THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

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CORN AND PORK CROPS.

Amount of Old Stock on Hand and the Supply of Hogs.

The following is crop and stock summaries which appear in this week's issue of the *Farmer's Review:*

As there is every prospect at the present time for an immense crop of corn this year, it is a matter of interest to ascertain something regarding the amount of corn of the 1887 crop in the farmer's hands, and also facts relative to the supply of hogs for the consumption of the new crop. A very thorough canvass of the country, through the medium of our correspondents, enables us to offer very important facts on these subjects.

In Illinois 32 counties report an average of 7 per cent. of the old crop remaining on hand; all other counties report none left. Wisconsin, only 6 counties report old corn on hand, average of 8½ per cent. Indiana, 25 counties report 7½ per cent. old corn on hand; all others report none left. Ohio, 41 counties report an average of 6¼ per cent. of old corn unsold, and the rest none. Missouri, 24 counties report an average of 6¼ per cent. of old corn on hand, rest one. Iowa, forty-five counties report an average of 6 per cent. of old crop on hand and the rest none. Minnesota, only four counties report old corn on hand, 7½ per cent. Kansas, only sixteen counties report old corn on hand; average 6 1-8 per cent. Nebraska, twenty-one counties report an average of 7½ per cent. of old crop on hand. Rest none. Dakota, our returns are not complete from Dakota. Five counties report 1845 per cent of old crop on hand.

Our reports show that all over the West the supply of hogs falls considerably below that of last year. Illinois, six counties report an average supply; all others report fewer than usual. Wisconsin, average supply in eight counties; under average in remainder. Indiana, thirty counties report supply of hogs less than usual; fourteen counties report average supply. Michigan, only eight counties report an average supply. Ohio, thirty-four counties report supply less than average, sixteen counties report average number and two counties more than average number. Missouri, four counties have more than an average supply while only nine counties of the remainder have an average supply. Kentucky, only five counties report an average supply of hogs. Iowa, 32 counties under average, 14 counties usual average, 4 counties above average. Minnesota, 21 counties under average, 15 counties usual average, 2 counties over average. Kansas, 35 couties under average, 2 counties over average. Nebraska, 18 counties under average, 6 counties above average. Dakota, about 20 per cent. of the counties have less than an average supply of hogs.

RAILROAD WRECK.

Freight and Passenger Trains Come Together With Terrible Results.

The Baltimore & Ohio north-bound passenger train, due in Mansfield at 5:55 o'clock, a. m., was derailed by a switch at Ankeytown siding, 25 miles south, and collided with a freight train on the siding. The mail car, followed by the express car and two day coaches, struck the engine and rolled over on their sides, badly wrecked. Almost immediately the freight engine boiler burst, throwing the wreckage in all directions. The two coaches contained 110 passengers, nearly all returning from the encampment at Columbus. The hot water and steam from the boiler poured into the coaches and the passengers that had not been hurt by broken timbers were scalded. The engine of the passenger train, which with two express cars had safely passed the switch, was immediately taken to Independence and Belleville, and all the doctors in those places were taken to the wreck. The passengers who were not held down by timbers crawled out of the windows and by the time the doctors reached the spot all but four or five were out of the broken coaches.

Mrs. Edward Valentine, of Chicago, and F. Luckens, the express agent, were firmly pinned under the wreckage. Harry Tomlinson, the freight engineer, was standing on the side track next to the passenger train, and was found between the tender and boiler of his engine with the front part of his head blown off. He resided at Newark, O. David Wilson, the baggage master, was found doubled up alongside the freight train with his neck broken and his skull crushed. He leaves a wife and two children living at Sandusky.

Mrs. Edward Valentine, of 684 Madison street, Chicago, and William Gransloy, of Shawnee, a trakeman of the freight train, cannot live. The dead men were laid on cots alongside the track and the wounded were taken to houses near by. The wrecked train consisted of the engine, two express cars, mail car, baggage car, two day coaches, and two sleeping cars. The only persons injured were in the day coaches. The sleepers did not leave the track.

