was addressed by Capt. Joseph Baisley, of Seymour, in one of his characteristic speeches, in which Grover Cleveland was shown up in his true light. M. T. Everbach read an original poem.

To-night a grand torch-light procession paraded the streets, and the meeting was addressed by O. H. Montgomery, of this city. Crothersville is the principal town in Vernon township. The Republicans of this township claim to have raised the highest flag-pole ever erected in Indiana, which was over 200 feet high and was raised in the memorable campaign of 1880, and bore a Garfield and Arthur flag.

Rankin at Brazil.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Sept 26.—The demonstration of the campaign here thus far was the Republican burnout to-night. Perhaps twelve hundred torches were in the procession, mostly from Brazil, but with delegations from Knightsville, Harmony and Cardonia, all mining centers. The Wigwam was filled to overflowing, all standing room being taken. Music was rendered by two or three bands, also by the Young Ladies' Glee Club, a representative of whom presented Chairman Gifford, of the county central committee, with a handsome flag. Following this the orator of the evening, Hon. A. S. Rankin, of Pennsylvania, delivered a rousing defense for protection and an exposition of Democratic free tradeism.

Meeting at Linton.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LINTON, Sept. 26.—Fully 2,000 people attended the Republican rally here. Delegations from Switz City, Bloomfield, Lyons and Fairplay were present, and a procession over half a mile long, headed by the Linton band and Switz City Marching Club, marched from the town to the grove. Four glee clubs furnished music. Hon. Henry Hall, of Pennsylvania, was the speaker, and for almost two hours had the earnest attention of his audience, being frequently interrupted by cheering and applause.

Nelson in Huntington County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HUNTINGTON, Sept. 26.—Gen. Thomas H. Nelson closed a series of meetings addressed by him in this county, at Warren, to-night. He has been greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences, and has done most excellent service to the party in the county. He has spoken at Andrews, Huntington and Roanoke, and every meeting has been a grand success. The Republicans of Warren and vicinity are in excellent condition, having a Harrison and Morton club of 300 members, and good returns may be expected in November.

Pole-Raising at Gilman.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GILMAN, Sept. 26.—The Republicans of this place raised a magnificent pole, 140 feet high. Mr. Harland, of Alexandria, Hon. John M. Lovett, of Anderson, and Judge Wand, of Tipton, addressed the large crowd. Mr. Harland made an earnest, convincing speech upon the tariff and Cleveland's record as a reformer and as a friend of the Union soldiers. Judge Wand followed with an exceptionally strong and clear speech upon the temperance issue and the tariff.

Hall at Shelburn.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBURN, Sept. 26.—The attendance last night at the first Republican rally held in Shelburn this campaign was so large that the hall could not hold half of the crowd, and the speaker, Hon. Henry Hall, of Pennsylvania, was obliged to stand in the doorway, so as to be heard by both those outside and inside the room. His speech was well received and made a most favorable impression. The meeting was in every respect a success.

Large Meeting at Washington.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—A very large and enthusiastic gathering listened to a magnificent address by Hon. William O. Bradley, of Kentucky, at the fair grounds here this afternoon, and to-night General Nathan Kimball, of Utah, and Hon. Smiley N. Chambers, of Vincennes, spoke to a crowded opera-house. These meetings were the largest and most enthusiastic of the campaign on either side.

Meeting at Greensboro.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SPICELAND, Sept. 26.—At Greensboro, yesterday, was the largest political meeting ever held at the place. Large delegations from Spiceland, Knightstown, Cadiz, and other towns were present. Hon. B. K. Bruce, ex-Senator from Mississippi, was the orator of the day and made a very able speech. Hon. Thomas E. Boyd, of Noblesville, also made a short speech.

Pole Cut Down by Democrats.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CATLIN, Ill., Sept. 26.—Party feeling in this township is at fever heat. Some time ago the Republicans raised a pole in David Shaffer's yard at Pleasant Ridge. A few nights since some of the over-enthusiastic Democrats of the neighborhood cut it down and tore the flag and streamer to shreds. Not daunted by the fate of the first pole, another was erected yesterday.

Republican Nominations.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 26.—At the Republican senatorial and judicial convention, held in this city, this afternoon, George Thayer, of Plymouth, was nominated for Senator, and Virgil C. Reiter for prosecutor of the Forty-first judicial circuit. Both are young men who will give their opponents a close chase in this Democratic district.

Political Scraps.

The students of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, have organized a Republican club.

At the Democratic rally at Hillsboro, on Monday, where Senator Turpie spoke, a number of Democrats became so excited that they openly declared that they were a "Jeff Davis crowd," and no Democrat objected to this.

