SEVEN KILLED.

EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED

A Connecting Red of the Passenger Engine Broke, and a Freight Crashed Into the Train,

The special train on the New York, Penn sylvania & Ohio Raffroad, which left Youngs town Monday forenoon, with 500 people on board, mostly Grand Army mon, bound for the National Encampment, at Columbus, was wrecked near Pitman, Ohio. Four persons. were killed outright, three others injured sc badly that they have since died, and twentytwo others wounded, several budly.

While the train was running through a cut on a steep down grade, one of the connecting reds of the engine broke and the train came to a standstill. Freight train No. 37 was following so closely that, although a flagman was sent back it could not be stopped. It erashed into the excursion train, plowing its way through and smashing the conches into splinters.

Most of the passengers in the rear conches had time to jump. Engineer B dilager jumped, but rolled under the wheels and was ground to pieces. The firemen escaped by jumping. Brakeman W. E. Cochran was killed, as were Samuel Broce and John H. Shock member of Tod Post, G. A. R., of Youngstown, and three of the injured will dia of their wounds.

Surgeons from Seville, Sterling and Pittman, Kent and Akron were at once summoned, and the lejured were promptly eared for. The majority were promptly brought to Youngstown: A complete list of the killed and injured follows a

THE KILLED. BARNEY HALINGER Gallon, O., engineer of the freight, who tumped against the bunk and fell beck under the wheels of his own engine, his head being cut off. WILLIAM COUTHAN, Calebraia, O., brake

man of freight train, killed outright.

JOHN SHOOK, Y megaowa, O, member of Ted Post, G A R.

SAMUEL BILACE, Youngstown, O, member of Ted Post, G A, R.

MISSINA TUCKER, Austintown, seriously hirri intermally; an experience to be dead.

MISS GIVEN, Caulleid, O., seriously, and since reported to be dead.

MRS. WILSON Sharon, Pa., wife of the postmacker, injured in back and hip, and has since dead.

Louis Brown and his wife were burned to death by the destruction of their home on

safely. There has been wide-spread damage from frosts to the corn and tobacco crop in Connecticut; and in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, the entire wheat and tobacco crop was destroyed by the frost.

The relates continued in the platform dop ted by the late Convention of the National Democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good government—the aspiration of every true. American citiz m, and the motive for every patriotic retion and the convention of the convention of the second country.

destroyed by the frost. The Texas State Capitol Board refused to receive the building, claiming it is not built in accordance with the terms of the contract, Messrs, Farwell & Taylor, of Chicago, were to receive 3,000,000 acres of land for the building. They have been given title to all but 300,000 acres. This amount the State holds as a trust until the contract is fully complied with.

Isaag Wolley, one of the proprietors of the Corryville Coal Company, at Shelburn, Ind., of relief. died suddenly. A few hours afterward his wife suddenly expired, although she had been apparently well. One of the children is internal revenue tax s, assessed upon spiritunow at death's door from the same mysteris cus and mait liquors, tobaces and one smar-

A flood in the New River, W. Va., carried away the big iron bridge; of the Chesapeake and Ohlo Railroad at Grand View, involving a loss of \$50,000. A great deal of other damage is reported.

he when originate I in the sash and deer factory of Doy, Haver & Cracker, on Main strem. San Practicent, destroy d two entire blocks of buildings, and wearly all of three blocks more. The loss is estimated at \$1,-550,003. The fire started from a spark dropped am taysimynags.

Complete returns from Vermontgives 101. High on a porality of 28,004, and a majority At Point Michigary Louis Bown

and wife were burned in their home. Their children e-a.-d John R. McL. n. of Cinchnati, has

bought the New York Stor, and will take possession at oneo

THE NEWS IN EATER

W. R. Merriman was nominated for Governor of Minnesota, by the R publicans, and Charles H. Amelea was nominated for the same office by the Democrats in New Hamp-

The American Minister at Shanghei was attacked by a mob of natives, who did not like the treaty submitted to them concerning immigration.

Ten ballot boxes were stolen from the County Cierk's office at Little Rock, Ark., causing interse excitement, especially among the negroes, who gathered in great numbers, and for a time a root seemed imminent, Masked men stole the bullot box from Old River township, killing one man and wounding six others. A militia company is to be formed to preserve the peace.