The injured number thirty-two, three of whom are likely to die.

THE HURRICANES AWFUL WORK.

A Thousand Lives Lost in Cuba and $3,000,000 Worth of Property.

A letter just received in Boston from Captain J. W. Coates, of the American bark Arcot, who weathered the late hurricane at Cardenas, Cuba, thus enumerates the damage. His vessel was driven ashore, but not wrecked. The hurricane blew for 15 hours from N. to E., S. E. and from N. to N. E. 27 wharves were destroyed. 110 vessels wrecked, including a man-of-war and two Spanish mail steamers. The water backed up 14 blocks into the heart of the city, driving people into the highlands, and the public square has several stranded vessels in the center of it—a most odd sight—while two streets are completely blockaded by the stranded schooners, with all the rigging standing and looking as if built there.

The loss of life was over 500 in the city alone, and as many in vessels, etc. The money loss is over $5,000,000.

HARRISON'S LETTER,

ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION.

The Policy of the Republican Party as He Understands It.

Hon. M. M. Estee and others, committee:

GENTLEMEN—When your committee visited me on the 4th of July last, and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Republican Convention, I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing, almost daily, large delegations of my fellow-citizens, has not only occupied all my time, but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views upon the questions involved in the campaign.

I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the Convention, and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude, and a full sense of the responsibilities which accompany it.

It is a matter of congratulation that the declarations of the Chicago Convention upon the questions that now attract the interests of our people are so clear and emphatic. There is further cause of congratulation on the fact that the Convention utterance of the Democratic party, if in any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by Executive acts and messages, and by definite propositions in legislation. This is especially true of what is popularly known as

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The issue cannot now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide apart principles. The foreign competitors of our market have, with quick instinct, seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests that are involved for them. The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law, or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it is towards an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind.

The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Judged by the Executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in Congress and the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free trade—free trade in the English sense. The legend upon the banner may not be "Free Trade," it may be the more obscure motto, "Tariff Reform," but neither the banner nor the inscription is conclusive, or, indeed, very important. The assault itself is the important fact.

Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer, and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported article—that every million of dollars collected for customs duties represents many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are added by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws—may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of leveling duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own. We cannot doubt, without impugning their integrity, that if free to act upon their convictions, they would so revise our laws as to lay the burden of the customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon the free list all competing foreign products.

I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. They may be safely allowed to call their project "Tariff Reform" if the people understand that in the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products. This end may not be reached abruptly, and its approach may be accompanied with some expressions of sympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come, if these early steps do not arouse the people to effective resistance.

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle. We will revise the schedules, modify rules, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people. We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of the tariff legislation to preserve to American markets for American producers, and to maintain the American scale of wages by discriminating duties upon foreign competing products.

The face of a Treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to a reconsideration of the methods by which the National income may be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective customs duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and misrepresented surplus, which they affect to appreciate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil, in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenue does not necessitate, and should not suggest, the abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our Convention will not need to be extensive in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of our protective system and the entire repeal of internal taxes. The surplus now in the Treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and if it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations, the people, and not the banks, in which it has been deposited, should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN LABOR.

Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts for services to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts, received my cordial support in the Senate, and upon occasions as may be found necessary effectively to deliver our workingmen and women from this most inevitable form of competition will have my sincere sympathy.

While our doors will continue open to proper immigration, we do not need to invite special invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share our citizenship. Indeed, the necessity of some inspection and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign Governments to send their paupers and criminals to our ports. We should scarcely invite a ship to defend our civilization by excluding those races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible nor desirable.

In regard to the purity of the ballot, he says:

"The disfranchisement of a single legal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot and to have it honestly counted must not be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make this right secure and punish frauds upon the ballot."

The declaration of the convention against "all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily, the condition of trade among our citizens," is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily, capital shares the loss of idleness with labor, but under the operation of the trust, in some of its forms, the wage worker alone suffers loss, while the capitalist receives the dividends from a trust fund. Producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed and competition as an element of price is eliminated. It cannot be doubted that the legislative authority should and will find a method of dealing fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with this subject.