A promient Democrat and a saloon-keeper at Crawfordsville made the remark on Tuesday that the Democratic central committee had secured enough money to get Mrs. Helen Gougar to make a prohibition address in that city on Friday night.

On Saturday, Oct. 6, the Republicans at Crawfordsville will hold a grand rally. Gen. A. P. Hovey, Hon. James T. Johnston and Corporal James Tanner, of New York, will be there. The Chicago Veteran Association will also be there two hours that day, on their way to visit General Harrison, at Indianapolis.

Losses by Fire.

CANTON, D. T., Sept. 26.—At 11 o'clock last night, fire started in the third story of the Syndicate Block, situated in the heart of the city, and for a time it looked as if the whole city was doomed. The flames spread rapidly from building to building until the business center of the city was on fire. In less than two hours one whole block was destroyed, including the Dakota Loan and Trust Company, the postoffice, fourteen business houses and the Merchants' Hotel. Canton has no fire department, but the citizens finally saved the adjacent blocks. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and the insurance is light. The proprietor of a grocery store went crazy over the intense excitement, and is in a critical condition.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—The Journal's Wabasha, Minn., special says: An incendiary fire which started at 4 A. M., to-day, in a business block on Main street, swept the street as far as the Diamond Jo docks. The Milwaukee railroad's elevator was among the buildings burned. The total loss is estimated at $150,000.

TRUCKEE, Cal., Sept. 26.—Word reaches here from Verdi, Nev., that Oliver Locke's planing-mill, lumber-yard and store burned to-day. Loss, $80,000. The fire had communicated to the depot and other buildings, which were in flames when the informant left.

Woman Found Guilty of Murder.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26.—At Medina, O., to-night, Mrs. Mary Garrett was found guilty of murder in the first degree. In November last the Garrett farm-house took fire. The flames were quenched, and, in the room where the fire started, were found the dead bodies of Mrs. Garrett's two imbecile step-daughters. The floor had been saturated with coal oil, and the girls, who were in bed, died of suffocation. Suspicion pointed to Mrs. Garrett, and she was arrested. The trial lasted nearly two weeks.

The Hocking Valley Arbitration.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Evening Sun claims to have knowledge that the arbitrators' opinion in the Hocking Valley railroad suit condemns as fraudulent the transactions of which the present company complains, exposes these operations at great length, but holds that no legal authority exists for overriding the unanimous ratification by the stockholders of the action of the former directors.

THE confidence of people who have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, in this preparation, is remarkable. It has cured many who have failed to derive any good whatever from other articles. For diseases caused by impure blood or low state of the system it is unsurpassed.

GETTING OVER THE FRIGHT

Partial Resumption of Railway Traffic in Western Kentucky and Tennessee.

Memphis Thinks Seriously of Modifying Her Quarantine Regulations, but the Towns Further South Remain Bottled Up.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 26.—The official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M. reports 103 new cases—whites, 31; negroes, 72. Deaths, 8—J. N. Bregnard, C. M. Crawford, Mr. Baxton, Chas. Hattel, Jerry Newman (colored), Mrs. A. D. Allen, Carl Johnson and a child of Alvin Buckler. Total cases to date, 2,237; total deaths, 229.

Some of the nurses who have come here are causing trouble by their bad character. One female nurse, who had been very faithful hitherto, was arrested to-day, drunk, and was placed in jail. One of her patients had a relapse on account of her neglect. The Harry Miner nurses say they have received no remittance from home, and are asking who is to pay them. The Board of Health are considering the matter.

There have been 300 cases of sickness of all kinds at Fernandina, and twenty deaths from all cases during the past month. There are twelve new cases. A dispatch was received from Fernandina asking for the reception of refugees at Camp Perry, which has been sent to Washington. Governor Perry has interceded in behalf of that city, and everything possible will be done for the stricken, and that speedily.

The latest news from McClenny gives four new cases (all whites) and two deaths—Jonathan Law and Carl Shurer. There is fever at Sanderson, near McClenny, and help is asked for to-night. It is said much distress exists there.

Three new cases are reported at Ellaville.

Mr. Pliny, a commissioner connected with the sub-tropical exposition here, and since commissioner to the Cincinnati exposition, returned to Manatee, Fla., on the third of this month, took the yellow fever on the 13th, and died on the 17th. This was the second fatal case out of fifty cases in Manatee.

William Barrett, a New York nurse, has been taken with the fever, and several other nurses are down with it.