The large mound, about a mile west of Newcomerstown, O., has just been opened by W. C. Mills, Secretary of the Tuscarawas Valley Achieological Society, So far 200 rather well-preserved human skeletous have been found, being seven feet under ground, and under them was a bed of charcoal mingled with charred human bones. Knives, scrapers of flint, muscle shell ornaments, stone bends and pieces of burned brick were found.

A Negro Desperado.

At Norfolk, Va., a negro named Coleman nearly cut off the head of James Grant, hi employer, while milking, and, after hiding the body, enticed Mr. Grant's housekeeper, Mrs. Rend, into the yard, and stabled her two or three times in the neck. She fainted, but revived and dragged herself two hundred yards to the road, where she was found. Coleman, after the murder, rifled the house and made his escape. An excited crowdare hunting for him, and if found he will be immediately lynched.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

AGAIN HE URGES TAX REDUC-

TION.

He Adheres Fully to the Tariff Views Expressed in His Message and Put Into Shape in the Mills Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1888. To Hon. Patrick A. Collins. and others, Committee .

GENTLEMEN—In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the
Providency of the United States, my thoughts
persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people,
whose confidence is thus invited, and to the
political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy.
It is of the highest importance that those
who administer our Government should jestously protect and maintain the rights of

who administer our Govenment should jeal-ously protect and maintain the rights of American citiz as at home and abroad, and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the carth; but there is no people whose home interests are so great, and whose numerous objects of demostic concern deserves so much watch-follows and care. fulness and care. Among these are the regulation of a sound

Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system snite to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of National wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of means of defence, to insure our National safety and maintain the honor beteath which such National safety reposes; the protection of our National domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for the settler and the pioneer of our marvelous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous of American labor, leading to the scrupulous or American acor, leading to the supercost of care and just app eclation of the interests of our workingmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendercies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and tenefits which the people may rightly claim; a generous regard and care for own surviving solders and sailers, and for the widows end orphans of such as may die), to the end that while the appreiat on of their services and acri2c as is quick-ned, the application of their pension fund to improper cases may be prevented; protection against a service immigration, which injuri-ously compets with our laboring men in the field of toil, and ad is to our p quilation an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimilating with our people, an idangerous to our peace and welfare; a strict and steediest adherance to the principal ples of Civil Service Reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforceexecution of the laws possed for their enforce-ment, thus permitting to our people the ad-vantages of business methods in the operation of their government; the guaranty tenli our relard attenues. colored ettizens of all their rights of citizens ship, and their just recognition and encourkrement in all things pertaining to that rela-tion; a firm, patient and humane Indian pol-icy, so that in perceful relations with the icy, so that in perceful relations with the Government, the civilization of the Indian may be promoted with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our frontiers, and the curtailment of public expense by the in-troduction of economical methods in every Pointriver, Michigan. Six children got out | department of the Government.

STANDS ON THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

effort. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present administration, and submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymen, I indorse the platform thus presented, with the determination that, if I am again called to the Chief Magistraev, there shall be a continuace- of devoted endravor to advance the interests of the entire coun-

Our scale of Federal tax stion and its consequences largely engross at this time the at-tention of our citizens, and the people are so only considering the necessity of measures

The cost of the Government must continue to be met by tariff duties collected at our customs houses upon imported goods and by

I suppose it is needless to explain that all these inties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are lev-led, and thus become a tax unon all those who my these articles for use and consumption, I supp se, too, it is well understood that the effect of this ter if tax tion is not limited to effect of the ter if tax stion is not limited to the consumers of imported settlets, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in the price laid upon demestic productions of the same kind, which increase paid by all our proble as con-sumers of home production and entering every American home, constitutes a form of toxation as certain and as inevitable as though the arreunt was annually paid into the hands of the tax gatherer. These results the hands of the tax gat here? These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discretic the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our custom house for duties upon imported erfoles and raid into the public terror represents home millions more inport imported of he es and paid into the pub-lic treasury represents many millions more which, though never reaching the National Transury, are puid by our citizens as the in-crossed cost of domestic productions resulting fr m our tardf aws.