It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the Senate in the belief that it opened the way to a much-needed reform. I still think so, and therefore cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject.

Our relations with foreign Powers should be characterized by friendliness and respect. The right of our people and of our ships to hospitable treatment should be insisted upon with dignity and firmness. Our Nation is too great, both in material strength and in moral power, to indulge in bluster or to be suspected of timorousness. Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with the National dignity."

I cannot extend this letter by a special reference to other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression. In respect to them, as well as to those I have noticed, I am in entire agreement with the declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the navy, to coast defenses and to public lands, express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the Senate.

In inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their intelligent patriotism and the good Providence that made and has kept us a Nation, will lead them to wise and safe conclusions.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Returns from 450 towns in Maine give Burleigh 77,277, Putnam, 52,535, Cushing 2,899, Simons 940. Republican plurality 18,682, majority 14,843. The same towns two years ago gave the following vote: Bodwell 67,242, Edwards 52,627, Clark 3,823. Republican plurality 14,615, Republican majority 10,892.

Following is the ticket nominated by the Massachusetts Republican Convention: For Governor, Oliver Ames; Lieutenant Governor, J. Q. A. Brackett; Secretary of State, Henry B. Pierce; Auditor, Charles R. Ladd; Attorney General, A. J. Waterman; Treasurer, George A. Marden; Electors-at-Large, W. F. Draper and G. D. Robinson.

The following Congressional nominations have been made: West Virginia, Third district, Hon. W. P. Morris, Republican. Louisiana, Third district, Hon. Edward J. Gay, Democrat. Wisconsin, First district, Gustive Kustermann, of Greenbay, Republican; Seventh, Ormsby B. Thomas, Republican; Seventh, Frank Coburn, Democrat. Ninth, Gen. W. T. Early, Democrat. Minnesota, Fourth district, Edmund Rice, Democrat, renominated. Iowa, Fifth district, Judge J. H. Preston, Democrat; Ninth district, Judge J. R. Reed, Republican, on the 94th ballot.

When the New York Democratic Convention reassembled at Buffalo, David B. Hill was renominated for Governor by acclamation, no other name being mentioned. Edward F. Jones, for Lieutenant Governor, and John C. Gray for Judge of the Court of Appeals, were also nominated by acclamation, and the convention adjourned with cheers for Cleveland and the whole ticket. The platform adopted supports the St. Louis platform, approves the administration of President Cleveland and Governor Hill, denounces trusts, and expresses sympathy with the movement and home rule in Ireland.

The colored men in West Virginia are going to put a State ticket in the field. They now looking around for dark horse candidates.

The Republicans of Washington Territory have nominated John B. Allen, of Seattle, for Congressional delegate.

The official returns from the Arkansas election are all in, and the majority of Colonel Eagle, Democratic candidate for Governor, is 14,081.

The deadlock in the Fourth District Republican Convention at Mason City, Iowa, was broken by the nomination of J. H. Sweney, of Mitchell county, for Congress, on the 350th ballot, over John McHugh, of Howard, by seventeenth of a vote.

Chauncey Depew, after the reception and speech-making on his return to New York, in private conversation said: "I shall make speeches for Harrison and Morton in the State, and I have come back a better Republican and protectionist. Things are changing in England. I should not be surprised if England has a protective system of her own within twenty-five years.

The Ohio State Convention of the Union Labor party had 75 delegates. They endorsed the national platform of the party and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, George Ebner, Franklin county; Supreme Judge, G. H. Tuttle, Lake county; Member Board of Public Works, W. J. Drimmiface, Wood county; Electors-at-Large, J. T. Creger, Clark county, and J. J. Scribner, Knox county. A State Central Committee was selected.

ALL BUT ONE ESCAPED.

A Hotel Destroyed and a Minister's Wife Burned to Death.