Partial Resumption of Business.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—"Last Saturday," said General Manager Jeffery, of the Illinois Central road, when talking to a reporter on the yellow fever scare, "quarantine was established all over our 900 miles of road south of the Ohio river, practically ending all business, through and local. Nearly every station and town quarantined against every other station and town, no matter whether the places quarantined against were healthy or affected, and the result was that passengers could not get off trains at any point. I therefore discontinued four passenger trains between Cario and New Orleans, and between Cario and Jackson, Tenn., but managed to maintain mail communications between Cario and New Orleans by passenger trains, although these trains met with many obstacles and obstructions, and cars and men had to be changed many times before the run of 550 miles was made. Yesterday and last night the feeling in the different communities was toned down, and more reason and common sense was displayed, and the people are now less panic-stricken. Consequently, quarantine regulations have been modified materially. All stations, with one exception, between Cairo and Jackson, Tenn., have resumed business under proper sanitary inspection, and under proper sanitary rules and regulations. These common sense methods are gradually coming to the front and being put in force at stations south of Jackson, Tenn., and I think by the end of the week there will be resumption of local freight and passenger trains at nearly all stations on our line in Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisana."

"What did you do with the people who got on the trains and were not allowed off during the scare?"

"They were not allowed to leave the trains, though some of them had only paid their fare for fifty or one hundred miles, and I directed them to be carried to Chicago free of cost, that they be provided with means, if they were financially embarrassed, and gave them free transportation on returning to their homes when they could get back."

The Refugees at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—No yellow-fever refugees have arrived here to-day. Benjamin Grant, who is sick with the fever at the hospital, is better, and will probably recover. The health officers are busy making examinations and granting certificates and disinfecting baggage. Certificates were refused to persons to Cincinnati, on the ground that the city would not receive the refugees, a number having been sent back from there. Charles Logan, who was found wandering about the streets of New Albany, Ind., Monday, has been sent to the pest-house there with what is believed to be yellow fever. He said he came from Little Rock, Ark. In addition to a fever benefit from the extra day's races to-morrow, it is proposed that a base-ball benefit be given. Also, small towns throughout the State are sending in subscriptions to add to additional sums being collected here.

Recovering from the Scare.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 26.—Berry H. Binford, whose illness last night was reported to the Board of Health as a suspicious case, is declared free of fever this morning. Dr. Black, the hospital physician, reported that he is ready to discharge him. It was a case of sickness after a protracted spree. Public sentiment has so changed here during the past twelve hours in regard to fear from fever that there is almost a unanimous feeling that the present strict non-intercourse quarantine regulations should be modified. This feeling found expression to-night at the meeting of the Board of Health, which was presented with several petitions asking for the raising of quarantine restrictions. Action was deferred until to-morrow night.

Effect of the Fright.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Natchez and Vicksburg have voluntarily bottled themselves up. The following letter from a business establishment in Vicksburg, to a gentleman in this city, is given as showing the effect, in one respect, of the bottling-up process:

"Everything in this city is in such a demoralized condition that collections are the next thing to an impossibility, and the chances are that things will be no better for some week's to come. A number of our business men have left. Several places have been closed. Hundreds of citizens have gone in every direction, and in consequence of the trouble we will not be able to meet our obligations."

Edison Thinks He Has Found a Cure.

New York Special.

The experiments were made with well known substances, whose cheapness is the chief claim in recommending them for disinfectants on a wholesale scale. They are gasoline, whose commercial price is about 1 cent a pound; exhigolene, which can be bought for 16 cents, and a 10 per cent. solution of caustic soda, made from 48 per cent. of the crude material. The cost of the solution is about ½ of a cent per pound.

"I cannot understand," said Mr. Edison to-night, "how in the face of the progress of modern science nothing has been done to check the fever. Occasions like this are always productive of some discovery and furnish a limitless field for experiment, but the people, as in preceding instances, take the fever and sicken and die. It is as yet unchecked and instead of decreasing is rapidly spreading. My experiments have been purely sentimental, and from the results obtained I feel confident that I have at last found a means of stamping out the fever germs.

"From my observation I am convinced that the fever germs must be either of two things—animal organization or fungus growth. It is not due to gases, or the whole of a district would be affected at once. I believe that the fever microbe is parisitic, as it travels slowly along the ground and is known to have been stopped in some cases by steep paving. In 1878 I experimented to find some chemical to kill the Colorado beetle and at last found that gasoline was immediately destructive to animal and vegetable matter. It is effective and operates in ten minutes, leaving nothing, so that all danger of combustion is soon passed. One-sixteenth of an inch of it goes fifteen inches below the ground and kills everything. Rhigolene is a little dearer, but could prove valuable for quarantining purposes. Cold is an accepted exterminator of the germ, and both gasoline and rhigolene lower the temperature sufficiently to prove of value in treating the fever.