In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for reising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting therate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administra-tion of the Government seems to be perfect y plain. The continuance upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures of such a scala of twiff taxation asdraws from the substance of the people a sum largely is exers of public needs, is surely something which, under a government lased upon justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be toler-

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

And yet this is our condition. We are annu-And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the National Tree-upy a surplus of more than one hundred and unity millions of dol-lers. No better-evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed.

DANGERS OF A SURPLUS. In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced, we must not over-look the tendency towards gross and scaning lous public extravagance which a congested treasury induces, or the fact that we are maintaining, without excuss, in a time of profound peace, substantially the rate of tar-iff duties imposed in time of war, when the necessities of the Government justified the interesting of the world last foundary means. imposition of the weightiest burdens upon

We believe that the same means which are adopted to relieve the Treasury of its present surplus and prevent its recurrance, should chespen to our people the cost of supplying their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the present uniff rates upon the necessaries of life. We fully appreciate the importance to the

we fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprises. In the rectification of existing wrongs, their maintenance and prosperity should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or one uraged should be fairly and justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes which might ends gor such externises, and which might enda ger such enterprises, and injuriously effect the interests of labor de-pendent upon their success and continuance, are not contemplated or interded.

afsetured products is increased, and their price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased on prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those constraint which have the advantage of free countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that conflued to our home market our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular, and the rate of wages paid uncertain, regular, and the rate of wages paid uncertain, We propose, therefore, to stimulate our do-mestic industrial enterprises, by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which by the employment of labor are used in our home thus extending the markets for

But we know the cost of our domestic

manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale, and permitting an increased and stendy production, with the allowance of abundant profits.

True to the undeviating course of the Dem-GENTLEMEN-In addressing to you my for-True to the undeviating course of the Democratic party, we will not neglect the interest of the labor and our workmen. In all efforts to remedy existing evils, we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employment or the reduction of the wages of honest toil. On the contrary, we propose, in any adjustment of our revenue laws, to cone sie such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other

boring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose, too, by extending the markets for our manufacturers, to pro-mote the steady employment of labor, while, by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life, we increase the purchasing power of the workingmen's wages, and add to the comforts

of his home,

THE QUESTION OF TRUSTS. Such combinations have always been condemned by the Democratic party. The declaration of its National Convention issingerelaration of its National Convention is sincerely made, and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the penicious results of these Jevices to wrong one people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years; and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies. We believe that these trusts are the natural off-pring of a market effectually restricted; that an inordinately high tariff, besides furnishing the templation for their existence, ing the temptation for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increases the extent of their power for wrong-doing. With an unaterable hatred or all such schemes, we count the checking of their bala-

ful operations among the good results promised by Revenue Reform.

White we cannot avoid part san misrepresentation, our position upon the question of Revenue Reform should be so plainly stated have entered upon no crusule of free trada. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predica-The reform we seek to imaggrats is predica-ted upon the utmest care for established indus-tries and enterprises, a jealous regard for the interests of American labor, and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a consition which threatens

evil to all the people of the land, Of course, in a country as great as ours, with such a won lerful variety of interests, often leading in entirely different directions, it is difficult, if not impossible, to settle upon the referring plan. But in accomplishing the referring we have entered upon, the necessity of which is so obvious, I believe we should not be content with a reduction of revenue involving the prohibition of importations and the removal of internal tax upon whisky. It can be better and more safely done within the lines of granting actual re-lief to the people in their means of living, and at the same time giving an impetus to our domestic enterprises and furthering our national welfare. If misrepresentations of our purposes an motives are to gain cre-dence a d defeat our present effort in this di-rection, there seems to be no reason why every endeavor in the future to accomplish revenue reform should not be likewise attacked and with like result.

