easily met by our people. This has afforded encouragement and stimulated effort. The advantages of the South as a stock-raising country are beginning to be appreciated. We can grow all kinds of grasses and grain. In many parts of the country the range is fine, and the stock is doing well. The people are able to maintain a comfortable standard of living. The middle of the year of 1879, there are not more than eight or ten days during any winter when stock need be housed to protect them from cold. This lessens the expense of raising them. From the village where I live, 250 miles north of Mobile, Ala., there are shipped every year from four to six hundred head of cattle to Mobile and New Orleans, where they find a ready and remunerative market. These cattle are fattened upon the range, hundreds of them every month, and are shipped to market year's end to year's end, save what is found in the woods. This new enterprise is giving a wonderful stimulus to stock-raising in the South. The fine breeds of cattle North and West are being imported to this country, and the farms are growing up here and there over the land. Our people have commenced raising sheep and will at no distant day add their mite to the wool-growers of the world. Good lands can be had here at \$8 to \$15 per acre, and we would be glad to have them. Four hundred and fifty acres of land, and we would be glad to have them. The thousand and one stories told on the South and Southern people for political purposes have hindered immigration to this country. A state of profound peace prevails everywhere in the South. The relations of the two races here are of the most amicable kind. If demagogues and political corruptors, who want the spoils of office, will hold their hands off and quit stirring up race issues, the South will adjust herself to her situation, and move forward to prosperity. The white man, native to this country, have no disposition to vex and oppress the freedmen among us, and the freedmen, when not stirred up by bad white men, are as inoffensive as any race of people in the world."

The following is a public school system in a land where private schools had so long been the order of the day well-nigh unsettled our educational affairs; but now the two systems have begun to run together and to move harmoniously. The freedmen get the same benefit from the public fund that the white people do, though they pay but a small share of the tax."

Our people are well supplied with churches and preachers. The gospel is preached to the poor, sinners are converted, and mourners are converted to joy. The excitement consequent on a presidential canvass has not hindered, in the least, our revival meetings this year. Many glorious meetings have already been held, and many more are in progress now. I am sure you and your people rejoice in the prosperity of our Southern Methodist. O, that the Holy Ghost may descend upon our people everywhere, that the land may be filled with the knowledge and glory of God!

THE ELECTIONS.

The Result in Vermont.

A Disappointment to the Republicans. At the Democratic national committee's headquarters in New York, Tuesday, B. B. Smalley, the Vermont member of the committee, entertained his colleagues with his version of the result of the Vermont election. He said:

"Nothing can be more absurd than the attempt of the Republicans to modify the importance of our election of Tuesday. The Republicans organized what Mr. Blaine termed their 'magnificent dress parade,' with the hope of securing a very largely increased majority, which might be estimated as an indication of popular sentiment. They used every possible appliance to that end, bulldozing employees, hiring labor agitators, and making as much fuss and spending as much money as if the state was doubtful. The result is entirely disproportionate to the efforts, and people only say that the Democrats have taken Holland once more. On our side the national committee declined absolutely to take any part in the contest. The committee was constituted elect Hancock and English by carrying doubtful states, and not to trust money to the Republicans. Some personal friends of mine have gone home with me and made speeches in answer to the Radical orators and others who had a special interest in the state have made many speeches in support of the national committee never undertaken charge of or assisted in the canvass in Vermont. In so far as is shown by the returns yet received our opponents have but little reason for congratulation. The majority does not seem to be increased in proportion to the increased vote, and the great result of all the Republican effort, if the result has any significance, is to show that our opponents cannot make any important change in the public sentiment which gave them 50,000 popular majority in 1876. This is a poor showing in a state where the Republicans concentrated so much oratorical talent and money, and used such extraordinary exertions. The result of the Vermont state election bears about the same relation to the national result as the result of the elections in Alabama and Arkansas to the result of the election of 1876. The majority is less. In 1876 there was no Greenback ticket in the field. I give you the despatch just as it was received by me:

"The latest returns show handsome Democratic increase in vote, and the Republican majority will be less than in 1876. The first thirty towns increased the Republican majority 7,000; 110 towns that do not do so, 150 out of 200 towns, the remaining towns will more than take off. They spent tens of thousands of dollars. The Democrats had no money. The Republicans had all the pressure and were despotic. It is a Democratic victory."

"It would not have been strange to have seen a majority of 30,000 for the Republicans, for they had spent money lavishly and had worked hard. The Democrats spent not more than \$2,000, while the Republicans expended at least \$50,000."

EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

Nearly Two Hundred Miners Believed to Have Perished—Sixty Killed, and One Hundred and Seventy Still in the Pit—The Shaft of the Mine Blocked by the Explosion.

Seaham, where the terrible explosion occurred yesterday, lies six miles to the south of Sunderland, on the coast, and about ten or twelve from the county seat of Durham. It is a small town, an outlet for the immense coal region of which Sunderland and Newcastle-on-Tyne are the great central depots. The locality is known as the central district, and may be said to form one vast coal pit. It is owned principally, if not altogether, by the wealthy house of Londonderry. The coal produced is known in London as the Walbridge, and is the best class of house coal used in England. The pit in which the appalling accident took place is probably one of the largest in the group.

The explosion occurred at 2 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Stratton, the resident viewer, was soon on the spot, and it was ascertained that all the three shafts of the mine were blocked, the cages being fastened in them. Mr. Stratton, with a rope around his waist, descended to the main seam and began men talking—he thought about twenty.

A dispatch from the Seaham colliery last evening announces that forty men, who were working in two upper seams of coal, have been found safe and well. Some of them volunteered, and are helping to rescue their comrades, who are seventy fathoms lower. The bottom of both shafts is still blocked with debris.

A later telegram reports that up to 7 o'clock a total of fifty-seven men had been rescued, the majority an exhausted condition. Many thousands of people are crowding around the mouth of the pit. The guiding marks in the pit were blown to pieces. The explorers, consequently, find their work very difficult. They will keep it all night and hope to clear the way into the workings by morning. So far there is no sign of fire, but it is evident that there must be a large accumulation of gas.

A dispatch to London at 4 a. m., received from the Seaham colliery, says: "The rescued men number 47, but it is now feared that there were 250 men in the pit at the time of the explosion. Two corpses were brought to the surface at midnight, one of which was burned to a cinder. Both victims leave large families."

MINING ACCIDENTS.

Over 20,000 Killed in the Coal Mines in England Since 1870.

In the Social Science association at Saratoga Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburgh, assistant editor of the Iron Age, read the report of the committee on coal-mining accidents. It treated of the statistics of casualties and the causes and made some suggestions as to remedies. In England the inspection of mines began in 1850, but in Pennsylvania inspections only began in 1868. The anthracite regions and not until 1877 in the bituminous mines. Ohio has had state inspectors since 1874. From 1850 to 1879 the total casualties in Great Britain were 20,457. In Pennsylvania one man was lost for each 84,000 tons of coal raised, in the coal region in 1869, and in 1878 one for 105,700, a much greater mortality than in England, notwithstanding the greater danger of explosions and inundations in the latter country. In Ohio the figures, confessedly imperfect, give one death to 142,353 tons of coal raised in 1874, and in 1878 one death to 255,000 tons raised. While some accidents are unavoidable, there is no doubt that a great majority of explosions come from the carelessness of miners, who will not hesitate to open a safety lamp surrounded by fire-damp to light a pipe. The peril from the falling of roofing and state is greater, however, than any other, being about 40 per cent. of the total; and of these the public hears the least, because they are so common. These are too often the result of forgetfulness, rashness or neglect.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Manhattan Market—A Village Burned—The destruction of 50 houses.

Manhattan market, covering the block extending from Eleventh avenue to the North river, and from 30th to 35th streets, New York, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at considerably more than one million dollars. The hay store of T. B. Clarke and the Haymarket hotel, on the south side Thirty-fourth street, caught fire and were burning at two o'clock. The fire occurred in the basement of Roche Brothers, provision store, and spread very rapidly, and the whole building was soon enveloped in flames. The glare of the fire was observed for a long distance, and attracted thousands of spectators. Alarm after alarm was sent out, and a large number of engines were brought to the spot, and poured water in columns on the flames, but without apparent success, and it was soon evident that the entire building would be destroyed as a strong south wind that was blowing swept everything before it.

The village of Upton, Quebec, was destroyed by a forest fire on the 6th inst. The flames encircled the village, cutting off the retreat of some of the inhabitants. Seventy-five families were rendered homeless, three persons were burned to death and eleven are reported missing.

Fire in St. Louis. Tuesday evening destroyed six ice houses on the river front and burned about one-third of the Excelsior company's stove works, causing a loss of about \$135,000. Two firemen, Patrick Lynch and Edward Sanders, were killed by a falling roof, and five others were injured, one perhaps fatally.

LANCASTERIANS IN MINNESOTA.