"I took an old woolen coat, tied up one of the sleeves to hold the thermometer, and then drenched it with gasoline. The temperature when the thermometer was first introduced in the sleeve was 82° Fahrenheit, but it gradually fell to 75°. After thirty minutes it fell to 52°. The same experiment was tried with rhigolene, and after fifteen minutes the tempature fell to 25°, and the coat was covered with hoar frost, so that had it contained any microbes they would have been thoroughly exterminated.

"Our experiments with microbes have been encouragingly successful, and not having any of the yellow-fever germs to work upon we can only draw our conclusions by analogy. These things that I have experimented with are simple. So much the better; they can easily be secured and it would cost but little to try them in the infected districts.

"When an isolated case occurs the house should be cordoned so that no communication can be made to the outside until the quarantining measures are taken. Then the house should be thoroughly saturated with gasoline and the wet places, if any, sprinkled with caustic soda. This would be in the way of an experiment, but it is one well worth trying and one which I think would result in finding at least a remedy to check the ghastly march of the dread disease."

Ben Butler and the Yellow Fever.

Chicago Mail.

Fears are entertained, that the fever will reach New Orleans and turn into an epidemic in that city. It almost blunts one's sympathy in this matter to visit New Orleans. It is one of the most unclean places on the face of the globe. It invites disease. Open ditches run in the streets, and garbage accumulates, rotting under the sun. To be sure the place is unfortunate in its low position and damp climate, but even ordinary cleanliness would to a great extent overcome those disadvantages. This was proved when Ben Butler held the city. There was a yellow fever epidemic in the South, and everything pointed to its immediate presence in New Orleans. The hated Butler took the matter in hand. The city was in his power. He was its absolute ruler. He issued orders which nearly prohibited the accumulation of any kind of dirt. He compelled thoroughness in the work in every part of the city, and for the first and only time in its history New Orleans was really clean. The yellow fever came, and in all that city there was but one person stricken with it.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Meeting of the Southeast Indiana Conference of the M. E. Church.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LIBERTY, Sept. 27.—The Southeast Indiana Conference of the M. E. Church met in this place to-day, Bishop J. H. Vincent presiding. Many of the ministers arrived yesterday and were hospitably received by the citizens of Liberty. Last night Bishop Vincent lectured upon the subject, "The Chautauqua Idea." The church was crowded to its full seating capacity, and the lecture was applauded frequently during its delivery. It was, in brief, a plea for universal education.

During the morning session the Bishop made a short address. The death of F. C. Holliday and F. S. Potts was reported. A. W. Lamport, L. G. Adkinson, W. A. Matthews and C. H. McMullen were reported transferred. The absence of Rev. Father Tarkington was feelingly referred to, and a telegram ordered sent to him of sympathy in his afflictions. E. L. Dolp was re-elected secretary, with Revs. Black, Robertson and Lathrop elected assistants. R. Roberts was elected treasurer, vice Tarkington. Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne, secretary of the Board of Education is present and addressed the conference, also Rev. J. O. Peck, D. D., the latter speaking in behalf of the missionary society.

Rev. C. C. Edwards, pastor in charge at Liberty, has his hands full, but is equal to the occasion during this conference. Under his pastorate the present fine $12,000 church edifice has been built, and the membership of the church more than doubled.

Yearly Meeting at Richmond.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Sept. 26.—The opening of the business meeting of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends was mostly occupied with religious exercises. The calling of the roll of representatives showed many absent, and its consideration went over to to-morrow. The minutes of divers ministers from other yearly meetings were read and greetings exchanged. In referring to the ministers present from Europe and the far West, Levi Jessup said he began coming here sixty years ago, had never missed a meeting, and had seen it grow to be the largest yearly meeting in the world, and the parent of three others. Committees were appointed on returning minutes for visiting ministers, on worship, having oversight, and on epistles in reply to those received from every yearly meeting on both sides of the Atlantic, save Philadelphia yearly meeting, which has held aloof from the sisterhood for several decades. In connection with the latter, it developed that the New York and Ohio yearly meetings are no longer divided by sex, the custom in the society being to have a men's and women's side, divided by shutters.

Young People's Methodist Alliance.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The Young People's Methodist Alliance of the United States held the first session of its first convention here to-day. The Rev. W. W. Cooper was made chairman. An address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Frank M. Bristol, of Chicago, and was responded to by the chairman. Chaplain C. C. McCabe spoke briefly, and the Rev. John Parker, of Brooklyn, read a paper on "Personality and Offices of the Holy Ghost."

At the forenoon session Bishop J. M. Walden preached a sermon.

Rev. M. D. Carroll, general superintendent of the Alliance, spoke on the subject of "How to Organize a Local Alliance."

Miss Isabella Thoburn, of India, gave a talk on "Cottage Meetings and Bible Readings."