The St. James Hotel, at Point Pleasant, N. J., was totally destroyed by fire. Many of the guests were in their rooms preparing for dinner, while others were gathered in the corridors and on the piazza, when the alarm was given by one of the servants, who, on seeing smoke in the hallway near the kitchen, ran towards the entrance shouting "Fire!"

The wildest excitement immediately followed. People ran about trying to assist each other in saving valuables and clothes, but the flames spread with such extraordinary rapidity as to drive everybody out. Then a new source of excitement was discovered in the absence of several people known to have been in the building. Among those who could not be found on the grounds were: Mrs. Nye, the wife of the Rev. H. R. Nye, Mr. Eaton, an artist, Dr. R. Hills and Mr. Crawford, son of Mrs. Crawford, the proprietress of the house. After a few painful moments it was found that all of these had escaped except the wife of Rev. Mr. Nye. Mrs. Nye was last seen descending the stairs amid the smoke, and it is supposed that she perished while trying to make her way to the piazza on the second floor. Some apparently human bones were found afterward among the ashes and supposed to be those of the unfortunate Lady.

YELLOW JACK.

MORE THAN FIFTY NEW CASES.

A Slight Diminution in Yellow Fever at Jacksonville.

The official report for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. Monday, is 53 new cases and seven deaths, as follows: Ruth Gilbert, colored; Anna Burns, Sarah E. Land, Caroline Wright, C. Peters, Thomas Harris, W. D. Herricks. Total cases to date, 1,047; deaths, 133.

The above does not include the report of the Medical Bureau of Visiting Physicians, which came in just after the official list closes, and embraced 54 new cases, many of which, however, were duplicates. Only 7 deaths were reported up to 6 o'clock, but it is certain that there have been several others during the past 24 hours. The irregularity and want of system among physicians in making reports renders correct figures at present impossible.

Quite a number of unacclimated nurses have reached Jacksonville from various places, and it is expected that more than a dozen, among them several sent by Harry Miner, from New York, will be returned to Camp Perry, en route North. Several physicians who came without their services having been accepted by the Board of Health, are expected to return home.

Among the acclimated nurses is a reporter for a leading New York paper. None but acclimated and skilled yellow fever physicians and nurses will be received hereafter.

Five cases of yellow fever have appeared at Gainesville among the members of the Gainesville Guard that recently went to help to support the 'longshoremen riot. There was a stampede from Gainesville, but a cordon has been drawn and it is hoped and believed that the fever cannot become epidemic.

BURNED AS A WITCH.

A Young Mojave Indian Squaw Sacrificed to Superstition.

The story comes from good authority at Los Angelos, Cal., of the burning of a young squaw by Mojave Indians, because she was accused of preaching witchcraft. For the past two months a strange disease has attacked members of the tribe. The victims were seized with violent headaches, purging and a gradual stiffening of the limbs. Death usually followed within 12 hours from the time of the attack. At least 60 of the most popular men in the tribe have died from the mysterious disease.

The spread of the disease at last became so alarming that the members of the tribe became panic-stricken, and slaughtered their dogs and burros as a sacrifice to appease the anger of the Great Father. This proving of no avail, a council was held. The medicine men sat around a huge pot, which was filled with herbs, while the bucks were squatted in a semi-circle some distance away. The medicine men watched the steaming of the herbs, until the mess had been boiled down to a teacupful of liquid. Then a male pigeon and his mate were taken from a wicker basket and held by the medicine men while the liquid from the herbs was poured down their throats. The male bird, when released, flew away. The female bird fluttered a few yards, and then fell, helpless and dying, to the ground.

While the medicine men were in the midst of their orgies they declared that there was a witch in the tribe. With yells and imprecations the frenzied reds drove their women to the place where the council had been held, and where the white pigeon lay among the herbs and the grass. The squaws were driven past in single file, and nearly all passed the pigeon without giving it any notice. Finally a young squaw stepped out of the ranks and was about to pick up the bird when the medicine men, with loud yells, seized the girl and pinioned her arms. The death of the female pigeon was conclusive evidence that a squaw was the witch. The first squaw to touch the bird was the fatal test of the guilt. The poor girl, who was only 18 years old, was stripped of her clothing, tied to a stake, and a slow fire built under her. When morning came nothing but the whitened bones of the girl and the blackened embers of the fire remained about the stake.