And yet no thoughtful man can fail to see in the continuance of the present burnings of the pe ple, and the bistraction by the Government of the currency of the country, inevitable distress and disaster. All danger will be averted by timely action. The deflicity of applying the rem dy will never be less, and the biame should not be labt at the core of the Dame series are true for the plant of the plant door of the Democratic party if it is applied

With the firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying upon the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, prejudice will not cloud undestinding, and that mesace will not intimidate, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindication of our attemp to insugurate a righteous and benefi-

GROVER CLEVELAND.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Thurs lay, the bills reported In the Secate, Thursday, the bills reported from committies and place I on the calendar were the following: The Secate bill appropriating \$750,000 for a post ffice building in St. Paul, Minososta; Senate bill granting to the Oregon Navig aton Company certain tracts of land on the Umabilla reservation for station purposes; House bill to authorize the Leavenworth & Rio Grande Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Ind an Territory; House bill to grant the right of way through the Indian territory to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company.

Railroid Company.
The Seante, Friday, took up the Chinese Execution bill immediately after assembling.
The House put in all the time discussing the

talistion till. In the Se are, Monday, among the executwo documents cross stell was one from the War Desartment stating that in order to durates restrict the close of the Fiftich Con-gress certain information called for by the mate, it will require the services of eightest distinct elecks at a cost of \$10,840. Refer red to the Committee on laims. A resolu-ion for the puning of additional copies of the report of the the fir Railroad Commis-den was off-cottey Mr. Turpe, and gave rs to some docusion acts the number al-ready printed. Secarors Callon and McPaer-son reterring to an anone southat there was desire to suppress the circulation that report, and Mr. Ger our mound ref of Committee on Printing) departing that are was no ground whatever for such an agreement, as the usual number (1,040) had an printed on telebrared to Senators. The te a prin ed an indelivered to Senators. The ad ittered author of 600 was proposed by Mr. Turpe, was increased (an motion of Mr. Hear) to 5,000, and the resolution was then referred to the Commutes on Frinting. This is a need result to the Senato hell to pension the wild well General Kapatrick (reducing the am and from \$100 to \$150 a month). non-concurred in and a complities of

In the H u.e. Mr. Sayres, of Texas, preented the condere correspond on the Fortifica ions Appropriation bill, and it was adopted Mr. Bl u t, of Georgia, from the C munito on Fostoffices and Postroics, reported a bill authorizing the Postonsor Control to adverties for and pure sees units evel and locks in the keys. He requested immediate consideration for the sill, which was accorded and the big was passet. Mr. Scott, of Penssivania complained that his collecture (Mr. Brumin) had with ead his remarks making charges a most him (Mr. Scoat) and the reply from the Record, out up n Mr. Cannon's sugges-tion to Mr. Brunon was absent he deferred for a week his motion to cause them to be printed.

Election Troubles Among the Indians The election troubles in Indian Territory have broken out afresh. The Chickasaw na-

tion election resulted in the return of Governor Guy by a majority of 14. His opponents claim this small majority was offset by frauds in Pickens county. Corruption and manipulation of returns is charged on both sides, and the danger of an internal tribal war has become so great that Indian Agent Owens has gone to Tishomingo, where the Council is now in waston.

STATE ELECTIONS.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE. The Republican Ticket Gets the Usual Majority.

The Associated Press furnishes the following detailed returns of the election;

Fair weather prevailed generally over the State, and a heavy vote was polled at the biennial election. A governor, 4 congressmen, SI State senators and 151 State representatives were chosen, as well as county officers in sixteen consties. The last Legislature stood: Senators-Republicans, 27; Democrats, 4. Representatives-Republicans, 122; Democrats, 27; Prohibition, 1; Independent, 1.

The four candidates for Governor were: Edwin C. Burleigh, of Bungor, Republican; Wm. L. Putnam, late'y fisiary treaty c m-missioner, of Portland, Democrat; Volney B. Cushing, of Bangor, Prohibitionist, and W. H. Simmons, of Rock'and, Labor. The vote for each party in 1886 stood: Republicm, 68,981; Democratic, 55,289; Prohibition, 3,868, and scattering 23. Republican plurality, 9,811. The returns as received during the evening are as follows:

There are 507 tow s and plantations in Maine. Of these, returns have been received from 241, which gives Burleigh, Rep., 56,019; Putcam, Dem., 41,646; Cushing, Pro., 1,774; scattering, 957. The same towns in 1886, gave Republican 48,160; Democratic 39,095; Prohibition 2,442; scattering 28, Burleigh's plurality, 14,373 against 10,065 in 1886. Republican gain 4.308.