At the evening session Dr. C. C. McCabe spoke on "Relation of Our Young People to Home and Foreign Missions." He hoped the organization would swell and swell, until there should be a branch in every hamlet in the land.

Rev. T. A. Hardin, of Chicago, spoke on the "Soul-winner's Outfit."

The convention will continue through Friday.

Chief Grass Talks Business.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 26.—The Evening Dispatch has a Standing Rock special which states that Chief John Grass, who has more influence with his nation than any other chief, said before leaving for the Lower Brule conference that he will guarantee that every Indian on the reservation will sign the treaty if the government will pay them $1 per acre for 11,000,000 acres of land; but they positively refuse to come to terms at 50 cents per acre. He also stipulates that all the money from the sale of the land shall be immediately deposited to their credit. They want this money as a perpetual fund to help them toward civilization, as they believe it is the last treaty the government will ever have with the Indians, and therefore they want to make the most of it.

Not a Pinkerton Detective.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Thomas Broderick, the engineer who has been in jail all summer waiting trial on the charge of being implicated in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy dynamite conspiracies, is chafing under statements which have been made that he is a Pinkerton detective. To-day, when visited by his attorneys, Donahoe and David, Broderick expressed a desire to refute the reports. An affidavit was drawn up and sworn to by Broderick, denying the statements in the most explicit manner. Broderick is bearing up well under the confinement. He never grumbles and is a tractable prisoner.

Business Embarrassments.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Ephraim S. Wells, manufacturer and original introducer of "Rough on Rats," has suspended, owing to losses through injudicious expenses in advertising.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 26.—Kahn & Furst, wholesale dealers in laces and gent's furnishing goods, were closed by creditors to-day. Their liabilities are $60,000; assets, $35,000. The firm claims the failure is the result of incorrect mercantile agency reports.

Obituary.

RENSSELAER, Ind., Sept. 26.—Dr. James Ritchey, of Rensselaer, Jasper county, died Sept. 25, of old age. Dr. Ritchey practiced many years in Franklin, Ind., and was prominent in the politics of the State in its early history. He made the first report favorable to the establishment of a hospital for the insane while he was a member of the Legislature. He had been an elder in the Presbyterian Church for many years.

St. Louis and Return, $3.
VIA THE POPULAR BEE-LINE RY.
For particulars call on agents Bee-line, No. 2 Bates House, Union Depot and 138½ S. Illinois street.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

The Daily Chronicle of Happenings of Various Kinds in the Two States.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life at Franklin—An Old Feud Ends in a Possible Murder—The District Fair at Covington.

INDIANA.

Another Boiler Explosion at Franklin, Accompanied by Loss of One Life.

FRANKLIN, Sept. 26.—At 11:45 A. M. to-day the saw-mill of Jacob Landis at this place was almost destroyed by the explosion of the boiler in the engine-house. The engine-house was completely wrecked, and the engineer, John Cheatam, instantly killed. The boiler was thrown three hundred yards from the mill. All the other employes, except one, escaped injury; he was slightly injured on the arm. No explanation is given for the accident, as the boiler was comparatively new, of the best make, and the engineer one of long experience. This is the second explosion of this character and the third life lost at this place since the first of the year.

Serious Charges Dismissed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 26.—To-day the cases against Scott Bedgood, Otis Bezell, and George Hill, all young men of good parents, living at Jonesville, this county, were dismissed by the court in session here. The young men were charged with rape. They were tried for the crime at last term of court, and each received a sentence of two years in the penitentiary. After serving about two months of their sentence, they were released upon a decision rendered by the Supreme Court, which stated that the evidence did not warrant the conviction of the men, and, upon motion of the prosecutor, to-day the cases were dismissed, there being no new evidence.

District Fair at Covington.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COVINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Twenty-ninth annual fair of Fountain, Warren and Vermillion counties is being held at this place this week. All kinds of displays are greater than ever known before, especially those in the agricultural department and the floral hall. The amount of live stock is very much larger than ever before, the association not being able to take care of and furnish stalls for all. In the district trot, yesterday, for a purse of $30, Sam D. took first money, and in the district pace, to-day, Little Gift took first money, purse $30. In the pony running race, to-day, none over seven hundred pounds being allowed to enter, Dock took first money.

Soldiers' Reunion at Tipton.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TIPTON, Sept. 26.—The reunion of the Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at this place, to-day, was the most successful ever held by that regiment. More than 2,000 people were on the fair grounds, and soldiers were here from all parts of the country. A magnificent dinner was spread and all had plenty to eat, free of charge. Mayor Rumsey made the address of welcome, and Milton Robinson, of Anderson, responded. A huge campfire is burning in the court-house park to-night, and the old veterans are having a splended time.