An Awful Disaster.

A premature explosion of a blast in the south face of the Wickstunnel on the Montanna Central Railway, south of Helena, Mont., killed 10 men and seriously wounded 5. The tunnel, upon which work has been going on for two years, is nearly completed.

The names of the killed are: James Mullan, Hans Peterson, Mike Welch, David Walker, Thomas Pierson, William Vale, Frank Anderson, John Sanberg, George Irving and one unidentified. Irving's head was completely severed from the body. Others were horribly mutilated. The contractors were not responsible for the accident. The cause was the exploding of a signal cap in the north heading, which touched off the powder in a long hole charged from the other end, the men not dreaming that the charge was so near. The dead bodies were taken to Helena for interment.

Sued For $50,000.

J. R. Timmons, of the Cleveland Oil Company, which has an extensive refinery at at North Clarendon, Warren county, Pa., has begun a suit of $50,000 damages on the ground of malicious prosecution against the National Transit Pipe Line Company. The latter is virtually the Standard Oil Company, and the story on which the prosecution is based involves not only an effort of the Standard to crush out an individual refiner, but the acquittal of the prisoner after he had made an admission of guilt before a Justice of the peace.

Crushed By the Wheels.

Henry Dickson, a freight fireman, was instantly killed at Strothers, on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad. It was very foggy, and on rounding a curve the trainmen noticed the first section moving slowly ahead. Engineer Robert Gray reversed his engine, and he and his fireman jumped. Dickson rolled back against the wheel, which crushed his head, killing him instantly. Gray escaped with a few bruises. The train was stopped and did not collide with the first section. The remains of Dickson were prepared for burial, and will be sent to his home at Monongahela City.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

A Fall in Stocks, But the Volume of Legitimate Business Is Increasing.

The passing of a dividend by the St. Paul caused a fall in stocks, and the Government crop report a fall in wheat; while the export trade, though improving, continues small. But the volume of legitimate business is large and increasing and there is improvement in the productive industries.

The crop report was so much less gloomy than other accounts that it caused a fall of 3¼ cents in wheat and 3¼ cents in oats, with corn ¼ a cent lower. Yet it is well to observe that in large sections the farmers have fared badly with the crop, upon which they depend mainly for cash returns, and their purchases may therefore prove lighter than many anticipate. The statement just published shows that last year's cotton crop was 7,071,701 bales, though the bureau and the cotton exchanges estimated 6,350,000. The new crop has promised to be larger, but the effect of recent heavy rains cannot yet be fully measured.

The monthly statement of furnaces in blast shows an output of 125,966 tons of pig iron weekly, an increase of 6,577 tons for the month and prices, nevertheless, are well maintained, with stiffening at Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Southern productions gain largely, and the demand for bar and other manufactured iron improves, but in steel rails there is no change for the better. Consumption in cotton manufacture has been 4 per cent. larger than for the previous year, with a considerable increase in spindles at the South.

Collections are either fair or improving a little. At New Orleans it is thought that the injury to cotton has been generally exaggerated; at Kansas City and Omaha reports are of very good crops. The volume of business measured by bank exchanges is larger than last year by 10 per cent. outside of New York, though smaller by 4 1-2 per cent.

The passing of a dividend by the St. Paul has not been unexpected but it convinces the public that the losses of Western roads because of the interstate act have been far heavier than the speculators have represented or investors believed. The export trade still falls far behind last year's; preliminary statements for August of breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, dairy products and oil aggregate only $27,446,118, against $35,675,250 last year, a decline of 23 per cent. For two weeks of September the New York exports show a decrease of 7 per cent., while imports increase here 13 per cent. The rate of interest has been rapidly advanced; the Treasury purchased over $3,000,000 more bonds on Thursday, and has paid out for the week one million more than it has taken in.