The 266 towns to hear from gave in 1886, Republican, 20,831; Democratic, 17, 194; Prohibition, 1,425. If the same ratio of gain and loss is maintained, the final vote will stand, Republican, 80,252; Democratic, 60,445; Proh.bition, 2,810; scattering, 957. Total, 144,161 with a plurality for the Republicans of 19,807. In 1884 the total vote stool Republicans, 78,609; Democratic, 58,934; Republican plurality, 19,745. The labor vote this year is included in the scattering, but evidently some

of the scattering should be assigned to the Prohibition vote. The Presidential vote in 1884 was smaller than the governor vote in the aggregate, but there was a slightly larger plura ity, viz: 20,084. The four representatives to congress are elected with increase i

MANY LIVES LOST,

Official Report of the Havoc Wrought by the Storm in China.

An officer from the Spanish guabout Guardian, which rods out the gale in Bitabanos harbor, has arrived at Hayana with the first official dispatches relative to the less of the Government launch Leultad at Ratabanoo, not Sagua, as first reported.

The repert state (that at 12:3) o'clock on the night of the 4th inst., whea the wind sh fiel from the northwest to the west, and while endeavoring to slip her cables to bese's the vessel un ler a full hea lof steam, a bug : wave boarded her, washing all hunds into the scuppers. Captain Leon Urbine went down with his vessel. The following morning the only survivor of the Lastad was rescuel clinging to her rigging. Bolies of the pilot and one seaman only have been recovered.

As telegraphic and other communieations with the interior towns become established the first reports of the havoc caused by the hurricage are confirmed. This is particularly the case at Batabanco, Metanzas, Cardenas, Sagua and other places on the north coast, which suif seed as much from the effects of the high tid sinundating a large area of teritory as from the wind. At Isabel de agua forty-three belies had be a picked up on the beach. At Caibareau mach dam age is reported the steamer Ciara being ashore. At Muriel the steamer Magdalena was blown on the rocks and is a total loss.

Private adv.c.s from Carenas state that all the wharves are destroyed, numberless small boats strik, and the city inundated. The damage is estimated at \$1,009,000,

PUNISHING THE MORMONS.

Number of Convictions Under the Laws Enacted by Congress,

In esponse to a resolution recently intro ducation the House by Representative Rolgers, of Arkansus, calling on Attorney-General Garland or information no to the number of I covictions made for the off mess of polygamy, adultery and unlawful cohabitation in Utab. under the various laws posed by Congress, U. S. District Attorney Poers has just forwarded to Wasnington a transcript of the records of his office, showing the following

Total convictions for polygamy under the laws of 1862 and 1882, 16; total convictions for unlawful cohabitation under the laws of 1882, 497; total convictions form biltery under the laws of 1887, 8; to all exercitions for furniestion and r the lays of 1887, 8. The total fines and costs colleged to date for violations of these laws amount to \$44 006.

The Worst Wreck in the Road's His-

tory. The worst wreck that has ever occurred on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs was the result of a collision between two freight trains, about six miles south of St. Joseph, Mo. Both trains were running at a rapid rate and their crews jumped in time to save their lives. Every car was derailed. Both trains were loaded with merchandise, and nearly the whole cargo is a total loss. The damage to engines, cars and freight will be in the neighborhood of 100,-

Express Agent Convicted,

At Sunbury, Pa., Philip A. Huber, the Express Agent, was convicted, and sentenced to three years at hard labor in the county jail He was charged with stealing \$29,000 from the Adoms Express Company in August 1885 All but \$11,000 of the money was recovered when Huber was arrested in June last. For this crime Rothwell Pratt, a clerk in the Philadelphia office of the Company was arrested, confined in jail for many months, and subjected to many inquisitorial indignities.

Circus Train Wrecked.