Young Man Fatally Shot.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HILLSBORO, Sept. 26.—This morning Lafayette Shade, a farmer living two miles north of this place, shot and fatally wounded a young man named John McAlister. The tragedy was the result of a long standing family feud. Shade was arraigned before Esquire Miller, who, after hearing the evidence of the witnesses to the affair, bound him over to court in the sum of $4,000.

Minor Notes.

Wallace Britton, a prominent citizen at Crawfordsville, died on Wednesday at the age of eighty-eight years.

Yesterday a monster gas well, with a capacity estimated at nine million feet daily, was drilled in at Sweetser, nine miles west of Marion. This makes twenty-five natural-gas wells drilled in Grant county without a failure.

Bishop Dwenger, of the diocese of Fort Wayne, left yesterday to visit Rome. In taking leave of the clergy of the diocese at the episcopal residence he was presented with a purse of $1,500, a tribute from the priests. The presentation speech was made by Father Brammer, pastor of the cathedral, and the Bishop made a feeling response. He will be abroad until Christmas.

ILLINOIS.

Gleanings from Exchanges and Cullings from Correspondence.

James McConnell, who lived on Desplaines street, Chicago, was run over and killed at Joliet, Tuesday, while trying board a Santa Fe freight train.

Joseph H. Guard, aged seventy-three, father of Mrs. H. C. Fisk and Mrs. B. S. Woodruff, of Decatur, was killed in a runaway accident near Philo on Tuesday. He was expecting to celebrate his golden wedding Oct. 29.

An enormous radish, measuring twenty-eight inches in length and twenty-six inches in circumference, and weighing twenty-three pounds, is on exhibition at Naperville. The radish was grown in the garden of Mr. J. F. Benjamin.

Owen Kock, a miner working in the Consolidated coal mines at Carlinville, was killed by the roof of the chamber he was working in falling on him, caused by removing the props. About thirty tons of coal and slate fell on him.

Miss Malisa Harshbarger, a bright young lady from Atwood, was adjudged insane by a jury in Judge Huston's court and ordered sent to the insane hospital at Jacksonville. It was a pitiful case. She had been betrayed by a former lover, who had gone West and married.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Oliver S. Powell, of River Falls, Wis., was instantly killed in the machinery of his sugar mill. He was vice-president of the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern railroad.

On Tuesday afternoon the twenty-months-old son of Fred Halt, living about four miles from Sandusky, O., wandered from home, walked along the B. & O. track and sat upon a small bridge. Shortly afterward a freight train came along, struck the boy on the head and killed him instantly.

Twenty-one little girls, ranging in age from nine to fourteen years, who were brought to New York by Mormon elders from Europe on the steamer Wisconsin, en route to Salt Lake City, were yesterday ordered by Collector Magone to be sent back to Europe on the return trip of the Wisconsin.

R. G. Nauman, a traveling man whose home is at Craig, Mo., was found dead in his room at the Powell House, Columbus, O., yesterday. He died from asphyxiation. It is not known whether he committed suicide. He traveled for a firm at Craig, Mo., and had about $700 on his person.

Howe Griffith, a well-to-do merchant of Knottsville, Ky., got out of bed, Tuesday morning, before daybreak, and, going to his smoke-house, shot himself through the heart. Before leaving the house he put his pocket book, containing a large sum of money, into his wife's shoe, together with a note giving her the money. No cause for the suicide is known.

Rhembold Eberhard, aged forty-five, was found by the roadside near Louisville, Ky., yesterday, dying of morphine poisoning. He was taken to his home, a few blocks away, where he died without recovering consciousness. Some letters he left show he was about $200 short in his accounts with J. F. Stone & Co., whisky dealers, whose books he kept, and that he had committed suicide for that reason.

Steamship News.

DUNKIRK, Sept. 26.—Arrived: Gladiolus, from Baltimore.

HAMBURG, Sept. 26.—Arrived: Rugia, from New York.

ROUEN, Sept. 26.—Arrived: Eldorado, from New York.

NAPLES, Sept. 26.—Arrived: Burgundia, from New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Arrived: Belgenland, from Antwerp.

GLASGOW, Sept. 26.—Arrived: Ethiopia, from New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Arrived: Marathon, from Liverpool.

BREMEN, Sept. 26.—Arrived: Donau, from Baltimore; Gluckauff, from Philadelphia.

A Faithful Regiment.

Chicago Times.

"I was figuring the average age of my regiment when the members enlisted," said General Alger in chatting with a group, "and I found it was about twenty-one years. Think of it! We do not apprehend the metal that is in a boy twenty-one years old now-a-days. We think they are still frail youths. But troops of that age render the best service."

GENERAL HARRISON'S WORK.

The Marvelous Speeches Made by the Republican Candidate Reveal His Power.