The business failures number 217, as compared with a total of 224 last week, and 236 the week previous to the last. The figures for the corresponding week of 1887 were 188.

THREE MILLION MILES DAILY.

The Rate at which Professor Barnard's Comet is Nearing the Earth.

Interesting calculations on the orbit of the new comet discovered by Professor Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, on September 3, have been completed by Professor Ross, of the Dudley Observatory. This comet has remained so nearly stationary in the sky since the discovery that the determination of its true orbit, or path in space, has been the work of great difficulty, and the results at present reached can be regarded as merely approximate. According to these, the comet is now about twice as far from the earth as the sun is, or about 190,000,000 miles, and is at the same time about 170,000,000 miles from the sun. It is moving towards its perihelion, or the point where it will be nearest the sun, and present calculations indicate that this point will be reached on December 10th, but this date is liable to be in error by fully 30 days.

As the comet and earth are moving toward each other from opposite directions, the velocity of its approach toward us is something unusual—about 3,000,000 miles daily. Consequently the comet will rapidly increase in brightness. For instance, on October 6 it will be about five times as bright as at its discovery, and about the middle of November 60 times as bright. But at the discovery it was extremely faint, and it is rather doubtful whether it will become visible to the unassisted eye. Subsequent calculations will determine this question with much greater certainty.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A Berlin dispatch says: The preparations for a German expedition to search for Emin Bey progresses actively. Two hundred thousand marks have been subscribed for the expenses of the undertaking.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Nepaul, bound from London for China, went ashore near Marseilles. All hands were saved. The captain, however, died shortly after from a stroke of apoplexy which resulted from the severe shock the accident caused him.

A dispatch from Innsprück says the Adige river is slowly subsiding. The country between Callino and the frontier continues submerged. The streets of Trent are covered with water to the depth of 10 feet. The loss is enormous.

Penn Bank Decision.

Judge White, of Pittsburgh, handed down a decree sustaining the master's report in the suit of Henry Warner, assignee of the Penn Bank, against W. N. Riddle, John P. Beal and M. K. McMullen. The suit was brought by Mr. Warner to recover nearly $1,000,000 of the funds of the defunct Penn Bank, which, it was alleged, was squandered by the defendants while in control of the bank. The decree reads:

The defendants are jointly and severally indebted to and shall pay to Henry Warner, assignee, the sum of $758,912.13, with interest from August 1, 1883, and that the said defendants, W. N. Riddle and John P. Beal, are jointly and severally indebted to and shall pay to said plaintiff the further sum of $63,197.26, with interest from August, 1883, and that the defendants shall pay all costs, including the master's fee of $1,000.

There is still another Penn Bank suit pending, in which Judge Hice, of Beaver, is master, which is to determine the liability of the Directors for the losses sustained by depositors and others.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

On a farm near Streator, Ill., Texas fever has broken out in a herd of milch cows. The matter has been kept as quiet as possible. Fifteen cows have died up to date. The State Veterinary Surgeon is making an inspection.

Old soldiers entitled to an increase of pension under the recent act of Congress, for partial or total deafness, can secure the increase by sending a letter to the Commissioner, giving name, certificate number and service, and such cases will be settled at the earliest practical moment.

There is great suffering from starvation among the Indians of the Canadian Northwest Territory. In the Peace River district several cases of cannibalism are reported, where, to save their own lives, heads of families have killed and eaten their children.

At the brick-works of J. R. Vaughn & Son, at Altoona, Pa., John Sweeney, 14 years of age, was almost instantly killed. He was at play with a companion, and was standing on the edge of one of the clay-pits, when by some mishap he fell in. The knives caught him at the hip joint, and before the machinery could be stopped, his right leg was torn from the socket, and mangled frightfully.

Corn, and many small vegetables, such as turnips, potatoes, &c., have suffered by the long-continued drouth in Michigan. Pasturage is scant and streams and springs which usually give abundant water are dried up. Many families are compelled to haul water for long distances. The farmers' loss will be heavy.