The rear part of John Robinson's Circus Train, of thirty-five cars, west-bound, which left Xenia, O., shortly after malnight on the Sth inst,, was run into by a freight train at the Waynesville water tank, on the Little Miami railroad, 51 miles east of Cincinnati, Four persons were killed ou right, and one has since died of his injuries. Seventeen others were hurt, but none of them seriously.

A GREAT ARMY OF ORATORS.

Four Thousand Speakers on the Stump in Indians -Probibltionists Jubilant.

The public may gain some idea of the magnitude of the great political battle that is just getting fairly under way in every township and county in the State of Indiana, when it is learned that the Democracy has 2,500 local speakers throughout the State who have already canvassed their own counties and are now exchanging with adjoining counties. The majority this army of orators are assigned for speecies every night in the week for two or three weeks ahead, when new assignments will be made. The Democratic State Committee facilitates the work by arranging assignment for local speakers through district and county committees

The list of local speakers on the books of the Republican State committee is not complete as yet, but 1,500 names are listed, which is an average of nearly 15 to each of the 93 counties, The work of a signing dates and places for this host of speakers is largely done by and through the State Committee. The republican plan of conducting the cumpaign seems more centralized than that of the Democratz. This difference in methods doubtless accounts for the larger clerical force employed about Republican head-quarters.

Both committees have large document rooms, where campaign congressional literature may be seen by the ton. These documents arrive and depart almost daily by the wagon lca i. Neither committee has yet arranged its dates for the distinguished outside speakers who will e myas Indiana. The only date thus far fixed for Julige Tourman is October 15 at Snelvyville, where a grand barbecue will be held. Colonel Matson, Governor Gray and many other distinguished Demceratic orators will attend. The Democracy of Peru, Miami county, are also arranging for a great barbeeue, such as was held in 1884 at that point in honor of Governor Hendricks. Judge Thurman will also participate in this demonstration, and the date will be fixed to suit his convenience. It is expected that Judge Taurman will attend about a dozen other big meetings in Indiana.

At the prohibition headquarters Secretary Dickle is in high spirits over the prospects of the party as the balance of power in several of the critical States. Contributions to the amount of \$30,000 have been male to the national campaign fund, and it will be spent to the best alvantage. His assistant, Dr. Funk, gives the following estimates of what they hope the vote will be: "We calculate that our vote has been trebied since 1884. In New York in that year St. John polled 25,000 votes. From careful calculations it appears that we shall have 75,000 votes in New York State next November. The Prohibition vote will absolutely decide the result of the contest in New Jersey,"

"In 1884 St. John polled only 6,000 votes in that State; to-day we have 25,000 out-and-ou-Prohibitionists, and from recent advices I can safely predict that our vote there will run up to 35,000 or 49,000. The increase is due, first, to the juggling with temperance matters by the Republican Legislature, and secondly, to General Fisk's great popularity in New Jersey. The increase in our vote in Connecticut is also remarkable. In that State St. John received 2,305 votes; now we have about 10,000 earnest Prohibitionists there. The hottest canvass in the New England States will be made in Connecticut. Our best speakers will start for Connecticut next week. In Indiana our vote has trebled since 1884 when St. John polled 3,028. In the Statelection two years ago we had 9,000, and this year we'expect at lea t 10,000. Governor St John will look to Indiana."

The Popular and Electoral Votes tor President in 1884.

The popular vote in the United States, in 1884, according to the Tribune Almanac, was

Cleveland, Democrat Blaine, Republican Butler, Grænback and Labor St. John, Prohibitionist Blank, detective and scattering	4,851,081 1,5,070 150,889
Total	

Alabama10 California

Cleveland,

Arkansas	Colorado
Connecticut 6	Illinois
Delaware 3	lowa
Florida 4	Kansas 9
Georgia	Maine 6
the division of the same of the	
Indiana	Massachusetts14
Kentucky	Michigan
Louisiana 8	Minnesota 7
Maryland 8	Nebraska 5
Mississoppi, 9	Nevada 3
Missouri 16	New Hampshiro 4
New Jersey !!	Chio
New York	Oregon
North Carolina 11	Pennsylvania30
South Carolina 9	Photo Island
	Rhote Island 4
Tennessee,	Vermont 4
Texas,	Wisconsin 11
Virginia13	
Wost Virginia 6	Total 182
reme rangimine, and the	#9601 182
Toyal 1977	All the second second second second
A Citties and a constitution	Cleveland's maj37

AN OLD BOILER EXPLODES,

One Man Killed, Two Dying and Five Others Badly Injured.