New York Tribune.

Harper's Weekly affects to believe that Gen. Harrison's letter does not leave "the impression of a strong personality." Readers of his admirable speech in yesterday's paper, in which he warned the voters of the country that the "specter of lower wages" will always haunt "the feast of cheapness" to which they are invited, will wonder in what way a strong personality must demonstrate itself to suit Harper's Weekly. In fact, the scenes that are being daily enacted at the home of the Republican candidate are the best possible proofs of the force and depth of his personal character. Visitors come in by the thousands every day from all the Western States, and are received with warm kindness, hearty sincerity and sterling good sense. The people of Indianapolis tell them what they know of the noble and spotless private life of the Republican candidate, and in turn they hear of the splendid progress of the Republican cause in other parts of the West. Then the General himself greets, with unaffected simplicity, those who come to see him, impresses all with his manliness and worth, and in brief speeches gives to all the master thoughts which unlock the disputed problems of current discussion.

These speeches of General Harrison are marvelous. For months he has been talking frankly and freely almost every day. Instead of cautious reserve, he exhibits wonderful freedom from restraint, and his speeches, though generally brief, go to the very root of the matter. There is no topic of public discussion which he has not treated. He follows no one's lead, but often dissents from other prominent Republicans. To the Chicago platform and the teachings of his party he does not hesitate to give his own interpretation wherever a difference of interpretation is possible. On the surplus question, the tariff question, the purity of elections and the reform of the civil service, he gives in pregnant sentences the very essence of Republican principles. No more convincing arguments on the tariff question have been made by any other speaker in this remarkable campaign.

Yet all these speeches are alike in one respect—they are entirely unassailable. Lynx-eyed opponents have watched every day for an unguarded word which could be used against the candidate or his party. They have watched in vain. Not one sentence or phrase uttered by Mr. Harrison has been found of any use whatever to his opponents; not one has been seriously controverted as unsound or untrue; not one has been calculated to repel any portion of his supporters, or has given reasonable offense, as extreme or violent in partisanship, to his political opponents. But a host of ideas and pithy sentences from his lips have gone into the Republican campaign, and are now in daily use as effective weapons all over the country.

A man so frank, so manly and so judicious gains confidence and affection every day. Gen. Harrison has done more to assist his own election, merely by showing himself the man that he is, than any other speaker, contributor or leader has yet done for him. The political influence of these meetings at his home can hardly be overestimated. Friends and foes will have to admit, whether Western States give remarkable Republican majorities, as now seems probable, or fall behind expectations, that they would have done less for the Republican cause if a candidate so peculiarly qualified as General Harrison had not been nominated, or if he had kept silent. His own personal strength, the hearty appreciation of the sound sense, prudence, ability and patriotism he has shown, will be worth thousands of votes to his party when the decisive struggle comes, and justify confident hopes of victory in every Western State.

Senator Hearst's First Dime.

Washington Special.

"How little it takes to make a child happy," said Senator Hearst as he sat in the Democratic cloak-room at the Capitol. The California Senator a few minutes before had given one of the pages who had been particularly attentive to him during the present session a twenty dollar bill as an evidence of his appreciation. The little fellow scampered away in great glee, and his manifestations of joy were so great as to move the Senator to the foregoing exclamation.

"When I was a youngster eight or nine years old," continued the Senator, "I lived with my parents out in Missouri. We were all poor in those days, and I scarcely knew what money was except by name. Finally a visitor at our house presented me with ten cents. I think I was the happiest boy in the neighborhood. I used to lie awake at night considering how I could spend it so as to get the best return. One day I lost it between a high hill and my father's house, about three hundred yards distant. I think I searched every foot of that ground a dozen times over, but that money was gone, and I never found it. It is painful to me at this moment to recall my grief at its disappearance. Since then I have lost money in large sums which have nearly bankrupted me but they never caused me half the unhappiness that the loss of my first ten cents did."

Cleveland and the Chinese Bill.

Capitol Gossip, in New York Tribune.

Senator Stewart was warmly congratulated the other day on the passage of the Chinese exclusion bill, and was asked what he thought of its chances in the hands of the President.

"We had in the old times," said the Senator from Nevada, with a reminiscent air, "out in California a man named Hank Endicott. He was from Missouri—a tall, broad-shouldered, fine looking fellow, and a well-educated man. But he would drink, and he finally got to having the delirium tremens pretty often. He was a justice of the peace and I was district attorney. One day Hank came into my office and said:

"'Bill, I've got it.'

"'Got what?'

"'Bill, I've got it.'

"'Well, where did you get it?'

"'Bill, I've got it.'

"'Cut it short, and tell me what you have got.'