Colonel C. A. Lounsberry, of Fargo, Dakota, telegraphs that the work of threshing has been in progress for two weeks, and that he cannot change his estimate of last week that the wheat crop has been injured 60 per cent. He expects the loss in the Red River Valley will be 10,000,000 bushels, and it is no better on the Minnesota side.

Late reports show that Indiana will turn out unusually large crops of wheat, corn and oats.

George W. Colt has been jailed at Newark, Ohio, on a charge of forging a note for $90,000.

An alarming number of typhoid fever cases are reported at Springfield, Ohio.

Jennie M. Sweetland was recently arrested at Kalamazoo, Michigan, for forging the discharge of a mortgage. An examination shows her operations to have been quite extensive, and that her swindles will foot up $10,000. What she has done with the money is a mystery.

A man named wise, hailing from Pennsylvania, was lynched in the Turtle Creek Mountain, Dakota, for horse stealing. He was at one time a prominent citizen of Wyoming, and during his residence in that Territory was prominently mentioned for the Legislature.

Ten years ago all the machinery required for the sugar plantations in the Hawaiian archipelago was imported from Europe, but it is now almost exclusively supplied by the works in San Francisco, which have devoted great attention of late to the construction of powerful pumps, for irrigating purposes, some of which are said to be capable of distributing 50,000 to 75,000 gallons of water per hour. The number of iron boilers produced yearly in San Francisco is estimated at 500.

The railroads centering in Pittsburgh are taxed to their utmost capacity to handle the freight that is offered them. The Pennsylvania Company people say that the freight that they are now daily transporting is enormous. The coke shipments have been steadily increasing for several weeks past, and there are immense quantities of ore being shipped from the lakes in an effort to have all orders filled before navigation closes for the season. The shipments of grain commenced last week, and thus far they have been very heavy.

The Youngstown stamping Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, manufacturers of stamped and tinware, have leased a gas plant in the above named city and will put it in operation as soon as repairs and new improvements can be made. The company use a large amount of glass jars in making oil cans and other specialties. They manufacture this glassware much cheaper than it can be bought from dealers.

Hanson Willis, who has just pleaded guilty of manslaughter at Pomeroy, O., and received a sentence of 20 years in the penitentiary, has a remarkable criminal history. Four murders are reported as having been committed by him along the Ohio within the limits of West Virginia, and it is thought no fault of his that this number has not been largely added to.

A very disastrous fire causing a loss of about $1,000,000 took place in San Francisco on Sunday, the damage being mostly sustained by manufacturing concerns.

A horrible catastrophe occurred at Dovie station, 25 miles from San Antonio, Texas, lately. Callie Smith, a 14-year-old girl, endeavored to light a fire, using kerosene, for two sisters and a baby brother standing around the stove. The oil can exploded, setting all the children on fire and all were burned to death. The mother, who came to the rescue, was also badly burned.

Reports from the place of Mr. Robert Garrett's confinement say that he is no better. It transpires that his fits are about the same, only a little worse than they were when he was traveling around, and while reports of improvement were sent back, His mind is gone, apparently irrecoverably. No one seems to think of his ever recovering. He has always been an odd sort of man, a collector of canes, almost insane on clothes, besides other eccentricities. His mind broke up when Gould got the telegraph line away from him.

Wm. Mann's foundry, at Wheeling, has struck the usual run of job work, ingetting out a set of roughing rolls for the plate mill of the Laughlin Nail Company. He has contracted for the erection of a new building adjoining the foundry; to be a three-story brick, 82x150 feet, the ground floor to be occupied as a machine shop and pattern manufactory, and the two upper stories for storing patterns. It is expected that the building will be completed in about six weeks.

Sherman Farrier, colored, accused of outraging Mrs. Sasser, an aged white woman, was lynched by a mob of 100 negroes at Whiteville, Columbus county, N. C., the mob having forced the jailer to give up the keys.