Near Seymour, Ind., by the explosion of the boiler of a steam thresher, Win, A. Bennette was instantly killed, Heory Keares and Wesley Alexander were terribly crushed and scaded, and are dying. Five other employes, George McElfresh, John Lampert, Basil Week y, Ross and Ambrose Thompson were bruised and scalded, but none dangerously, Charles Dabb, a young farmer, was hurled 100 feet through the air, but he escaped uninjured. The killed and fatally wounded are all married men with families. The boiler was old and worn out.

Prairie Firem oakota.

Reports state that prairie fires are doing great damage in Edmunds and McPherson counties. The fire has burned a strip tweatyfive miles long and three miles wide. A large number of farmers lost their entire crops and their farm buildings, while others were able to protect their grain by plowing furrows and fighting the fire. The fire is not yet under control, but the worst is over.

Vermont Election Returns

Two hundred and forty towns, completing 12 counties, give Dillingham 48,253; Shurtleff, 20,381; Seely, 1,295; scattering, 6. Dilling ham's majority is 26.570, and but three towns are wanted to complete the canvass of the

FOREIGN NEWS.

struck against the introduction of a new sys tem of weighing cotton. It is expected the strike will spread. A paper written by Count De Lesseps was

Twelve hundred spinners at Bolton he

read before the British Association at Bath. The Count declares that he is confident of completing the Fanama Canal, to contain 10 locks, by 1800,

Archbishop Walsh has forwarded to the National League the sum of £1,632 sent from America, Australia and New Zealand to be applied to the aid of evicted tenants in Ireland. The Parnell defense fund in Ireland amounts to £1,834.

The Novoe Vremya has a dispatch to the effect that the Northern Afghans have revolved and proclaimed Ishak Khan Ameer. A battle has taken place, the result of which is not known. The paper says it believes a civil war will complicate Abdurrahman Khan's relations with his neighbors unless it be premptly suppressed, and it doubts if this will be accomplished.

Lord Clanricarde is completing the work of eviction on his estates by leveling the houses of the tenants who have been evicted. A few of the latter had hoped to compromise the bitter feeling between themselves and their landlord, but Lord Clanricarde had determined to evict all. The house of Mr. Tel. ly, who was the first victim, on last Saturday, was built by Mr. Tully himself, at a bat of \$1,000, but it was torn down.

A Treasurer Goes Wrong. At Concord, Ind., the County Commissions

ers have made an investigation of the accounts of ex-Treasurer, John C. Graves, and report that he is a defaulter to the amount of \$14,000. Graves retired from the Treasurer's office a year ago, and made a full settlement with his successor. Afterward county orders came into the hands of the new Treasurer to the amount of \$14,000, of which there has been no register kept, ned which had not been reported as outstanding by Mr. Graves. The prosreuting attorney has been directed to institute suit to recover the ded-

GENERAL MARKETS. PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH			
BUTTER-Creamery \$	23		
CHEESE—Ohio full cream	12	a)	
CHEESE—Onio full cream New York	89		
EGGS	10		
FRUITS-Apples, 1-bl	18		
Peaches, bu	-		
Damson plums,br	50		
Graren remail			
Grapes, pound	- 3		
POULTRY-Chickens, pr.	40		
POTATOES-Irish, bid.	1.50		
Sweets,	3 00		
SEEDS-Clover, country, .	4 15		
Timothy	2 25		
Blue grass Millet	10)		
WHEAT-Old No. 1 red	1 50		
WHEAT-OH NO, 1 red	1 03		
New No. 2 re !.	1 01		
New 20. 2 101,	7000		
CORN-No. 2 yellow ear,	99		
Mixel ear,	54 49		
Saeliei mixel,	50		
OATS Name No Describe	200		
RYE-New No. 2 Ohio and P	50		
FLOUR-Fancy winter pat .	5 75		
Fancy spring path	5.50		
Fancy spring pat's, Clear winter,	4.75		
Rye Flour,	4 00		
HAY-Old Timothy,	16 50		i
New	13.50		į
Loose, from wagons MIDDLINGS-White,	20 00		ě
MIDDLINGS-White.	21 00		Š
Bran,	15 50		ä
Bran, Chop Feed,	20 00		Š
BALTIMORE.			
Wheat-No. 2 red, 8	98	8	
Rye	20	75	
Cora	52		
Oats-Western	29		
Butter	20		
Eggs			
	17 00		ļ
CINCINNATI.	170		
Wheat-No. 2 red,	90	\$	
Rye			
Cora	44		
Onts	25		
Eggs			
Pork			į
Butter	15		
PHILADELPHIA			
Flour-Family 8	8.75	\$	
Wheat-No. 2, Red	1.00		
Corn—No. 2, Mixed Oats—Ungrade i White	54		
Dats-Ungrade 1 White	33		