"'I've got what they call the Free Agency.'

"'How did you get it, Hank? And what is it like?'

"'I don't know that I can explain it, but I can illustrate it. You take a fellow out into the clearing and spike his ear to a stump—and he can jump or not, just as he blank blank pleases.'"

More Scandal in Dublin Castle.

New York Sun's London Cable.

William O'Brien has frightened Balfour's Irish officials and filled the Tory press with deep alarm by his speech on Thursday to the Vandeleur tenants. O'Brien has the reputation of carrying out what he undertakes. It was he who exposed the foul nest of official criminals in Dublin Castle, and now he threatens to do as much for Turner and a lot more. He says:

"I am not speaking idly. I promise you I have at this moment in my possession evidence condemning an official even more powerful than Colonel Turner, and if I were to publish that evidence the wretch would be hunted from the society of decent men and women like a beast of prey. I am deliberating at this moment about it. I believe, aye, I think, I will publish it. I will prove it to the hilt at all events. Be that as it may, I may say that I think we have been silent too long."

It is to be hoped O'Brien will carry out his threats, and every one will agree that he has waited too long. It will be a very useful thing to let Englishmen know what sort of men are chosen to administer laws made for Ireland.

What Do They Want?

Albany Journal.

(*A Political Drama.*)

(The campaign opens; the Democrats in full chorus, boastfully and defiantly)—"It's free trade we want, and no straddle!"

(Enter Messenger. He says—"Oregon has gone Republican by 7,000 majority. The Republican plurality in 1886 was but 290.")

Full chorus—"It's freer trade we want, not free trade."

(Enter Messenger No. 2—"Vermont has gone Republican by 28,000 plurality; in 1886 the Republican plurality was but 20,500.")

Full chorus—"Revenue reform is our battle-cry, of course; the protection of American industries will not be disturbed."

(Enter Messenger No. 3—"Maine has gone Republican. It looks as if even the sheep voted the protection ticket, the majority is so big.")

Chorus of Democrats (panic stricken)—"Hurrah for protection! We have always wanted it."

Discharged for Cause.

New York Sun.

Citizen (to milk-dealer)—What has become of Jim, your delivery boy?

Milk-dealer—I discharged him.

Citizen—Wasn't he faithful?

Milk-dealer—Yes, Jim was faithful enough, but he would go driving about the streets in the early morning singing "The Old Oaken Bucket."

A Difference of Opinion.

New York Sun.

Brown—I saw Dumley this morning and I didn't think he was looking very well.

Robinson (grimly)—I saw him, too, and I thought he was looking extremely well. He owes me $5 and he saw me three blocks off.

THE INSURANCE LOSSES.

Insurance Men Despondent Over the Outlook—Fire Losses Will Exceed Those of 1887.

Philadelphia Record.

"Last year was the worst the insurance companies have ever had, but this year is going to beat it," said an insurance broker yesterday in speaking of the disastrous fires which have already marked the course of 1888. The significance of this remark becomes plainer when it is known that property valued at $119,209,880 was destroyed last year, and that the insurance companies paid out $68,850,558 for losses. If 1888 should prove much worse than 1887 the payments may be expected to be not far from $75,000,000 or $80,000,000.

It would seem natural to suppose that, with the improvement in the methods of constructing buildings, the greater efficiency of fire departments and in the increased precautions against fire, there would be a diminution or only a slight increase the fire losses, but the records show that there has been a steady and considerable gain. The payments made by the insurance companies increase in an even greater ratio. The figures for the past thirteen years are:

	Property Loss.	*Insurance Payments.*
1875	$78,102,285	$39,327,403
1876	64,630,600	34,374,500
1877	68,265,800	37,398,900
1878	64,315,900	36,575,900
1879	77,703,700	44,464,700
1880	74,643,400	42,525,000
1881	81,280,900	44,641,900
1882	84,505,024	48,875,131
1883	100,149,228	54,808,664
1884	110,008,611	60,679,848
1885	102,818,796	57,430,700
1886	104,924,750	60,506,564
1887	119,209,380	68,850,558
	$1,130,558,374	$630,459,777

As a natural result of the tremduous losses of the past five years many insurance companies have been compelled to retire from business, finding it impossible to make the receipts equal the expenditures. Many of these were companies of long standing. Another cause of the trouble is the cut-throat competition in rates, by which business is taken at less than paying figures. A New York insurance paper a few days ago published the following list of companies of that State which have retired from business in the past five years, with their capital: Lorillard, of New York, $300,000; Buffalo, of Buffalo, $200,000; Commercial, of New York, $200,000, Fireman's Trust, of Brooklyn, $150,000; Irving, of New York, $200,000; Mechanics' and Traders' $200,000; Fran