Its Products and Politics. Mr. John C. Anderson, residing at No. 340 South Queen street, returned a few days ago from a visit to Minnesota. Mr. Anderson was in the north, and saw the state, and his wife, M. B. Anderson, is a farmer in the same place. Mr. Anderson brought back with him samples of the product of his Western farm to compare them with those of Lancaster county. Among these were barley, oats, wheat, flour, fruits, and the black soil which covers most of the surface of the state.

The wheat is of the variety known as "Spring wheat." The grains are not as large as some of the varieties of winter wheat in this section, but they are remarkably plump and solid, weighing 64 pounds to the bushel, and produce a very white flour of excellent quality. The average product is 16 bushels per acre. The flour shown us was made at the Forest Mills, Zumbrota. The soil being unusually large. The average product per acre being from 65 to 70 bushels. The barley is equal to any we have seen, the grains being large, clean, and of a very fine color—the product being 35 bushels per acre.

The silver sand is almost as fine as flour and Mr. Anderson says there is within a short distance of Zumbrota great ridges of it containing millions of tons. It is perfectly clean and free from any admixture of other substances. No use is made of these vast deposits which might profitably be profitably worked in the manufacture of glass. The black soil of the prairie, specimens of which Mr. Anderson brought home with him, is of interest to the Eastern farmer because it is so much darker, and more pliable than our black soil.

In politics Minnesota has long been strongly Republican, but Mr. Anderson states there is much defection in the Republican ranks, and the party leaders are by no means sanguine of carrying it for Garfield. Many well informed Democrats claim the state for Hancock.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

Election of a Parade Committee. There was a general and very well attended meeting of the conference committees and ward club parade officers of the different wards at the central headquarters last evening. After some discussion it was agreed that the meeting should select a commanding officer to organize all the clubs in the city for general parade purposes and full power to arrange for such a parade as they might deem proper. Wm J. Fordney was then named and elected this officer, and upon being informed of the action of the meeting reported that he would at an early day announce his aids and staff and call a meeting of the

CATHOLIC FAIR.

The ladies of St. Peter's church, Elizabethtown, are making great preparations for a fair for the benefit of the church. It will open on or about the 2d of October, and will no doubt be handsomely contributed to by friends in this city.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

Matters Which Demand Their Attention. The tax duplicates are in the hands of the collectors. Every voter should see to it for himself that his tax is duly paid.

October 2 is the last day to attend to this in time to qualify for the coming presidential election, but there should be no needless delay. The earlier it is attended to the better. Voters should attend to the payment of their taxes themselves. Some courts of the state hold that this is essential and that the tax paid by committees is void and will not entitle the holder of such receipt to vote. It is only fair and patriotic, as well as a reasonable precaution, for voters to attend to this duty for themselves. The collector for this city sits from 6 1/2 to 9 p. m. in the commissioners' office at the court house to receive taxes, and every voter should visit him and get his own receipt.

Naturalizations also can be effected up to October 3, to enable the naturalized alien to vote for president; and those who are entitled to it, or who know and are interested in others entitled to citizenship, should give their attention to this important matter. Court will be in session for this purpose on Saturday, Sept. 11, and all of the succeeding week.

It may happen that some person duly qualified to be registered has been left off wilfully or carelessly by the assessor of his district, though the voter complied with all the legal requirements. In such cases the law provides a remedy. It should be taken advantage of before October 2. The voter can make oath to his grievance, and upon presentation of the matter to the court, it is bound to take cognizance of it, to cite the complainant and assessor to appear before it, and if the complaint is well founded, the registry will be corrected accordingly.

THE DRAMA.

Miss Ada Gray in "East Lynne."

In strong contrast with the merry entertainment of the previous night, the sombre play of "East Lynne," which depicts the wealth of baronies and incidents and continued tension upon the feelings of the impassible auditor and spectator, was last night presented at Fulton opera house before an audience that almost filled the portion of the hall. The story of "East Lynne" is well known to novel readers and play-goers, and has long passed beyond the domain of analysis or criticism. That it retains a certain kind of popularity the continued demand for the book and its maintenance as a dramatic "card" clearly attest. Its presentation last night was artistic. Miss Ada Gray's impersonation of the leading role was the central feature, of course, bearing out the complimentary testimonials with which she knocked at the door of popular favor. She is a lady of the presence, with a full scope, and the dual role of "East Lynne" afforded her plenty of opportunity for the advantageous display of her diversified powers. The transition which the unfolding of the story effects from the lovely and confiding bride to the weakly and the weak woman yielding to the influence of the tempter, the abandoned outcast, the victim of the consuming fire of remorse and hopeless anguish—was a highly wrought piece of histrionic art, and secured Miss Gray repeated calls before the curtain.

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