PITISHURGH AND ALLEGHENY DROVE YARDS, HERG'S ISLAND CATTLE

LIVE STOCK.

15

Ry.—No. 2 Butter—Creamery Extra Cheese—N. Y. Fuli Cream

Smooly about an average with remquantity and quality, demand fa-prices about 25c nigher, as follows: P fancy Chicagos, weighing 1 500 to 1 80 to 6 25; medium weights, 1,200 to 1 \$5.25 to 5.50; prime light weights 1,1.0.1 s. \$4.25 to 4.50; common to 6 stors, \$3.57 to \$4. Fresh cows were 6 8.5 to 5°; but only a few we end sold. Calves were active and all dis at 5 to 6% per lb. Bulls, stags and cows and deffers were in 1 the supply tisn sed of within the range of 3 to 1

SHEEP AND LAMES. SHEEP AND LAMES.
Supply comparatively smail, demonstrated and prices 10 to 25c per cwt. higher for than 1 st Monday. Cho ce heavy shee at \$4.50 to 4.75; medium weights, \$3.75; common to fair light weights, \$3.25; calls, \$2.25 to 2.50; scalawags, \$2.00 per head; lames, 4 to 6 1-4c per ib. HOGA. This branch of the market was less a

than for two or three weeks and private the for two or three weeks and private the first specific description of the western markets beavy Ohios and Pennsylva description to 6.51; medium weights, \$5.75 to 6.00. weights, \$\25 to 5.50. East Linkery — Cattle strong at last

aries. Hogs active; Philodophias. 575; mix-d, \$635 to 645; Yorkers. 125; grassers and stubbines, \$580 to 6 \$5.00 by 5.75. Sheep-Shate higher tha week.

New York.—Wool active and strid domestic fleece, 28 to 34c; pull d. 31155 Texas 13 to 23c.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Wool quiet: iffirm; Onio, Pennsylvania and West Varian, Onio, Pennsylvania and West Varian, 33 1-2 to 34c; coarse, 32 1-2 to 34c; Vork, Michigan, Indiana and Western or X and XX 26 to 27c; medium 33 to 35c; coarse, 32 1, 34c; diamagna, pagasa, 34c; diamagna, pagasa, 32 1, 34c; diamagna, pagasa, 34c; diamagna, pagasa, 34c; diamagna, pagasa, pagas coarse, 32 1-2 to 33c; fine washed dids and XX, 32 to 32 1-2c; medium washed ing and delaine, 34 to 35c; coars: 53 1-2c; Canada washed combing 31 tub-weshed, 30 to 38c; medium un combing and delaine, 27 to 28c; cours 25 to 275; Eastern Oregon, 10 to 200; Oregon, 19 to 26c; New Mexico-and C

Boston.-The market is much mo than last week, and only a fair demandant acturers is noticed. The trans of the week as reported are a good a amounting to 3,671,000 p unds, but cludes sales made previously and just et. I r ces remain about as firm as p ly, although buye a are less incline a radvance now than during the act a week or two sgo. A strady market is washed fleeces is noticed. Ohio and Ventrana fleeces are selling at 29 to 30c for X 30 to 30c for XX, with No. 1 at 310

12 to 16c.